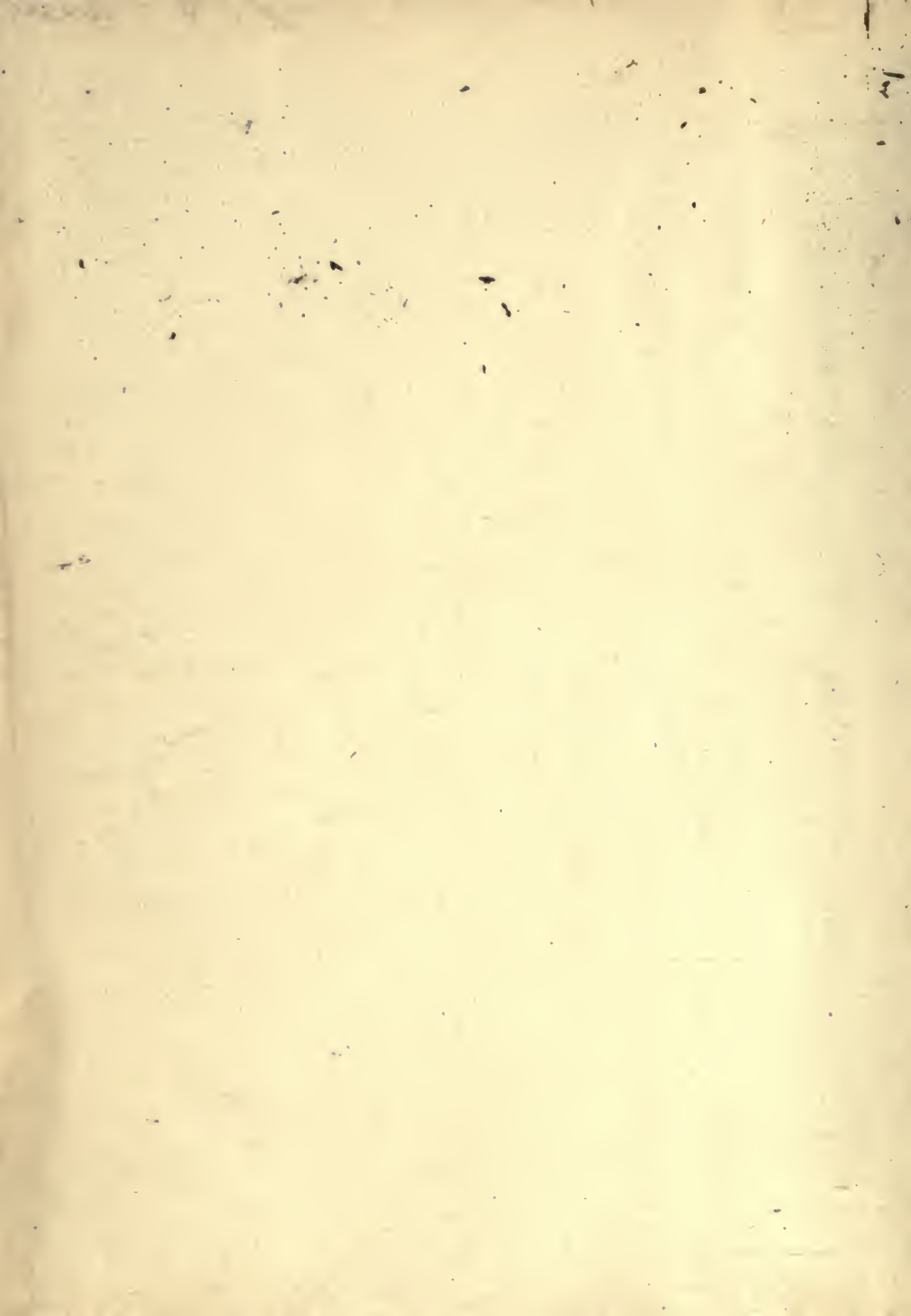
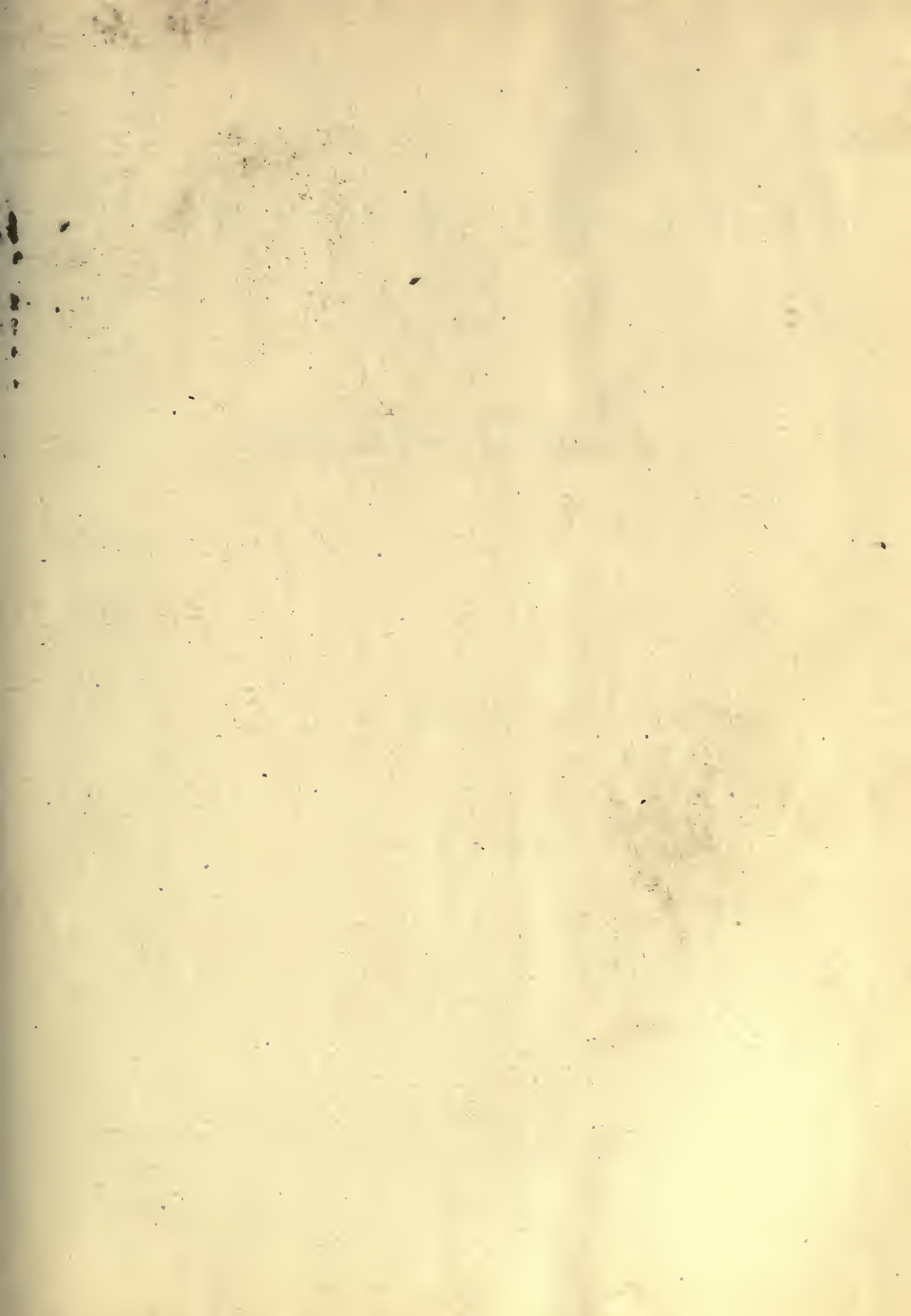


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THE

# Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

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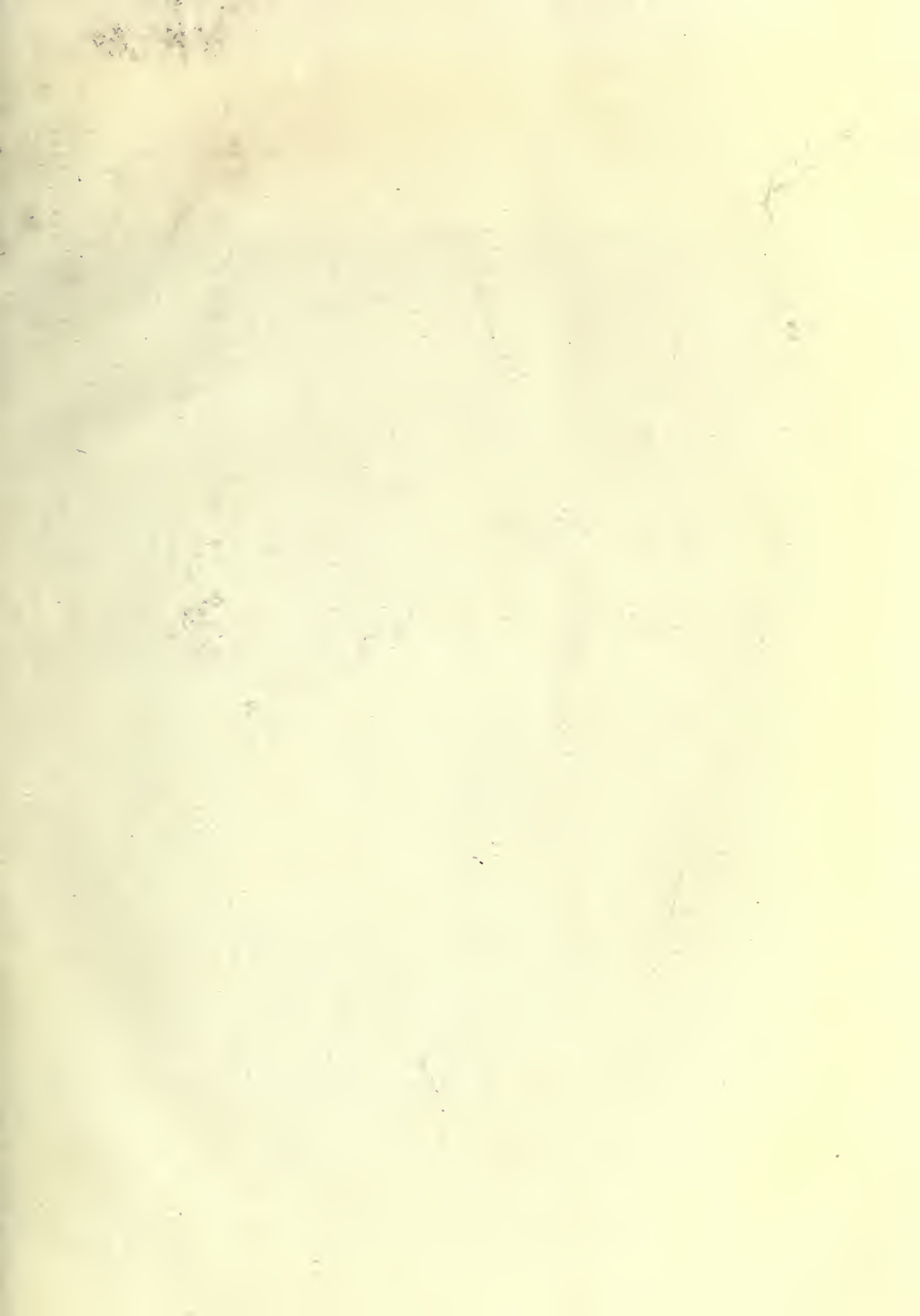
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MISS MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER, PRINCIPAL OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 41

JANUARY, 1916

No. 1

LIKE its predecessor, the library year 1915 was uneventful. But "happy is that nation which has no history" is peculiarly applicable in the war year which has left America untouched. A significant feature of the year has been the interest in our American library system evident in France and elsewhere on the part of those who recognize that in the future development of the peoples of Europe toward an abiding democracy, a library system modeled on the American plan will be of large importance. The establishment of professorships of library economy and bibliography in the Dutch universities of Amsterdam and Utrecht, is a step in a like direction. Of course, library progress was checked in the several warring countries, though our English brethren this year resumed their annual national conference, holding it at Caxton Hall, Westminster. Our own conference at Berkeley, California, was chiefly important for the commingling of East and West and for the pre- and post-conference journeys, which enabled the Eastern visitors to come into direct contact with so many libraries and librarians in Canada as well as in the states through which they passed. The usual Atlantic City meeting and "Library Week" in the Catskills, as well as other state and local meetings throughout the country, especially the second Summer Conference in Wisconsin, were of nearly as much practical importance as the A. L. A. Conference itself. The A. L. A. exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition proved stimulating and probably led a good many visitors to be further interested in library progress, and its seed-sowing may bear fruitful harvest in the future. A notable feature of the year was the many gatherings of teachers in which special attention was concentrated on library work, such as

the National Education Association at Oakland, with its library section and library papers at many other meetings; the Southern Conference for Education at Chattanooga, also with a library section; the conference at the School of Education of the Chicago University; and the meeting which Miss Mary E. Hall arranged in Brooklyn for interesting teachers of English in library methods.

THE growth of interest among schools was reflected in the additions to the list of library organizations, for in 1915 there were organized the New Jersey School Librarians' Association and the California School Library Association, setting an example which may be usefully followed in other states. Library sections, as already indicated, were developed in several educational associations or gatherings. The Association of American Library Schools was also organized with a function planned to be somewhat different from that of the Library Training Section of the A. L. A., though there seems to be danger of duplication. There has been no addition to the list of state commissions; but the work of the North Dakota Library Commission has been re-shaped to become a part of the educational system under a Board of Regents on the New York State plan, under the direction of the same director and secretary for library work and with the same staff and increased rather than lessened functions. It proves, however, to be an error to speak of the Board of Regents of the University, as North Dakota has no supposititious university such as in the Empire state exists only in name, while its real State University bears the same relation to the Board of Regents as the library commission work. North

Dakota is one of the states in which the state librarian is only the librarian of the law library, which is now put also in relation with the general library situation. South Carolina has added a state association to the forty already existing. The District of Columbia Association has set on foot a plan for interstate meetings to include Maryland and Virginia and possibly West Virginia, which latter state has no commission and has large opportunity for progress. The Special Libraries Association held a special meeting in Boston to consider co-ordination of library work; and the New York Special Libraries Association was organized in the spring to promote a better knowledge of the special libraries and their resources in New York and vicinity.

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THE record of the Carnegie Corporation benefactions for public library buildings is not yet ready for 1915, but it is interesting to note that when Mr. Carnegie celebrated his eightieth birthday on Thanksgiving Day, having special reason to give thanks for an old age of happy outgiving and effective usefulness, he had succeeded in rendering himself poorer by gifts approximating \$325,000,000. A large part of this sum has been given for library buildings, and the \$125,000,000 endowments for the Carnegie Corporation will insure the permanent continuance of library benefactions. Up to the close of the corporation year Sept. 30, 1915, grants for 2657 library buildings had been made by or for Mr. Carnegie, 1796 within the United States. Of those in the United States approximately 1350 have been completed, the others being under construction, or planned, or indefinitely postponed; while of 154 granted for Canada approximately 110 have been built. Although Mr. Carnegie has been unwilling to include in his library giving a pension scheme for librarians, many librarians are to-day enjoying Carnegie pensions as ex-members of college

faculties under his gifts through the Carnegie Foundation for college pensions. The report of Prof. W. G. S. Adams of Oxford University on Carnegie libraries in the United Kingdom brought out the suggestions that towns should avoid asking for larger library buildings than they needed or could well support, and that greater attention might be given to supplying rural committees with library centers. Mr. Carnegie's giving has not discouraged personal gifts for libraries from other quarters, but rather the contrary, as witness the Widener gift at Harvard, J. J. Hill's great gift to St. Paul, and the three memorial libraries in Providence; and the example of such gifts as that of Mr. Clarence M. Burton to the Detroit Public Library of his collection of Michiganiana will, we may hope, be followed increasingly elsewhere.

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IN new buildings the notable event was the completion and opening of the great Widener Library building, supplanting historic Gore Hall, and giving Harvard University a worthy library edifice. The fine library building provided for St. Paul by J. J. Hill is approaching completion for housing both the public library and his gift of a reference library. For the most part the year was one of beginnings. San Francisco and Detroit have their buildings well under way, Indianapolis and Savannah have let contracts, and Sacramento has started an architectural competition for its Carnegie building. Besides the remarkably successful enlargement of the Boston Athenæum, remodeling and enlargements at Milwaukee and Toledo have been completed, and plans for the extension of the Boston Public Library have been under discussion. The University of Missouri has built the central portion of its building for immediate occupancy; Michigan University has obtained an appropriation of \$350,000 for rebuilding in connection with the old stack, and Barnard College in New York has planned to make a library

floor a feature of its new Student Building. Brooklyn is assured an appropriation of \$210,000 which will provide for the ground floor of the Flatbush Avenue wing and there house the treasures of the Montague Street collection and the administrative work. A great number of Carnegie and other branch library buildings have been completed or under way, Brooklyn rounding out its full twenty though it has saved money for two more when the city furnishes sites, Toledo having four, and Oakland, Cal., an equal number. Canada reports excellent progress in the approaching completion of the Municipal Library in Montreal, a building to cost half a million dollars, and in the occupation at Victoria of the fine library annex to the Parliament Building.

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THE profession has lost by death the veteran John Edmands, of Philadelphia, one of the few persons to whom Carnegie pensions were granted before Mr. Carnegie decided to devote his library funds exclusively to library buildings, except as college librarians are pensioned as professors. Bowdoin College lost its librarian and the association a valued member by the death of Dr. George T. Little. Erastus S. Willcox, of Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Luther Livingston, the first appointee for the Widener collection; Dr. Winfred Robert Martin, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, and Dr. Anthony Woodward, first librarian of the American Museum of Natural History, must also be counted *ad majores*. Francis A. Crandall, once superintendent of documents and more recently editor of the *Monthly Catalog of Government Documents*, was so closely associated with the library interests that his death should be recorded here.

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CHANGES in library personnel during the year have not been many, but the reinstatement of State Librarian Galbreath in Ohio has given general satis-

faction as a rebuke to partisan appointment for such positions. Dr. Theodore W. Koch's retirement from the University of Michigan has involved the transfer of W. W. Bishop from the Library of Congress to that post; and George P. Winship's appointment to the Widener Library at Harvard has resulted in the designation of Champlin Burrage as his successor at the John Carter Brown Library. Harvard has also claimed and Trinity lost Walter B. Briggs, who takes the position of reference librarian with his Alma Mater, and gives place to Prof. Arthur Adams as his successor. George W. Harris has been made librarian emeritus at Cornell, Willard Austen becoming his active successor, and Dr. Ezekiel Mundy has been retired with like honor from the Syracuse Public Library. Marriage has for the third time removed the librarian of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta, Mrs. Percival Sneed having become Mrs. Blewett Lee, and retired from library work. Asa Don Dickinson has gone abroad as an American library missionary to do through the University of Lahore like work to that which Mr. Borden accomplished in Baroda.

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THE year was not notable for bibliographical publications, though the issue of Charles Evans' eighth volume of his comprehensive American bibliography brings that work up to the year 1792, inclusive. But at last the library profession has the record of its special census in the special bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, scheduling "Public, society and school libraries" to a total number of 13,686, the statistics being either for 1913 or 1914. A select list of libraries to the number of about 1300 is also included in the bulletin of the bureau known as the Educational Directory. Special note may, however, be made of the increasing volume of publications in library literature which have crowded the review columns of the Jour-

NAL during the past year. The union "Catalogue of technical periodicals in New York City libraries" is a useful local contribution, and in England should be noted two endeavors toward an English Poole's Index—Mr. Piper's "Index to periodicals" and the first portions of the L. A. U. K. Index, published by the *Athenaeum*. Contributions to the literature of cataloging and classification have been made in Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries" in its enlarged edition, and Mr. Sayers' "Canons of classification." But the special book activity of the year has been with respect to library work for children, including Miss Hunt's "What shall we read to the children?," Miss Hewins' revised edition, and Miss Shedlock's "Art of the story teller." Dr. Garrison's life of Dr. Billings was equally a contribution to library and general literature, and the same may be said of Dr. Bostwick's "Making of an American's library."

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As the time comes for annual reports the proposal of the American Library Association for uniform statistics, the schedule for which was adopted by the Council at its Chicago midwinter meeting, and printed in our issue for February, 1915, should be borne in mind. An increasing number of libraries are adopting the calendar year for the library fiscal and statistical year, which is a wholesome change, although college libraries naturally end their year with the close of June. Nearly a hundred libraries have already adopted the A. L. A. system, several of them having adopted the scheme of making the A. L. A. schedule an appendix to, instead of a feature within, their annual report. It is to be hoped that the custom will become general, as comparisons may thus more easily be made and a real benefit be gained from statistical information. It is proposed to include in the *American Library Annual* for the new year

the gist of such uniform reports from a number of leading and typical libraries, and certain other information regarding the larger library systems not hitherto available in any systematic way. We bespeak from our library friends prompt attention to the request for this information, and trust that they will take this present hint as a reminder for preparing their figures on the A. L. A. plan.

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It is none too soon perhaps to sound a note of protest against a feature of library meetings, of which much was made at the Catskill gathering, in contrast with the library contributions proper. This is the plan of inviting outside people of more or less note in the world of letters to show themselves to the library clientele and illuminate librarians from outside sources of radiance. It is well indeed to see ourselves as others see us, but often times those talking about us have not even taken the trouble to learn what we are actually thinking and doing in the library world of today. In discussing Mrs. Gerould's paper in the *Atlantic*, Mr. Kent said truly that it might have been written ten years ago, and many a writer and speaker urges upon librarians plans and practices which have been in operation for years as though they were discoveries or novelties. At previous library meetings there has been like waste of time, and at the Massachusetts meeting at Northfield a lady professor from a woman's college indulged in a "comparative study" of two sex-problems which involved quotations and discussions equally unsuitable for library audiences and college classes. On the other hand such inspiring and helpful addresses as that of President Richmond of Union College more than balances speeches and lecturings of the other kind. The moral of which is that outsiders should not be put on the program of library meetings without a fairly close knowledge of how they are likely to discourse.



# LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1915\*

BY WILLIAM R. EASTMAN

DURING the current year the legislatures of 43 states have been in session. Your committee has written to each of these states; to the library commission or its equivalent, wherever possible, or to some prominent librarian to ask for the facts and meaning of any library legislation secured or attempted. The following report is made up from the replies received, together with a careful examination in most cases of the particular bills.

It appears from these returns that a total of no less than 103 bills affecting libraries were offered in the legislatures of 31 states and in the Congress of the United States, of which number 58 were finally enacted and approved, leaving 45 other library propositions stranded upon the treacherous shoals of indifferent or critical legislatures, or else exposed as victims of a governor's veto. The failures were almost as many as the gains. But these were not all failures, neither were all of them of a character to deserve success. They were efforts, experiments and postponements, but they signify progress. The lost propositions will appear again in better form, and the best features of them will win in time.

## APPROPRIATIONS

The number of acts given above does not include all the appropriations made in general bills for the support of government.

In Maine, \$2000 was voted for high school traveling libraries.

In Vermont, the usual appropriation for the Library Commission is increased by \$700 a year for expenses.

In Massachusetts, the provision for expenses of the State Library is increased to \$14,000 a year [formerly \$11,010], and \$5000 was given for a card catalog.

In Connecticut, the increase of funds for the Public Library Committee to \$4000 [formerly \$3250] a year, which was noted in the report for 1913, was made permanent by law.

In New York, the amount given for the

year for free libraries was advanced from \$35,000 to \$37,000, and that for books for traveling libraries from \$5000 to \$6000. A "legislative library" was established, with a salary of \$3600 a year for the librarian.

In Delaware, an advance for commission work to \$3000 [formerly \$2000] was made as a result of general appreciation of the good work of the "book wagon" in the southern counties and of the traveling libraries.

In North Carolina, the amount for commission work was increased to \$4000 a year [formerly \$3000].

In Iowa, the sum of \$4000 was added to that previously given for the Library Commission, and the salary limit of their office staff was raised to \$9000 [formerly \$7380].

In North Dakota, there was an increase to \$17,235 [formerly \$16,000] for two years, which added to the salaries of the legislative reference librarian and of one clerk.

South Dakota also reports an increase of appropriation for the commission to \$4000 [formerly \$3000].

In Wisconsin, the annual appropriation for the State Library was \$7125 [formerly \$8000], but the amount for buying books of law and political science was \$3000 [formerly \$2000]. The annual allotment to the Free Library Commission, not including the department of legislative reference, was \$29,000 [formerly \$29,725], and for books, cases, etc., for traveling libraries, \$3000 [formerly \$4360]. For the State Historical Society an annual appropriation of \$50,000 is made [formerly \$54,353] for their general work, and \$780 [formerly \$200] for repairs and maintenance. The amount for books and property is unchanged at \$8200. The Historical Society is also recognized in the bill for public printing.

There may have been other changes under this head which were not reported.

## GENERAL LIBRARY LAW

In West Virginia, a general law was enacted allowing a municipal corporation

\*A report presented to the New York Library Association by their committee on legislation, September 28, 1915.

to establish and maintain a public library by tax.

No other general library law was adopted by any state, although earnest efforts to that end were made in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

In Pennsylvania, the special object was to supersede an accumulation of some twenty library laws enacted at various times in the past fifty years. The new bill was carefully drawn and skilfully advanced. It was voted by the legislature but vetoed by the governor on the ground that its provisions were "too drastic." Under the act, libraries could be established by the local authorities, library property of every sort was to be exempt from taxation if the income was used for the library. Money could be borrowed under a bonded indebtedness and sites obtained by condemnation. It would have made public libraries more independent of the school boards than they now are.

In Indiana, a like attempt was made to codify existing laws. The bill first offered passed the House by a vote of 85 to 7, but was stopped in a committee of the Senate, who said the Library Commission wanted too much power in their own hands. Special objection was raised to one section of the bill which provided for a committee of examination to issue certificates of qualification to librarians. After this bill was abandoned, another act, repeating in substance the provisions for county and township libraries, was introduced and passed the Senate, but in the House it was lost in the final rush of business.

In New York a bill was introduced to insert in the Education law a new article of 21 sections relating to museums. This would have brought out more distinctly the provisions already in the law which "apply equally to libraries and museums," and the establishment, encouragement and inspection of local public museums on the same basis as public libraries would have been more prominently before the public. The legislation was thought to be unnecessary and was not reported.

#### LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

There was no addition to the number of state commissions. West Virginia intro-

duced a bill for a library commission which failed to pass, owing to a lack of agreement as to its terms on the part of its promoters.

Oklahoma offered a like bill and, after the section providing financial support had been cut out, it passed both houses, only to be vetoed by the governor, who explained that he was committed to the policy of abolishing offices, not creating new ones.

Washington tried, but also failed, to change the character of its commission which is now almost exclusively a commission for law libraries, with an advisory board for public library interests. The change proposed was to create a commission for the care of the state and public libraries and to make the law library interest distinct. This desirable arrangement was defeated by strong personal influences in the legislature.

The one instance of affirmative legislation under this head was in North Dakota, where, indeed, the library commission of five members was abolished, but the work is continued by the same official staff under the director reporting to a state board of five Regents newly created, with a commissioner of education, to supervise all the educational institutions and interests of the state, including the care of libraries. This puts them on the same footing as in New York and makes for unity and economy.

This tendency to unification was shown also in Illinois, where a comprehensive bill of 56 sections was offered to create a state department of education which would consolidate under one board the management of the University, the State Normal Schools, a commission on natural resources, the State Library, with a library extension division, and the State Historical Society. In the face of opposition from many interests, it failed to pass.

#### LIBRARY FOUNDING AND GOVERNMENT

Legislative action under this head was in the form of amendments to existing law.

In Connecticut, the power to maintain a public library, held by all towns, boroughs and cities, was extended to fire-districts.

In Iowa, the law was changed to allow to each city council its choice of the number of five or seven or nine trustees

of its public library instead of the fixed number of nine, as formerly required. There was strong opposition from the libraries to any requirement as to the number of trustees.

In South Dakota, the number of trustees was increased from three to five, of whom two must be women, and not more than one trustee a member of the appointing body. This was done at the request of the state association as a step toward preventing the careless transaction of business and incompetent or interested service.

In Arizona, the present law does not permit cities of less than 5000 to maintain libraries. A bill, modeled on the Oregon law, was proposed to give this power to all incorporated cities and towns, and also the right to provide by contract for library facilities. The bill passed the House and was amended in the Senate to include the support of any existing library and to limit the library tax rate. So amended, it passed the Senate on the day of adjournment, but failed to reach the House in time for final action.

In Minnesota, it was proposed to amend the library law so as to allow townships to maintain libraries, but this was overshadowed by other matters and lost.

In Oregon, an amendment was offered giving to school districts the power to establish public libraries, making the school trustees themselves the library board and reducing the number of library trustees in cities from nine to seven, but in cities of less than 3000 from six to five. It was further provided in the bill that no library director should, directly or indirectly, in any way whatever be interested in any work or labor done or material furnished for the library on penalty of fine and forfeiture of office. These proposals were all indefinitely postponed.

In Ohio, it was proposed that the right of annual contract for library facilities, already assured as between school and free library boards, should be extended so that one such library might contract with another library for additional facilities. The bill died in committee.

The public library of Milwaukee is managed by a trustees board of nine members; two are *ex officio*, three are members of

the common council, and four, called "citizen members," are chosen by their fellow members in the library board. A bill was offered in the legislature of Wisconsin to give to the mayor power to appoint these "citizen members," with the concurrence of the common council. This amendment was not adopted.

#### TAXATION

In Kansas, the tax limit for libraries in cities of less than 40,000 was set at one-half of a mill on the dollar [formerly four-tenths of a mill]. In cities of more than 40,000 the limit was placed at one-fourth of a mill.

In New York, the library tax levy of the town of Pike, in which some irregularity was discovered, was legalized.

Among the bills which failed were two of special interest from New York. One of these, applying to all educational, charitable and religious corporations, including churches, proposed to exempt from tax the personal property of each to the amount of \$100,000. Since, under the present law, all their personal property is exempt, this amendment would have made subject to tax all personal property above the amount named. The bill died in committee. The other bill proposed to exempt from tax the entire property, real and personal, of a library free to the public. Under the present law, the real estate is exempt only so far as it is actually used for library purposes. The bill passed both houses, but, after the final adjournment, was vetoed by the governor, probably for the reason that so broad a privilege would be liable to abuse.

In Ohio, a proposal was offered to allow a city council to assess and levy a tax of one-half of a mill for the maintenance of the public library of the city, and such levy was not to be subject to any limitation of tax rates or maximum rates provided by law if the combined rate for all taxes in any year should not exceed fifteen mills. This was not adopted.

#### THE COUNTY LIBRARY

Provisions for county libraries were adopted in two states—Texas and Montana. Bills for a like purpose were offered in eight other states. In Ohio and Oregon,

amendments to existing county laws were adopted, but in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Arizona the county bills failed of passage. Some details of these laws are of considerable interest in their bearing upon the peculiar difficulties attending the practical working of a law of this kind where local libraries are already in operation. In Texas, the law says that a county library is "for that part of a county lying outside of incorporated cities and towns maintaining free libraries." This outside territory alone is taxed for its support. Others may join the system if they wish, but, in any case, the management rests with a board which represents the entire county.

In Montana, the law puts the case the other way. The county commissioners may establish a library for the county and, after that, any city or town may, without assigning a reason, withdraw from the system. Thus, in Texas, no community in the county can avoid the obligation of supporting a library to some extent; but in Montana a city or town can absolutely decline if they wish. These two, in Texas and Montana, were the bills that were enacted. Of those which failed, the Missouri bill was, like that of Texas, for the outside territory alone, except as others might come in. By the Indiana bill, a county library would have been possible only where there was no free, tax-supported library in any city or town, unless an existing library should consent to become a county library. In Pennsylvania, also, there was to be no power to set up a new library if a free, non-sectarian library was already in the county; and, in that case, aid must be given to the existing library to enable it to become a county library. The Michigan bill offers the alternative of a new library for the county or a contract with an existing library. The Arizona bill is of a general character and does not appear to recognize the possible presence of another library in the county, and the supervisors are required to act when directed by the people.

The county bills generally recognize the power of contract. Such a bill is already the law in Missouri, but the privilege is not used.

By an amendment adopted in Oregon, the county court was authorized to accept gifts of land, buildings or money for public library purposes and to erect buildings for branches.

An Ohio amendment provided for establishment and maintenance of county libraries when provided by gift or bequest.

In the state of Washington, the word "county" was dropped out of the library law by mere inadvertence in copying. An amendment to add "township" to the law was under consideration when this accident occurred. But for the present no county library can be established. The power of contract still remains.

A proposition for county libraries in Illinois was lost.

It is said that the Texas law will be inoperative because of the narrow limit set for taxation, which is but six mills on one hundred dollars, that is, .06 mills on the dollar.

There are now 14 states in which county libraries are recognized by law, and six others in which the proposition has been offered and lost. In seven of the 14 (New York, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, Montana, California, and Oregon), the county may establish a library. In the other seven (Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wyoming, and Washington), it may adopt an existing library or make a contract with it.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

A bill was offered in Ohio authorizing the Library Commission to appoint an assistant to be known as library organizer, who, in addition to duties previously assigned by law, should have charge, under the direction of the state librarian, of the traveling library department. This bill was reported but failed to pass.

#### TESTS FOR LIBRARIANS

The Library Commission of Massachusetts, desiring to aid in reorganizing small libraries, find the demand for help greater than their own agent is able to meet. They then call upon neighbor librarians for occasional service in this line and pay them from state funds. The state, therefore, claims the right to examine these outside helpers. A new law provides that the

commission may examine and register librarians as to qualification, experience and previous success and keep a list from which they may not only provide helpers in their own work, but also aid libraries seeking approved librarians.

In Montana, candidates for the place of county librarian are eligible only if graduated from a library school or having had one year's practical experience in library work.

In other states tests were proposed by bills which failed of adoption. In Missouri, a county librarian was to have been examined by a board of three—the librarian of the State University and of the Public Libraries of St. Louis and Kansas City.

In Indiana, all librarians of counties and of cities or towns having an assessed valuation of \$1,000,000 were, after a certain date, required to hold certificates of qualification as a condition of tax support for the library. An examining board, appointed by the state commission, was to establish grades of service, prepare examination papers, and hold examinations, and might accredit library schools. Some thought that this provision in the bill accounted in part for its failure.

In Missouri, the county librarian, before entering upon his duties, was to be required to file with the county clerk the usual oath of office and a bond for faithful service. In Montana, the county librarian must do the same before entering upon the duties of *her* office.

#### THE STATE LIBRARY

The state of Arizona established a State Library, to be under the direction of three curators appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. The duties of the librarian are stated at length in the enabling act, and, by an amendment, his name was inserted.

An assistant was added to the staff of the North Carolina State Library. In the same state, a bill to increase the salary of the state librarian passed the House but failed in the Senate. Another bill to increase the appropriation for books passed the Senate but died in the House.

In Nevada, the State Library was taken out of the hands of the secretary of state

and placed in charge of a library commission consisting of the members of the Supreme Court.

The state of California has come into possession of a collection of rare books and manuscripts as a gift from the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro. The action of the trustees of the State Library in accepting the gift and establishing, in the city of San Francisco, a branch of the State Library to be known as the "Sutro Library" was approved and validated by law.

In Michigan it was proposed to give to the state librarian power to fix the compensation within certain limits of assistants and clerks, but the bill died in committee.

In New York, the papers of the abolished office of the fire marshal were placed at first in the State Library and, by another bill, distributed to other state departments.

In the same state, by an amendment to the Legislative law, the libraries of the Senate and Assembly were consolidated in a "Legislative Library." This has no connection with the State Library. Its material consists of legislative records, department and court reports and public documents generally. It is in the Capitol and open throughout the year in charge of a librarian and two assistants. It is not a bureau of "legislative reference," as that term is understood by librarians, and all work hitherto done by the state in this line is continued by the State Library.

#### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

A legislative reference library was created in North Carolina under the appointment and control of the State Historical Commission. Its reports, bulletins and other publications are to be printed by the state and an annual payment of \$5000 is appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act.

In Nebraska, the appropriation for legislative reference was attended by the condition that none of the money should be used in the compilation of the State Blue Book nor for the drafting of any bill or resolution unless requested by a member of the legislature.

In Georgia, a legislative reference department in the State Library was estab-

lished by the legislature of 1914, but was overlooked in the committee's report for that year.

A bill was offered in Ohio to provide that, in case of the failure of the State Library Commission to employ a director of the legislative reference department, the state librarian should be *ex officio* director and perform all the duties without additional compensation. This was not passed. A bill to abolish the legislative reference bureau in Ohio and to transfer all its records and property to the clerk of the House also failed.

In the appropriation for legislative reference in the Library of Congress the language of the law was changed to express more fully its special purpose. Formerly it was "to prepare such indexes, digests and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use." Now it reads, "to gather, classify and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations and bulletins and otherwise data for or bearing upon legislation and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and members thereof."

In the legislature of Wisconsin, two bills were offered to repeal the provision in the law for a department of legislative reference connected with the Free Library Commission and to transfer all such reference work to the State Library. One of these bills appropriated annually \$3500 in place of \$21,800 previously paid for this service. Both were promptly killed; the latest by a vote of 19 to 7 in the Senate.

#### STATE DOCUMENTS

No changes in the rules for distributing documents have appeared.

In Kansas, a bill was introduced to give copies of session laws and of the revised statutes to any public library or library club applying for them, but this was not adopted. Bills in Missouri and New York making changes in the distribution of documents failed to pass.

#### LAW LIBRARIES

In California, the "law library fund" in each county is to receive an addition of not more than \$100 a month from the fees collected by county clerks, at the discretion of the county supervisors.

In New York, the law libraries at Watertown and in Nassau county were placed more fully under the control of the courts and court officers, instead of the county supervisors.

A bill to replace sets of statute laws in circuit court libraries that had been burned was offered in Michigan but died in committee.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

An appropriation of \$2000 for traveling libraries for high schools in the state of Maine has been already noted.

In North Dakota, a library expenditure of from \$10 to \$25 a year is required of each school district till the single room school shall have 200 books selected from the lists of the state superintendent. After that, \$5 a year must be spent till the whole number of volumes becomes 300. No more are required but losses must be made good.

In South Dakota, the Free Library Commission is empowered, upon request, to render assistance to county superintendents and county library boards in selecting books for school libraries.

In the same state, any school board and board of library trustees may unite the school library with the public library of the place.

In California, high school boards were authorized to enter into contracts with county libraries for library privileges and, by another act, the school authorities of any city were empowered to enter into like library contracts with the public library in their own city.

In the same state, the "library fund" for the schools in cities has heretofore received not more than an annual appropriation of \$50 for 1000 children of school age. This has been changed by amendment to the school law so that counties also, or city and county combined, may have such a fund, but upon a far more liberal scale. In the cities, upon written request of the school board, the fund shall receive annually at least 40 cents for each pupil of average attendance and, in counties, not to exceed 80 cents per pupil. This increase from five cents per child to a minimum of 40 cents and a maximum of 80 cents is noteworthy.

By another amendment, the advance estimate on which the tax for maintaining high

schools is levied must include, as a distinct item, an estimate for books, magazines and apparatus.

In the state of Florida, the governor, in his annual message, recommended the passage of a law to require county boards of public instruction to provide circulating school libraries, not less than one for each ten schools, to be exchanged among the schools of the county under supervision of the county superintendent. It does not appear that any action was taken by the legislature.

In Wisconsin, the provisions for buying books for school libraries were amended to require a town, village or city clerk, when buying books for the schools, to send to the county clerk not merely a report of books received but the full list of books ordered for each district with those received in good condition noted thereon. In case of error in filling the order, the said town, village or city clerk must within ten days notify in writing the firm making the sale and also report to the school superintendent and, in case of failure to give either of the above notices, the clerk becomes liable to a fine of five dollars.

#### PENSIONS

In Ohio and Michigan bills were introduced to give retired pay or pensions to

employees of public libraries, but in neither state did the bill come to a vote.

According to the Ohio bill, any library employe, wishing to receive such pay on retirement, would be required to agree to a deduction of three per cent from each salary payment and, after 20 years' service and with the consent of the library trustees, would become eligible to receive thereafter two per cent of the average salary of the last three years. After 30 years' service and attaining the age of 60 the right to receive a pension would become absolute.

#### NEW BUILDINGS

In Minnesota, a building for the State Historical Society is to be erected at a cost of \$500,000 now appropriated.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

A bill was presented in Massachusetts to require public libraries to disinfect or sterilize every book returned from circulation before offering it to another borrower. Leave to withdraw was the verdict.

In New York, a proposition to require any one having in his possession a book from a public library to give prompt notice to the library if any contagious disease is discovered at his home, was offered but failed of enactment.

## THE LIBRARY AS A CONTINUATION SCHOOL\*

BY BERNARD C. STEINER, *Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore*

In these days, we hear much of the duty of the State to instruct all its citizens, to carry on their training into their maturer years, to give opportunity, through such agencies as night schools, that those who have been obliged to leave school at an early age may carry on further the education which was broken off through the necessity to earn a living. We have held up to us the example of the Germans in their continuation schools and we find in the example much that is worthy of imitation, but are we not in danger of forgetting that we have worked out for ourselves a system of

education for all the people at every age, which in some respects is more efficient than is to be found any where else in the world? No other country has developed the public library so thoroughly as the United States and nowhere else is the function of the public library as a part of public education so clearly recognized. The Federal Census Bureau, in its classification of the expenditure of municipalities, places side by side, as the two divisions of the department of education, the Public School and the Public Library and one municipality after another, by adopting that classification, gives it an official approval. The National Educational Association

\*Read before the Library Section of the N. E. A. at Oakland, California, August 24, 1915.

would not be complete without a library section. The small boy enters the library and asks the "teacher" to give him a "pretty book" and thus recognizes the kinship of the librarian to the school teacher. The tens of thousands of borrowers in each of the large cities use the library not alone for pleasure, but rather in large measure, to gain information and to improve their minds.

Let us now turn our attention for a few minutes to some of the ways in which a library serves the community as a continuation school, taking up the topics in no logical order, but so as to show, by the enumeration of one subject after another, how valuable a service is given in this way to the people by the public library.

1. The public library is an educational institution in the nature of a school through the expert guidance which it gives those who come to it for the information which is contained in the books on its shelves. A volume could be written upon this subject alone. When one considers the endless variety of questions asked at the delivery desk and the more complex and erudite problems placed before the employees of the reference department, one feels like the old hymn writer and is "lost in wonder, love, and praise" at the beneficence of the library. Men and women, trained in the walls of the library for many years, after having received a careful course of instruction in the schools, possess a marvellous facility in finding out what the books under their control contain and exemplify the truth of the old distich:

"Though index knowledge makes no scholar  
pale  
It holds the eel of learning by the tail."

That slippery eel may get away from the unlearned man, but the experienced librarian holds him with so firm a grip that he cannot escape. Daunted by an endless array of volumes, the reader can have the desirable ones for his purpose selected for him and the wisdom of the ages, upon the subject he studies, laid at his feet, by those who have acquired a *flaire* which enables them to obtain for him speedily what he needs. One can never tell who will wish information on any subject and this ex-

pert aid must be given to most unlikely persons. One of the leading bankers of our city, recently wrote me: "Thank you ever so much for your bibliography on 16th century pottery. If I only could get through half of it! However, I'll try to take advantage of your kindness, I trust to my own benefit." The cumulative effect of many applications is most clearly seen and there is frequently in the reference desk, or in the head of the reference librarian, a list on the subject of which the inquirer is in search; because some one else, it may be months or even years ago, asked information upon that very subject, or one very similar to it.

2. The library acts as a continuation school, by permitting borrowers to have access to books themselves, whether this access be to a carefully chosen collection of reference books such as that which one sees in Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library, or to an equally well selected standard open shelf room as that in the Providence Public Library, or to a less rigidly selected list of books which one will find on the shelves of any branch of a large city public library. One of the most valuable parts of my college course was the education which I obtained from browsing among books in the Yale library. The libraries of Linonia and Brothers in Unity, at the dissolution of the two literary societies, had been given to the college and the combined collection was kept up to date by the purchase of good, popular, new books. I had never entered a public library until I was a Freshman, and revelled in the examination of the books in that library of about 25,000 volumes, to which free access was given the students for a couple of hours every afternoon. Later in the course, through the kind offices of a professor of Greek, two of us were given access to those shelves of the main University library, from which students were ordinarily barred, and the memory is very precious to me of the thrill of delight which came to us, again and again, as we wandered through those silent, vast rows of volumes and called to each other's attention some new wonder, which like Keat's planet had "swum into our ken." Merely to know what has been written upon a sub-



ject is an education. When that great teacher, Prof. Edward S. Dana, closed his course of lectures upon physics before our college class, he said, "Young gentlemen, twenty years from this time, I shall not be surprised, nor greatly disappointed, if I find that the majority of you have forgotten most of the facts which I have taught you; but, I shall have failed in my teaching, if you will not remember how to find out for yourselves again the facts which you have learned here." This is true, not only as to information gained from class instruction, but also as to that gained from glancing over books, reading their tables of contents, or even merely perusing the titles upon their backs. Dr. Johnson knew the value of this knowledge and Boswell tells this story of him: "No sooner had we made our bow to Mr. Cambridge, in his library, than Johnson ran eagerly to one side of the room intent on poring over the backs of the books. Sir Joshua observed (aside): 'He runs to the books as I do to the pictures, but I have the advantage; I can see more of the pictures than he can of the books.'

"Mr. Cambridge upon this politely said, 'Dr. Johnson, I am going with your pardon to accuse myself, for I have the same custom which I perceive you have. But it seems odd that we should have such a desire to look at the backs of books.'

"Johnson, ever ready for contest, instantly started from his reverie, wheeled about, and answered: 'Sir, the reason is very plain. Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it. When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have treated of it. This leads us to look at catalogues and the backs of books in libraries.'"

3. In some of the larger libraries the call of vocational guidance for the mechanical tradesman has been heard and answered, not merely by buying good books on applied arts and kindred subjects, which all librarians do; but also by the establishment of especial technological departments, in which all books dealing with such topics are segregated, placed in a separate portion of the building, and given into the

care of clerks, who devote their whole time to the ascertainment of the proper answer of every request for technical information. It stands to reason that a particular type of mind, brought into constant contact with these books, can extract from them information far more quickly, more exactly, more exhaustively, than can be done by any staff of a general reference department, no matter how skilled they may be. In Pittsburgh, for example, this technological department has guided many a man, interested in trade or manufacture, to become more skilled, more efficient, better educated for his work.

4. The aid of the reference department is multiplied, both in extent of the area covered and in the permanence of its work, through the issue of reading lists and bulletins on special subjects. The man in the street fails to realize how much time is consumed in the preparation of such bulletins and how valuable are their results. When one enters the library halls, he is almost sure to see in a conspicuous place a bulletin board, bearing one or more lists of books and magazines, upon subjects of popular interest, or upon those to which the library wishes to turn the interest of the borrower. The activity of the library in preparing such lists does not stop there. Sometimes lists are sent to the daily newspapers for publication; again mimeographed lists may be mailed to persons known to be interested in a given line of books, as for example the Enoch Pratt Free Library recently sent a list of titles of books upon plumbing to every one of the 400 master plumbers of Baltimore; yet again a post card, or a letter, may convey a typewritten list to some one borrower known to be interested in a subject; and when the library can save a few cents from its meagre funds, or secure the opportunity to print, through the shrewdness of a business man who is willing to advertise in such a bulletin, you shall see the appearance of a printed bulletin, which is sometimes annotated, as is the sociology bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library, or sometimes merely a classified list of titles as those the Enoch Pratt Free Library issued in the summer of 1914 upon the Great European War. These bulletins may be sold or dis-

tributed freely at the library counters, or may be used by book merchants as advertisements to be placed in every volume sold by them; but, in whatever form they reach the reader, they serve as guide posts to lead him to scenes of higher improvement. Full many a man, reading such a list, has become interested in some subject and, beginning to read therein, has concluded by becoming a considerable scholar in that department of knowledge.

5. Not only through its own lists and bulletins does the library guide its readers, furnishing an Ariadne thread through the labyrinthine maze of books, but the same service is rendered through a wealth of bibliographical apparatus, provided by the lists of other libraries sent in exchange, and through books, which have been prepared by co-operative effort, or which have been sent forth by publishers who have felt that the demand for such works would be such as to compensate them for the necessary outlay in placing the books upon the market. The open sesame to the cave in which lies the wealth of articles printed in our magazines was first discovered by the venerable Nestor of librarians, Mr. John Edmands of Philadelphia, when he was librarian of the Brothers in Unity Society at Yale in 1847 and his work was expanded by his successor, Wm. F. Poole, into that invaluable Index which bears his name and which was first issued in 1853. Revised and greatly enlarged by the edition of 1881, it will remain a *monumentum aere perennius* to call forth the blessings of many a student. By Supplements, annually and quinquennially, it was continued until 1907 and its work is now very efficiently carried on by the *Readers' Guide*, which was begun in 1901. To guide the student through the vast forest of books, we have the compass to be found in such works as the Catalogue of the A. L. A. Standard Library issued in 1893, revised in 1904 and brought to date by a supplement in 1912, or such other works as Sonnenschein's "Best Books" and Nelson's "Standard Books," to say nothing of the useful "A. L. A. Index to General Literature." The forest has paths also leading through some of its darkest groves, where the trees stand in close multitudes: e. g.,

C. K. Adams "Manual of Historical Literature," Larned's "Literature of American History" and the annual volume of "Writings on American History," point out to the traveller how to win his way in one direction; several evaluated guides of fiction aid those working their way elsewhere; while the *Engineering Index* and the *Industrial Arts Index* do for a restricted field, what Poole did for the general reader. The Federal Government publishes an Index to its public documents, and all these guides are to be found, with many another, on the shelves of libraries, accessible to all borrowers, so the wayfaring man need not err therein. Then too the education must not be forgotten, which is to be gained from a search over the cards of such a dictionary catalog as stands in the delivery rooms of our libraries, giving the inquirer information as to what books a given author has written, what books have appeared under a remembered title, or what books the library contains upon almost any subject under heaven.

6. To seize the attention of the passerby and induce him to become interested in books, so widening his intellectual horizon and informing his mind, the windows of the library may be used, when they are sufficiently near the street to render conspicuous books displayed therein. Thus, in the annex of the main building of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, there are two windows close to the sidewalk and at such a level that objects placed in them meet the eyes of those who walk by the building. Upon glass cases in those windows, we place collections of books upon topics to which we desire to call the attention of the people and we change these collections every week or so. In this manner, not only are men led to think of the desirability of reading these books or similar works on the same subjects; but also there comes into one's mind the subtle suggestion that, if the library contains useful books on the subjects so displayed, it must also contain equally useful books, dealing with other subjects, upon which one wishes to be informed, and thus men are led to look to the library for help and education.

7. The public library acts as a continuation school in a most important way, when

it is fortunate enough to possess a lecture room within its walls, wherein the people may be brought to listen to the spoken word of the man who is an authority upon any subject. Sometimes the aural appeal of the spoken word is re-enforced by the visual appeal of the picture and always there should be the endeavor to induce the listener further to inform himself upon the theme treated by the lecturer, through reading books contained in the library. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the library is the home of the book and that anything which is not definitely connected with the intention of aiding people through the use of books is not a part of the library's sphere. Consequently, with each lecture, we may well look for the posting upon the bulletin board of a list of books upon the subject covered by the speaker and for a definite attempt to secure the circulation of those particular books at that time.

8. We have long known of the attempt of libraries to supplement the schools by providing reading clubs, story hours and debating clubs for school children, and the effort is now being made to carry like institutions to the persons of maturer years who use the libraries. At one of the branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, for example, a reading club of women, numbering now some thirty members, has met weekly for two years to read and discuss standard English novels, those of the women who desire to do so bringing knitting or fancy work with them, to complete while the reading is going on. A similar club, at another branch, has devoted itself to the reading and discussion of Dr. Huckel's translations of Wagner's operas. There are almost boundless possibilities of good in the way of improvement of literary taste and impartation of useful knowledge through such clubs.

9. All the above forms of educational work may be carried on in the great majority of libraries and as part of the essential work of the institution. When the library has associated with it a museum as at Springfield, Massachusetts; or an art gallery, as at New York City; or a gallery in which exhibitions may be held, as at Worcester, Massachusetts, or Newark,

New Jersey; the scope of the work is further widened and it is possible for the institution to serve as a continuation school in many other ways.

Last of all, it must be said that the most important feature of all in the work of the library as a continuation school is the culture which it gives men through introducing them to the great men of all ages of whom the books tell and by whom the books were written. Through reading the books from public libraries, full many a man has been transported from the narrow limits of time and space which hedge him in. One day I went into a store to have an umbrella repaired. The proprietor took my name and address and then said: "I have always been a patron of the Library." "Indeed," I replied, "what kind of books do you chiefly draw?" "Those on ancient Egypt," was the response which surprised me. "I think I have read everything on that subject which you have in English. I have one of the volumes in my back work room now." When I questioned him further, I found that what he said was literally true and that from his back room on a busy Baltimore street the soul of that man walked forth and held converse with the Pharaohs.

Well says one of the characters in John Fletcher's play "The elder brother,"

"Give me leave to enjoy myself; that place  
that does contain  
My books, the best companions, is to me  
A glorious court, where hourly I converse  
With the old sages and philosophers;  
And sometimes for variety, I confer  
With Kings and Emperors, and weigh their  
counsels;  
Calling their victories, if unjustly got,  
Unto strict account, and in my fancy,  
Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then  
Part with such pleasures to embrace un-  
certain vanities?  
No—be it your care  
To augment your heap of wealth; it shall be  
mine  
To increase in knowledge."

Sometimes the library, when used as a continuation school, leads the user to augment his "heap of wealth," always it gives him a sure "increase in knowledge."

—  
"He that loves reading hath everything  
within his reach."

# BENEFITS OF LIBRARY TRAINING\*

BY IONE ARMSTRONG, *Librarian of the Free Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa*

It is hardly possible to appreciate thoroughly any blessing unless we have some time known the lack of it. Those who spend their evenings in the gently diffused radiance of an electric light cannot compare the flickering dimness of tallow candles and kerosene lamps. There are men and women who unconsciously accept our modern street cars, automobiles and telephones. They have never known the dark ages of the mule car, the one-horse chaise and the pony express. Their only chances for real thrills are limited to airships, submarines and "jitneys." Most blessings like hair and teeth and eyesight are not valued until some realization comes of their absence.

So I claim it is with the benefits of a library school. For a full appreciation it is necessary to have had a library position of some responsibility without any technical preparation. Then imagine holding this position in a place remote from library centers with only rare and fleeting glimpses of visiting librarians; struggling along with only vague ideas of what other librarians were doing and with a dim realization of the goal. Spending hours in fruitless discussion of the best way to do some simple thing and then doing it with the same perplexing uncertainty. Sometimes hitting the right way by a lucky accident or sheer common sense, but more often finding the right way only by the conflicts. Conscious always of so much wasted time and filled with an uncomfortable feeling of inefficiency. Groping about in this sort of twilight fell to my lot for six years. Hence, I speak on the subject of library training with strong feeling, from first hand knowledge and with at least some understanding of Helen Keller's awakening.

Any summary of these results or benefits naturally it seems to me must fall under two heads, the inspirational and the practical, though there is a borderland where the one merges into the other.

Perhaps we go to library school for the practical details, but I am not sure but the

most valuable thing we carry away is the inspiration—that fine enthusiasm that we like to appropriate and call "library spirit." To have entered with only indifferent interest and to have this gradually changed to intelligent zeal is perhaps the best result of any course. To find a group of men and women who could have been successful in any calling deliberately making the preparation of others their life work adds a dignity to the profession hardly realized before.

Then seeing and hearing some of the great librarians of the country is an inestimable benefit. I particularly remember one who came in our senior year. Her poise and charm and capability became a legend among us. I don't remember much of what she said but I have never been able to think of her without a thrill of enthusiasm. And so it was as they came and went. The idea insisently grew that it was worth while for us to follow—afar off it may be, but still to follow. Perhaps in all of us there is a little spark of missionary zeal that only needs this encouraging contact to become a real force. This effect of personal influence that I am struggling to express is just the thing that cannot be acquired by a correspondence school, no matter how systematic its courses may be. Nor can it be secured from library meetings or library periodicals, for these are conducted primarily for those already trained. While not denying that much can be gained by the diligent seeker and recognizing the great librarians who never attended a library school, yet for most of us it has been the surest and easiest path to any degree of efficiency.

You will hardly question that it is the surest and safest, otherwise you would not be here, but I know only too well that there have been days when you have doubted its being the easiest "way out." But after six years of stumbling along the way and in the light of experience afterward, I know that the two years' course of training is infinitely easier as well as surer and safer. I am thinking particularly now of the in-

\*An address delivered before the students of the University of Illinois Library School.



THE RED HOOK BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY



spirational part, although the same is true of the practical details to be considered later. Misguided zeal in any cause is historically dangerous and the library is no exceptional field. So in full view of our responsibilities it behooves us to gain whatever we can in the way of advice and guidance.

But perhaps not less important is the growing vision that comes to us of a library's possibilities, and what is expected of the one who aspires to its keeping.

That a book is of no value in a community until it is read by the right person. That the library has only begun its mission in buying and sheltering this book, but the real test comes in making the connection between the book and its reader. Then multiply this effort by the number of people in the community. This is our library problem. If means can be devised by which this can go on continuously, then we might hope to realize that high ideal of "enriching the whole community." Glimpses of this sort are given to us occasionally, like a view of the "promised land"—a place where we, like Moses, may never enter but traveling toward the shining mountains is never without hope.

Perhaps I was more benighted than others with library aspirations but this function of a library never came to me with any degree of fullness until I attended library school. Even then it was not a sudden revelation but a gradual awakening. With it came the realization that each course in the training school was only a means to this end. Why was so much time put on book selection except that we might get the right book for the people who needed it? Why give such careful attention to the order routine except that the right book once chosen might be secured? Why go into all the details of cataloging except that this book might be more surely and quickly available for the right person? If you have ever failed to find a book through a mistake in the catalog then you know the value of accuracy in details. With the reader before you and the book in the library and the clue to its location lost, then have you tasted the bitterness of inefficiency. "Enriching the community" can never come this way, and at such times the

view of the "promised land" recedes. And then it is you long for a training school for the person who made the catalog.

Doubtless in the beginning of the course most of us were quite overwhelmed with the mass of details. There seemed to be no end. The great purpose was obscured. We couldn't "see the town for the houses." But like laying an intricate pattern of mosaics we added to the design bit by bit until we had the full view of a library complete in its plan and equipment. Then studying its place in the community we caught the right perspective and realized that this had been the end in view from the beginning.

Another result not to be despised in maintaining efficiency for the day's work is the personal satisfaction in knowing the approved methods. As Marden says in one of his books on success, "There is no tonic quite so good as the feeling at night that you have done your best." After a library course it is not your best alone but what those with experience have found to be the best. A tired librarian needs all the tonic of this sort that can come to her. Then if she does know her work it soon becomes evident to her board of trustees. They may not be learned in the technical details or be conversant with library terms, but they are shrewd critics of results. Their opinion of the librarian and her work soon reaches the little world outside. A favorable report, reinforced with natural civic pride in their own library, stimulates interest among the people. A favorable atmosphere is created. The wheels turn smoothly, and everybody is happy. Could any tonic do more than this?

Working with others in the library school brings with it a sort of stimulus that working alone cannot easily create. As the months go on this influence cumulates into an enthusiasm that surmounts all ordinary obstacles. We may not be able to rise to the heights that "welcome each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough," but we can face the day's work unflinchingly.

Now, another advantage that belongs in that borderland between the inspirational and the practical is the confidence you have somehow gained in your ability to meet a situation. I do not mean any undue egotism, for the liberal and constant supply of

red ink administered daily serves as a most effectual check to over-estimation. But I do mean that perfectly legitimate confidence that you have earned by hard work and that justly belongs to you. Perhaps it is, after all, not so much a gain of confidence as it is a loss of fear.

The most vivid example of this in my own experience came in the senior year. At a call meeting of the class which had escaped my notice, I was chosen library school reporter on the *Illini*. I assure you no blessing was ever more effectually disguised. I felt limp and helpless and hopeless. The regular work was already heavy. This seemed a veritable last straw. I tried every way of escape, but there was no dignified exit. Describing an event in a family letter, and describing that same event for the circle reached by the *Illini*, was so distinctly different that I was terrified by the thought of it. After a sort of confessional interview with the director, I came away with a faint hope and a definite promise of revision. But even so, the first attempt was most laborious composition, attended with visions of being quoted in the *Lin-o-type*. The second was but little better. Yet as time went on the dread grew less, and Mr. Windsor's patience never failed. What I wrote was most commonplace, and I only mention it because by forcing myself to write these little notes I overcame this foolish fear.

Hardly anything in that year's course has been of more practical benefit. Writing "library notes" has become a regular, and by no means unpleasant, feature of the week's work. I am under no misapprehension as to their quality, but neither have I any doubt as to the value of such notices, crude as they are, in advertising a library. It is not so much a question of brilliancy as it is of constancy. Whatever success mine have had, I trace back to those senior struggles with the "notes" for the *Illini*. Then it was that I "cast out fear."

This is only one illustration. Much the same thing may happen in any course. The privilege of doing a difficult piece of work under the direction of some one who knows how makes it a comparatively easy task ever after. Whether it is what our Christian Science friends call "casting out fear,"

or whether it is gaining confidence, it does not really matter. But, whatever it is, this feeling is a valuable asset in practical work and is directly due to the training you have so labored to acquire. If this feeling of confidence has any justification, it somehow communicates itself to your associates without any effort on your part, and your opinions and decisions are respected.

Another result that is a mental state, at least in some degree acquired at library school, is adaptability. For if we have learned anything in a two years' course of library training, it is that there is generally more than one good way of doing the same thing.

As an example of this, I went to the library school with strong feeling that the only good way to stamp a book for circulation was with the date due. Another member of the class had equally strong feeling about the date of issue. Between ourselves we argued the question exhaustively. After a year's experience as librarians we met again, and my friend confessed she charged all books by the date due, and I admitted using only the date of issue. We had convinced each other that it was possible to use either method satisfactorily.

This difference in adaptability is particularly evident between trained and untrained assistants. The new girl with training seems to find herself at home in a strange library almost in one day's time. She may never have used your particular charging system, but with one explanation she can use it without difficulty. On the other hand, the untrained girl has to find her way step by step, and feels some irritation that all libraries cannot be just like the one she has known. She finds it hard to adjust herself. She doesn't know enough of the theory to grasp the main purpose back of the details. I have found it necessary to warn girls about becoming set in their ways of doing things. "Never get so old that you cannot adapt yourself to new conditions."

Now, I wish to speak of some of the practical benefits as I have found them. Those of you who have had experience in a public library know that you never learned anything in your life but what came into good use some day. It may have been a nursery rhyme or a foreign phrase, a fairy



story, an historical event, a mechanical device or the pure food law—there is really no end to the possibilities. On the other hand, I have tried to think what course of study or what bits of knowledge would be useless in a public library, and I never have been able even to make a beginning of the list. I can think of nothing that seems to me a greater waste of time than playing solitaire, but when you sort the cards after a big day's circulation you need a skilful manipulation that might be acquired in that way. Yet with nothing against those who find this amusement enjoyable or helpful, I should hardly advise a course in solitaire in order to secure this efficiency.

But if all sorts of general information and such accomplishments as playing solitaire are useful in a library, how much more will be the specialized knowledge gained in library training? In taking up these specific things, I wish first to refer to the notes taken in the classroom. In taking these notes, I know all about how hard it is to sift out the important points and the memory chances you all take and the bewilderment that comes over you when you run through the pages before an examination. I know, too, about the weariness that makes a bibliographical institution look like a public document, and trade bibliography like the end of the world. But as Henry James would say, "You can take it from me" that these notes will be a lifeboat to you some day. When you are miles away from any library authority and a problem must be solved, then you will appreciate these notes. In nearly every case will they help you out of the difficulty. My first experience came a few weeks after the close of the senior year, when I taught cataloging in a summer school. Before leaving the university here I revised all my notes, simplifying them for the short course and adding sample cards for all possibilities. These cards, with the original set, made a package of no small size. I did not dare to pack them in my trunk and take chances on never seeing them again. In my handbag I carried them, and wherever I went there my catalog notes went also. No jewel casket could have been guarded more carefully. It was well that I took no chances, for teaching the cataloging was hard enough with the best of notes

—without them it would have been utterly impossible. These same notes have been used many times since and are now in a drawer of my desk. With them I can show any apprentice in a few lessons the main principles of cataloging.

Near my desk in one drawer of a pamphlet case are all my library notes—each course in a separate file and all labeled. I call it my "Library of ready reference." One instance will show that it has some claim to this title. At a meeting of the trustees it was decided to place library signs in the public buildings. One of the trustees agreed to see that it was done. To my great surprise, and with perfectly unjustifiable faith in the librarian, this trustee said he would wait while I made the sign and take it to the printer at once. This was in a state where speed is not particularly good form, except on the racetrack.

Well, I simply copied the sign I had made here in the library school, changing the name and adding the suggestion written across one corner by the reviser, and, behold, my sign was ready! That trustee knew nothing of the three long hours I had spent in making the original. This is one reason why I call these notes my "Library of ready reference."

Another instance occurred in this same library. We were presented with \$500 to buy books for the children's room. One of the conditions was that the librarian submit a list to the donor within a few days. Here was responsibility as well as work, for Miss Lyman's course had impressed us with the perils of the wrong book. Her lists were pressed into service, and from them and the "Pittsburgh catalog for children," our list was made and approved. Not an Elsie or a Stratemeyer appeared, nor anything else that I would be ashamed to have on the shelves to-day. What might have happened is not a pleasant reflection.

Most of us owe nearly all we know of children's literature to this short course. When you study the statistics of public libraries and realize the number of juvenile readers and the part they play in the total circulation, then you realize its importance. Even short as the course is, you get something of what effect reading has on character building. It becomes quickly evident

that here is a matchless opportunity for enriching the community for all time to come, and with it equally evident is the responsibility of the choice of good and evil for these young readers. A librarian has no place in a public library without some understanding of children and their books, and the more she knows the better.

In going back to the notebooks, it would be hard to say what part had been most used. In planning lessons for an apprentice, they are invaluable. For example, the lessons in alphabeting are ready, with hardly a change. I have taught at least forty-five girls how to alphabet cards from the notes and lists that were given here at library school.

Another set of notes that has been of constant help is the reference set. I can subdue a book agent in less time and give him more wholesome respect for the librarian by reading him a few lines from these reference notes than in any way I've yet found. One extra bold youth wanted to copy all the notes I had on reference works, but I quietly told him the handwriting could not be deciphered by anyone else—a perfectly true statement. A few weeks ago, when I was urging the purchase of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," I produced the note taken down in the class. We now have the set.

When I first went to Council Bluffs the whole staff took a course in the use of reference books. Then the notes were of the greatest help, even the problems being ready to use. At a time like this you forget all about how hard it was to make that eight o'clock class, and how your fountain pen flew to keep up with the lecturer.

For the dark days of trade bibliography, I can offer this consolation: In real life all other hard days will seem easy by comparison. You will never again have so many difficulties listed on one small slip of paper. And then, after that course passed into history, with it will go all fear of those trade catalogs, and you will handle those formidable volumes with the ease of your favorite encyclopædia. Verily, "sweet are the uses of adversity," and every cloud does have its silver lining even in the gloom that surrounds trade bibliography.

And now for "Book selection." In a medium-size library this work necessarily and rightfully falls to the librarian, and it is hard to see how anything she does exceeds this in importance. The value of her library to the community depends on the wise selection of the books she places on the shelves. And I believe that most of us, on entering a library school, have less preparation for this particular work than any other we attempt. What did we know of grasping contents or judging the merits of a book? Of comparative criticism or annotations? Where would we have learned to use the *Booklist*, the *Book Review Digest*, *Reader's Guide*, and the *Publishers' Weekly* and to distinguish between their value? Book reviews and annotations I know are a source of weariness to the flesh and the cause of sleepless nights. But have you ever suffered more in writing them than you have in listening to a long-drawn-out story of a book by some talkative friend? Then, did you compare this tiresome description with a crisp, clear annotation that tells all you need to know in three or four short sentences? Then did it come to you that this is what is expected of any trained library worker? That this is really what the person before the desk wants and has a right to expect? How can this faculty be acquired except through a systematic course? And where are we likely to get such a course except in a training school? No, rather than shorten the time in book selection, I should advise doubling it. And so will you, whether you are a librarian or desk assistant.

Coming back to the notes in this connection, I have found these reviews, outlines and annotations a very special help in writing book notes for the newspaper. Many of mine have been assembled and published in almost the same form as they came from the reviser. If you are expected to send in these weekly lists, and the day arrives with no time to do it, then you will find these notes a very present help in time of trouble.

You must not misunderstand the value I place on the notebooks. Of course, the most valuable thing you obtained in this course or in any other was not what you set down on the paper, but the skill you acquired for similar work in your own library.

Closely associated in actual work with

book selection is the order routine. I combine the two to such an extent that I hardly know where one ends and the other begins. If the selection is made through the *Booklist* or the *Book Review Digest*, where all trade details are given, these are at once recorded. If you have learned a complicated order routine it is an easy matter to simplify for a smaller library and yet retain all the essentials.

And now for that library stumbling block—"Public documents." Where can we get any systematic instruction as to their use except in a library school? Do you suppose any librarian has ever completely overcome her confusion and awe before this ever-increasing collection, even with training plus experience? Has even Miss Adelaide Hasse no sinking of the heart when starting out on a seemingly hopeless quest?

I have often wondered, too, if any other class in this library school has ever been so consumed with zeal over public documents as ours. In my notes there are pages and pages closely covered from four different instructors with as many sets of problems. I have never known whether the faculty had considered us especially worthy of so much attention or so much more hopeless than other classes. Whatever it was, we were as dauntless and full of valor as the German army. Whether we met defeat or victory, we knew no respite and renewed the attack the next morning at daybreak. Not unlike the Polish battlefields, the same ground was taken and retaken as often as the call came forth. What led to terms of peace I never knew. Certainly there were still more worlds to conquer, and equally certain there was no sign of surrender in the attacking force. But we did learn something about public documents. We could use the checklist and the indexes with some degree of intelligence. And we did get an idea of what sort of information to expect from these long rows of uniform volumes.

Later this became the greatest help to us when our staff meetings one winter were devoted to the use of public documents. Ours being a depository library, we had the documents and were expected to use them. The assistants regarded them with the same helpless awe that I understood only too well. Then it was that my "Li-

brary of ready reference" again saved the day. I culled what we needed most from the four sets of notes, and followed each lesson with problems from my ample store. It was hard to believe that anything once so difficult could ever be so easy. It was the difference between a little knowledge and much ignorance. The staff almost caught the zeal of our senior class and declared the indexes not much harder to use than "Poole."

And so it has been with nearly all the courses. My particular experience has not been wide enough to cover all the subjects included in the two years' work, but that is no fault of the library school, and certainly no reason for complaint on my part. It is better to have learned a few things that may never be needed than to need a few things you have never learned. For, as I said in the beginning, it is hard to imagine any superfluous knowledge on the part of a librarian.

I believe you will all agree with me that the greatest trial in the work of a library school is the endless succession of details. These details begin on the first day and continue without remission to the end. They range all the way from every sign and symbol of punctuation through all the intricacies of subject headings and cross-references. Life becomes a confused nightmare of perpetual mistakes.

But I have found a nightmare worse than this: a library of perpetual mistakes, a library where details had been disregarded, where you couldn't depend on the records. In one there had been a trained librarian, with a vision of wonderful things that went no farther in their accomplishment than a beginning—a librarian who couldn't bear the day of small things that would mean the realization of her original plan. This aversion to the details made the difference between success and failure.

One mistake in a call number is a small thing, but it places a book in the wrong place. A card filed out of its order becomes useless. Careless order routine or book-keeping become serious drawbacks. No mistake ever seems effectually buried, but rises up to confront you at the most unseasonable time.

So don't despise the details and think they

are only trivial matters. If you have that feeling and can't overcome it, then don't become a librarian. If you do, your successor will not rise up and call you blessed.

I remember so well in our senior year we heard glowing accounts of what a young library school graduate had accomplished. Her library, apparently dead, had taken on new life and was becoming an active force in the community. It was all true. But what had she done? Simply this: she had installed the library machinery. With skill enough to use it, she had pressed the button. Once in motion the work went on. Those outside the secret felt that a miracle was being performed. Really she was only making a local application of library methods. The response on the part of the people was a perfectly natural result. This particular young woman had learned her lesson and was able to apply it. She was not exceptional; neither was the community. The comfort and encouragement this was to me I am glad to pass on to you. This bit of history may repeat itself endlessly. These are some of the things that library training makes possible.

But it may be well to note a few of the things that no library school can do. It can teach methods that have been found successful, and it can make available the cumulated experience of the profession. If this were all that makes a successful librarian, then any good school could insure success. But we all have to admit the value of personal qualities where a library school is as helpless as it is irresponsible. We are told much about tact and good temper, but a library school can no more create tact than it can change leopard's spots. Turning an ugly disposition into an agreeable one is no more possible at the library age than transmuted lead into pure gold. Even forcing indolence into industry can hardly be made a habit in two years' time, and a relapse is almost a certainty. So it is with many of these essentials to good librarianship. They are qualities not likely to be acquired in mature years. When failures occur with trained librarians they are much more likely to be due to a lack of these personal traits than to any fault in the technical training they have received.

Raising the grade of library work all over

the country is directly due to the influence of library schools and training classes. Library history of the past twenty-five years clearly proves this and makes, as one has said, "not a comparison, but a contrast." Of course, no amount of training can ever make a genius, and no one has ever laid this responsibility on a library school. And yet we may well believe that some of our great library geniuses might have left less criticism behind them if they had known more of systematic routine. We do know that the influence of trained assistants in all the large libraries and at least trained librarians in the smaller ones has lifted our work to the dignity of a profession. As one librarian has said: "This is, after all, the truest raising of the grade—not adding to the height of the mountains, to be sure, but filling in the valleys so that there comes much nearer being a level, not a dead level of conformity, but a very much alive level of attainment and usefulness apparent in the library work all over the country."

#### A NEW DUTCH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BESIDES the four famous universities of Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, the eleven provinces of the Netherlands maintain four special academies: an agricultural at Wageningen, a technological at Delft, and two sectarian universities. To this number—decidedly respectable for a country of the size of New Jersey and with a population of a little over five million—a ninth university has been added: the Commercial University at Rotterdam. The recent development of the study of economy, political, financial, commercial, and sociological, necessitated this specialization, and the support this new institution and its new library are receiving from all sides, is the best proof that it fills a long-felt want.

At the opening, the library, whose librarian is Dr. T. P. Sevensma, had at its disposal 5000 volumes, 250 current periodicals, and a so-called "Economisch Archief," containing a collection of reports, communications, documents, etc., relating to commerce and industry. The library enjoys the effective assistance of the various chambers of commerce and similar institutions.

## RUMINATIONS OF A BIBLIOLATER

THE year is about over and in assuming the vocational it is well that we make a few resolves, so that our next year may be better worth while and that we may be conscious of a record of accomplishment.

Being engaged in library work, it is well that we should review the triumphs and failures of the past year and so analyze our actions that we may become even more agreeable, even more helpful, even more efficient than in the past.

In the first place. A visit to the library is not a social call. It may be presumed that the citizen has come to secure some definite book or to secure some definite information. Otherwise he might come to look over the shelves in the hope that some interesting presentment may meet his jaded vision. In any case it is not necessary to discuss the weather with him nor to compare the relative comforts of the present state of the atmosphere with that of last summer when your brother-in-law had typhoid fever. I recently observed a poor devil who had asked for a dictionary perspiring helplessly in the clutch of a kindly soul who was pouring upon him the precious ointment of her family affairs to such an extent that it spread a hopeless inertia over his whole being.

Secondly. When a borrower has chosen a volume and is evidently absorbed in its contents, do not rush up to him with a novel which some one else may have thought interesting and insist upon the victim's listening to a second-hand panegyric upon its virtues. I have seen saintly souls who have entered the institution with the expression of angels retire with murder in their hearts when compelled to break their trend of thought to listen to the vapors of an assistant who invariably has her hat on ten minutes before relieving time and who gives little thought to things literary until the next morning, when she is fifteen minutes late. I am not, of course, speaking of those who naturally fall into good library habits. They greet patrons with a bright smile or a "Good-morning" and then go on with their work until asked for information. A few bashful people

will require some further approach and these cases are easily recognized. The library is a place for quiet study. Even the delivery desk should not present the attributes of an afternoon tea nor should loud laughter greet the mild wit of the influential citizen. I recently heard an ordinarily kindly man leave a law library muttering something about "corrosive sublimate" as he deserted a disquisition on Magna Charta.

It is an ever mooted question as to how, when and where a telephone should figure in the daily life of a library assistant. In the majority of cases no rule would be necessary and in many others the excessive use of the 'phone may be charged to zealous and inconsiderate friends who care not for the time and place but seek only the girl. Incessant calls with nervous laughter and inane conversation on the part of the few make the instrument a menace to the work in hand. If the 'phones are in the open the result is noise and if stalls are provided the conversation is prolonged.

One of the great disappointments of library management is the awakening to the facts that so many of the assistants are so little affected by their daily environment. Very few take any thought of their life-work away from the building. Slang, movies, soda-water fountains take the place of the association with the best literature of the ages. I don't wish to present an exaggerated picture, for the young women who work in libraries are exceptionally well-behaved and are alert in mind. As compared with their sisters in other fields they more than hold their own; but I am often astonished that the influence of environment, which is so evident in the lower animals, is not potent enough to maintain their full interest and active zeal in the intellectual delights which surround them. There has been a change for the good in the average which is especially marked where the merit system prevails, but the average is still low. Then again—oh! but what's the use. Nobody's listening. Let's go to lunch!

T. L. M.

## HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN OAKLAND

THE department of public instruction of Oakland, Cal., has published as a board of education bulletin a little pamphlet describing the high school libraries which are so well administered in that city. The account is so interesting and so full of suggestion that we are reprinting it practically verbatim.

"Libraries have grown into the High School system of Oakland in answer to a persistent demand," says the writer of the article. "They were established first by the English and history departments, but have extended their service to all departments, and are now looked upon as indispensable parts of school equipment. Their aim is to supply the rapid, highly specialized book service necessary in schools, while preserving the thoroughness of the best public library methods. They secure efficient library aid for the faculties and provide special library instruction for the pupils, besides filling the immediate daily book demands of our High School-going public of some four thousand boys and girls.

"Each of the city's high schools—Oakland, Fremont, Technical, University and Vocational—has a library in its own building. The first three have trained librarians in charge. The libraries are supported from the school fund, and the librarians are elected by the Board of Education, each librarian becoming a member of the faculty of the school to which appointment has been made, with a salary standard of an instructor of three years' experience. Only trained and experienced librarians are employed who hold a college certificate in addition to their library credentials.

"Methods of administration, including terms and manner of loans, are decided upon by the librarian of each school according to the size of the library, the necessity for the repeated use of certain books and the average time required by pupils of that school for accomplishing their outside reading. In one school the term of a loan may be for one week or for two weeks, while in another school most of the books may circulate as period or over-night loans. In schools where books circulate on period

loans, the same book may be borrowed and returned seven to nine times in the day. This, of course, requires special loaning arrangements that are almost impossible under public library methods. The greatest freedom is given the librarian in adapting the work to local conditions. One of the schools has a book collection of eight thousand volumes, another has five thousand, while others have smaller numbers. It is the plan to increase the collection in each school until it shall reach the ten thousand mark and then to make only such purchases as shall keep the libraries replenished and modern. All book buying is done after consultation between heads of departments and the librarian, and regular library prices are obtained on purchases. Reading lists, again, are made out through the united work of teachers and librarians.

"The circulation of books from the school libraries is large. In a school of a thousand pupils it is not unusual to circulate five hundred books a day. Besides this circulation the same school will handle three hundred and fifty reference workers, bringing the total of actual book users in the day up to eight or sometimes nine hundred. In schools of larger attendance or where the nine-period system is in operation, the circulation rises accordingly.

"This book delivery, however, is only a part of the work done. Special reference material is collected for students from all departments, who bring to the library the endless questions arising in the preparation of work for the classroom. When fifty boys and girls are in the library during a study period, their questions will dive, seemingly, into all things knowable, from the Greek drama to the habits of humming-birds, and from the principles of the spectrum to the characteristics of furniture in the reign of Queen Anne."

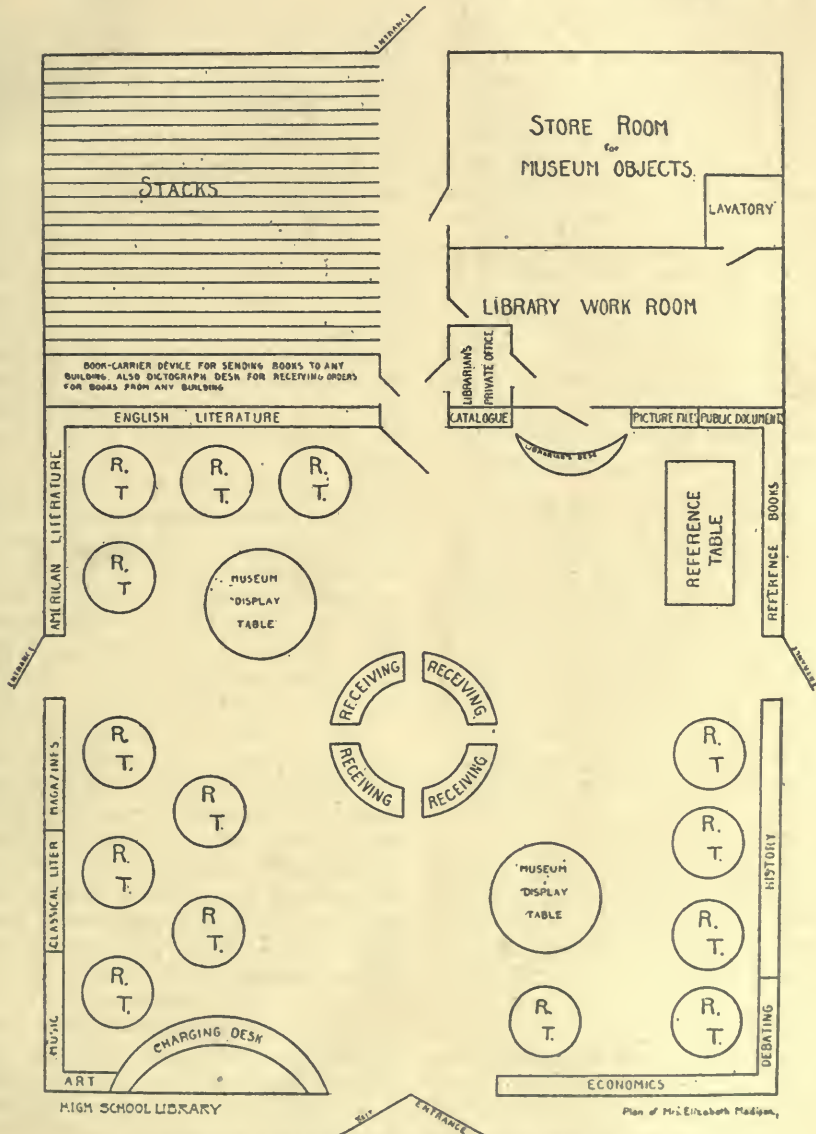
"Back magazines are preserved, and with the help of *Readers' Guide*, much valuable reference material is daily supplied from this source.

"Bibliographies are made out for the use of both teachers and students. It is a great saving of time to the teacher to have reliable lists of all sources of library material upon a given subject. If the teacher wants quickly an outline of the places where the

best information can be found upon chivalry, let us say, or forestry, or Roman costume, or Gothic architecture, or the construction of the cotton gin, the library will supply the required lists. Teachers who have been accustomed to spend several hours on the "hunting up" work on a given subject in a High School without a library service find that they can prepare the same work in a few minutes in an organized school library.

"Exhibitions of pictures and other material are assembled from time to time and displayed in the library as the classroom work brings this or that subject to the fore in the term's course of study. Stereopticons and lantern slides are filed and assembled in the same way for special talks to classes in history, science or English.

"Some of the libraries are making beginnings towards appropriate museum collections. Rare newspapers of historical



A SUGGESTIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR A HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

interest, manuscript letters relating to adventures in early days in California, specimens of old currency and such other material of curious value are frequently contributed by students whose interest in such relics has been stimulated by seeing exhibits in the library and who are glad to give such things from their family collections when they know that they will be properly cared for in the permanent collections of their school.

"In one of the schools the librarian does several hours of story-telling each week. In other schools lectures are given by the librarian on the selection of an individual library, how to buy, how books are made, how to judge of the value of certain classes of books, and on the history of bookmaking in relation to the history of civilization. Another librarian lectures on magazine literature of the day and on current poetry.

"Newspapers are handled in some of the schools in the usual library way, while in other schools they are introduced through clippings which are posted daily covering the great world events, and representing also the legislative work in federal and state matters and important local affairs as these topics are brought out in the classes in current history.

"Handsomely bound and illustrated editions of the classics are purchased occasionally and kept in the libraries for reference only. Every day some of the young people ask to examine one or more of these volumes, for they delight to see the characters whom they have studied in the ordinary text-book spring up into vivid life and color from the page illustrated by some master artist. It is hard to overestimate the cultural value of a few finely published books.

"Instruction in the use of libraries and in the 'short cuts' known to the trained reference worker are taught in all the high schools. Catalogs of the best professional standard are made or are being made for all the school libraries, so that all familiarity gained with these book aids in the high school may be applicable in university or city libraries. The universities say that the high school pupil trained in library methods when he enters the university can save three months of his college time over

his less prepared competitors. This work is usually required as a part of the English course, about three lectures a term being obligatory as well as three written papers on the subject of library use.

"Technical library training for those who wish to enter the work as a profession is taught to certain selected students. Several of those who have taken these courses have made a professional beginning already, although these courses have been established only about a year and a half.

"In none of our high schools is the library used as an assembly or a study hall. It is always reserved entirely for borrowers or reference workers. The best equipment is necessary in a school library, and the safest policy has been found to be 'build slowly and build well.' Special effort is made to render the library attractive by the selection of good pictures, appropriate furniture and simple decorations. In some of the schools the student body has been so interested in the library that it has provided extra adornments in the way of flowers, potted plants, window curtains and occasional small pieces of statuary or exceptionally good prints to hang on the walls.

"In cases where a Students' Activity Credit is recognized, it has been found practicable to allow a quarter of a credit a term for one period of work done in the library as student assistant. The pupils take pride in seeing members of the student body in these positions, and seem to feel more surely than ever that the high school library is 'our very own library.'"

Some statistics on the pamphlet's cover show the average daily attendance in the Oakland High Schools to be 3089, and the number of high school teachers 160. The High School Libraries collectively contain 18,376 books, the daily average circulation of books in the libraries being 1620. The estimated daily reference work in all the High School Libraries is 1109, and the estimated daily book use, 2729.

"A home without books is like a hearth without fire, a cupboard without stores, a purse without money, a life without love, a world without a sun, a universe without a God, a negation without an antithesis."



THE LIBRARY OF THE KANSAS  
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.  
AT EMPORIA

In a paper read in 1899 before the Kansas State Historical Society, President A. R. Taylor reviewed the history of the State Normal School at Emporia. Regarding the library he said:

"No single feature of the school has grown more rapidly than its library. In 1884 there were scarcely 1000 books in the library, everything having gone with the fire in 1878. Now there are nearly 14,000 volumes on the shelves, the average increase being nearly 1000 volumes per year. The books have been selected with great care, and as a working library it has few superiors. Four large and well-lighted rooms accommodate the library, and they are usually crowded with students."

When Professor Holmes E. Sadler, who is listed in the catalog of 1881 as "librarian, natural science and elocution," took charge of the library in September 1880, he found "170 books in the store room, a few remaining from the old library, but mostly donations since the fire."

According to the printed records, the librarians since 1880 have been: 1880-1882, Holmes E. Sadler; 1882-1884, Viola V. Price, librarian and English; 1884-1886, Margaret A. Mack, student; 1886-1887, Mary L. Berkey, student; 1887-1888, Mrs. Louise Fox, student; 1888-1889, Rose Blanton, student; 1889-1892, Mary A. Whitney, librarian and assistant in history; 1892-1910, Elva E. Clarke, librarian; 1910-1911, Grace M. Leaf, acting librarian; 1911—, Willis H. Kerr, librarian.

To-day the library occupies the beautiful Kellogg Library building, completed in 1902-1903 at a cost of \$60,000. It has more than 37,000 classified and cataloged volumes, and more than 4000 classified pamphlets. It is growing at the rate of 3000 volumes per year. It receives and preserves files of 300 periodicals; in addition it receives 300 Kansas newspapers. It is open for use 75 hours each week. The average hourly attendance of readers is nearly 100, or about 1200 daily. Its staff numbers nine trained library workers and five student assistants. The average number of books checked for use outside the

library is 200 daily throughout the year. The reference use within the library is uncounted and uncountable.

Some of the special features of the library are:

*Reference Department:* An unusually strong equipment of up-to-date book tools, question-answerers, keys to all other books. In vertical file, instantly available by topic, are thousands of clippings, affording material not elsewhere available, often the latest. Also in vertical file are reading and reference lists on more than a thousand topics, suggesting best sources of information. Government documents are systematically filed, indexed, and available.

*School Department:* The purpose is to make this a model public school library in equipment, selection, and atmosphere. It occupies its own two rooms on the first floor of Kellogg Library. It has its own librarian and assistant on full time, its own catalog, and two thousand recommended books. Its collection of several thousand mounted pictures, filed by topic in vertical file, and its post card collection, are in constant use. Its facilities are eagerly used by pupils of the Training School, practice and supervising teachers, and visiting teachers and parents.

*Extension Service:* The library began its extension service in January, 1913. Books, pamphlets, and clippings are sent through the mails to responsible parties, for high school debates, orations, and essays; for papers and addresses by teachers and school officers; for papers by club women; and for correspondence study courses conducted by the school. During the year September 1, 1914, to August 31, 1915, there were sent out 647 packages. This department also answers many questions on library organization, issues two series of library information circulars (*Kansas Library Newsletter*, and *Library Extension Circular*); and the librarian has made addresses or visited libraries for advisory purposes in seventeen Kansas towns within the past year.

Libraries are the wardrobes of our literature, whence men properly informed might bring something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use.—J. DYER.

## CUMULATIVE PRINTED CATALOG FOR LARGE LIBRARIES

At the fall meeting of the Eastern College Librarians some interest was shown in the mention by Mr. Leach, the librarian's assistant at Princeton, of the careful experiments which have been made there as to the possibility of a cumulative, title-a-bar catalog kept up to date. The following memoranda are in reply to a request of the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for the facts as to these experiments.

The principle of the title-a-bar catalog is precisely the principle of the card catalog. By making a bar long enough to contain the essentials of a catalog entry on a single bar, that bar can be used with all the interchangeableness of the card in the card catalog, and almost the same facility.

In this fact lies the germ of a revolution in library cataloging almost as radical as that effected by the card catalog itself. It points to a return of the printed catalog, and there are those who believe that the time is not very far distant when it will be as discreditable for a large library not to have at least a printed author index catalog as it is now not to have a card catalog. At present, however, after twenty-five years of experiment the matter must be regarded as still in a tentative stage.

In theory the whole matter is very simple and would seem to call only for a little courage and carrying out. The method has been applied and carried out successfully commercially in the indexes to periodicals familiar to all librarians, and in address lists and many other cases where matter needs to be revised and reprinted frequently. The possibilities are best suggested by the modern telephone book, which contains in a single light, handy volume enough title-a-line references to author catalog a university library of half a million volumes on the basis of a 50-letter bar. The "United States catalog," which has a bar of about this length, would provide in a single volume on a strict title-a-bar basis, an index author catalog for a library of 2,000,000 volumes. In short, it is possible to provide a brief title, index, author, title-a-bar catalog of even the very largest library, say 3,000,000 entries, in a single volume not larger than some in customary active use

in the library. Even if the longer title or 100-letter bar is used, a single volume might still provide for 1,500,000 entries.

Everyone confesses that a printed catalog, kept up to date, would be a convenience and an economy in many ways; the question is simply one of cost, and no one has been bold enough as yet to try it out on the only basis which could give a full test of the advantage of the method, *i. e.*, one which had at least author reference to every book in a large library. The reasons for this are, first, the chances of unknown pitfalls; second, doubts whether practical details of form have been yet settled; third, some large libraries have made experiments in cumulation and have declared that the mechanical difficulties of a complete cumulated catalog are insuperable.

Nevertheless, the method has been in use in minor ways, and it has been possible for libraries to make practical experiments to a certain point.

The Princeton experiments have been based on the fact that some twenty department and seminary libraries here demand special catalogs, first of the department collections, and then for all the books in the library relating to their subject. It was found that most of these requests would be satisfied by a simple author catalog, and it was estimated that ninety-five per cent of the questions asked of a catalog in the small classified libraries would be answered by a simple author catalog with 100-letter entry.

It was figured that to supply and keep separate card catalogs would cost as much if not more than this method, in any event, while there was a positive help towards the proposition in the fact that it was necessary on other grounds to print several special catalogs, some of which were paid for by interested outsiders, and their bars were available without expense. It was decided, therefore, first to combine the special catalogs, then to add in other seminary or department libraries as fast as time and means would allow. The result is a joint list of the seminary and department libraries, which now includes most of the outlying libraries. It now contains about 30,000 entries and affords a good basis for real experiment.

For several years now the additions to the seminary and department libraries have been printed as a weekly bulletin, posted in the various libraries, and cumulated into the collected volume from time to time. Last year the experiment was made of cumulating into this catalog every two weeks. 1566 titles were added and filed into 319 pages of type, 22 cumulated editions were published in twenty copies and distributed among the special libraries at a total cost for composition, filing, paper, ink, and interest, of \$163.85. The methods developed in this work, however, are such as to suggest that this catalog could be made and kept up to date each day at a cost of

the monthly supplement. The cost of filing these in and printing 30 copies of this cumulated catalog of 60 pages was \$1.27. As the same bars are used as for the weekly bulletin, composition for this is a by-product. This points to a 200-page supplement of 15,000 titles, costing about one cent per title, exclusive of composition and paper.

One of the most interesting aspects of this method is its use for special lists. The author list once extant in bars, arranged by pages, special lists out of this can be printed at astonishingly small cost. If there were a catalog of a whole library, all the multitude of select lists for the various

Abakanowicz-Abdank. see Abdank-Abakanowicz.....	
[Abbott, E. A.] (A Square, pseud.) Flatland; a romance. New ed. Lond. 1884.....	SM8100.11
Abdank-Abakanowicz. Die Integraphen... Lpz. 1889.....	SM81074.113
Abel, N. H. Oeuvres complètes. Nouv. éd. par L. Sylow et S. Lie. Christiania, 1881. 2v.....	SM8101.111
Abhandlungen aus den gebieten der mathematik, physik, chemie... Brns. 1901.....	SM81001.112
Abhandlungen zur geschichte der mathematischen wissenschaften. Lpz. 1877— v.1—.....	SM8103.112
Abraham, H. A., ed. Les quantités élément. d'électricité; par Abraham & Langevin. P. 1905. 2 p.....	SM829.112
Abraham, M. Theorie der elektrizität. Lpz. 1905-07. 2v.....	SM8289.112.11
Abraham, M. Theorie der elektrizität... 4. umgearb. aufl. Lpz. 1908— v.1—.....	SM8289.112.12
R. Accademia delle scienze di Tor. Repertorio bibliografico delle pubblicazioni. Tor. 1883.....	SM0915.917
Achitsch, A. Das gauss'sche prinzip d. kleinsten zwanges... Pola, 1904.....	SMT8100.105
Achitsch, A. Ein neues integrationsverfahren. Pola. 1906.....	SMT8100.105.2
Acta mathematica; zeitschrift hrsg. von G. Mittag-Leffler. Stockholm, 1882— v.1—.....	SM8100.113
Adam, B. Das rationalnischen d. bruchnenner. Claustral, 1891.....	SMT8100.11
Adam, O. Beiträge zur analytischen geometrie an d. mittelschule. Wien, 1890.....	SMT8100.111
Adhémar, R., vicomte d'. L'équation de Fredholm. Par. 1909.....	SM81443.114
Adhémar, R. vicomte d'. Exercices et leçons d'analyse. Par. 1908.....	SM8131.115
Adhémar, R., vicomte d'. Leçons sur les principes de l'analyse. Par. 1912— v.1—.....	SM8131.115.2

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THE FIRST ENTRIES IN THE PRINTED CUMULATIVE AUTHOR FINDING LIST FOR THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICAL SEMINARY

not more than six or seven cents per title of 100 letters added.

This year the main volume, instead of being cumulated again, has a cumulated supplement. The weekly bulletin of accessions is cumulated monthly, forming a supplement up to date once a month, so that complete reference requires consulting the main volume, supplement, and from one to three weekly bulletins. At the end of the year it is proposed to cumulate this supplement, together with two or three special collections which are now being put into type, into the main volume.

The cost of this weekly bulletin with monthly cumulation, apart from the cost of composition, and cost of metal to be kept standing, runs something as follows: November 5, 1100 bars were cumulated into

courses for which books are laid out could be drawn out and printed. Several experiments were made last year in this line, *e. g.*, a list of all the books in the Mathematical Seminary. The occasion of this mathematical list was the visit of an English government official in behalf of the universities of India. He found the selection of books in this seminary so advantageous for his purposes that he asked to have a copy of the catalog typewritten for him. Instead of doing this, bars were withdrawn and a neat catalog containing 3500 titles printed at a total cost, for composition, printing paper and binding, in an edition of twenty-five copies, of \$7.00—the itemized records totaled just \$6.99.

Then these same bars were rearranged to form a classified catalog, or rather a classi-

fied shelf list and another classified finding list printed, the cost being almost identically the same as that of the other, so that for less than \$15 there was printed a complete author and classified list of 3500 titles. This cost was considerably less than the cost of typewriting, and the matter cataloged equivalent to a library of 5000 volumes.

Two or three minor experiments in similar lines cross-check this experiment as substantially sound under the economical conditions prevailing here at the present time.

The experiments here tend, in the first place, to show that there are no real mechanical difficulties which cannot be overcome. There is no intrinsic reason why a catalog in twenty copies should not be cumulated daily like the card catalog. It involves substantially reprinting a page in twenty copies for every new title added and inserting these in twenty loose-leaf catalogs, but inserting and printing a page hardly consumes more time than typewriting, and inserting a page no more than inserting card in the card catalog.

Experiment goes to show that the essential elements are (1) that there shall be no exception to the single-bar title rule; (2) that the length of the page shall be variable and cumulation made without regard to various length of the page; (3) that printing shall be attempted only on one side of the page; and (4) that some simple fixed form of loose-leaf binder be employed, since a somewhat bulky series of volumes results from printing only on one side and with a thickness of paper convenient for loose-leaf work.

It is estimated that a complete author catalog of the Princeton University Library would require 300,000 bars, and might, printed on both sides and in the fashion of the "United States catalog," be contained in a single volume half the size of the latter. In loose-leaf style this might be contained in three volumes, but would work better in six. It is estimated that to add 20,000 titles to this yearly would cost \$1500. This is a tidy sum, but only a small fraction of the actual annual expense of cataloging.

Of course, this, like everything else of

its sort, depends on its methods, and in this case it is chiefly the methods of handling the bars, printing only on one side of the paper so as, with soft background, to be careless of impression and general methodical work, which makes the thing economical. It would be easy enough to spend two or three times as much on doing the same work unless these details are rigidly attended to.

It might be argued that even if the expense of such a catalog was in addition to the present expensive cataloging, it would be justified on the ground of the vastly increased facilities offered to professors and students in the department libraries; but at most it would not, in any case, be all additional expense. In the case of university libraries which have these subordinate libraries, it would have many compensatory savings, and in every library there would be very large time savings in purchase, cataloging, and reference divisions.

There remains still, so far as these experiments go, the open question between these bulky catalogs cumulated monthly, weekly, or even daily, and a more compact catalog printed annually, supplemented by cumulations during the year. A catalog of this latter type requires looking up a given title twice, but gives partial use with greater facility. In the case of a large city library, this system, with a copy of the cumulated catalog and supplement in each of the branch libraries, should be worth the whole cost of admission for branch library use alone.

When it comes to the questions of inter-library loan, or inter-branch loan, the useful possibilities of such catalogs multiply. While, therefore, this library is not prepared to plunge into a matter which others have held to be mechanically impracticable, its experiments do suggest that there are no mechanical difficulties which cannot be overcome practically. Its experiments suggest that the main reason for failure of previous experiments has been in the admission of many-bar titles, a point at which cost and confusion begins to be unlimited. Accepting the need of violating esthetic satisfaction in the matter of presswork, and especially the various length page,

there really does not seem to be any reason to suppose that the method could not be applied even to the largest libraries with great increase of usefulness and possibly with economy.

It is not likely that this method will ever wholly supersede a central card catalog, although there is a possibility even of that. The short title entry contemplates some source of fuller cataloging where the user of the library can get all the bibliographical details. There is nothing, however, to forbid the possibility that alphabetical subject and classed catalogs of even the biggest libraries should be printed in this form. The fact that bar machines can produce a second, third, or fourth bar, at about one-fourth the cost of each of the first bars composed, suggests economic possibilities in this direction. It is possible that such a catalog would be quite sufficient as to the subject catalogs, reducing the card catalog to a single author catalog of full titles and doing away with duplicate official catalog and department catalogs altogether; but it would be a bold librarian who would venture to appeal to his trustees for this program at this present stage of experiment. On the other hand, there is already grave doubt as to whether librarians are justified in not taking up very seriously the matter of a simple author finding list of the cumulated type.

The logic of the present situation would lead to brief-title, cumulated index catalogs—author, subject, and classed—with a single author catalog having very full bibliographical details back of it. This would consist of Library of Congress and other printed cards, together with short-title cards giving bibliographical references to where full-title information can be found, in cases where there are no printed cards.

E. C. RICHARDSON,

*Librarian, Princeton University.*

Book love, my friends, is your pass to the greatest, the purest, and the most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. It will support you when all other recreations are gone. It will last you until your death. It will make your hours pleasant to you as long as you live.—TROLLOPE.

## THE SAFETY FIRST EXHIBIT OF THE NEW HAVEN PUBLIC LIBRARY

EARLY in the month of November, the library had an offer from the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A. of the loan of the United States Steel Corporation Safety Exhibit. This was the birth of the library's exhibit, for from this offer plans were made at once to enlarge upon the original loan.

Inasmuch as the Safety First movement is largely one related to industries, it was quite logical that the planning and general direction of the enlarged exhibit should be undertaken by the technology department. Such was the case.

With the hearty co-operation of Mr. A. B. Dickson, industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and formerly with the Y. M. C. A. in the Canal Zone, plans were laid for the enlarged exhibit.

A careful survey of the field and well-directed inquiries soon brought in valuable material. As a result of the campaign, over forty firms sent material, either as a gift or a loan. The list shown herewith will give some idea of the extent of the canvass.

Abbot Enamel Sign Company, New York City.  
Safety signs and literature.  
Acme Guard Co., New York City. Literature.  
Acme Wire Co., New Haven, Ct. Photos.  
Ætna Life Ins. Co., New York City. Literature.  
Allen Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Ct.  
Safety set screws.  
American Mason Safety Tread Co., Lowell, Mass. Treads and literature.  
American Museum of Safety, New York City.  
Literature.  
American Thermo Ware Co., New York City.  
Literature.  
Boston Elevated Railway Co., Boston, Mass.  
Photos, posters, literature.  
Bristol Co., Waterbury, Ct. Safety set screws.  
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Posters and literature.  
Browne & Sharpe, Providence, R. I. Photos  
Candee Rubber Co., New Haven, Ct. Photos.  
Canfield, H. O., & Co., Bridgeport, Ct. Safety  
set screw protector.  
Chicago Screw Co., Chicago, Ill. Safety set  
screws.  
Connecticut Company, New Haven, Ct. Blue  
prints.  
Consolidated Car Fender Co., Providence,  
R. I. Photos.  
Consumers' Power Co., Jackson, Mich.  
Posters.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Photos.  
 Geometric Tool Co., New Haven, Ct. Photos.  
 Harrel, G. H., New Haven, Ct. Automobile devices.  
 Industrial Press, pubs., New York City. Literature.  
 The Lungmotor Co., Chicago and New York. Lungmotor.  
 The McCormack Co., New Haven, Ct. Non-slip horseshoes.  
 Nachod Signal Co., Louisville, Ky. Photos.  
 National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Printed matter and posters.  
 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., New Haven, Ct. Blue prints, photos.  
 Norton Co., Worcester, Mass. Photos and literature.  
 Otis Elevator Co., New York City. Elevator safety devices and posters.  
 Peck Brothers, New Haven, Ct. Sanitary drinking fountains.  
 Public Service Corporation of N. J., Newark, N. J. Posters and literature.  
 The Ready Tool Co., Bridgeport, Ct. Safety belt shifters and literature.  
 Rochester Railway and Power Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photos.  
 The Sewing Machine Finger Protector Co., Leominster, Mass. Protector.  
 Southern New England Telephone Co., New Haven, Ct. Special exhibit of safety practice in their company.  
 Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct. Literature.  
 United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia. Posters, literature, pins, rulers, pencils.  
 U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special exhibit.  
 Universal Safety Tread Co., New York City. Treads and literature.  
 Whitner Safety Device Sales Co., New York City. Panel with safety window-cleaning devices.  
 Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Diagrams and forms.  
 World Book Co., Yonkers, N. Y. Literature.

In general, the exhibit has been arranged by subject or classes as safety on steam railroads, street railroads, the exhibit of the National Safety Council, U. S. Steel Corporation special exhibit, safety in machine and industrial shops, miscellaneous, highway, safety and children, automobile devices, Southern New England Telephone Co., elevator safety, and a general table devoted to literature of the subject.

Naturally, much of the material was in the form of photographs and posters. However, there were many pieces of apparatus. Among such were the special safety devices shown by the Otis Elevator Co., the Pulmotor and Lungmotor people. A spe-

cial demonstration was held on one of the nights showing the working of the pulmotor. Window-cleaning devices, automobile safety devices, a special electrical fuse shown by the telegraph department of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and the only one of its kind in use, sanitary drinking fountains, safety belt shifters and safety treads, and non-slip horseshoes.

The library hopes and expects to act as a clearing house of information in relation to safety in the future, and to that end much literature has been gathered. From the gifts to this exhibit, a permanent Museum of Safety, similar to those already established in Europe and this country, is planned for the coming year. The Museums of Safety have done wonderful work in the conservation of human life in Germany and Belgium. In fact, they have been one of the strongest instruments of the movement. Inasmuch as the present library and the library of the future is to be not only a collector of printed information, but a clearing house of information, there is no reason why a library should not undertake such a plan.

Already requests have come from different sources for this exhibit. One from the chief motorman of the street railway company, has expressed the wish that we take suitable material from this exhibit and send it around to the various cities in this state. It is quite likely that there will be a suitable exhibit of posters made up to send around to libraries interested. For mechanical devices and the obtaining of same, information will accompany the traveling exhibit.

To make anything a success, publicity is needed. To that end the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department had several hundred invitations printed and these were mailed to people of importance, and others were distributed freely among the shops and car-houses. The New Haven Sunday *Union* gave us a splendid write-up and published with the article two photographs taken of the exhibit. All visitors to the exhibit were good advertisers. The vice-president of the street railway company very kindly consented to our request to have a suitable sign placed on the cars relating to the safety movement. Signs were placed on



THE OPEN-AIR READING ROOM AND MAIN READING ROOM, RED HOOK BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY





suitable vestibule windows worded as follows: "Be Careful. Safety. Always Wait Until This Car Stops." The vice-president further added to our request by offering of his own free will to put special posters on the dashboards. This was done. The library's branch windows were utilized for this purpose of advertising. Duplicate material from the main exhibit was placed in the window for the week.

Whether or not this exhibit has been a success in numbers we have no way of knowing. Suffice to say that as one man of this city said, "If this exhibit has been the means of saving one life it will have accomplished no small task."

KENNETH C. WALKER.

#### THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

"ONE of the most interesting of the meetings held in connection with the recent National Eisteddfod at Bangor," says a writer in the *Cardiff Libraries Review* for September, "was the one in which Mr. Lleufer Thomas gave an account of the Workers' Educational Association, or the W. E. A., as it is familiarly known among its members. The W. E. A. is a successful attempt to adapt the old university extension movement to democratic ideas. The association is a federation of working class and educational bodies. By 1915 it consisted of 953 trade unions, councils, and branches, 388 co-operative committees, 341 adult schools and classes, 15 university bodies, 16 local education authorities, 175 workingmen's clubs and institutes, 65 teachers' associations, 151 educational and literary societies, making a total of over 2500 organizations in all. Wales forms one of the districts into which for administrative convenience the country has been divided.

"The association can perhaps best be described as a missionary organization specially concerned to bring existing educational agencies and workmen into vital touch with each other. It voices the intellectual demands of working people on the one hand, and tries to persuade the universities, on the other, to meet these demands from their rich mental resources. One of the special means devised to bridge the gulf between the supply and demand is the

tutorial class. The idea is quite simple. A group of earnest students are discovered who are prepared to attend for three years through the winter months a weekly class conducted by a tutor of university standing, and to write essays regularly for him. There are now about 150 of these very serious classes in the country, with some 3500 students. There is no restriction as to the subject to be studied, but in practice it is found that the demand is mainly for economics or history or literature. The class meets for two hours weekly, one hour being devoted to the lecture and the other to discussion. The classes are financed partly by grants from the Board of Education and partly from funds raised locally by a joint committee, consisting of representatives of workmen and of the University College of the district. The competitive spirit is rigorously excluded from the classes, but they are reported on by the inspectors of the Board of Education. Among incidental by-products of the classes are summer rambles and a week or two in the summer school at Bangor, where the W. E. A. students foregather to meet fresh tutors from various parts of the country.

"In addition to the tutorial classes, pioneer classes are arranged on more popular lines, and occasional lectures. Thus last winter the Cardiff branch arranged an admirable series of free lectures at University College by experts on the various nations at war. The branch, which has 21 societies affiliated to it, will hold a similar series during the coming winter. The course was opened on September 24th by the popular president of the W.E.A., the Rev. William Temple, M.A. There will follow lectures on Italy, Russia, and the Balkans. The association is giving various help in military camps, and it has recently published a valuable pamphlet on 'Child labour in relation to the war.'"

Books are delightful when prosperity happily smiles; when adversity threatens they are inseparable comforters. They give strength to human compacts, nor are grave opinions brought forward without books. Arts and sciences, the benefits of which no mind can calculate, depend upon books.

—RICHARD AUNGERVILLE.

## WHAT MAY THE LIBRARY DO FOR THE SCHOOL?\*

EVIDENT more and more frequently is the new appraisal of the library as a definitely contributing part of the educational scheme. In the schools of today, and not merely in the schools of tomorrow, is the library to come into its own.

This afternoon we are asking, What is the definite contribution of the library in the schooling of a boy or girl? What may the library do for the school?

It is just as well, at the outset, to remember that the conception of the school has changed and is changing. We have heard of the "tragedy of education," of "what is and what might be" in our schools, and now we are reading of the "new education" and of the "schools of tomorrow." I think we are coming to believe that the school is life, not mere preparation for living. The child is learning to live by living. According to this view, the school is a social group where natural interests are fostered and real problems are met. The following up of these problems involves the use of the tools of learning, such as reading, writing, language, and arithmetic. Continuing this process of fostering natural interests and meeting real problems through high school and college, the result is education. And education, remarks Mr. Gustav Stickley very wisely in the September *Craftsman*,—"Is it a decoration,—or is it something we strive for because it illuminates life, enables us to accomplish more clearly, wisely, and completely our destiny?"

What is the part of the library in this school? What may it do for this social group of natural interests and real problems?

The library in the school must be part of the school. It must help the school do its work. It must lend itself as a tool to be used in the following up of problems.

That sounds very formal, very utilitarian. Probably nine-tenths of the school people of this country have no such conception of the library in the school. Some of them think it's a nice thing to have, it helps amuse the children, and "it makes them

love good books." And then they do one or both of two things, or rather all three of three things: first, they buy sets of Gibbon and Macaulay for elementary school libraries; second, they buy the latest fiction, of the type described by Mr. Bacheller last night; third, they require certain doses of reading, with outlines, analyses, and written reports, "book reviews." Some school people do that.

Many more school people (and some librarians) refer to the library in the school as "a collection of books for supplementary reading." This view assumes that the vital part of school is in textbooks learned by rote; supplementary reading is a mere virtue of repetition. Just as well say that the Utica mechanic who found the solution of his structural problem and the restoration of his job in a Utica Public Library book was doing "supplementary" reading. Was he not doing vital reading? Was he not using the library as a tool to meet a real problem? Moreover, neither the school child nor the Utica mechanic is particularly attracted by a "collection of books." Both of them fly to the organized active form of service which meets them on the ground of their interest and helps them solve their problem.

In his notable article on the administration of university libraries (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May, 1915), Mr. Frederick C. Hicks employs the phrase "composite textbook" as descriptive of the new use of libraries in education; and in his address (*School Review*, June, 1915) at the University of Chicago, in April, 1915, Mr. Bostwick added to the effectiveness of the phrase. Except for our aversion to the word "textbook," isn't it satisfactory to say that the library in the school is a great composite textbook used to foster natural interests and to meet real problems?

A possible objection is suggested by Mr. Stickley's article above referred to. He warns against confusing education with books, saying that "in books we are studying all the while to find out about other people's experiences," whereas true education requires a large basis of personal experience. We all speak occasionally of "bookish" education, meaning impractical education. Farmers are prone to describe

\*Read before the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New York Library Association, Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y., October 1, 1915.

graduates of agricultural colleges as "book farmers."

However, I think it is possible to use the composite text-book as a means of practical personal experience for boys and girls, and even for college men and women. Further, I think that until the library in the school so disposes itself toward the school purpose, it is a failure. It may be a collection of books, it may furnish supplementary reading, it may be the means of forcing students to read good books,—but vital force in educating its readers it lacks until an understanding personality brings the spark of life into that library.

At least two personalities are necessary for the proper educational use of the library. The composite textbook must be assembled—text, illustrations, charts, maps, index, table of contents, dedication, and introduction—and bound together with strong cords of understanding personal service. That is work for the most gifted, the best trained, of librarians. The textbook once assembled as a fit instrument of service, inspiring interests and answering needs, its pages must be turned. Some chapters are to be omitted, some pages stir so many interests and answer so many questions that they are dwelt upon for days. And when all the pages of that composite textbook are turned by a loving, patient, understanding human leader, shall anyone dare say that schooling is bookish, or that the library is only an ornament in that school, or that boys and girls have not the love of good books in their hearts? We love that which helps us live more and better.

It is coming—nay, it is here—this assembling and turning the leaves of the composite textbook by far-seeing souls. In certain schools of Pittsburgh, they have thrown away the geography books; and the other evening, in the East Liberty branch, I saw the composite textbook and the eager personality that assembled it. In other schools, they are throwing away the readers, and I have seen the keen delight of the assembler of a composite reader. Science becomes absolutely practical and at the same time amazingly cultural through the use of this composite textbook. Have you seen the composite United States his-

tory now used in the schools, beginning with the third grade? A wonderful array of myth, legend, story, picture, maps, documents, facts, handwork models! History is going back in part to its first glory, when it was handed down with poetry and philosophy, in picture and song and story. It turns out to be fairly good history, too. Where is the civics textbook used by the Newark schools? It was assembled by a far-seeing thinker in the Newark Public Library.

This, then, is the first service, the *sine qua non* of the library for the school: That it take its place as an organized personal factor in stirring natural interests and in meeting real problems.

Only two other forms of service need now be mentioned:

First, teacher and supervisor and scholar ought to be able to come to the library in the school with confidence. The library that fails in this service is indeed a failure. Implicit trust in the service of the library means the banishment of laziness, for confidence is born of the belief substantiated by experience that all which is humanly possible has been done to meet the school needs. Further, trustworthiness is based upon respect for honest scholarship and wideawake interest. Hand in hand with industry and scholarship and alertness goes a certain tolerance of spirit and belief, without which the confidence of the school in its composite textbook is impossible.

The other form of service is negative. I have in mind a certain inscrutability of materials and methods, a certain lack of finality. The school library should stir interests, meet needs, inspire confidence,—and beckon the boy onward. Never should the composite textbook be regarded as the definitive edition. There is always more beyond, another revision, another volume in the set. The final word has not been written. There is no greater tragedy of education than the self-sufficient, completely educated man. Upon the school library this projection of interests is a heavy responsibility. In fulfilling this service, the school library will certainly send the boy on to that best of schools, the public library. No one need fear that the effective

school library will subtract from public library opportunities. Furthermore, in beckoning the boy onward, the library in the school is contributing to another new duty of the school, its "wider use." Within its field of school service, the school library in hundreds of communities may well serve as the community library, and in hundreds of others may co-operate faithfully with the public library and social center organizations.

I have mentioned three things which the library may do for the school. Its fundamental service is a definite part of the educational facilities and powers of the school. Accompanying this, is the contribution of confidence in the integrity of the thought material used by the school. As a capstone in its service, the library in the school projects its influence, sends the boy or girl along with wholesome tastes and the power always "to accomplish more clearly, wisely, and completely his destiny."

There is at least one corollary, it seems to me, which may be frankly stated as the view of many practical school men: To render the service above described, the school library should be a part of the school organization, but naturally in close co-operation with the public library system. A library in every rural and town and city elementary school, a library in every high school, a library in every college and university: to which division of the school process shall we deny its own library, organized and administered for its particular educational work? An element of greatness in the modern idea of libraries is its applicability to any special work or situation. If banks and department stores and industrial corporations are to have special libraries, administered by them for their special uses, why not the same facilities for all schools? Why not take the library influence right into the school?

Of course there are objections and difficulties. The cost of a system of elementary school libraries (estimated by Mr. Legler as more than \$4,000,000 first cost and \$500,000 annual maintenance for the city of New York alone) will mount to a stupendous figure for the whole country. Convince the school people what the library will do for them, and the money will come for li-

braries as well as for playgrounds, laboratories, auditoria, and moving pictures.

To object that we should not think of libraries in elementary schools because the New York school libraries of fifty years ago were scattered to the winds, is failure to recognize the advances of fifty years in library and school administration.

To object that the schools will fail to appoint capable trained librarians is overlooking the fact that in the main schools are maintaining high standards of qualifications for all special fields, as manual training, music, physical training, fine arts. It is true, however, that there may be places where political influences are such that for the present the proper standards cannot be set.

A difficulty urged is conflict of authority if the school attempts to maintain a library as part of its organization. Which is more likely to bring about conflict: A library maintained by the school, administered by a capable trained librarian (perhaps nominated by the public library) who is a member of the school faculty and who is in thorough sympathy with the public library and indebted to it for many loans of material; or a library maintained in the school building, administered by a capable trained librarian who is a member of the public library staff but working under the general direction of the principal so far as the school aspect of the work is concerned, supported in book funds by both organizations? Under which system is your librarian more likely to feel that she has a permanent work to do, that she "belongs," and that she may assemble her composite textbook most effectively?

I do not wish to magnify any of these objections on either side, for there is much to be said on both sides. But we may as well face the facts and the difficulties, and solve the problem. The important thing is to provide a library for every school, however administered,—a library presided over by trained understanding, tactful ability, and unselfish service. Then our question will be, What *can't* the library do for the school?

WILLIS H. KERR,  
Librarian, State Normal School,  
Emporia, Kansas.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN HOLLAND.

The "Centrale Vereeniging voor Openbare Leesalen en Bibliotheken" (Central Association of Public Libraries in the Netherlands), consists at the present time of 26 public libraries scattered all over the country. The president is Jhr. E. A. van Beresteyn and the secretary, Dr. H. E. Greve. The seventh annual report gives the following account of these libraries:

**ALKMAAR.**—P. L. (est. 1908.) Secretary A. A. van Rijnbach. Subsidies: state 600 florins, provincial 300, municipal 600. Number of books 4866; readers 11,739; total expend. 2523 fl.

**AMERSFOORT.**—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. Hovens Greve. Subsidies: state 1125 fl., municipal 1500. Number of books 7768; readers 23,381; total expend. 5467 fl.

**AMERSFOORT.**—Catholic P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. J. Thien. Subsidies: state 500 fl., municipal 500. Number of books 7543; readers 12,469; total expend. 1665 fl.

**APPINGEDAM.**—P. L. (est. 1911.) Secretary Dr. W. A. Vermeer. Subsidies: none. Number of books 1150; readers 6350; total expend. 1860 fl.

**APELDOORN.**—Ref. L. (est. 1912.) Secretary J. Vermaat. Subsidies: state 600 fl., municipal 600. Number of books 3841; readers 21,850; total expend. 2200 fl.

**BUSSUM.**—P. L. (est. 1914.) Secretary Mr. J. P. C. van der Burgh. Subsidies: state 1200 fl., provincial 600, municipal 1300. Number of books 7000; readers 18,500; total expend. 5050 fl.

**DORDRECHT.**—P. L. (est. 1899.) Librarian Dr. Th. Stoop. Subsidies: state 1750 fl., municipal 1800. Number of books 13,770; readers 96,000; total expend. 11,650 fl.

**FRANEKER.**—Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary A. H. van der Hoeve. Subsidies: state 400 fl., municipal 400. Number of books 2300; readers 7900; total expend. 2730 fl.

**THE HAGUE.**—P. L. (est. 1906.) Librarian Dr. H. E. Greve. Subsidies: state 1500 fl., municipal 10,000. Number of books 12,000; readers 73,500; total expend. 15,000 fl.

**GRONINGEN.**—P. L. (est. 1903.) Secretary T. J. Slemens. Subsidies: state 1400 fl., municipal 1400. Number of books 9576; readers 96,400; total expend. 8245 fl.

**DEN HELDER.**—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. L. Redeke-Hoek. Subsidies: state 500 fl., provincial 400, municipal 850. Number of books 2650; readers 16,430; total expend. 2140 fl.

**HELMOND.**—Catholic P. L. (est. 1913.) Librarian A. Raymakers. Subsidies: municipal 500 fl. Number of books 1200; readers 7500; total expend. 3120 fl.

**HILVERSUM.**—P. L. (est. 1910.) Secretary J. Ek. Subsidies: state 1200 fl., municipal 1200. Number of books 20,190; readers 27,466; total expend. 8000 fl.

**LEEWARDEN.**—P. L. (est. 1905.) Secretary J. Kardux. Subsidies: state 875 fl., municipal 875. Number of books 12,418; readers 13,000; total expend. 4228 fl.

**LEIDEN.**—P. L. (est. 1910.) Secretary N. Brouwer. Subsidies: state 450 fl., municipal 450. Number of books 8780; readers 34,000; total expend. 3183 fl.

**MIDDELSBURG.**—P. L. (est. 1912.) Secretary Dr. H. van der Kemp. Subsidies: state 300 fl., municipal 300. Number of books 3532; readers 8613; total expend. 2145 fl.

**ROTTERDAM.**—Ref. L. (est. 1907.) Librarian J. A. Vorder Hake. Subsidies: the municipality furnished three buildings. Number of books (?); readers 137,850; total expend. 23,213 fl.

**SNEEK.**—P. L. (est. 1910.) Librarian E. D. Alma. Subsidies: state 650 fl., municipal 650. Number of books 7112; readers 16,030; total expend. 2732 fl.

**TILBURG.**—Catholic Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. Brouwers, Jr. Subsidies: state 900 fl., municipal 790. Number of books 2250; readers 7900; total expend. 3460 fl.

**UTRECHT.**—Ref. L. (est. 1892.) Secretary A. E. B. Meijer. Subsidies: state 3180 fl., municipal 3180. Number of books 10,746; readers 54,060; total expend. 17,700 fl.

**VEENDAM.**—Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary G. J. J. Pot. Subsidies: state 1200 fl., municipal 1200. Number of books 4740; readers 21,131; total expend. 3466 fl.

**VLISSINGEN.**—Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. C. Heine. Subsidies: state 450 fl., municipal 475. Number of books 1200; readers 14,630; total expend. 2060 fl.

**WEESP.**—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary T. S. van der Ley. Subsidies: state 300 fl., municipal 300. Number of books 2355; readers 3500; total expend. 1000 fl.

**ZAANDAM.**—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary C. Keg, Jr. Subsidies: 1000 fl., municipal 1290. Number of books 1546; readers 8200; total expend. 3830 fl.

**ZEIST.**—Ref. L. (est. 1912.) Secretary M. Versendaal. Subsidies: state 300 fl., municipal 300. Number of books 2335; readers 6300; total expend. 1625 fl.

**ZUTPHEN.**—P. L. (est. 1908.) Secretary Dr. P. de Koning. Subsidies: state 500 fl., municipal 550. Number of books 5400; readers 13,000; total expend. 1860 fl.

## THE RED HOOK BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

We print in this issue exterior and interior views of the Red Hook branch which was opened in Brooklyn last May. It is built of stucco, with red-tiled roof, after the style of an Italian villa. The children's and adults' departments are both on the first floor, together with the staff room and librarian's office. An unusual feature is the reading room on the second floor, which in

summer time can be opened to all the breezes and in the winter is enclosed by glass. The illustrations show the interior of this reading room, the delivery room, and an attractive view of the exterior of the building.

### THE HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

THE selection of the books of the high school agricultural library will be governed by four guiding principles. First, the books of the library should supplement the usual high school texts; to do this, they should be more exhaustive in their treatment of agricultural topics. Second, the books should be within the range of adolescents, both in respect to their contents and the style in which they are written. Third, they should be interesting; to do this they should faithfully portray and elucidate the common daily environments of the pupils. Fourth, they should be safe in regard to the ideals of agricultural and rural life that they imply or express.

The number of suitable books that have been issued by American publishers is still small, but this limitation will doubtless be removed in time. In view of the principles enunciated, I herewith present the following list of books:

Wilcox and Smith's "Farmers' cyclopedia of agriculture," Orange Judd Co.  
Halligan's "Fundamentals of agriculture," D. C. Heath & Company.  
Brooks' "Agriculture," three volumes, The Home Correspondence School.  
Wilson and Warburton's "Field crops," Webb Publishing Company.  
Livingston's "Field crop production," Macmillan Company.  
Shoesmith's "The study of corn," Orange Judd Company.  
Hunt's "The cereals in America," Orange Judd Company.  
Shaw's "Weeds and how to eradicate them," Webb Publishing Company.  
Shaw's "Grasses and how to grow them," Webb Publishing Company.  
Plumb's "Beginnings in animal husbandry," Webb Publishing Company.  
Harper's "Animal husbandry for schools," Macmillan Company.  
Robinson's "Our domestic birds," Ginn & Company.  
Warren's "Farm management," Macmillan Company.  
Smith and Thomas' "Farm accounts," Laurel Book Company.  
Davidson's "Agricultural engineering," Webb Publishing Company.  
Vivian's "First principles of soil fertility," Orange Judd Company.  
Whitson and Walster's "Soils and soil fertility," Webb Publishing Company.  
Bailey's "Garden making," Macmillan Company.  
Green's "Vegetable gardening," Webb Publishing Company.  
Bolte's "The back-yard farmer," Forbes & Company.

Green's "Popular fruit growing," Webb Publishing Company.  
Osterhout's "Experiments with plants," Macmillan Company.  
Fuller's "Propagation of plants," Orange Judd Company.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY

Fisk's "The challenge of the country," Association Press.  
Butterfield's "Chapters in rural progress," University of Chicago Press.  
Sterne's "Neighborhood entertainments," Sturgis & Walton.  
Harris's "Health on the farm," Sturgis & Walton.  
Coulter's "Co-operation among farmers," Sturgis & Walton.  
Hart's "Educational resources of village and rural communities," The Macmillan Company.  
Betts and Hall's "Better rural schools," Bobbs, Merrill & Company.  
Bricker's "Solving the country church problem," Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati.  
Harris's "Joe, the book farmer," Harpers.  
Hopkins' "The story of the soil," Badger.  
Atkinson's "Johnnie Appleseed," Harpers.  
"Report of the Commission on Country Life," Sturgis & Walton.

I realize that the above list of books is very incomplete, but the high school that makes a beginning with these volumes will have a standard of agricultural reference reading that may be judged comparable with the reference books in other fields of learning, usually found in the best high school libraries.

GARLAND H. BRICKER,

*Professor of Agricultural Education,  
Ohio State University.*

### A CALIFORNIA DINNER PARTY

A VERY successful reunion of the eastern members of the party who went to Berkeley last spring was held Dec. 4 at La Chorrera, a Spanish restaurant on Pearl street, in New York City. The arrangements were made by Mr. Brown, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Spaulding, of the New York Public Library, and a very characteristic and appetizing Spanish dinner was served. Cordial greetings met each member of the well-remembered party on *hiser* arrival, and if there were any ice to be broken it had disappeared by the time the preliminary "snake-walk" promenade around the tables was ended.

Picture post cards of the Panama-Pacific Exposition were used as place cards, and Mr. Faxon had collected all the songs used by the party on its pre- and post-conference journeys into a very attractive illustrated booklet. The A. L. A. glee club was present to lead the singing, and the "hymnal" was in constant use both during and be-

tween courses. Mr. Bowker was called upon to preside over the tables and keep things merry, and in the course of the evening there was much impromptu speaking and telling of stories. Mr. Hafner had his usual abundant supply of chocolates for everyone, the twins and their nurse were exhibited again for the entertainment of the guests, and it was generally agreed that next to the conference journey, the after-conference-journey dinner was one of the pleasantest accompaniments to the A. L. A. meetings of 1915.

#### THE VALUE OF FICTION

THE following excerpt from an address by the editor of the *Detroit Saturday Night* to the Library Associations of Wisconsin and Michigan is of interest in the light of the recent discussion in New York City of the propriety of purchasing fiction:

Librarians are usually given to worrying about the large circulation of books of fiction as compared with other forms of literature. Speaking strictly of the effect of fiction on public opinion there is really little to worry about. What is a public library for? It is primarily an instrument of public education. What is education for? Primarily, to teach civilization how to walk on two legs instead of four. A fair argument might be advanced against the civilizing and educating of mankind; but we Americans long ago committed ourselves to the promotion of civilization in a democracy. Having faith in democracy, we must have faith in the freest possible play of the human spirit in thought and action. We must believe with Macaulay that the only cure for freedom is more freedom.

Nor can we refuse to apply that theory to our public libraries. We cannot refuse to allow people to read what interests them most—and for two reasons. First, because we should not, and second, because we can not. This is not to say that every public library should equip itself with those books which are obviously obscene or vicious or filthy; these by common consent can be relegated to the garbage can where they belong. Nor is it to say that the conscientious librarian should not aim to encourage the reading of wholesome books; by the exercise of a wise and sympathetic discre-

tion the librarian can do a great deal towards raising the standard of public reading. But no librarian can prevent people from reading what they like best. If they cannot get the books they want in the public library they can get them elsewhere, and get them cheaply; and if they can not get the books they want, they will as a rule not get any.

How are these people to be guided? A censorship is frequently stupid, and always irritating, if not intolerable. The people who patronize the public libraries, and more especially those many millions of people who have not yet learned to patronize public libraries, and whose enlightenment is essential to the future success of American democracy, are best guided by working out their own salvation in the broadest possible fashion. It is better for the readers of Mr. Hearst's mendacious newspapers to read them, or to read nothing? Even in reading Mr. Hearst's lies they are attaining some intellectual activity. And intellectual development is an integral part of our American doctrine of progress. Later they will probably learn to read something better. In the meantime, they are likely to read Hearst or nothing.

It will be argued, of course, as usual, that intellectual development may be arrested, or altogether destroyed, by such reading; that public opinion will be poisoned by such reading. To some extent, yes. And that is exactly the price we must pay for democracy, for perfect freedom. We must expect to count wrecks as well as prizes in our intellectual and cultural advance. That is the way of humanity. We must expect defeats as well as victories; but we must fight it out, or else turn back. It is so with the public library. Fiction molds public opinion. "The inside of the cup," by Winston Churchill, creates public opinion on the meaning of religion. "The turn of the balance," by Brand Whitlock, creates public opinion on criminality. "V. V's eyes," by Sydnor Harrison, creates public opinion on our industrialism. Let our people read fiction. Let us help them to read the best fiction; but above all, let them read, read, read, to the end that they may think and give expression to their thoughts in citizenship and self-government.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY  
GRANTS—DECEMBER, 1915

## ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Hamburg, Iowa .....	\$9,000
Logan Town and Jefferson Town- ship, Iowa .....	10,000
Milford Junction Town and Van Buren Township, Ind.....	7,000
Owensville Town and Montgomery Township, Ind. ....	12,500
Panguitch, Utah .....	6,000
Plainview, Neb. ....	6,000
Pierceton Town and Washington Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Quitman, Ga. ....	10,000
Rising Sun City and Randolph Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Spencer, Neb. (village and town- ship) .....	8,000
Sterling, Colo. ....	12,500
Tyndall, S. D. ....	7,500
Woodward, Okla. ....	10,000
	\$118,500

## INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Hutchinson, Kan. (for addition). \$16,000	
Littleton, Colo. ....	3,000
(Building to cost \$8,000.)	
Warsaw, Ind. ....	2,500
(Building to cost \$15,000. In- crease to provide for Wayne Township.)	
	\$21,500

## TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The value of time.
- The success of perseverance.
- The pleasure of working.
- The dignity of simplicity.
- The worth of character.
- The power of kindness.
- The influence of example.
- The obligation of duty.
- The wisdom of economy.
- The virtue of patience.
- The improvement of talent.
- The joys of originating.

—MARSHALL FIELD.

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Library Organizations

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## KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association at its recent meeting in Oklahoma City, in connection with the state teachers' convention, voted unanimously to accept the invitation of Kansas to meet in joint session with the Kansas Library Association at its next meeting, in October, 1916, in Arkansas City, Kansas. Arkansas City on the southern boundary line of Kansas is centrally located for such an interstate meeting and is as accessible by railroad to Oklahomans as it is to Kansans. This will be the first joint session of these two neighboring library associations.

J. LUCHT, *Secretary.*

## MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-first meeting of the Maine Library Association was held at the Bangor Public Library, October 28, the first time since its organization that the association has met in that city. Over 60 were in attendance. An exhibit was made of the publications of the A. L. A., and those of the Bangor Library were distributed.

Mr. C. A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, and president of the association, in an opening address, referred to the Handbook just published and ready for distribution, prepared by authority of the executive committee. Mr. Flagg outlined the immediate needs of the association, laying special emphasis upon the following: an active association, based on recognition of the dignity and value of our work; the entire time of one paid employe of the Library Commission; and the publication of reports for all Maine libraries similar to those of the Bureau of Education for libraries of above 5,000 volumes. The work of the past year was reviewed, and attention called to the appointment of an additional assistant in the State Library, a portion of whose time is to be used as a library organizer under the direction of the Library Commission. This was made possible by action of the last legislature, which made an appropriation also for the inauguration of traveling school libraries.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, agent for secondary education of the State Department of Education, spoke on library conditions in the schools, showing that they are far from satisfactory, but indicating the appreciation of the needs by the state department and its efforts to bring about improved conditions. Few ele-



mentary schools outside a few large places have libraries adequate to their needs, but a considerable number have made a beginning. The state superintendent has issued a brief list of books recommended for rural school libraries. Attention is given to the library in the inspection of high schools. Specified requirements for high school libraries have not yet been formulated. According to the records of the department, forty high schools have libraries regarded as adequate to their present needs, and 25 more have made fair beginnings, but there are 133 high schools that have no library worthy of the name.

Mr. H. E. Dunnack, the new state librarian, spoke interestingly upon the relations of the State Library to other libraries and librarians of Maine. Mr. Dunnack pledged the support of the State Library to all the efforts of the association and indicated his desire to make it of service to all other libraries, offering to have it purchase any volume any other library desired to borrow if it were not already in the State Library.

A question box was conducted by Mr. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, after which luncheon was served by the trustees of the library.

At the afternoon session, Professor W. H. Hartshorn, professor of English literature at Bates College, chairman of the Maine Library Commission, delivered an eloquent address on the life and services of Professor George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College. After outlining the professional and educational career of Doctor Little, Professor Hartshorn said:

"Dr. Little was a scholar; a scholar, not of the German specialist type, but one in whom exact learning of an extended range had been enriched with gleanings in many fields. He was deeply versed in the classics, in modern languages and their literatures, and in history, especially in colonial history and that of his own state. His knowledge of art bespoke his interest in all phases of that subject. He was an ardent lover of nature and knew much of her ways. In short, the quality of his mind, the extent of his knowledge, the variety and nature of his interests, made him a remarkable example of a man of true culture.

"He believed in books. He loved them. He knew the kernel as well as the husks, the spirit as well as the body of the books he handled. Thus he met the first condition of true librarianship.

"Dr. Little's modesty could not fail to impress all with whom he came in contact. Blessed with a mind of native power, enriched with the fruit of deep learning and extended culture, with a knowledge and grasp of his profession unequalled in our state, secure in an honorable position in his college, his state, and his country, and realizing as he must have done the importance of that position, yet never by word or act or hearing did he indicate that he considered himself in any respect superior to the humblest librarian in our state.

"He made no demands upon the public; he sought no honors, offices, position. When called upon to serve the broader public as a writer, speaker, or counselor, he did it with a diffidence that was beautiful and that did not detract from the value of his services.

"He was a man of innate refinement, feminine in its quality, such a refinement as is rarely found even

among men of the highest culture. He shrank instinctively not from common men, not from common toil, from nothing honorable, however distasteful, but from the slightest touch of indelicacy, of indecency, of vulgarity, of unnecessary coarseness. The refinements of life in art, music, literature, character, and conduct, were his natural heritage.

"Kindness and helpfulness were remarkably developed in Dr. Little's character. They were born with him, they grew to manhood with him, they kept pace with all his intellectual development. No matter how burdened with duties, how worn or weary, how pressed for time, he was always ready and eager to give assistance, important or trivial, to the humblest person who had or had not any claim upon his attention. Only let there be a need, real or fancied, and his heart went out to that need and he did his utmost to meet it. Thus he went through life aiding and blessing all with whom he came in contact.

"No one who knew Dr. Little could fail to note his extraordinary conscientiousness. The thought of duty was ever present. He was ever fearful that he might do some slight injustice, not in act, for that was inconceivable, but in thought or in some unconscious bias of mind to some of his fellow men.

"Dr. Little was a Christian gentleman, one who never thought of separating his religion from even the most trivial things of life. Thus he lived; thus he died; following to the last the light that was in him, living close to his highest ideals.

"Our state is poorer to-day; our association is less efficient to-day; our hearts are mourning to-day for the loss of him that has gone. But our hearts are light to-day, our faith is purer, our relief in man is stronger, our ideals are higher, our consecration to service is truer for the life he lived and the cherished memories that survive.

"The poet says:—

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones;

"The evil that Dr. Little did will not live after him, for he did no evil; the good was not interred with him for it has become a part of the warp and woof of the education, the culture, the refinement, the civilization of his native state."

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass., spoke informally and interestingly upon library opportunity to-day, and Mrs. Mary H. Curran, formerly librarian of the Bangor Public Library, now associate librarian, presented an entertaining paper of library reminiscences. Mrs. Curran was the only person present still a librarian, who helped organize the association in 1892.

A committee was appointed to prepare a union list of periodicals in the larger libraries of the state, of which Mr. Ralph K. Jones and Mr. C. A. Flagg were made members, with others to be added later.

It was voted that hereafter the association shall hold two meetings a year, one in the fall at the same time and place as the Maine Teachers Association, and the other, the annual meeting, in the spring.

Mr. Flagg suggested the publication in the *Bulletin* of the Maine State Library of outlines of local library history, exhibiting one prepared by him on Bangor libraries.

The officers of the association were re-elected to serve until the annual meeting in the spring.

RALPH K. JONES, *Secretary*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND  
VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COM-  
MISSION

About 60 librarians and library trustees met in Burlington at the "get-together" supper, given by University of Vermont and Fletcher Free Library trustees at the Van Ness Wednesday evening, Oct. 20. An informal reception in the parlors introduced new and "old" librarians to each other and started the exchange of experiences and questions which is one of the main objects of the meeting.

After the excellent supper, Mr. George Dana Smith, president of the V. L. A., introduced Judge Mower of Burlington, trustee of the Fletcher Free Library, and one of the hosts. Following Judge Mower's welcome, Mr. Smith called for reports from the six second vice-presidents about their counties. The problems are still "lack of money, lack of interest, too much fiction read," etc.

Thursday morning, "V. L. A. day" at the Billings Library, some 70 people were welcomed by Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the university. The committees reported on work done during the year, and then a "round table" was held.

Mr. Merritt D. Chittenden, superintendent of Burlington city schools, read an interesting paper on "Work with teacher-training classes." He emphasized the following points: 1, the great importance of reaching children in the schools; 2, the 31 libraries in towns where there are teacher-training classes should be "practice-schools" in library work for those classes; 3, the great drawback to getting the most out of children's books in schools is the ignorance of many teachers about such books; 4, all normal schools in all states should have training in library methods and use of reference books as a regular part of the required course; 5, co-operation between teachers and librarians should be developed by having librarians present at teachers' meetings; 6, the V. L. A. should stand for better-trained teachers with culture, a broad literary background, and a knowledge of library methods; 7, pupils in the teacher-training classes should read aloud or tell stories to groups of children in libraries; 8, a brief list of 12 books for each year in childhood should be made to help the teacher who must guide the pupil's reading; 9, librarians should get acquainted with their district school superintendents; 10, the State Free Library Commission should have a school traveling library for a few weeks at each teacher-training class, show method of charging, etc.; 11, there should be a 10-week

course in our two normal schools showing the value of books to the students and to school children. Those present were glad to have a district superintendent emphasize from his point of view many things which for years librarians and library commissions have laid stress on from their side.

After Miss R. W. Wright's paper on "Book selection" (which will be printed in a later issue of the *Vermont Library Commission Bulletin*), Miss E. J. Chamberlain of Vergennes told how she made pictures and clippings useful, stored in Detroit filing cases. She had found that tailors' sample books, the samples torn out and pictures pasted in their places, made excellent scrapbooks; and recommended separate books for different ages. She files her pamphlets, clippings, and pictures in one alphabet under subjects. Club women have helped her mount pictures for use in district schools. The library has exhibited pictures illustrating special geography lessons being given at the school; an invitation was sent to the school asking the children studying South America to come to the library and there somebody was present to explain the pictures.

Miss E. S. Lease, of Montpelier, then read Mrs. F. B. Davis' paper on "Flowers in the library," telling about Waitsfield's 1550 specimens last summer; its collection of specimens of trees, and local curiosities. Miss E. C. Hills of Lyndonville told about her annual flower show, lasting two to three days, which next year she plans to hold open on a Sunday. Miss F. M. Pierce of Ludlow reported an exhibit held Saturday and Sunday; the men and their wives came Sunday.

After the V. L. A. education committee had stated that a list of books to be read aloud in school is to be made, Mr. Smith read invitations from Waterbury, Rutland, and St. Johnsbury libraries for the 1916 meeting-place.

In the afternoon Professor G. H. Perkins, state geologist, showed the treasures of the university museum.

The following officers for the coming year were unanimously elected: President, Miss Fanny B. Fletcher, Proctorsville; vice-president, Miss Eleanor Eggleston, Manchester; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Hills, Lyndonville; second vice-presidents, Miss Ruth E. Richmond, Orleans, for Orleans, Essex, Caledonia; Miss Anna E. Mower, Morrisville, for Franklin, Lamoille, Grand Isle; Miss Vera A. Griffith, Danby, for Rutland and Bennington; Mrs. Abba D. Chamberlain, Woodstock, for Windsor and Windham; Miss Katherine Mathieson, Barre, for

Washington and Orange; Miss Edith J. Chamberlain, Vergennes, for Chittenden and Addison.

Miss Corinne Bacon, of the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., then read a paper on "What it means to be a librarian," after which Rev. I. C. Smart of Burlington read a paper on "A simple reader and his Shakespeare." He outlined favorite characters, their strength and their weakness; quoted some of the best-known lines; suggested a few of the less familiar plays and characters, and made all his hearers desire to read the plays and know them better.

In the evening, under the joint auspices of the Vermont Library Association and the State Free Library Commission, Mr. Richard T. Wyche, of New York City, spoke on "The meaning and value of story-telling." To illustrate the method of story telling Mr. Wyche told in brief outline the Hiawatha cycle and two of Harris' "Uncle Remus" stories.

Friday morning, Oct. 22, the State Free Library Commission continued its program with a delightful talk by Miss Clara W. Hunt, director of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Library work for children." She told actual happenings to show how difficulties may be overcome. Prof. J. W. Abernethy of Burlington then read a paper on "Comparative values of classical and current literature for school and library." He said that the library and librarian are responsible for the salvation of society in these modern times when the "goddess of getting on" is the only ideal of most and when vocational training pushes into the background all classical and literary training; when the cheap and ephemeral take first place everywhere. Tastes and sympathies in reading determine character and the issues of life. Therefore, important as current events may be, let us not sacrifice everything to the newspapers and the weeklies with predigested summaries of thought. The classics, which have stood the test of time, should not be shouldered aside. The reader of mere current literature has no background, no perspective, of gradual development, of the causes of civilization, no sense of proportion between past and present, no cultivated critical taste for the best in literature and art, no fine sense of values.

Resolutions were read thanking the Burlington libraries' trustees for their generous welcome and hospitality; also resolutions of sorrow for the loss to Vermont by sudden death of two librarians, Miss Josephine M. Keeler, of Bennington, and Miss Ellen F.

Dewey, of Fair Haven. The joint annual meeting then adjourned.

REBECCA W. WRIGHT, *Secretary,*  
*Vermont Free Public Library Commission.*

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Butler, Pa., Oct. 21-23. The meeting was well attended, the register showing 51 libraries represented, and 106 names on the roll, though the actual attendance was greater than that. The Hotel Nixon was the headquarters, and the meetings, at which W. F. Stevens of Homestead, the president, presided, were held in the Masonic Temple and the High School auditorium.

The first session was a business session at which the reports of the treasurer and the various standing committees were received. At the close of the business meeting the social committee took charge. After music by some ladies of Butler, a merry half-hour was spent in hunting "the elusive librarian" in a game invented for the occasion to increase sociability and obviate introductions. The evening closed with very delicious refreshment provided by the Congress of Women's Clubs of Butler.

"Children's reading" was the topic of the second session, conducted by Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, chief of the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. It was treated from the standpoint of the home, the library, the school, and popular reading. Miss Ellis, librarian of the South Side branch, Pittsburgh, in "Children's reading and the family" emphasized the social importance of the family, the need of fostering high ideals, and the libraries' duty in the present transitory state of low standards. In "Reading in the library," Miss Engle, chief of the department for children, Free Library of Philadelphia, told what kinds of books are read. She said that in the library children read what they like, and from statistics what they like has been found to be chiefly fiction, then history, practical science, and handybooks, literature, travel, and nature stories. Dr. Davidson, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, gave an interesting talk on reading and literature in schools, and Dr. Robertson, director of University Extension, University of Pittsburgh, in his talk on popular reading of children urged the gathering of statistics by age and book titles for a study of the best books for children from the child's point of view.

There was no session Friday afternoon, and various places of interest around Butler, in-

cluding the Country Club and the barracks of Troop D. Pennsylvania State Police, drew visitors. Several librarians with story-telling ability visited the local schools to have "story-hour" for the children. This innovation in library meetings was highly appreciated by the people of the town.

Friday evening, after addresses by Judge Reiber of Butler, and Field Scout Commissioner William H. Weisheit of the Boy Scouts, Mr. John Foster Carr, secretary of the Immigration Publication Society, gave a lecture on the "Library and the foreigner." Mr. Carr spoke of the immigrant as simply a working-man, in this country for "a job," and told of his need of English and correct information about this country and the American ideals, and of the work of the Immigration Publication Society toward supplying this need. The address was followed by very interesting lantern views of foreigners in libraries, in cities and in agricultural communities.

The last session was devoted to reference work in various special libraries, Miss Willard reference librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, presiding. Miss Shutterly described the courses in reference work and library training given at the California State Normal School, California, Pa. The work of the Legislative Reference Bureau of Pennsylvania, was presented by Miss Irma A. Watts, a member of the staff, and Mr. Holmes, of the technology department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the "first municipal library to establish a department for special reference work in the field of pure and applied science," read a paper by Mr. E. H. McClelland, the librarian, on the work of that department.

After discussion of the various papers, the question of getting up-to-date encyclopedias for little money was discussed very practically and helpfully, and with suggestions for the next year, a most enjoyable meeting was brought to a close.

HELEN D. SUBERS, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Gary, Ind., on Nov. 10-11. One hundred and fifty members and many visitors were present. Many features of interest, including exhibits of Japanese prints, book-plates, photographs, posters, etc., were in readiness for the visitors at the Gary Public Library where the meetings were held.

The morning of Wednesday, Nov. 10, was taken up with a business meeting, at which reports of the legislative, salaries and vacation, pension funds and publicity committees

were read. A resolution was passed requesting the Council of the A. L. A. to employ a publicity expert to survey the library field and to give advice in library advertising.

The afternoon session was opened with an address by Miss Jayne, the president, who emphasized the need of extending library service into rural districts and the desirability of a better organization of trained workers to this end. Mr. J. J. Pettijohn of the Extension Division of Indiana University, spoke on "The wider use of the lecture room," showing the great possibilities of developing a public lecture system in connection with the libraries of Indiana, so that one might supplement the other. Later a committee was appointed to plan for this work.

A symposium on rural library extension brought out some workable ideas. Miss Bertha Joel of Valparaiso spoke of the necessity for an active personal campaign on the part of the librarian in pushing rural extension work. Acquaintance with the people through their clubs and gatherings, advertising at county fairs and by posters, sign cards, etc., and co-operation with the schools were pointed out as valuable aids in this work.

Miss Mayme C. Snipes, of Plainfield, told of successful work in using the school as the social center. Miss Lula M. Miesse, of Noblesville, continued the discussion. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, who was prevented from reading his paper because of the lateness of the hour, showed by the aid of a colored map, the centers as well as the distribution of rural extension work in libraries.

Wednesday evening was occupied with an address by Mrs. H. B. Burnett, of Indianapolis, on the "Library Art Club of Indiana," and an excellent address by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, on "The new social spirit in library service." The evening ended with a social gathering at the handsome building of the Y. M. C. A.

On Thursday morning the members of the association, with a large number of visitors, had the privilege of seeing the "work, study and play" system of Gary actually in practice at the Emerson School. Mayor Johnson then welcomed the visitors to Gary. The co-operation between the library and the schools was explained by Miss Orpha M. Peters. Later the visitors were taken through the city in automobiles, visiting Froebel School and the Hobart Branch Library.

The last session, in the afternoon, was taken up for the most part by round table discussions. The college and reference section, in charge of Mr. Arthur Cunningham, reported an interesting discussion in which

the difference in organization and management of college and public libraries was taken up. At the close of the meeting Dr. Foik, the librarian of the University of Notre Dame, presented the plans of the handsome new library that that institution is about to construct at the cost of two hundred thousand dollars. In general architectural appearance it will somewhat resemble the Boston Public Library. The stack will occupy the heart of the building and be surrounded by the reading rooms and administration departments.

Other papers read during the afternoon included "The efficient assistant," by Carrie E. Scott, assistant state organizer of the Public Library Commission, Indianapolis; "Staff meetings," by Ruth Wallace of the Evansville Public Library; "Advertising the children's room," by Marian A. Webb, of the Fort Wayne Public Library; "Human element in the desk assistant's work," by Ethel G. Baker, South Bend Public Library; and "Book element in the desk assistant's work," by Faith E. Smith, of the Chicago Public Library.

The round table of the trustees and librarians was conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, of Connersville. After the round tables, the members came together for a final session. Mr. Arne Kildal, librarian of Bergen, Norway, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the "Development of libraries in Norway." Mr. Harlow Lindley's report on "The Indiana centennial" completed the program.

The election of officers and acceptance of the treasurer's report brought the meeting to a close. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Margaret M. Colerick, Fort Wayne; vice-president, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Indianapolis; secretary, Miss Winifred F. Ticer, Huntington; treasurer, Miss Mary H. Roberts, Indianapolis; alternate to A. L. A. conference, Miss Nannie W. Jayne.

#### MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The opening session of the ninth annual meeting of the Montana Library Association took place in the Palm Room of the Hotel Rainbow in Great Falls, Nov 22 at 3 o'clock, p. m., when Prof. Coffman of the University of Montana gave an interesting talk and reading on "The modern drama and life." This was followed by a delightful informal tea at the library. The evening session was held in connection with that of the State Teachers' Association at the Opera House, where Prof. C. E. Rugh of the University of California delivered an able address on

"Moral motives in education," and Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin talked on "This man-made world." Later a reception was held for the librarians and teachers by the citizens of Great Falls at the Hotel Rainbow.

Tuesday, Nov. 23, the meeting was called to order at 9.30 a. m., by the president, Miss Fernald of Great Falls. The address of welcome was given by Dr. Barth of the Great Falls library board, who spoke particularly of the value of county libraries for the great farming communities of our state. In his response Mr. Davies of the Butte Public Library traced the development of the modern library movement from its inception in 1876 to the present day, and prophesied the further growth of the library as the great forward movement of the twentieth century. Miss Fernald gave a splendid address on "The spirit of the pioneer in library work," showing that we are even now in the pioneer stage in library work in this state, and tracing the steps we must take in the development of the library system of the new territory. This was followed by a discussion, on roll call, of the particular problems facing the various libraries in the association. The meeting was closed by a most inspiring address by the Rev. G. G. Bennett of Great Falls on "The effect of reading, or the lack of it, on the growing mind," based on his experience as a teacher of English in a boys' preparatory school.

The afternoon session was opened by an exposition of the principal provisions of the recently enacted county library bill with a report from the legislative committee which worked for its passage. Then followed reports from various counties where attempts have been made to establish county libraries. A very interesting account of this work was given by Mrs. McLeish of Choteau county, where such a library is already established. Mr. Blanchard of Cascade county talked briefly on the co-operation which the county agriculturists expect from the library. It was moved, seconded and carried after discussion that a new legislative committee be appointed to investigate the chances of getting a bill passed providing for a library commission or a library supervisor for this state, to report at the next general meeting of the association.

The final session was held Wednesday morning, Nov. 24. The book symposium was led by Miss Stoddard of Missoula. Papers were contributed to it by Miss McCord of Bozeman, on "Vocational books," Miss Haley of Helena, on "Recent refer-

ence books," Miss Main of Lewistown, on "Books on the war for small libraries," and Mrs. Homans of Havre, on the "Best novel of the year." This was followed by general discussion. An interesting paper by Miss Steadman of Livingston on "Juvenile book week and the Christmas exhibit of books" was followed by short talks by Miss Dickerson of Helena on "Legislative reference work" and by Miss Buckhous of Missoula on the proposed Montana Library School.

A report of the committee on resolutions was read, after which the following officers were elected for the coming year: John F. Davies, president; Miss Main, vice-president; Miss Ruth V. Steadman, secretary; Mrs. Homans, treasurer.

The executive committee was empowered to affiliate this association with the A. L. A. if the funds permit. It was also moved, seconded and carried that the thanks of the association be formally expressed to Senator Byrnes of Lewis and Clark county for his assistance in passing the county library bill. The meeting then adjourned.

AGNES DICKERSON, *Secretary*.

#### TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held in San Antonio, Oct. 13-15. The evening sessions were held in the tapestry room of the St. Anthony Hotel, association headquarters, and the morning and afternoon sessions in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library. The registration book showed an attendance of thirty-three.

Dr. Constance Pessels, chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, welcomed the association, and the response on behalf of the association was made by the secretary, Mr. J. E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of Texas. The president, Miss Elizabeth H. West, librarian of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, then read her address. A strong current of enthusiasm pervaded the sessions, and the discussions were informal and animated.

Miss Lillian Gunter, of Gainesville, presented the subject of "County libraries," and provision was made for a committee, with Miss Gunter as chairman, to study the needs of Texas library interests and formulate plans for needed legislation. Papers on "Library advertising" were presented by Miss Octavia F. Rogan, of the State Library, and Miss Pauline McCauley, of Waco. Miss Dora Schmieding, manager of the book department for a large San Antonio firm, read a paper on "How the local dealer can co-operate with

the library." Mr. Willard P. Lewis, librarian of Baylor University, Waco, presented the subject of "Library binding."

The local committee entertained the association with a trip by automobile to the several Spanish missions in the vicinity of San Antonio. Another feature of the entertainment which the librarians greatly enjoyed was a real Mexican supper at the "original Mexican restaurant."

A resolution was adopted urging the establishment of a permanent library school at the University of Texas. It was also agreed to fix the time of the regular annual meeting in October or November.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth H. West, San Antonio; first vice-president, Miss Lillian Gunter, Gainesville; second vice-president, Mr. W. P. Lewis, Waco; secretary, Miss Octavia F. Rogan, Austin; treasurer, Miss Martha Schnitzler, Houston.

J. E. GOODWIN.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the year was held in the Metropolitan Building, in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Thursday, Nov. 11, at 3 p. m.

The first address was made by Ralph Dunbar, librarian in charge of the traveling libraries department of the Brooklyn Public Library, who spoke on "Traveling library work in factory and store." Of all the various fields of traveling library activity, in none, perhaps, can be performed such effective, needed and valuable service as in this work with the industrial and commercial concerns. The reason for this lies in the character of modern industry, by which the worker is reduced to a mere cog in the machine. To counteract this deadening condition is a rôle which the library can play and is playing by giving ideas and inspiration to the workers through the medium of books.

The traveling library is well adapted for this work, although at first the management is not always favorably disposed towards the idea. It is here that the traveling library canvasser must be in a measure a traveling salesman and persuade the manager or superintendent that traveling libraries are a "good line of stock to carry." And that these managers and superintendents can be convinced is seen in the fact that the industrial and commercial concerns are taking advantage of the privilege in ever-increasing numbers. In Brooklyn alone there are now about forty such borrowing organizations obtaining traveling libraries regularly, including stores, glove

factory, shoe factory, wholesale order houses, machine shops, paper-box factories and even candy factories.

Traveling library methods have been made so simple that when necessary a worker in the factory or store can be appointed custodian. The main question, however, is "What use do the employes make of the books?" Normally, the great demand is for light fiction, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the education of the workers, their home conditions and their working conditions, improved though they are under this humanitarianism in industry. But there are encouraging signs. Some employes have realized in a measure the true value of books and are requesting books to help them in their work, books to give them ideas and inspiration.

Here is the great opportunity of the traveling library. Besides sending boxes of books, it must do some educating work; it must devise plans whereby intelligent use can be made of the books. Talks to the employes by speakers who love and know books and who can present their subject attractively; annotated lists, not too long; striking posters; and the co-operation of the welfare workers at the factory and the store, all help to accomplish this.

The second address was by Miss Gertrude Beeks, director of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, to whose hospitality the club was indebted for its meeting place. Miss Beeks' address on "Humanitarianism in industry" was splendidly illustrated by lantern slides. Miss Beeks defined the National Civic Federation as an educational movement, whose purpose is to aid in crystallizing the most enlightened public opinion, the greatest force in solving our national, social and industrial problems. There are a number of departments—industrial conciliation, workmen's compensation department, social insurance department, etc. The welfare department, whose work was shown in the lantern slides, is composed only of employers. Its object is to induce them voluntarily to improve the conditions of employes, taking as a basis uninterrupted employment, an equitable wage and as short a work day as a given industry will permit. It thus supplements the efforts of the trade unions.

The views exhibited on the screen portrayed some of the best examples of sanitary workplaces, opportunities for recreation, educational plans, homes rented or sold to employes, and industrial insurance and lending and savings schemes. Contrasting views also were given to make graphic "before and after" conditions.

After this address the club adjourned to the thirty-fifth floor of the Metropolitan Tower, where tea was served and opportunity given for an examination of the many pictures displayed by the National Civic Federation illustrating welfare work in industrial institutions. An unusual and beautiful view of the city was afforded those who descended to the thirty-third floor. There were about 345 members and guests present.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

NEW MEXICO TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—  
LIBRARY SECTION

The third annual meeting of the Librarian's Section of the New Mexico State Teachers Association was held in the High School building at Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 24, 1915, at 9 o'clock. Meeting was called to order by Miss Cole, chairman.

At the business meeting the section voted by acclamation to have the old officers hold over another year; Miss Myrtle Cole, Raton Public Library, chairman; Miss Pauline Madden, Albuquerque Public Library, secretary. The following were elected for the executive council: Miss Della Sisler, State University Library, three years; Mrs. Redic Cloudercroft, two years; Miss Floy E. French, State College, one year. A lively discussion followed on the question of library legislation in this state. It was agreed that best results could be obtained from working with the women's clubs of the state for the county library and extension work through the University Library.

The following program was carried out:

"How the library and the teacher may aid the New Mexico rancher and farmer," Floy E. French of the State College. Miss French was unable to be present but her paper was read by Miss Fulchum. It contained excellent suggestions as to the use of the free bulletins from the Department of Agriculture for the farmer and miner, and also called attention to the free pamphlets from the state and forestry departments. A lively discussion followed, in which was mentioned the free outlines sent out by Miss Ross, state leader in domestic science, which are suited for club work.

"The child and his book," was discussed by Mrs. R. F. Asplund, of Santa Fé, who gave an interesting talk of her own experiences as child, teacher, librarian, and mother. A good discussion was provoked, made more interesting by the presence of a Chinese who was in this country in the interest of a school in China. Mention was made of the "Safety First Week" for boys which F. K. Mathiews of New York inaugurated to

improve juvenile reading. Booklets sent out from the Boy Scout office were distributed by Miss Madden.

"The teacher and the library" was the topic taken up by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts of the Las Vegas Normal. Dr. Roberts said that the teacher lives in the past, in the world of books. Therefore the librarian must bring the good of the present day fiction and poetry to the teacher and the school, and help to do away with the lack of interest in English "outside reading" by the child. He stated that every one should read widely and then use what he gets in that reading in his own life—dramatize it for himself. For this reason, teachers and librarians should be most careful what books are given to boys and girls. The time was so short that discussions were not called for and the meeting adjourned.

PAULINE MADDEN, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS'  
ASSOCIATION

The first fall meeting of the New Jersey School Librarians' Association was held Oct. 9 at the library of the East Orange High School, East Orange, New Jersey. Miss Mary L. Sutliff of the Library School of New York Public Library addressed the members of the association on "The most useful reference books for a high school library." Her talk was followed by an informal discussion of the subject by all present.

The sixth meeting was held in the East Orange Public Library, Saturday, Dec. 11th at 2 p. m. Miss Julia A. Hopkins, principal of the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library, addressed the members of the association on "Courses of library instruction in high schools." Miss Hopkins' talk was followed by an informal discussion of the subject by the members present.

DOROTHY KENT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES  
ASSOCIATION

The New York Special Libraries Association will hold its next meeting in the rooms of the Municipal Reference Library in the Municipal building on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 8 p. m. The program will be in charge of the financial libraries in the city and will be devoted to their interests. An exhibit of forms and methods in use in financial libraries will illustrate the administration of this class of special libraries.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The December meeting was held on the ninth at the Chicago Public Library. The club was fortunate in having Miss Kathleen

O'Brennan of Dublin, who spoke on "Personalities in the Irish literary movement." A writer and critic herself, Miss O'Brennan told in a most intimate and interesting way not only the significance of the movement, but also the contribution to it of such poets, novelists and dramatists as "A. E.", Stephens, Synge, Lady Gregory, Yeats, and many others. Not the least inspiring part of her talk was her characterization of the group who gather at the Abbey theatre, for she gave us such vivid impressions of her friends and associates that we shall think of them no longer as celebrities merely, but as live people, doing splendid work in the literary world.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LIBRARY CLUB

The staff of the University of Texas Library, numbering twenty-five, have organized a library club and will hold regular monthly meetings. Other library workers in Austin may join them later.

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## Library Schools

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NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The faculty have unanimously voted to have the school year begin hereafter on the third Wednesday of September and close on the second Wednesday of June. This earlier opening will permit much greater elasticity in the schedule and will permit other changes of advantage to the school.

The seniors are engaged in preparing study club outlines under the direction of Mr. C. F. Porter of the traveling libraries section. The subject for the year is Spain. The outlines include suggested programs for clubs as well as lists of suitable references for such programs, and when completed are used by the traveling libraries section in its work with organized study clubs throughout the state.

The shelf practice of the juniors, under the direction of Miss Woodworth, is this year largely devoted to work in the many different collections of library material which are located in the library school rooms. The result has been, not only a very great variety of material and methods available for practice, but a much better knowledge on the part of the students of the unusual resources available in the many special collections arranged by Miss Woodworth.

The students received, through the courtesy of the Drama Society of Albany, free tickets to a lecture given Nov. 23, by Granville Barker on "The new ideals of the drama." Through the Drama Society, the students receive special rates to many of the



best productions appearing in the city. Among these already given have been "Androcles and the lion," "The man who married a dumb wife," and "Pygmalion."

About twenty-five of the students who stayed in Albany over the Thanksgiving holiday, held a holiday dinner at the Nev' Kenmore on Thanksgiving night. Misses Hawkins and Sanderson of the faculty were guests.

The Christmas recess will begin Dec. 22 and end Jan. 2.

A post-card from Asa Don Dickinson, 1904, states that he has organized a library training class of 21 members at the University of the Punjab, Lahore. Several of the members of the class will be retained on his staff to organize the library of the university.

F. K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Dr. Frank Weitenkampf of the staff spoke to the juniors on November 12 and 17, on "Prints," accompanying his lectures with slides. Framed and labelled examples of the etching, line and wood engraving, lithograph, mezzotint, and colored lithograph, have been hung on the walls of the lecture-room as a permanent exhibit. The school was fortunate in securing a talk from Mr. J. I. Wyer, on "Librarianship, its work and its ideals," and from Mr. W. W. Bishop on "Cataloging as an asset," during their brief visits to the city. Mr. Herman Rosenthal gave the juniors his address on "The Golden Age of Russian literature," on November 24. This address wins always an added interest because of Mr. Rosenthal's personal acquaintance with several of the greatest literary personages of Russia. Mr. Andrew S. Edson, associate superintendent of schools for the greater city, spoke to the class on November 29, on "Some educational experiments in New York City schools." Naturally the one occupying most of the speaker's attention was the "Work-study-play school," now being tried in Bronx borough. Miss Mary O. White gave a lecture on "Book-reviews" to the juniors, on December 1. Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, being in town on December 3, was invited to speak to the junior class on the work of that company in completing sets of periodicals. Miss Annie C. Moore of the staff, described the work of the New York Public Library for children, on December 8, accompanying the description with slides. Mr. H. W. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum, gave the last junior lecture of the term, December 10, on "The modern museum."

The juniors have formed their class organ-

ization and elected the following officers: Perrie Jones (Minnesota), President; and Mabel Bien (Washington, D. C.), secretary-treasurer.

Senior lectures have been as follows, since the last report:

*School and college library course:*

Nov. 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30. Andrew S. Keogh. College library administration.

Nov. 16, 30, Dec. 7. Elizabeth C. Stevens. Illustrative processes.

Dec. 6, 13. Visits to local college libraries, and report on same.

Dec. 14. Visit to Miss Stevens' bookbinding studio.

Dec. 20. Catharine S. Tracey. School and college library charging systems.

Dec. 21. Ms. division. Instruction in calendaring Ms.

*Advanced reference and cataloging course:*

Nov. 3, 10, 16, 17, 23, 24. Catharine S. Tracey. Cataloging of incunabula.

Nov. 10, 24. Henrietta Bartlett. Bibliography, and quiz.

Nov. 16, 30, Dec. 7. Elizabeth C. Stevens. Illustrative processes.

Nov. 16, 23, 30. Andrew S. Keogh, College library administration. (Optional.)

Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22. Problems in cataloging room, public catalog room, and main reading room.

Dec. 14. Visit to Miss Stevens' bookbinding studio.

Dec. 21. Ms. division. Instruction in calendaring Ms.

*Administration course:*

Nov. 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books, and test.

Nov. 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Practice in selection.

*Children's librarians' course:*

Nov. 4, 11, 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books, and test.

Nov. 4, 11, 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Practice in selection.

Dec. 3. Visits to children's departments in bookstores.

Dec. 10. Visits to children's book exhibits in libraries.

Dec. 17. Reports on visits.

On October 16, Misses Van Valkenburgh and Sutliff guided a considerable number of the new class to their favorite picnic grounds on Staten Island, and in November all were invited to a picnic supper at the apartment of one of the Faculty. The Principal's Christmas party, on December 15, was given, as usual, for the Faculty and both classes.

The Alumni Association and senior class

welcomed the entering class at a Hallowe'en party the evening of October 30.

Samuel Seng, of the senior class, has recently been honored with a scholarship awarded by the Chinese Government to enable him to continue his studies for the coming year. It is interesting to know that these scholarships are made possible by the return to China of the indemnity granted the United States after the Boxer troubles. The amount has been put into an Indemnity Fund, and is used for scholarships in the United States. Mr. Seng is taking unpaid practice at Columbia University Library.

Mr. Ralph Gossage, a junior, who gave up his work temporarily, to go to the front, writes from Holland, where he is helping in a camp of Belgian refugees, mostly women and children, under the auspices of the War Victims' Relief Committee of the Society of Friends. He says, "The only service open to me was in Holland, in service of Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee for Belgians. So here I am at Uden, a camp of five thousand and homeless Belgians. Fifteen hundred of these are children. The Danish Government has provided cottages for them. These houses are collapsible and will be taken by Belgians into their own country when the war ceases.

"Our work is largely directing and beginning crafts of all sorts. Four women workers and two men workers for so large a camp find themselves very busy. The Belgians are like children. To-day, I completed a mat-weaving loom and succeeded in getting two men trained into its use. Other machines will be built when this model has proved itself. Our broom and brush-making is getting on well. We have several fair-sized orders for brushes, placed in military camps in Holland and with concerns in England. Toys have begun to take shape—clowns, French poodles, funny little pigs, a large engine; many varieties of dolls lend a charm to our great work-room. The women do many very remarkable bits of work. Old garments are transformed into many useful smaller articles.

"There are many interesting features in the arrangement of this great camp out here among the canals and windmills. The camp is well arranged into all the divisions found in a small city. Here you have post offices, church, hospital, stores where points (paper money) are currency, and a theatre which is run by the Belgians, general schools, one technical school, and several clubs. The Flemish language in rather its lower form is spoken; some few speak French. The camp

is really a military camp. A very proper Dutch Colonel acts as burgomaster. He is very much pleased with the work done with these people. This is one of four such camps in Holland and is probably the largest. The other camps are at Gouda, near Rotterdam, Eda, and the newest at Nunspeet on Zuyder Zee."

The juniors prepared a box of Christmas cards and made toys to send to Mr. Gossage for the Christmas festivities of the camp.

George S. Maynard (1905) has been engaged for temporary work by the Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mignon Tyler (junior, 1914) has been engaged as children's librarian by the Los Angeles Public Library.

Theodore Avé-Lallemant has been appointed to the staff of the Research Division of the National Americanization Committee, with headquarters in New York.

From the 16th to the 22nd, reviews and examinations were the order of the day. The Christmas vacation begins at noon, on December 22nd, and school reopens January 3rd.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association held in Urbana November 3, 4 and 5, brought back to the school a large number of alumni and former students; 74 of these attended the alumni dinner and reunion, and in addition the following invited guests were present: Director and Mrs. Windsor, Miss Curtis, Mr. Reece, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Legler, Mr. Utley, Miss Masseur, and Mr. Barr. Mr. Adam Strohm, of the Detroit Public Library, president of the Alumni Association, was toastmaster, introducing the following speakers: Director Windsor, Miss Fanny A. Noyes, 1911-12, Mrs. Carrie Patton Clark, 1913, Miss Louise B. Krause, 1898, and Miss Kate D. Ferguson, 1916. The committee making the arrangements for this dinner (Miss Josie B. Houchens, 1905, chairman), deserves especial praise; in particular everyone appreciated the kodak portrait of Miss Simpson which formed the frontispiece of the menu booklet. The beautifully decorated dining-room and tables won high praise for Miss Parsons of the Household Science faculty of the university. At the close of the dinner the committee appointed some time ago to arrange for a memorial for Miss Katharine L. Sharp, the founder of the school, reported that it had been decided to try to secure a bronze bas-relief portrait of Miss Sharp for presentation to the school and university. Subscriptions have already been

received amounting to \$930, much of which has been paid, and committees were appointed to collect the remaining subscriptions and to secure an artist to execute the bas-relief.

Students in the school did much to help in carrying out all of the arrangements for a successful state meeting. Classes in the school were dismissed and each student was required to write reports of certain of the sessions which she attended.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich exhibited at the University of Illinois his collection of rare manuscripts and books during the week of November 8; the school was fortunate in having him give a most instructive and interesting talk on early printing illustrated by books and manuscripts from his exhibit.

Mr. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, visited the university Oct. 26, and gave the school a stimulating address on cataloging.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, visited the school Dec. 2 and 3, giving two lectures, one on "The work of the A. L. A." and the other on "Recent tendencies in library work."

Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave one of the principal addresses at the annual High School Conference held at the University of Illinois, and under her general direction an exhibit of material and methods in high school library work was gotten together. All students in the school heard her lecture on "The new high school library" and gained much also from the exhibit.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Grace Barnes, 1913-14, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Illinois Library.

George A. Deveneau, 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Agriculture Library of the University of Illinois.

Elizabeth Cass, B.L.S., 1913, has accepted a position in the library of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.

Agnes Cole, B.L.S., 1901, is a temporary cataloger in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Irene Warren, Armour, 1896, has resigned her position as librarian of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

Nellie R. Roberts, B.L.S., 1915, has been appointed assistant in charge of the English Departmental Library, University of Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Thanksgiving recess and the Christmas holiday, extending from December 21 to January 4, render this season of the year well

beloved, but make school work rather fragmentary.

The library economy class enjoyed a visit to the factory of the Library Bureau, where they saw both uniformity and variety of supplies, and they also had a glimpse of the busy work with foreigners in the North End and East Boston branches of the Boston Public Library during their hours there one afternoon.

In their class work they are encountering the difficulties of alphabeting, as, armed with a syllabus on the subject by Miss Hyde, each struggles with a set of cards as full of snags as can be devised. Accession and shelf are also part of the month's schedule.

Miss Mary Hall gave a stirring talk on the possibilities of work in the libraries of high schools, which was supplemented the next week by a timely exhibit of the material illustrating this topic which was prepared for the New Jersey Library Commission, to whom the school is indebted for the loan of it. The fact that many of the students are doing some of their practice work in the Girls' Latin School Library will make this a more vital topic to them.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Margaret Ridlon, 1912, has resigned her position as assistant in the Simmons College Library, to accept that of assistant in the catalog department in the University of Chicago Library. While the College Library and the School will regret Miss Ridlon's loss, all wish her good fortune in her new work, which is in her home city.

Ruth Eaton, 1915, is engaged in reorganizing work in the South Natick Library.

Jennie C. Frost, 1914-15, is reorganizing the library of the Normal School for training teachers for the feeble-minded, at Waverley, Mass.

Margaret Gilman, 1904-05, who has been specializing in art, is doing private work for the Director of the Fogg Art Museum.

Lucy Luard, 1915, is cataloging public documents in the State Library in Boston.

Elizabeth Putnam, 1911, has been appointed children's librarian in the Salem Public Library, to succeed Ruth Shattuck, 1910, who has resigned on account of her health.

Elfriede Sander, 1902-05, has resigned from the Arnold Arboretum Library to join the reference cataloging staff of the New York Public Library.

Edna Winn, 1906, has accepted the position of librarian of the Research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

## WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students have had various points of view of the library field presented by the lecturers of the past month. Mrs. Eleanor Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library, whose library is located in the midst of a varied foreign population, spoke on "Our foreign citizens and their European homes." Mr. Arne Kildal, librarian of the Public Library of Bergen, Norway, told of "Library work in Norway," and illustrated his talk with lantern slides of the new library building being erected in Bergen and other Norwegian library buildings. The subject of "The great war and the humanities" was interestingly presented by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library School. "The non-technical side of library work" was discussed by Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Through the courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Training Class, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen was heard in her presentation of the comparison of the classic and modern fairy tales.

The director lectured at the University of Illinois Library School on Dec. 10.

A number of enjoyable social functions, which have afforded a pleasant diversion from the regular routine, have been given during the month. On Nov. 20 the director entertained with afternoon tea at her home. Miss Norma Harrison, formerly head of the public speaking department of the University of Iowa, gave several delightful readings. The faculty, students and friends have been finding it very pleasant to call on Miss Howe at her home on the "first Saturdays." The school had as guests, Dec. 2, Miss Margaret Mann and Miss Bertha Randall, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Both gave interesting and practical talks about their work, after which an informal tea was given. Preceding the Thanksgiving recess, a social hour, planned by the six Cleveland students in honor of the out-of-town members of the class, was given in the lecture room of the school.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S  
LIBRARIANS

The principals and teachers of English and history in the Pittsburgh High Schools were guests of the Training School Nov. 22, when Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a talk on "The administration of a high school library." Dr. Davidson, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, and Mr. Craver presided at the meeting. November 23 Miss Hall

lectured to the Training School on "The work of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn." "Librarianship, its ideals and meaning" was the subject of a talk given by Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library School to the school Nov. 24.

The junior class attended the address given by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, on "Andrew Carnegie," Nov. 24, in the Carnegie Music Hall. The address was part of the exercises held by the Carnegie Institute of Technology in celebration of Mr. Carnegie's 80th birthday.

Miss Effie Power presented a paper on "Training for library work with children" at the Elementary and Normal School Section of the National Council of Teachers of English at Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 26.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Riverside, Illinois, gave ten lectures on story-telling to the Training School Dec. 6-11.

Miss Anna MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, lectured Dec. 13 on "The work of the Pennsylvania Library Commission."

Students in the junior class were scheduled during December for practice work in the Reference Department.

Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 the Training School will be closed for Christmas recess.

## ALUMNAE NOTES

Dorothy Flower, special student, 1912-13, was married to Paul Benjamin Livingston, November 20, 1915.

Helen Edith McCracken, 1915, has been appointed assistant-in-charge of the children's room, Soho Baths Settlement, Pittsburgh, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Martha Rodes Carter, 1913.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

Story-telling has never had a place in the curriculum of the school, though some more or less regular work was formerly carried on by volunteers at the Greenpoint Settlement as part of the work of the Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association. This year, however, more systematic work has been undertaken. During the first part of the term each student attended one of the regular story hours in the children's room to see what it is like. After all had seen a story hour in operation, an elective course in story-telling was offered to those who inclined toward children's work. Eight elected the course which includes opportunity for each student to conduct two or three story hours for small groups of children under Miss

Cowing's supervision, while the class as a whole meets each alternate week for suggestions and discussion. So though they do not hear each other's stories they all have the benefit of the discussion and criticism of methods. The north class-room with the partition down is used for the story hours. Shortly after this work had been started the class had the privilege of attending three lectures on story-telling given by Miss Marie Shedlock at Columbia University, through the courtesy of Mr. Milton J. Davies, assistant to the director of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, gave the class a very inspiring talk on "Library ideals," on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, class of 1904, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, spoke before the class Nov. 30 on "Opportunities of the commission worker." The class was also invited to attend a story hour given by Miss Askew at the Young Women's Christian Association that same evening and a number availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing her again.

Dr. Frank P. Hill gave the school his annual talk on the Brooklyn Public Library system on Dec. 7.

Miss Edith Wynne Matthison read before the student body of the Institute on Thursday afternoon, November 18. Her selection comprised the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet and the work of a group of representative modern poets.

Mr. Louis O'Neill, assistant librarian of the Insular Library of Porto Rico, who spent three months at the school in 1912, visited us Dec. 8, bringing with him the plans for their new library building.

The vice-director went to Trenton Nov. 12 and spoke to the staff of the Public Library on "The relation between personal and professional life."

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Lillian Burt, 1902, cataloger at the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, California, has gone for a year to the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, as head of the loan and reference department.

Adeline Cartwright, 1913, was married Nov. 3 to Lieutenant George Bayly, of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Lieutenant Bayly was wounded at Ypres in April and invalided home. His leave expires in January and Mrs. Bayly expects to sail with her husband to England early in the new year.

Mildred MacCarthy, 1915, who has been doing a temporary piece of work in the cataloging department of the library, has been appointed to the cataloging department of the Philadelphia Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual Philadelphia dinner of the Drexel Institute Library School Association was given at the College Club Thursday evening, Nov. 18, 1915. There were 25 members present. After a very pleasant social time, a business meeting of the association was called to order with the president, Miss Fulton, in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting and the treasurer's report were read and approved. A letter from Miss Bacon was read and enjoyed. The luncheon committee then explained the plans for the monthly luncheon at the College Club on the first Thursday of each month. A vote of thanks was extended to the committee, including Miss Shoemaker, for their efforts in furthering the luncheon scheme.

The officials elected for the new year are: Elizabeth V. Clark, president; Florence B. Custer, vice-president; Katherine M. Trimble, secretary; Caroline B. Perkins, treasurer. The executive committee are Miss Fulton, Miss Hellings, Miss Wood, Miss Stiles.

Miss Mary Zita Cruice, 1896, is in charge of the package libraries of the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y.

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

School opened Oct. 4 with sixteen students in attendance. The following colleges were represented by eleven members of the class: University of Chicago, Wellesley College, Vassar College, Occidental College, University of Minnesota, Drury College, Milwaukee-Downer College, and the Los Angeles Junior College.

The following students compose the class:

Mrs. Nellie Bezoier, Pomona, Cal.  
 Mrs. Saxon Brown, Pasadena, Cal.  
 Elizabeth Connor, Ph.B. (University of Chicago), Pasadena, Cal.  
 Marian Dinsmoor, B.A. (University of Minnesota), Long Beach, Cal.  
 Maria Deutschbein, Bloemendaal, Holland.  
 Iona C. Eddie, Pasadena, Cal.  
 Elizabeth K. Ellsworth, Hollywood, Cal.  
 Gladys Glenn, Hollywood, Cal.  
 Grace Hammond, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Betty T. Lord, B.A. (Milwaukee-Downer College), Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Reth Pasko, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Helen M. Rowland, Pasadena, Cal.  
 Abbey T. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Susan M. Talmage, Pasadena, Cal.  
 Margaret E. Vinton, Springfield, Mo.  
 Elizabeth Walker, B.A. (Occidental College), Long Beach, Cal.

A few changes have been made in the curriculum. Miss Helen Haines will teach book selection in addition to the courses conducted by her last year. Miss Britton's course in library work with children will be extended to twenty lectures. An announcement of outside lecturers engaged for special courses, will be made at a later date.

A number of improvements, in part made possible by an increase in the tuition fee, make the outlook for a successful year more promising than ever before. The course has been extended in length from eight to nine months. Miss Doris Crawford, a member of the class of 1915, has been appointed as reviser and assistant to the principal, and some much-needed equipment in the way of books, typewriters, filing cases, etc., has been added.

The following special lectures have been given during the fall months: Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, "The adaptation of the story"; Dr. Benjamin Stelter, "Contemporary American poetry"; Mr. H. A. Linscott, "School text books"; Miss Laura Cooly, "Spanish collections" and "Spanish literature."

An enjoyable introduction to the series of library visits which will come later in the school year, was a visit to the Hollywood branch to attend a meeting of its Drama Club. After a morning devoted to readings from Tchekoff, an out-of-door luncheon was served by Mrs. Jones and her staff to members of the class.

On Dec. 13 the class attended a reading of his own poems given by Alfred Noyes in the auditorium of the Hollywood High School. Another treat was a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Millard, where a most delightful hour was spent inspecting their book treasures.

At a recent meeting the class of 1916 elected the following officers: President, Grace Hammond; secretary-treasurer, Helen Rowland.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

#### ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY—TRAINING CLASS

The training class reported for school work Sept. 27, with twelve students. Two others were accepted, but returned to college after finishing the two preliminary weeks of required practice work.

In addition to the usual fall schedule of lectures, the students have attended the monthly book review meeting of the staff. They have also had the benefit of an extra course in typewriting, two hours a week, under the supervision of a trained stenographer. This

will be followed by practice in copying the soiled cards from our public card catalog.

The students are sent to various departments at the Main Library and in the branches for ten hours' practice work each week throughout the school year, the assignments being changed every month. This not only gives a chance for practical training, but gives each one an opportunity to observe library conditions and variations in the different sections of the city.

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, addressed the class and members of the staff on the extension work of that library in October, and Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, recently lectured on the work of the commission.

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### Review

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JOHNSTON, R. H. Special libraries. Preprint of "Manual of library economy": chapter 8. Chicago: American Library Association Publishing Board, 1915. 19 p.

MUDGE, ISADORE G. Bibliography. Preprint of "Manual of library economy": chapter 24. Chicago: American Library Association Publishing Board, 1915. 25 p.

Dr. Johnston's contribution to the A. L. A. manual is a succinct survey of the special library movement, its rapid rise and its present status. The wide scope of the somewhat unsatisfactory term "special libraries" is indicated by some account of the many kinds of libraries—business, insurance, legislative and municipal reference, technical, and other—represented in the membership of the Special Libraries Association, and reference is made to libraries typical of each class. The word "library," as used in this connection, "must be made to include," says Dr. Johnston, "manuscript reports, models, plates, photographs, as well as the trade catalogues, city directories and telephone books which, while present in a great many libraries, do not assume the importance they attain in these small collections." It is a chapter written mainly for persons coming new to the subject, but special librarians will do well to read it, for the sake of the clearer perspective it will give them of the special library field and of their relationship to their fellow-workers therein.

The object of Miss Mudge's chapter on bibliography, as stated by herself, "is to show the meaning of the words bibliography and bibliographer in their original, derived, and present use, to define in detail the forms and scope of modern practical bibliography, to show the

value of a knowledge of such bibliography in all branches of library service, and to survey briefly the work in bibliography done by libraries, bibliographical societies, learned institutions, government departments, and by organized co-operative effort." It is not intended, we take it, to be a desk guide for bibliographical workers, such as was Mr. Cole's well-known pamphlet. It is, on the other hand, a thoroughly scientific treatise on the field it seeks to cover, and, despite its brevity, an amply sufficient text-book for the library school student or manual for the librarian. A more satisfactory treatment of the subject within the limits laid down could not be asked.

W. N. S.

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### Librarians

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ALLSEBROOK, Miss A., of Denver, has been placed in charge of the Coronado (Cal.) Public Library, to succeed Mrs. Mary G. Valentine.

BURGER, Dr. Combertus Pieter, Jr., librarian of the library of the University of Amsterdam (Universiteits Bibliotheek te Amsterdam) born at Gouda, 1858, has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his present position. *Het Boek* gives in one of its recent numbers a biography of this prominent Dutch librarian, followed by an extensive bibliography of his historical and bibliographical works, compiled by Dr. B. M. van der Stempel. This bibliography comprises approximately 200 works and articles by Dr. Burger, published between the years 1884 and 1915.

CENTER, Mrs. Jennie F., librarian of the Litchfield (N. H.) Public Library since its establishment, died Dec. 9 in the Memorial Hospital in Nashua.

CLIFFORD, Mrs. Margaret, has been appointed to the position of assistant librarian at the Manitoba Legislature Members' Library, taking the place of the late Miss Bella Norquay. Mrs. Clifford for some years has been employed in the Winnipeg Carnegie Library.

CLARK, George L., legislative reference librarian of the Michigan State Library, Lansing, has been granted six months' leave of absence, which he will spend in Washington, D. C., as private secretary to Congressman P. H. Kelley. Miss Olive C. Lathrop, assistant in the department, will have charge during his absence.

CLARKE, Edith E., N. Y. State Library

School, 1889, has gone to California to assist in the Riverside Winter Library School which will be in session from January 10 to March 4.

COLWELL, Emily K., daughter of Dean R. S. Colwell of Denison University, has been given a position as assistant in the State Library. She formerly was connected with the library at Somerville, Mass., and later with the Troy High School Library. She attended Vassar college and studied for two years in the New York Library school at Albany.

COY, Alice, the new librarian of the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, assumed the duties of the position Nov. 15, on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the library. Miss Coy succeeds R. M. McCurdy, who has accepted a position in New York.

CRAIG, Jennie A., B.L.S., Illinois 1909, for the past four years assistant in charge of the English departmental library, University of Illinois, has accepted the position of catalog reviser in the general library.

DARROW, Anna W., for several years an assistant in the Bristol (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned, the resignation to take effect Jan. 1.

DAY, Ida, formerly a library science student at Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, and recently a member of the Emporia Normal library staff, has been elected librarian of the public library at Hutchinson, Kansas, succeeding Miss Amy Cowley.

DOUGHTERTY, Harold T., librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library in Pawtucket, R. I., since 1910, has placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees. He is to become librarian of the Newton (Mass.) Free Library, succeeding Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, early in January. Mr. Doughterty's library experience started at the Cambridge Public Library. He was also in the Library of Congress and Documents Library of Washington from 1900 to 1907. From 1907 to 1910 he was librarian of the Waltham Public Library. He is serving his fourth year as president of the Rhode Island Library Association.

EAMES, Wilberforce, has asked to be relieved of the administrative duties connected with his position as chief of the American history division of the New York Public Library, in order to devote a part of his time to the completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America," the editing of which he was forced to discontinue some

years ago by pressure of library duties. Mr. Eames will continue to give a portion of his time as bibliographer to the library, which he has served so faithfully for thirty years. The change is effective Jan. 1.

EARL, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool, of Connersville, Ind., has been elected to the presidency of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, to succeed Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, the former president. Mrs. Earl has been a member of the commission since its establishment in 1889, and has been active and devoted in her service.

FRASER, Viola C., Illinois 1912-13, resigned her position as loan desk assistant in the University of Illinois Library and was married to Dr. Lynn B. Vaughn, November 16, 1915, in Downer's Grove, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Vaughn are at home in Hurley, South Dakota.

HENLEY, Eunice D., former librarian of the Wabash (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned her position in the Willows branch, Glenn County Free Library, California, and has returned to Indiana to organize the Columbia City Public Library.

MACPHERSON, Maud, who was for a long time connected with the Washington State Library at Olympia, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Boise, Idaho, beginning Jan. 1.

PALSITS, Victor Hugo, has been chosen to succeed Wilberforce Eames as chief of the American history division of the New York Public Library. He will also continue to hold his present position as keeper of manuscripts.

PREVOST, Marie Louise, assistant librarian of the Free Public Library of Elizabeth, N. J., has written a little pamphlet called "The library adventures of Bob and Elizabeth," which gives in story form simple instruction on the use of the children's room with its catalog and books of reference.

RETVEDT, Ragnhild, N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, who returned to Norway in September to become an assistant in the technical high school library at Trondhjem, has received an appointment as assistant in the new public library at Drammen.

RIGGS, Winifred, N. Y. State Library School, 1904, has been appointed first assistant in the East Cleveland Public Library.

SCHAANNING, Maja, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned the librarian-

ship of the public library at Kristiansand, Norway, to become librarian of the newly organized public library at Drammen.

SHEDLOCK, Marie, the story-teller, has been in Toronto for a course of five lectures under the auspices of the children's librarians. The course was a great success from every standpoint. The librarians limited the attendance to three hundred so as to preserve the story-telling atmosphere, and they could have sold out the house twice over. There was not a course ticket available a week previous to the opening lecture. At the close of the series Miss Shedlock offered to give an afternoon to the public who could not get tickets for the course, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a patriotic purpose. The University Women's Club took charge of this, and the result was a substantial increase to their University Base Hospital Fund.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth H., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1915, resigned her position in the book selection section of the New York State Library, to go to Trinity College Library, Hartford, Ct., as cataloger.

WAUGH, Florence, has resigned from her position as supervisor of the libraries in the Nebraska state institutions, and was married in October to Grant Humphrey of Ocean Springs, Miss.

WILKIE, Florence, N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, has received an appointment as assistant in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMS, Lizzie H., aged 58, oldest assistant in point of service at the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, died Dec. 18, after an illness of several weeks. About Nov. 1 she was kept from her duties at the library by an attack of diphtheria and complications developed, causing her death. In the early days of the library she was assistant to Miss Myra F. Southworth, and her work at the library extended from 1879 over a period of thirty-seven years until her last illness. The library was first located in a small building on Green street and later occupied rooms in Satucket block, from which it was removed to the City Hall, thence to the new library building. Miss Williams had charge of the circulation of books to the schools and later had charge of the delivery desk.

WILLIAMS, Nellie, has been appointed to succeed Miss Florence Waugh as supervisor of the libraries in Nebraska state institutions.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Lewiston.* The library of French literature collected by the late Dr. Isaac L. Rice of New York City has been offered to Bates College. The library contains about 1800 volumes, including many rare editions.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Manchester.* The City Library has recently received from Capt. Charles H. Manning the gift of 115 volumes dealing with the United States navy. Of these, 47 volumes contain the proceedings of the United States Naval institute from its organization in 1873 to date, 46 comprise a complete file of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers since its organization in 1902, and the remaining 22 the transactions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers to date.

### VERMONT

*Waitsfield.* The trustees of the Joslin Memorial Library have been the recipients of a life-sized portrait of the donor, George A. Joslin of Omaha, Neb.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Purchase of three plots of land in Blagden street, to be used for the erection of an annex to the Boston Public Library, has been effected. The sum paid was \$122,500, and the three parcels comprise 6800 square feet.

*Boston.* *The Electric Railway Journal* of December 4, 1915, pages 1118-1119, contains a description of the Boston Elevated Railway Company Library. It gives the methods of developing and indexing the library, and the resources of the library are described. One of the interesting things in connection with this library are the methods of co-operation with the other special libraries in and around Boston.

*Brockton.* The Russian Labor Group of Montello, an organization of the Russians of Brockton, Stoughton and Bridgewater, is planning a series of tableaux, in conjunction with a ball, to raise funds to finance educational work and to establish a library. Meetings have been held every Sunday under the direction of the immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The organization has

been formed about two years and has been growing steadily. The membership now numbers about 70.

*Lawrence.* Public library books will be delivered by Western Union messenger service hereafter to those patrons who are willing to pay a small fee for the accommodation.

*Springfield City L.* Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1915.) Accessions 18,820; withdrawals 4794; total 200,804. Circulation of books, 797,905; pictures 40,286. Fiction at the main library was 53.8%. In February, 1914, a new series of borrowers' cards was started; during the year 25,376 new cards were issued, and a large number of the old cards are still in use. Total receipts \$776,663.14; expenditures \$77,643.98.

*Stoughton.* The sum of \$500 has been bequeathed to the Public Library by the late Cassendana L. Phinney.

*Waltham.* The Francis E. Buttrick Memorial Public Library was dedicated Dec. 11, on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of a free library in that city. The site of the new edifice is that once occupied by the Central House, an historical landmark which stood for years on Main street, between Exchange and Spring streets. Mrs. Augusta M. Buttrick, widow of the donor, unable to attend the dedicatory exercises, presented two paintings of Mr. Buttrick and herself, which will be hung in the main reading room. At the exercises held in the main reading room Col. George H. Doty, chairman of the library building commission, made a brief address in turning the keys over to Mayor Thomas F. Kearns. He in turn transferred them to the care of Nathan A. Warren, chairman of the library board. The building then was thrown open to public inspection. The first petition relative to the new library came from a number of Waltham women requesting that the reading room be kept open on Sunday from 2 to 8 p. m.

*Williamstown.* The chemical laboratory of Williams College was completely destroyed Dec. 7 by fire. The loss is placed at \$100,000. Insurance covered only \$40,000 of the amount. The department library, containing several thousand volumes, was destroyed.

*West Springfield.* The concrete foundation for the Carnegie Library building at the cor-

ner of Park and Elm streets, is now in and the brick for the structure has begun to arrive. The building is 80 feet by 35. Arrangements are made to care for 15,000 books, but the capacity can readily be doubled. The contract price for the library is \$21,400.

*Worcester.* Need of more room at the Free Public Library through the building of an addition on the property on Pearl street adjoining the present site is shown by the fact that 90,000 volumes in the circulation department of the library, according to an article in the *Worcester Gazette*, are stored in the old building in stacks which are so close together that it is impossible for the library authorities to throw that section of the building open to the public and hardly permits of free use of the stacks by library attendants. The Worcester District Medical Society Library of 9,000 volumes is stored in an attic room in the old building and four rooms which have been set off in the cellar of the old building are now so crowded with books that more room is imperatively needed. It is necessary under present conditions to use parts of three floors in the old building for the circulation department which should be on one floor and because of the cramped conditions in all parts of the library plant it is impossible for the authorities to set aside special rooms for study of building and mechanical publications, or for other general library research work along lines on which it is pursued in other cities.

#### CONNECTICUT

The latest report of the Connecticut Public Library Committee is for the two fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 1914, and compares present conditions with those existing when the committee was first appointed. In 1891-2 there were 111 libraries in the state, only 52 of which were free libraries. There were 57 towns without libraries of any kind. In 22 years the number of libraries has increased by 74, the number of free libraries by 114 and the number of towns without libraries has decreased by 31, so that in 1914 there are 185 libraries in the state, 166 of which are free, and there are 26 towns without libraries. The traveling library department was instituted in 1899, and during the last biennium 789 libraries were sent out, with a circulation of 44,165. The book wagon during the same period made 740 calls on 228 families and lent 4309 books, 1.1 per cent being in foreign languages. The report of pictures shows 350 sets of related subjects, 127 framed pictures, and 2167 unframed pictures lent to

individuals, schools, and libraries. 21 stereopticon lectures, mostly travel, were used 390 times, 3 lectures on birds were used 45 times, and 3 lectures on United States history were used 65 times. The 30 libraries specially selected for granges have been little used, only 18 having been sent out. Two library institutes were held, one in Hartford in 1913 and one at the Danbury Normal School in 1914. The enrollment in 1913 was 34 and in 1914, 30. The amount paid by the state for books in 1913 was \$9418.98, and in 1914 it was \$10,621.92.

*Hartford P. L.* Caroline M. Hewins, lbn. (77th ann. rpt.—Je. 1, 1915.) Accessions 8215; withdrawals 2514. Circulation 240,399. New registration 3379; the triennial registration started over a year ago, now shows 10,319 names, and the whole number of outstanding cards is about 18,000. Receipts \$29,610.47; expenditures 27,110.47, including \$15,217.20 for salaries, \$6455.17 for books, \$978.44 for periodicals, and \$1912.67 for binding. The revision of the card catalog, under way for several years, was nearly completed during the year.

*Unionville.* Ground has been broken for the new Carnegie Library, which is to be built in Unionville, and with the erection of the new building, the end toward which many local people have worked for over a year will have been realized. The building is to stand on the lot between the schoolhouse and the former home of Charles G. Bill. The architect of the building is Edward L. Tilton of New York, and Richard F. Jones of Hartford has the contract for construction work. The contract price is about \$8,500.

*Wethersfield.* In the State Prison here is a library of 10,000 volumes for the use of the inmates. The tastes of the men are said to incline to philosophy, history and memoirs rather than to fiction.

#### Middle Atlantic

##### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* A fund of \$210,000, sufficient to erect one wing of the main building on Eastern Parkway and meet the immediate needs of the Brooklyn Public Library system, has been voted by the Corporate Stock Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate. For months officers of the library have been trying to get the city to make such an appropriation. In addition to furnishing a housing place for the valuable volumes owned by the library and now kept in the Montague branch, the new building will accommodate

the administrative offices of the Brooklyn Public Library, which are now in a building at 26 Brevoort place. The size of the wing, which will be completed with the appropriation, is 44 feet by 180 feet, and it will contain about eight thousand square feet. This space will accommodate the administration offices, the catalog department, the book order department and also a stack capacity for two hundred thousand books.

*Brooklyn.* In making up the budget for 1916, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York decided to discontinue the appropriation for the Albany Heights branch of the Brooklyn Public Library for the coming year, and recommended that this branch be discontinued because of its proximity to the new Eastern Parkway branch. The news of the intention to close the branch was met by vigorous protest and decisive action on the part of the residents of the Albany Heights section. A mass meeting was held on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at which the value of the library to the community was strongly attested. The attitude of both speakers and audience was a strong testimonial to the effective work which had been done by this branch, the second oldest in the library system, in its community, and was extremely gratifying to the library authorities. A committee was appointed to present the protest of the residents of the community against the closing of the branch to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and a hearing on the subject was promised for a date later in the month.

*Brooklyn. Pratt Inst. F. L.* Edward F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 5933; withdrawals 3117; total number of volumes 109,098. Registration 10,072. Circulation 221,825; 84,131 persons used the library for reading and study. Salaries amounted to \$25,334; books \$5882; periodicals \$1008; binding \$1436; other maintenance expenses are included with the general administration of Pratt Institute.

*Kingston.* An anonymous gift of \$1000 for the purchase of books for the City Library has been secured through the good offices of Superintendent of Schools Myron J. Michael.

*New Berlin.* The village has been notified that Nathaniel Somers Beardslee has left a bequest of \$15,000 for a library building.

*New York City.* The Rand School of Social Science has recently organized a de-

partment of labor research which will contain a reference library on labor questions and publish concise reports on investigations of labor problems.

*New York City.* A list of books on health instruction has been approved by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, head of the Bureau of Public Health Education, and with the aid of the public library all the books named will be placed at the disposal of the public, with the particular idea of circulation among high school pupils. In all seventy-two books are recommended. The first twenty in the list are under the heading of health; there are four on good food; four on food and cooking for the sick; seven on first aid to the injured; six on diseases; eight about the home nurse, and twenty-three on the care of babies.

*New York City.* In his report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1915, Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, presents some interesting comparative statistics. Of typewritten bibliographies prepared by the library he writes: For the year ending September 30, 1911, 61 bibliographies were made. This is actually less than the number made for the month of March, 1915, when 66 such bibliographies were made. During the year, 315 typewritten bibliographies have been made for individuals and institutions in 30 different states. Of the growth of use of the library he says: For the year ending September 30, 1911, 4470 books were circulated; for the year ending September 30, 1915, 6911 volumes. The average number of readers per month for the year 1910-11 was about 300; the average number of readers per month for the year 1914-15 has been 1169 per month, or a total of 14,033 for the year. In one month, January, the number of readers reached a total of 1893. Gain in the use of the library by people other than students of the School of Philanthropy and members of Russell Sage Foundation staff shows also the wider field of usefulness for the collection. For the year ending September 30, 1911, 681 readers outside of the School and the Foundation borrowed books from the library—an average of about 57 per month. The average number of such borrowers now is over 200 per month.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Cranbury.* As a memorial to her father, L. L. Schultz and her brother, Wilbur F. Schultz, who were born in Cranbury, Mrs. Gertruude S. Schultz of Apponagansett, proposes to build, equip, and endow a free public

library in this town. The institution will be known as the Schultz Memorial Library. Mrs. Schultz has always taken an active interest in Cranbury and has made several gifts of books to the library already established there. She plans to present her own collection of books to the village when the new building is completed. It will be constructed of ornamental brick and will be fireproof.

*Camden.* A public library building to cost about \$130,000, is to be given to the city by Eldridge R. Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, who addressed his offer to the city of Camden, the board of public library trustees and the park commission. The building is to be located in Cooper square, between Front and Second, Cooper and Penn streets, the site of the present Cooper Library.

*New Providence.* After having been discontinued for several years the library in connection with the Lincoln School of this place has been reopened. It is being conducted by the school civic organization. The library is situated on the second floor in the small room originally intended for that purpose. It will be open for circulation two days in the week, Tuesday and Thursday. The young people have for several weeks been preparing for the opening. There are more than 1000 volumes in the library.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia.* With brief exercises, the Duhring Memorial building, which serves as an annex to the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, was dedicated Dec. 13, the ceremonies taking place in the library building. A memorial tablet to Dr. Louis A. Duhring, the gift of Dr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, who also furnished two seminar rooms, erected at the entrance of the building, was unveiled. Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., the librarian, and Dr. Rosengarten, chairman of the library committee, made brief addresses, and Provost E. F. Smith accepted the new building on behalf of the University. The annex is a memorial to the late Louis Adolphus Duhring, at one time professor of dermatology and honorary curator of the dermatological collection, who left more than \$1,000,000 to the University. It extends across the southern end of the library building. The exterior is of red terracotta and brick work, and the design is in harmony with the old library building. It was originally planned to use the new building for the storage of books, but alcoves are provided where students may study, and

on the lower floor two seminar rooms have been provided at the east and west ends.

*Sewickley.* It is announced that the land has been purchased upon which a \$50,000 public library is to be built. The donor is William Lewis Clause, president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Sewickley has a library at present, and has had for a long time, but it has been a library of books only, crowded into a section of the Sewickley High School. The library contains over 13,000 volumes and there has not been space for the proper care of the books nor room for the comfort of patrons.

*Williamsport.* On Oct. 16, the James V. Brown Library opened a station in the extreme west end of the city. This is the third of the stations to be established by the Brown Library since it commenced operation in 1907. The three stations, which are operated through the aid of other organizations, are treated as branch libraries, the collections of books not being changed.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore. Peabody Inst. L.* John Parker, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915.) Total number of books 187,139; pamphlets 31,176; and maps 1471. In the reading room 20,705 persons used 88,320 volumes and 5135 periodicals. There were 6855 visitors. No record is kept of the many requests for information answered by telephone and by mail. Expenses for books, periodicals, etc., were \$9137.07; for binding (1465 volumes), \$1362.35; and for salaries \$10,360.82. Total expenses \$21,518.06.

### The South

#### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* A movement has been started among the colored people by the Neighborhood Association for the establishment of a circulating library. It has been roughly estimated that it would take from \$1200 to \$1500 to start and maintain the library the first year, and various clubs and schools have pledged their support to the undertaking.

*Richmond.* At the meeting of the State Teachers Association in November resolutions were adopted that a petition be presented to the next general assembly recommending the alteration of the present State Library building for office purposes and the erection of a separate fireproof building for the State Library and the Supreme Court of Appeals, and opposing the proposition to erect a new state office building, which will

leave the State Library in its present non-fireproof, inconmodious, dangerous and inconvenient quarters.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*Greensboro.* A campaign is in progress for subscriptions to buy a lot as a site for a Carnegie library for negroes. The Carnegie Corporation has offered a grant of \$10,000 for a building, on the usual conditions.

#### GEORGIA

*Savannah P. L.* William Harden, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4267; withdrawals 96; total 53,690. Registration 18,819. Circulation 112,428, including the duplicate pay collection. Receipts \$12,279.69; expenditures \$10,763.71, including \$5460 for salaries, \$132.52 for binding, \$3862.37 for new books, and \$274.90 for periodicals. The Carnegie Colored Library (P. A. Denegall, lbn.) added 405 books during the year, giving a total of 2656. There were 445 cards issued, 1605 books to readers, and 2056 visitors. Receipts were \$381.08, and expenditures \$238.53. The two reports are issued together.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* The first fire that the Louisville Free Public Library system has experienced in the ten years of its existence on Dec. 19 damaged the Highland branch to the extent of about \$1000. It is believed to have originated from overhead conduits leading from the furnace through the floor under the reference room. The loss is covered by insurance.

*Louisville.* Nearly 1000 boys and girls attended the entertainment given in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the children's department at the Louisville Free Public Library. The program, which had been arranged by Miss Bernice Bell, head of the department, consisted of stories supplemented by selections from the opera, "Hänsel and Gretel." Speaking of what had been done by the department, Miss Bell said that the close co-operation which had always existed between the department and the teachers of the schools had made possible the splendid work which had been accomplished and had brought about a close relationship between the book, the teacher and the child.

*Louisville.* A fully equipped library for the Louisville Boys' High School, under joint control of the board of education and the board of trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library, is being planned. A com-

mittee of three from the library board has been appointed to meet with a similar committee from the board of education. The conditions under which the library board wishes to establish the high school branch are as follows: First, that the selection of books be made by someone familiar with books in general, with the recommendation of members of the school faculty; second, that the selection be made in such manner as to avoid duplication of books already in the free libraries and unnecessary expense; third, that the librarian in charge of the high school library be trained to the methods of the free libraries and also be made a member of the high school faculty in order to invest him or her with power to act in all matters involving pupils of the school; fourth, that the board of education pay \$1000 a year toward the management of the library, the expense of cataloging and the order department to be paid by the library board of trustees; fifth, that the library board will open the high school library and put it in operation if the board of education agrees to the conditions.

### Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Ann Arbor.* Work on the construction of the new University of Michigan library will be begun early next summer. The \$350,000 appropriation added to the present equipment will represent a building worth approximately \$500,000. The new library will conform in architecture to the newer campus buildings, Hill auditorium and the Natural Science building. It will be a four-story structure, with a stack room in the rear six or seven stories high. The main reading room, 50 x 170 feet, will occupy the second floor and will accommodate 375 persons. A smaller reading room, 50 x 72 feet, will be provided on the first floor for freshmen and sophomores. It is estimated that all the reading rooms will accommodate 1000 students, thus making them large enough for a university with an attendance of 14,000 students. The capacity of the book stacks will be 600,000 volumes, with convenient arrangements for increasing the size as occasion demands. The basement will contain the bindery.

*Grand Rapids P. L.* Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 9640; withdrawals 1581; total 147,671. Circulation 401,421. New registration 7294; total 25,647. Receipts \$58,264.83; expenditures \$53,748.08, including \$7680.74 for books, \$2169.02 for periodicals, \$2364.11 for

binding, and \$29,105.01 for salaries for library service. Besides the main library in the Ryerson building, the library has 10 branches, 24 stations, 36 agencies in schools, 12 in institutions, and 8 in homes.

*St. Clair.* A letter from the Carnegie Corporation to the city officials here states that it has been decided to appropriate \$10,000 for a library in this city, provided the city will maintain the structure after it is built.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* By a unanimous vote, the city council has approved legislation to buy land at Central and Collingwood avenues and at Dorr and Fender streets for Carnegie branch library sites.

*Cleveland.* Plans for a campaign to raise several hundred thousand dollars for a new building to house the Cleveland Medical Library were proposed at the annual meeting of the Library Association in December. The report of the finance committee showed \$226,000 now in the association's endowment fund for maintenance. Of this sum \$203,000 was received during the last year in a bequest from the late Dr. Dudley P. Allen. Officers elected were: Dr. B. L. Millikin, president; Dr. H. F. Bigger, Sr., vice president; Dr. H. L. Sanford, secretary; Dr. W. E. Bruner, treasurer; Dr. C. A. Hamann, directing librarian.

*Hamilton.* The trustees of the Lane Public Library have adopted plans for the wing to the library, estimated to cost \$6000, and George W. Barkman is appointed as architect. The plans call for a lecture room in the basement of the new addition and a new boiler, besides additional space on the first floor.

*Maumee.* The Carnegie Corporation has promised a grant of \$10,000 for a library building, the village has donated the grounds of the old courthouse for a site, and the county commissioners have voted \$2500 a year for maintenance.

*Toledo.* To increase the efficiency of clerks the local retail merchants' board has had 300 books on subjects pertaining to every line of business installed in the Toledo Public Library. Every branch of business is treated in these books. It is announced that 10,000 lists of the books and their subjects are being printed and when completed a copy will be placed in the hands of the 6000 clerks employed by the members of the retail merchants' board.

*Toledo.* The Scott High School Library was opened for student and faculty use Nov. 17. There are 3000 books on the shelves, of which 2500 are new. When Central High School was closed the library was taken to Waite High, so that the accumulation of a library at Scott has been almost wholly dependent upon raising money within the school. Most of it was cleared in a postcard campaign, during which more than 28,000 postcard pictures of the building were sold by students and faculty at five cents apiece. The English department donated about \$230 from the receipts of a lecture given by Prof. Sherman of Oberlin; the French department turned over \$100 from the receipts of the annual French play and through the activity of Miss Ada Ritchie several interested patrons donated checks for \$100. Various organizations donated smaller amounts, so that by the united effort of student body and faculty \$2600 was raised in one year—a measure of the splendid loyalty and energy of all concerned. The volumes were selected by the teachers in the various departments, with the definite idea of specific reference work. Miss Eloise Witker is librarian.

#### INDIANA

*Indianapolis.* A committee from the Indiana University School of Medicine has offered to contribute a bronze tablet to be placed in the new Public Library building in commemoration of Dr. John S. Bobbs, who was a well-known physician and benefactor. The suggestion has also been made that the school children of Indianapolis be permitted to make contributions to a fund for the purchase of ornamental bronze doors for the library as a tribute to James Whitcomb Riley.

*Newcastle.* Newcastle's new \$25,000 library will be opened to the public about Jan. 1. The building is in colonial style, which is carried out in the furnishings. The main floor consists of a reading room and two rooms for the shelving. Below the main floor is an auditorium with 250 seats and four small rooms. A campaign will be launched at once to raise a fund for new books, as there are now only 4000 volumes in the City Library. Eight clubs of the city have formed a city federation with the slogan, "A Better Newcastle," for the purpose of promoting civic reforms, and the first work to be undertaken will be the raising of the fund for books for the library.

*Orleans.* The new Carnegie Library, built here at a cost of \$10,000, was dedicated Oct. 15. The new building is built of Hytex buff

mat brick, with stone trimmings. The roof is of red tile. The basement contains an assembly room, with a stage and anterooms, a township restroom and toilet, workroom and boiler and fuel space. The main reading room on the first floor is 56 x 36 feet. It is handsomely equipped with an open fireplace and quartered oak furniture. A steam heating plant and water system is in the building. Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

*Seymour.* Field representatives of Hanover College are making a canvass in an effort to raise a library endowment to be known as the E. B. Thompson Memorial Library Fund. Mr. Thompson, whose home was in Seymour, lost his life on the ill-fated *Lusitania*. Mrs. Thompson has made a donation of several thousand dollars to the fund and this contribution will be used as the basis for the permanent endowment.

*Winamac.* A contract has been signed and work started on the new Carnegie Library, at a cost of \$7983. The building is to be completed by April 1 next. The building will be of brick, trimmed with stone. In the main floor will be three reading rooms, one for children, one for adults and one for general use in reference work. The basement floor will include an auditorium 25 x 30 feet and a heating plant.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The report of a special committee of the Chicago Public Library, made at a meeting of the directors in December, recommends reclassification of the central collection of 600,000 volumes, and changes in the establishment of branch libraries and reading-rooms. It is proposed to establish the branch libraries in business centers instead of the residence districts, in order to afford business men and school students better facilities. The special committee reported further that it would not be possible to build any branch buildings during the ensuing year, although the library at the present time has but three buildings of its own for the thirty-four branches which it maintains. In this connection radical recommendations were made for a new type of library branch building, differing entirely from those which have been erected in other cities. Book purchases were proposed to an amount double that for 1914 and three times as great as for 1915, the home circulation alone having increased in the period covered by these years from 2,900,000 to 4,500,000.

*Oak Park P. L.* Mabel A. Thain, lbn.

(Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1915.) Accessions 2917; withdrawals 1312; total 27,136. Circulation 140,140. Total registration 9985. Receipts \$16,620.39; disbursements \$9,582.73, including \$4122.25 for salaries, \$2248.55 for books, 640.01 for binding, and \$235.20 for periodicals. In the school libraries it is planned to have one book for each pupil, the collections being exchanged from time to time. Visits were made to 102 rooms during the year. In the sixth, seventh and eighth grades blackboard talks on the use of the catalog were given, and this information was put into practice by the introduction of the "catalog game." In the first five grades stories were told, and simple talks were given on the library. The total school circulation was 13,270, an increase of 815 over last year.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Stone Lake.* It is reported that J. F. Cargill of Pittsburgh, who has large land interests, is to equip a public library here, two other wealthy men contributing the site and the building.

### MINNESOTA

*Black River Falls.* The new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was opened to the public Nov. 1, and was visited by hundreds. Dedication services in the evening included addresses by Mayor McGillivray, Assemblyman Hull, the Rev. Mr. Marvick, state library secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Harding. Miss Anna Wylie is librarian.

*Minneapolis.* Moving pictures in the Minneapolis Public Library for the benefit of child patrons is the announcement of Miss Gratia Countryman, the librarian, as a feature to be installed in the near future. Two branch libraries have already been fitted up for the exhibition of pictures and it is hoped shortly to have an appropriation for film rentals and other expenses.

*Minneapolis.* The library board has decided to equip with books and magazines a reading room at the municipal lodging house. The new \$25,000 branch public library at Twenty-second and Central avenue, N. E., was formally presented to the city of Minneapolis by the library board through President T. B. Walker, spokesman, Nov. 15. Miss Countryman has announced that a small building in the rear of the New York Life building will be used for a business men's branch of the Public Library. Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, now in charge of the municipal

reference department of the public library, will be at this new branch.

*Proctor.* The need of a public library for Proctor was discussed at a meeting of the Business Men's Club in December and a committee of three was appointed to ascertain what steps can be taken to obtain such an institution.

*St. Paul.* All the contracts for the new building of the State Historical Society have been let, and the work of razing the old Lamprey residence at Cedar street and Central avenue where the new \$500,000 library is to be located, is already begun.

*St. Paul.* "The business reference librarian," is the title of an article by Harry S. Thompson of this city in the December number of the *Rotarian*. In the article he describes the library recently established by the Town Criers.

*St. Paul.* The officers of the Monday art and history class have presented to the public library two portable stereopticons. These are available for the use of schools and clubs which need them in connection with illustrated lectures. The library's lantern slide collection numbers about 600 slides.

*St. Paul.* A committee of the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul has completed arrangements for turning over to the Public Library the society's library valued at about \$6000. Owing to the crowded conditions of the present Public Library, the actual transfer will not be made until the new library at Fourth and Market streets is opened. The engineers' library is now housed in the Old Capitol.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

*Joplin.* It is expected that the addition to the Public Library will be finished about Jan. 1.

*St. Joseph.* The board of education has set aside \$500 to equip a library at Benton High School. The books will be cataloged by Miss Martha Brown, librarian at Carnegie branch library, and a number of books from the Carnegie Library will be borrowed. There will be about 700 volumes all told. The library will be in charge of a teacher at the Benton school, and at times an assistant from the Carnegie Library, or the library at Central High School, will help with the work.

*St. Joseph.* Plans for the proposed addition to the main library building, for which bonds have been voted by the school district, are under consideration. The addition will be to the north and west of the main building, and will be three stories, to match the rest of the building. The main library building belongs to the school district and in addition to the offices of the school board, contains the main library of St. Joseph. The addition will cost \$25,000, and in this it is also proposed to place a museum, besides extending the library quarters. The museum has already had promises of gifts and loans of collections worth about \$100,000.

*St. Louis.* Archbishop Glennon has turned over to the Catholic Woman's Association the Catholic library of 6000 volumes, which was accumulated by the late Miss Katharine Riley, who had collected the books, making them the property of the archdiocese. The library is now being classified by Miss Margaret Carolan librarian of the Catholic Woman's Association. The association's library will be consolidated with the other and all maintained as a free Catholic library.

### KANSAS

Not to make the situation in Kansas appear worse than it really is we wish to correct the statement in the December JOURNAL that 1,509,000 citizens have no access to public libraries. The correct figures are 1,059,000, and we are glad to take this opportunity to restore these other 450,000 to their enjoyment of library privileges.

### TEXAS

*Houston.* A check for \$500 to buy books for the use of children in schools has been given to the Public Library by N. S. Mel-drum.

*Houston.* Nearly 1000 books will be added to the collections in the public schools as a result of the annual library day collection taken in November, when pupils contributed \$500. In the grammar schools the money will be used for the purchase of sets of books which can be used as collateral reading with the work undertaken by the class. In the high schools the money will be spent for books of reference. As far as possible the books will be secured for the classes that made the contributions.

*San Antonio P. L.* Elizabeth H. West, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915. Accessions 3869; withdrawals 184; total 40,829. New registration 4090; total 12,719. Circulation 101,432. Receipts \$31,196.76; disbursements



\$14,107.22, including \$6379.88 for salaries, \$2739.94 for books, \$568.05 for periodicals, \$575.34 for binding.

*Waco.* An addition which would cost about \$12,500 is desired by the Public Library, and the Carnegie Corporation has signified its willingness to consider donating the amount if the city will assume the cost of altering the present structure.

#### COLORADO

*Denver.* The trustees of the State Library will protest to Governor Carlson against the proposal to reduce the room of the library, on the third floor of the capitol building, in order to create a hearing room for the state public utilities commission.

### The Pacific Coast

#### OREGON

*Hood River.* The law suit between the county court of Hood River county and the library commission, appointed by the city of Hood River to take charge of the affairs of the Hood River County Library, built by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of \$20,000, has been settled. Under the settlement plan the county court agrees to pay the balance of the salary of Miss Della Northey to make her salary equal to \$90 per month. A new contract provides that hereafter no member of the county court or city council shall be eligible to serve on the library commission, to consist of three members appointed by the county court and three members appointed by the city council, who shall elect the seventh member, to be president of the commission, but not entitled to a vote unless on a tie ballot. Every member of the present commission is eliminated from the first commission under the new contract, in the interests of peace. Women were made eligible to serve on the commission.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Dimuba.* Plans for the new library building have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation.

*Oakland.* As a result of a storm of protest the matter of the proposed abolition of the Municipal Reference Library has been reconsidered. The move was proposed by the library board at the instigation of the mayor in order to save about \$1500 with which to aid in the establishment of an art gallery. The protests were from many people who have occasion to use the library for information of municipal affairs as conducted elsewhere.

*Sacramento.* Plans for Sacramento's \$100,-

000 Carnegie Library, to be located on the corner of I and Tenth streets, in the heart of the proposed civic center, have been officially accepted and approved by the city commission, and Loring Rixford of San Francisco was made the official architect of the building. The library will be of Italian architecture, with an imposing front elevation three stories in height. A grand staircase will be one of the features of the structure. Special attention has been paid to the lighting facilities by the architect. The structure will be in steel, concrete, granite, brick and tile.

*San Francisco.* To serve the residents of the Noe Valley section another branch of the Public Library has been provided by the trustees at the request of the Mission Promotion Association and property owners of the section. This new branch is to be known as the Noe Valley Branch Library. The site for the building has been graded, plans and specifications have been completed and approved, and the contract for its erection has been awarded. The cost of this branch will range in the neighborhood of \$37,500, and the money necessary for its erection will be appropriated from the Carnegie fund. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy inside of four months.

*San Francisco P. L.* Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 26,091; withdrawals 10,687; total 159,763. New registration 27,181; total 49,881. Circulation 1,098,858. Total receipts \$141,816.49; disbursements \$106,054.24, including \$26,741.27 for books, \$2121.53 for periodicals, \$659.40 for catalog cards, \$2543.23 for printing, \$8114.88 for binding, and \$52,148.08 for salaries. There is no more shelf room in the temporary headquarters building, and some material has already been stored in the basements of the branches. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in the conduct of the music department. This department has received such wide publicity, both through the press and musicians, that the demand on it is always very heavy and this year so many visiting musicians have made use of the collection that the need for a music room has been felt more than ever. The book expenditure was the largest of any single year, and made it possible to fill out many of the classes with works that had not been replaced since 1906.

*Yreka.* The new \$8000 Carnegie building was opened with a reception the latter part of October.

## UTAH

*Salt Lake City.* Steps are being taken for the establishment of a model school library, from the first grade to the last year of high school, in the library of the state department of public instruction. The selection is being made by the state board of education, and it already includes many of the best works on education. It will be housed in the State Library for which a beautiful room of the Capitol has been designated and furnished, and will be under the direct charge of Miss Mary E. Downey. The books will be loaned to educators of the state, and every effort will be exerted by the state board to so interest those educators as to induce them to begin the accumulation of private professional libraries.

*Salt Lake City.* To facilitate moving the Supreme Court and the State Library to the Capitol, the library was closed for a week last month. As the city's law department will require access to a law library to some extent, the city commission considers the matter of sharing with the county a portion of the cost of maintaining the county library. Heretofore the State Library, now moved to the Capitol, has served both city and county. It is suggested that about one-fifth of the cost of maintaining the library should be paid by the city.

## Hawaiian Islands

An interesting letter from Major-General William H. Carter was printed in the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* of Dec. 1. An appeal was made in the *Wisconsin* some months previous for books for the United States soldiers stationed on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. A building to house the library was constructed by the soldiers and dedicated Oct. 27. "When the movement to assemble the library was inaugurated by me by writing to a number of personal friends," writes General Carter, "I had no idea of receiving such generous responses, and it was only after some 10,000 volumes were received that it was determined to make an effort to erect a better building than had been contemplated, so as to make the library the most attractive place in the vicinity. The spirit of comradeship among the troops is very much shown in the construction of this building, for there was no stone on the mountain side twenty-five miles from Honolulu for the purpose. The blue lava stone was collected by the garrison at Fort Shafter, some twenty miles away, and generously sent to their comrades at Schofield barracks. This enabled a per-

manent structure to be erected which should last indefinitely, and be a worthy home for the books."

## Canada

## ONTARIO

*Toronto.* Three new branches of the Toronto Public Free Library are approaching completion and will be opened early in the year. The new branch library at the military camp was opened during November. It will be operated in exactly the same manner as any other of the thirteen branches.

*Toronto.* The circulation library of music was opened at the College street branch in November. It contains over 2000 titles and is likely to be popular if one may form a judgment based on the large number of enquiries being made concerning its opening. There are hundreds of books on music, and two thousand books of music are being added.

*Toronto.* The assistant librarians have been working for the Red Cross Society and the staff meetings have been given up lately to that work. They have raised also a large amount of money, each member contributing proportionately to the salary received and also to the interest felt in the cause. From this fund, money is being sent to help individual needs.

## Foreign

## CENTRAL AMERICA

The *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union for November noted that the Francisco Morazan Library, the property of the Union Society of Tegucigalpa, in Honduras, was inaugurated for public use in October. On Sept. 14, the Children's Library in the city of San Salvador, founded by the director and faculty of the Father Delgado School of the Federal capital, was opened to public service.

## GREAT BRITAIN

A recent issue of *The Dial* contains an article on "The literary stagnation in England," the burden of which is that "in the intellectual way she is completely stagnant." In this connection, the following paragraph from one of the English journals, regarding the expenditure of a certain Borough Council in the London district, sounds an ominous note: "One per cent is the amount expended under the Public Libraries Act, and, small as that amount is, it might be suspended during the war. If every public library in the Kingdom were closed while the war lasted the amount saved would be considerable, and

the loss of their favorite anodyne to thought might bring home to many the fact that we really are at war. Moreover, this is possibly the only item under the control of the borough on which they can economize without danger to the public health or injury to business."

*Ayr.* The town council has agreed to make a grant of £500 to the Ayr Carnegie Library for building a children's reading room and library.

*Birmingham.* Some time ago, Mr. George Tangye presented to the city a valuable collection relating to the famous Birmingham engineers Matthew Boulton and James Watt. The collection was entrusted by the City Council to the custody of the Free Libraries Committee and was opened to the public Oct. 22. It includes the original working drawings (about 36,000) of the firm, their correspondence, and business books (including the very interesting letter books) accumulated from the beginning of the Soho factory in 1762. The autograph letters of many great engineers and other notable men are of special importance. The collection also includes a large number of documents relating to William Murdock, original working models of engines and other mechanical objects, portraits, models, coins and tokens minted by the firm, books, pamphlets, magazine articles, newspaper cuttings, etc.

*Coventry P. L.* Ernest A. Savage, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 3383; withdrawals 1296; total 77,721. Registration 19,792. Circulation 359,591, an increase of 76,613. Reference use, 43,409, a decrease of 1607.

*Croydon.* On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, the members of the Croydon Libraries Committee and a few friends met in the chief librarian's office and presented a gold watch to the chief librarian, L. Stanley Jast, who has resigned to become deputy librarian at Manchester. A handsomely bound volume containing the signatures of the committee and friends and the official resolution of regret passed by the libraries committee accompanied the watch. Speeches were made by several members of the committee in appreciation of Mr. Jast's work in Croydon.

*Leeds P. L.* Thomas W. Hand, lbn. (Rpt.—1914-15.) Accessions 15,374; withdrawn 6701; total 327,210. Circulation 1,326,411, a decrease of 41,669, partly attributed to the less, and that several branches were closed for repairs. Reference use was 120,481 volumes, as against 127,464. In the news rooms it is estimated the visitors numbered 1,868,889, against 1,239,142 the previous year. Total registration is 33,512.

*Manchester P. L.* Charles William Sutton, lbn. (63d ann. rpt.—1914-15.) Accessions (net) 6088; total in Reference Library 189,136, in the 24 Lending Libraries 261,131. New registration 40,248; total 66,828. Circulation for home use 1,957,454; volumes used in Reference Library 406,664; adding in the volumes used in branch reading rooms, the total recorded use, exclusive of the 95,901 books, etc., issued from the Henry Watson Music Library, was 2,740,897. Estimated number of visitors to the 24 news rooms is 4,313,976. The issues of books for home use have not decreased, but use of the Reference Library has fallen off considerably. So many of the assistants have joined the army that the Reference Library hours have been decreased, the library being closed an hour earlier each night and all day on Sunday, while the Watson Library hours were also reduced. Eighteen assistants and six porters have been or are on military service. The libraries have been used for many purposes. They received applications for relief from the Distress Fund; juvenile rooms were temporarily used for relief stations by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Relief Committee; in one a special lounging room for recruits was arranged; in two or three cases the libraries have been used as stations for the enrollment of special constables; and many applications for permission to sell tickets or display posters for charitable purposes have been granted. A library of about 1000 volumes, managed by the Y. M. C. A., was established at Heaton Park for the soldiers in camp there.

#### DENMARK

*Aalborg.* The Public Library at Aalborg reports for 1914-15 that its circulation was 28,174, fiction 17,748, and non-fiction 10,426. There were 830 reading cards issued. Frequenters of the reading room numbered 9903, of whom 7849 were men, 122 were women, and 1932 children under 15.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

[At the suggestion of several readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL we are with the new year initiating a change in the arrangement of "Library Work." Despite the obvious advantages of the classified arrangement of this material hitherto used it had equally obvious disadvantages. A dictionary arrangement, making the department in effect a current cyclopedia of library progress, will henceforward be followed.—ED. L. J.]

ADMINISTRATION. *See* Codification of routine; Reports.

## ADVERTISING

The Public Library of Waco, Texas, employed a unique method of advertising at the Cotton Palace Exposition in November. Instead of fitting up a booth with books, pictures, reading tables, etc., as heretofore, placards listing books at the library were placed in other booths. These placards not only listed books, but invited the public to borrow them, stressing the fact that there was no charge attached.

For example, "dog owners" were invited to make use of the books on dogs. The list in the booth belonging to the Texas Power and Light company called attention to books of interest to electricians. Carpenters and painters were reminded of books on the trade of each. Automobile owners, of books on "Automobile troubles and how to remedy them." The better babies exhibit contained a placard entitled, "Library babies are better babies," followed by a list of the best books on the care and feeding of babies. In the agricultural building were shown three bulletins, one each on the growing of cotton, corn and fruit. The livestock exhibit also had three bulletins. In the poultry show the poultry man was reminded that his hens would be more profitable if he would take advantage of the books at the public library on poultry. In the woman's department the booths devoted to ceramics, curios, arts and crafts, china, fancy work, cooking and art each had attractive bulletins listing books on the subjects treated in the respective booths.

## ANALYTICS

In his 1915 report, the librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library writes thus on the need of analytical entries in such a library:

"Even on a conservative basis, fine analytics and many cards are necessary in the catalog of the special library. As example: the number of cards made for four small sets may illustrate: For the United States Report on

Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in 19 volumes, 82 cards were made; for 4 volumes of the National Child Labor Committee publications, 375 cards; for 8 volumes of the Russell Sage Foundation pamphlet publications, 396 cards; and for 9 volumes of the New York State Charities Aid Association publications, 514 cards. A single book occasionally requires many cards to bring out its contents properly in the catalog. The 'Child in the city,' published under the auspices of the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit, required 88 cards, while for Kelynack's 'Defective children,' 82 cards were made."

BOOK SELECTION. *See* Evaluation—Of fiction; Foreigners, work with; Spanish books.

## BOOKLISTS—CO-OPERATIVE

Through the interest of David Bendann, a Baltimore dealer in pictures and other art objects, the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Library of the Peabody Institute in that city have been enabled to publish jointly an attractive little pocket folder giving a selection of popular works from their art collections. No technical works have been included. The initials (PI) or (EP) placed before the book number designate the library in which the volume is to be found. The Peabody books are for reference use only; the Pratt books may be borrowed subject to the usual conditions.

BORROWERS' RULES. *See* Fiction.

## BRANCHES—IN HIGH SCHOOLS

The Omaha Public Library has established its first high school branch. This occupies a room on the first floor of the high school building.

At a meeting of representatives from the board of education and the library board, an arrangement was agreed upon whereby the board of education should supply the library room, properly furnished, pay the salary of the librarian and purchase all strictly reference books, and that the library board should purchase books for circulation and attend to all the details of cataloging and preparing the

books for the shelves. The library is also to attend to the matter of the transportation of books to and from the school. By action of the board of education this library was placed under the management of the city librarian, with Miss Zora Shields, formerly of the department of English of the High School, as High School librarian.

The library was opened at the beginning of the school year, Sept. 7. As action for the establishment of this branch was taken late in the summer, the necessary equipment was not available, but the response from both teachers and pupils has far exceeded all expectations. Although this library is only six blocks from the main library, those in charge believe that it will soon surpass in usefulness any other outside agency. In former years the main library served regularly less than one-fourth of the student body of the high school, which numbers two thousand. It is expected the new library will win every student in the school.

BUILDINGS. *See also* Club rooms.

#### —REMODELLED

Plans have been completed and work commenced for remodelling the Janes house in Waterbury, Vt., which was willed by the late Dr. Henry Janes to the Waterbury Public Library Association. An addition is being built on the north side of the house, 16x24 feet, which will be part of the stack room. This will have shelf room for 1,600 volumes. The two rooms in the front part of the house will be reading rooms. These will contain large fire-places, and will have magazines and reference books upon low stacks around the walls of the rooms. At the left of the hall will be a children's reading room, 11 by 14 feet. On this floor will also be the librarian's room and cloak-room. On the second floor the partition separating the two large bedrooms in the front of the house, and over the two reading rooms, will be removed making one large room to be known as the music room, or small assembly hall. This will seat from 75 to 100 people. On the second floor over the children's room will be the historical room, which will contain the many interesting historical relics formerly belonging to Dr. Janes, and it is hoped that other historical collections will be presented for exhibition from time to time. The ell part of the house will be made into a tenement to accommodate the janitor and family. A modern steam-heating plant will be installed and the whole building will be lighted by electricity.

CATALOGING. *See* Analytically; Booklists.

CHILDREN. *See also* Fines—In children's rooms; Story-telling.

#### CHILDREN, WORK WITH

A feature of the Saturday afternoon story hour in the Public Library of Redlands, Cal., has been the hike or tramp taken every fourth Saturday by the older boys. Out of "Tramp Saturday" grew the "Story Hour Hiker's Book" and "Hiker's Shelf." In the Story Hour Hiker's Book are kept a record of the story of the tramps, map of the route taken, pressed specimens of flowers found on the tramp and a series of camera pictures telling the story; also a list of the trampers. On the Hiker's Shelf are various curios found during the tramps.

CIRCULATION. *See* Deposit stations; Fiction—Circulation of; Pictures—Circulation of.

#### CLIPPINGS

Concerning the material in its newly organized civics division, the November *Bulletin* of the Detroit Public Library says:

"Although the civics division possesses a fair collection of the latest or most authoritative books on subjects within its field, by far its most important material consists of pamphlets and clippings. Much valuable material, the result of painstaking research and investigation in colleges and universities, business houses, social service bureaus, and other agencies, is available in pamphlet form long before it is reprinted in books. A systematic effort is made to obtain such material for the clipping collection. About fifteen daily newspapers, representing various sections of the country, are regularly clipped for items bearing on the subjects mentioned. At the present time this 'box material,' so-called from the manner in which it is cared for, is available through a broadly classified index, but a minute subject index, planned for the near future, is expected to make the collection much more valuable.

"This material has already proved its usefulness. Practically the only material on the much-discussed 'Seamen's bill' has appeared in the magazines and newspapers, and, in clipping form, has served several persons making a study of the reception of this measure. Questions on the Anglo-French loan, on the short ballot, brought again into prominence through the constitutional convention of the state of New York, on the Ford peace plan, on recreation in Detroit, on various phases of industrial welfare, and on many similar topics, have been answered through

this 'box material.' A teacher in one of the high schools of the city was so much impressed with the collection that she sent her entire class in English to look it over, with instructions to write a short paper on some subject represented."

The New York Public Library has installed a clipping collection in the main building at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street for the use of persons wishing to inform themselves on current civic, industrial, commercial, social welfare and kindred subjects. There are booklets, pamphlets, circulars and clippings from the daily papers.

From the nature of the collection, the material may be consulted only in the building, where it is at the service of all applicants. It contains 45,600 pieces.

One important part of the collection relates to co-operation between employers and employees concerning all phases of welfare work, including profit sharing, benefits, savings, co-operative buying, building and loan plans, insurance, industrial education, lunch rooms and recreation.

Valuable pamphlets on South America were obtained for the collection at the Pan-American Financial Congress in Washington last May. There are 3025 pieces on the European War, 2750 on New York City, 100 on the State Constitutional Convention, of which the proceedings are kept in separate files.

Child labor, cost of living, the minimum wage, workmen's compensation, industrial insurance, immigration, commerce of various countries, increase in the army and navy and material on the Federal Reserve banks are among the subjects available.

The collection gives much information concerning the dyestuff shortage caused by the war, the price maintenance of retail goods, use of coupons in retail trade, liquor license statistics and the agricultural credit banks of Germany. It has been started to meet demands of visitors who could not find in reference books or elsewhere the up-to-date information they wished.

#### CLUB ROOMS

The clubrooms of the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library are becoming generally used as a community social center. Several social clubs hold weekly or semi-weekly meetings in the clubrooms, and occasionally the rooms are used by the church people for receptions or social gatherings. The night class in agricultural work meets in the auditorium on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week. Last spring educational motion picture pro-

grams were given twice each week in the auditorium free of charge. These were well attended by both adults and children and it is probable that similar programs will be given during the coming winter.

#### CODIFICATION OF LIBRARY ROUTINE

At the Public Library of the District of Columbia there has just been completed what may be called, for want of a better name, a codification of library routine. This first draft is a somewhat detailed descriptive outline of the routine processes now employed in the various activities of the library's work.

The need for such an outline had long been felt, particularly in the instruction of training classes and new assistants. Visiting librarians not infrequently express a desire to make a minute study of one or more phases of the work of the library and to have a description of these processes to place in their hands will, it is believed, prove an economy in time to them and to library officers.

These detailed statements have been prepared by the heads of all library departments. They consist of concise but explicit descriptions of departmental routine fully illustrated by blanks, forms, circular letters, etc. Such statements have been typewritten in triplicate on loose-leaf sheets, 8 x 10½ inches in size. One complete set in a binder, furnished with index guides, tables of contents, etc., will be kept in the librarian's office; another similar complete set will be kept in the secretary's office for the instruction of staff members and visitors; the third set will be split up into sections and the part describing each department's routine will be kept in that department. In addition all staff rules and regulations of a general nature, so far as they are somewhat permanent in character, will find a place in the two complete sets and in each of the departmental sets.

As this piece of work has only just been completed it is too early to predict its utility. It is however, believed that the very act of describing methods of work in systematic form will of itself clarify ideas and tend to greater system and perhaps to simplification of method. By the use of loose-leaf sheets all changes (and in an active, progressive library like this they will be many and frequent) can be easily noted by the copying and insertion of extra sheets, thus keeping the outline strictly up to date. Such a code should also insure continuity in the case of absence or sudden withdrawal of responsible officers of administration.

CO-OPERATION. *See also* Booklists—Co-operative.

—CAMPAIGN FOR

A campaign has been started for increased patronage of the Dallas Public Library. It was inaugurated at the October meeting of the board of directors of the library when J. M. McCormick introduced a resolution inviting the superintendent of schools, presidents of universities and colleges, and principals of private schools resident in Dallas, secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to offer suggestions looking to a more extended use of the library and the popularization of it among the youth of the city.

Members of the board and the librarian are anxious to extend the benefits to as many people in Dallas as possible. It is believed that this official invitation which was adopted unanimously by the directors will bring about some means of creating a stronger sentiment for the privileges of the Public Library.

DEPOSIT STATIONS—IN FACTORIES

The Hartford Public Library, in co-operation with members of the Young Women's Branch of the Women's Christian Association and with factory managers, has undertaken an extension of its service for the benefit of women factory workers by maintaining branches for the circulation of books at factories in which women are employed in considerable numbers. By the plan adopted, the factory manager furnishes accommodations, the members of the association the service, and the library the books. A beginning was made with the Hart & Hegeman Co., The Arrow Electric Co., and The Johns-Pratt Co., with the most satisfactory results. Preparations are being made to follow soon on a larger scale with the Underwood Typewriter Co. This enterprise appears to have much promise in it, and, thanks to the young ladies who volunteered their services in the care and delivery of the books, it is being accomplished at a minimum cost.

DISCARDED BOOKS. *See* Prisons, work with.

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES

What will be the largest library of educational documents in Kansas is being formed by W. H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. Mr. Kerr has organized a system for collecting educational documents in Kansas and the United States, which will enlarge the present educational library at the Normal School one-third.

Letters have been sent to all the cities of Kansas, and all the county superintendents of

Kansas, requesting copies of all educational documents published in the district, and offering in exchange the Normal School educational journal, *Teaching*. Four hundred cities outside of Kansas will receive like requests. Mr. Kerr's plan is to make the Normal Library a center for research in educational documents.

EVALUATION—OF FICTION

Fiction while it is fresh is a slogan of the Minneapolis Public Library now.

A new system has been devised by Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian, to get books from the publishers as fast as they are out. It involves reading advance copies of new books by the staff assistant librarians. In the first week, which witnessed the inauguration of the new plan, the librarians had to consider 45 books.

The new scheme works like this: As soon as a local dealer or publisher has a batch of new books the library is notified and a representative looks them over and chooses what the library would be likely to want. The books are parceled out to the staff and every Wednesday morning a staff meeting is held and reports given. Classifications are made as follows:

<i>poor,</i>	<i>good,</i>
<i>trivial,</i>	<i>sentimental,</i>
<i>trashy,</i>	<i>pleasant,</i>
<i>cheerful,</i>	<i>unpleasant,</i>
<i>inspiring,</i>	<i>morbid,</i>
<i>sensational,</i>	<i>moralizing</i>
<i>worth while,</i>	<i>dull,</i>
<i>important,</i>	<i>interesting,</i>
	<i>pernicious</i>

The new plan will result in getting books to library patrons much quicker than the library has had them before and will, make library assistants familiar with the library stock.

EXHIBITS. *See* Forestry exhibits; Pictures—Exhibits of.

FACTORIES, DEPOSIT STATIONS IN. *See* Deposit stations—In factories.

FICTION. *See also* Evaluation of fiction; Non-fiction.

—CIRCULATION OF

In February, 1915, those in charge of the Pratt Institute Free Library removed all restrictions on the number of novels that may be taken on a single card, and thus set forth their position in the 1915 report:

"Assuming that our adult borrowers come to the library with an intelligent purpose, we have made our Free Library still freer by a

liberty of choice and action as to which of the books, offered with ostensible freedom on our shelves, the borrowers may elect to read to satisfy their own requirements in reading. The books are placed on our shelves to be taken away and read. Who shall say that it is wiser for a reader to take more of one sort or another at a particular time?

"It happened that the first borrower to approach the charging desk, after the new freedom went into effect, was a school teacher sated with the study and improvement of mind which it is the higher purpose of the library to make possible. She brought to the desk five novels, chosen to meet her immediate need of diversion, and asked which she might have. When told that she could take any or all as she preferred, she discovered for the first time the full significance of a free library to an intelligent user of books.

"This indulgence does not mean that the newest novels widely in demand by the reputation of their first advertising can be appropriated by handfuis by a single individual. The 'seven-day' books are still issued only one on a card in justice to all comers, the duplicate pay collection providing for the impatient. Furthermore in this respect as in others, we feel that immature readers should not be given quite the same liberty as the older users of the library. Young people under eighteen who have been admitted to the general library now have their cards stamped Y, and with these the limit of two novels at one time still holds.

"But the separation of fiction from 'non-fiction,' as the goats from the sheep, no longer prevails in our fellowship of books. Nor does the maintenance of a low 'fiction percentage, by artificial restrictions seem deserving of further anxiety."

Turning to the report of the circulating department, we find this interesting comment on the year's circulation figures, which amounted to 221,825 volumes.

"When the year 1914-1915 closed, the total figures for the whole library had reached a new summit, 14,038 higher than the previous year's ascent and 80,322, or nearly 57 per cent, above 1904-1905. Withdrawing the general restriction on fiction after the year was half over might be supposed to have contributed some impetus to the circulation and helped to secure our new record. But the tendency toward the unprecedented had already been established long before, and it is interesting to note that the 'fiction percentage' for the year was not affected by the new liberality. The average proportion of

fiction read during the five years 1908-1913 had been 52 per cent, a year ago it was 52 per cent, last year again 52."

#### FINANCE

Adopting a plan launched by the principal, Miss Alice Lusher, to build up the library of the Sophie B. Wright High School in New Orleans, the girls of the three classes have elected members of a library board. The office of this board is to see that the books of the library are thoroughly circulated, and well taken care of. They are also to collect one cent per week from each of the 830 girls. Miss Agnes Collins, school librarian, says that the \$332 collected in this way will be used to buy 500 or more new books.

The library of the Sophie B. Wright School is already the largest high school library in the city. At present it contains 3225 volumes.

In Edgemont, N. C., a movement is on foot to secure a circulating library in the graded school.

The movement for a library was started at the close of last year, and it was the original plan to work through the pupils of the school to raise the money.

This year, however, the principal, Prof. W. M. Upchurch, has decided to work through a different method, and is calling upon the business men of the suburb to finance the library.

The idea is for each individual merchant to pay for as many books as he feels able and to put an acknowledgment in the back of each book he contributes which will be worth its purchase price to the contributor as advertising. Each 50 cents contributed by a merchant will entitle him to an interest in one book. If he contributes \$5, ten books will be purchased and each will contain an acknowledgment of the donor in the back.

The merchants endorse the plan, both because it is a profitable advertising medium and because it is something which will be of permanent benefit to the community. Some books will be purchased immediately and the number will be increased later as the money comes in. The library contained about 75 books when the campaign began.

#### FINES—IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

"A procedure in the case of children who have had overdue books and failed to pay the fees has been worked out satisfactorily," says the 1915 report of the City Library of Springfield, Mass. "It seemed undesirable to deprive a child of the use of the library because of his neglect, and yet to remit these fees would



discourage children from paying them and lead to consequent carelessness in returning books on time. In occasional instances, children have been allowed to balance the charge by giving an equivalent of work in the library, but in more cases the payment of fines by installments has proved beneficial. At least one youngster was heard to announce that he had given up the 'movies' so that he could save the money to redeem his library card."

#### FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

A unique plan for educating foreigners through the public library is suggested by Miss Frances Earhart, librarian of the Public Library of Duluth. It is to procure the services of a purchasing agent, who is familiar with the best literature of all the foreign countries represented in the population of Duluth and the ranges. One of the most difficult features of the work among foreigners, she declares, is to obtain suitable books for them, and to keep in touch with the new literature of their countries.

The library is now putting forth its best efforts to educate the foreigners in this city and on the Iron Ranges, thus co-operating with the public schools and the Young Men's Christian Association, which are conducting night schools. This is done by the circulating of books for foreigners around a circuit of libraries, within the Duluth district.

"There are six cities and towns in this exchange circuit," said Miss Earhart, "Books in the foreign languages, most appropriate for the classes of people we have to deal with, are sent around this circuit, each collection remaining in one place three months. These books are written in Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Italian, Croatian, and other languages and include both translations from the best French and English authors as well as their own writers.

"Our lists of books for foreigners are growing right along, and we shall soon have a large collection of them. With the securing of a purchasing agent, who could take over all this exchange work, we would be going a long way toward getting at the very bottom of the whole situation.

"In engaging such a person, though, great care would have to be exercised because of the great responsibility such an agent would have. Good character, knowledge of languages and literature, as well as good judgment would be necessary."

#### FORESTRY EXHIBIT

A forestry exhibit from the U. S. Forestry Department was shown in the Public Library

of Greensburg, Ind., during the month of August. This exhibit consists of samples of almost every timber grown in America, and full details of its commercial uses; also maps and diagrams showing where the timber is found, and elaborate photographic work. The collection is so arranged as to be of technical value to the student, and also of popular interest to the general public.

FUNDS. See Finance.

#### HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

The September number of the *Harvard Graduates Magazine*, volume 24, contains two articles on the Harvard College Library. The first one, under that title, is by Archibald Cary Coolidge, in which he discusses the plans, resources, and tasks of the library, and the three phases of its activity, as follows:

1. The work of the ordering and the accession department.
2. The classifying and the cataloging of the books.
3. The circulating department.

The following quotation is from the last paragraph of Prof. Coolidge's article:

"The dark side to the picture is the staggering cost of running, and running efficiently, as well as in a liberal manner, such a library as Harvard now possesses. You can live as simply in a palace as in a cottage, but you cannot keep it lighted and cleaned at the same price. The treasures of learning, like other treasures, are expensive things to take proper care of and to make useful to the community."

The same number contains an article by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, on "The meaning of a great library." Senator Lodge's article is a feeling tribute to books by the true book lover. According to Senator Lodge:

"True lovers of books are a goodly company one and all. No one is excluded except he who heaps up volumes of large cost with no love in his heart, but only a cold desire to gratify a whim of fashion, or those others who deal in the books of the past as if they were postage stamps or bric-a-brac, as if they were soulless, senseless things."

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES. See Branches—In high schools.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Four years ago John A. Lowe, then librarian at Williams College, started a series of six lectures to the freshmen. The course of lectures was made an integral part of the work in first-year English. In addition to the lectures practical library problems to be

worked out by the students in the library in the same manner that a laboratory is used in scientific courses were assigned to the students as a regular feature of their English work. In the final examination in the course there are two or three questions connected with the library work that must be answered and graded on the same basis as the remainder of the year's work.

These lectures, which were given by Mr. Lowe, who is now connected with the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, are not to be discontinued, for they are to be delivered to the freshmen, as in the past, by one of the professors.

#### LOCAL HISTORY, TREATMENT OF

Mrs. Minnie S. Kellogg, head of the local history department of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, is working upon a chronology which will be altogether different from anything ever known in Syracuse before and will be of practical and valuable service about 365 days out of every year.

Mrs. Kellogg is going over the newspaper files in the library from 1848 down to the present time and making a list of the local events which happened every day, according to the news columns. Weddings, deaths, births, fires, accidents, fatalities of all kinds for whatever reason, important social gatherings, the building and opening of new buildings or business houses, the visits to Syracuse of great speakers, actors and actresses—all these things and many more are recorded with any notes of special interest which may be necessary.

Already more than ten years of the chronology has been gone over, but it is not yet ready for use and will not be until it has been typewritten and put into shape.

No records of vital statistics were kept in the city prior to 1871 and in the towns until a considerably later period. And often when a clergyman moved out of town to another charge he would take his records with him. Therefore, the newspapers give practically the only official record of marriages for many years.

Mrs. Kellogg's local chronology is, so far as is known, different from anything which has been put together in other cities and will be a unique and interesting volume of local history.

#### MEDICAL LIBRARIES

For many years the librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has been compiling a card catalog of the library of that institution; the war has caused a decrease in

the number of readers, so that the work of the staff has been considerably lessened. This opportunity has been taken advantage of, with the result that the card catalog is now practically complete. The stock of the library exceeds 67,000 volumes, including a great number of rare works, and unique manuscripts, while the entries number some 160,000. There have been various catalogs attempted and published by previous librarians of the Royal College of Surgeons; the first being issued in 1831; then a classed catalog was prepared, used in manuscript for some years, and published in 1843. This was followed by an index of subjects in 1853, and four supplements to the original author catalog were published between 1840-60, and a list of the transactions, periodicals, and memoirs was issued in 1890.

NON-FICTION. *See also* Fiction.

#### —STIMULATING INTEREST IN

Non-fiction reading—how increase it? Julia Rupp. *Mich. State L. Quar. Bull.*, J1.-S., 1915. p. 53-54.

Since the greater part of a library's book fund goes for the purchase of books other than fiction, a corresponding effort should be made to introduce these books to the public and to justify the shelfroom accorded them. It is not lack of appreciation so much as lack of knowledge that keeps the public from these books.

Every assistant must know and love the books, and should have on the tip of her tongue the titles of a few books in each class which she can recommend.

In one library members of the staff reported at the weekly staff meeting on the results of individual effort to increase the reading of non-fiction, and the keeping of the record brought forth a friendly rivalry and also a certain watchfulness for opportunity to meet or to create a need for better reading.

A small collection has a great fascination for the casual reader, and should be frequently changed. Catchy placards or quotations on books may be placed above the shelves, and the same idea of frequent changes should be carried out here. Special subjects can also be advertised to good advantage by placing a few books on a subject on a small table or on the charging desk. Call each new applicant's attention to the rules governing the circulation of non-fiction, and be sure to make the rules as elastic as possible. Remove all restrictions, if necessary, to accommodate the student as well as the general reader.

A short list of books with annotations that show the personal touch, if published in the

daily papers will always attract attention. A slip pasted at the end of a book of fiction or non-fiction, referring the reader to the books of history or biography of the period and suggesting further reading along the same line, is an experiment that has been tried successfully.

Students of the high school often depend on their teachers for suggestions in regard to their reading; and as we all know that teachers are busy people, a short list of appropriate titles sent occasionally to the school or to the individual teacher will be appreciated.

#### PARCEL-POST SERVICE

A parcel-post library system. Fred L. Holmes. *Amer. Rev. of Rev.*, D., 1915. p. 729-730.

A short description of the library service furnished by the state libraries of Wisconsin to people in all parts of the state who will pay parcel-post transportation charges. The service goes to the remotest parts of the state, sometimes 250 miles from the libraries, and in many cases the books are borrowed by the teacher or leading business man and by them circulated throughout their community.

"The relative ratios of the character of books ordered are at variance with city library statistics generally. With the latter fiction comprises 70 per cent of the books loaned. Of the first 743 orders received, which is characteristic of recent orders, 251, or 34 per cent, were fiction; 181, or 24 per cent, were for books on agriculture and home economics; and 311, or 42 per cent, related to history, science, biography, and travel.

"Applicants must sign a statement, to be verified by the postmaster, teacher of the rural school, or some other responsible person, that the book will be carefully protected and will be returned after fourteen days unless an extension of time has been granted."

#### PICTURES—CIRCULATION OF

One thousand pictures illustrating American history have recently been added to the Springfield (Mass.) City Library's lending collection of pictures. These new accessions are inexpensive prints measuring five by seven inches. They form a considerable increment to the general collection which is used extensively by teachers in the public schools. Besides this collection, which includes historical scenes, geographical views, manners and customs, various industries, etc., the library has a special collection of portraits, a large collection of pictures illustrating the Bible, and still a third group including art subjects, not only painting, but architecture

and the various minor arts. The picture collection now numbers about 150,000 pieces of varying quality, all the way from original etchings and engravings to cuts clipped from newspapers and magazines.

#### —EXHIBITS OF

During the past year the Wisconsin Library Commission has loaned to libraries in the state 80 exhibits from its picture collection. This includes the itinerary of the pictures of the Scott country, a collection of beautiful photographs made for the Caledonian edition of Scott's works by Mr. C. S. Olcott and loaned to the commission by Houghton, Mifflin Company. These pictures have already been sent to twenty-eight libraries, and reports show that they were a means of arousing interest in the reading of Scott, as well as a source of pleasure and inspiration in themselves.

The list of other picture exhibits which the commission is ready to lend to libraries in the state includes The Holy Grail series in Copley prints; Alexander's Evolution of a book; hand colored pictures of Bre'r Rabbit; Civil war series; German and French colored prints; Hiawatha pictures; Historical and descriptive colored pictures, postals and posters of America; Longmans' English history wall pictures; lumbering and logging scenes in Wisconsin; Reproductions of some of Michelangelo's paintings in black and white; Mother Goose colored pictures; Russell and Remington Western scenes; Costume posters and postals; Group of Jessie Willcox Smith pictures; Turner prints, a collection of reproductions in brown of some of the masterpieces of paintings, buildings in Europe and some historical scenes; U. S. army colored plates; William Penn pictures; Woodcuts of English and Scottish cathedrals; Copley prints of a few of the works of Blashfield, Puvis de Chavannes, Boutet de Monvel, Sargent, and Vedder; Photographs of England, Scotland and Wales; Canadian postals; Sane Fourth postals; Postals of Washington, D. C., Richmond, Hampton and Williamsburg, Va.; Japanese prints and a set of unmounted masterpieces of art in brown reproductions.

A group of reproductions of American artists, the originals of which hang in American galleries, has been added this fall and will soon be ready for circulation.

#### PRISONS, WORK WITH

The Minneapolis Public Library is planning to extend its service to the city and county jails. Men and women temporarily detained in the jails have never had the service of the

Public Library, and Miss Countryman, the librarian, thinks it a field that should be covered. While she believes that fiction will be mostly in demand, high class fiction, she thinks, would have a good influence.

The jails will get the same service the workhouse is now getting from the library, that is, books that have been considerably used but are complete and contain good reading material. Bound magazines a few months old will also be included in the service.

Besides the workhouse, the poor farm, the city hospital, the Boys' Detention Home at Glen Lake and Bethany Home are getting books from the Public Library.

PUBLICITY. *See* Advertising.

READING. *See* Fiction; Non-fiction.

#### REPORTS—BLANKS FOR

The Indiana Library Commission has recently had printed and from now on will distribute a new form of annual report blank believing that if the reports of libraries printed in the commission's report are to have any significance, the statistics reported must be made according to the same method. On the report blanks to be sent the Indiana libraries, have been printed the notes, definitions, rules that the A. L. A. Council adopted as to branches, distributing agencies, volumes, additions, and circulation. The monthly report blank was also revised last spring so that the desired information can be transferred from it to the annual report blank. In addition to the items required by the A. L. A. Council, the commission has included other items formerly on the annual report forms which are essential for purposes purely local in Indiana.

REVIEWS. *See* Evaluation.

#### SPANISH BOOK SELECTION

The increasing interest in Spanish has apparently kept ahead of the publication of convenient lists of books in the Spanish language for beginners. Secretary Utley of the American Library Association, in recent articles describing the A. L. A. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has voiced the appeal for more lists of this type, and it is in reply to that appeal that the following list is presented.

The list was prepared by Professor Benjamin P. Bourland, head of the Department of Romance Languages, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, one of the leading Spanish scholars in America. Professor Bourland's remarks on the list follow:

"It is strictly a learner's list as you can see,—and with one exception, it is purely modern. The exception, the Spanish 'Gil Blas,' is so very easy that it may properly be put here.

"A word about the books—9, 12, and 15 are grammars; 9, the most complete and careful we have had as yet in this country; 8 is a collection of very easy stories. Of the others, 1, 5, 7, 11, 13 and 17 are the easier; 2, 6, 14, 18, and 19 the more difficult. All, I think, have vocabularies. 7 is a play, the others pure fiction."

1. Alarcón, El Capitan Veneno, ed. Ford. 1905. Heath. . . . . \$ .50
2. Alarcón, El Sombrero de tres picos, ed. by Bourland. 1907. Holt. . . . . .90
3. Alarcón, Novelas cortas, ed. Giese. 1906. Ginn. . . . . .90
4. Appleton's Shorter Spanish-English dictionary. Appleton . . . . . 2.50
5. Bécquer, Gustavo A. Legends, tales, etc., ed. Olmsted. 1908. Ginn. . . . . 1.00
6. Blasco Ibáñez, Vicente. La Barraca, ed. Keniston. 1910. Holt. . . . . .90
7. Carrión, M. R. y Aza, Vital. Zaragueta, ed. Howland. 1901. Silver. . . . . .50
8. Giese and Cool. Spanish anecdotes. 1909. Heath. . . . . .60
9. Hills and Ford. Spanish grammar. 1904. Heath . . . . . 1.25
10. Lecturas Modernas, ed. by Downer and Elias. 1914. Heath. . . . . .60
11. Le Sage. Gil Blas. Heath. . . . . .45
12. Olmsted and Gordon. Abridged Spanish grammar. 1914. Holt. . . . . 1.25
13. Pérez Galdós, Benito. Marianela, ed. Gray. 1902. Amer. Bk. Co. . . . . .90
14. Pérez Galdós, Benito. Doña Perfecta, ed. Lewis. 1896. Amer. Bk. Co. . . . . 1.00
15. Ramsey, M. M. Text-book of modern Spanish. 1894. Holt. . . . . 1.80
16. Taboada. Cuentos Alegres, ed. Porter. 1907. Heath. . . . . .50
17. Valdés, Armando Palacio. José, ed. Davidson. 1902. Heath. . . . . .90
18. Valera, Pepita Jiménez, ed. Lincoln. n.d. Heath. . . . . .90
19. Valera y Alcalá Galiano, Juan. El Comendador Mendoza, ed. Schevilli. 1905. Amer. Bk. Co. . . . . .85
20. Vida de Gaspar Nunez de Balboa, ed. Brownell. 1914. Ginn. . . . . .65

The college entrance requirements for the year 1915 in Spanish include Carrión, Valdés, and Alarcón (No. 1), above, and in addition the selected short stories of Pedro de Alarcón or Antonio de Trueba. Also:

- Perez Eschrich, Enrique. *Fortuna*. 1907. Ginn. .50  
 Valera, Juan. *El Pajaro verde*. 1901. Ginn. .40

The requirements in Spanish follow the form and spirit of the recommendations made for French and German, by the Committee of 12 of the American Language and are based on recommendations made by a committee of that association in December, 1910, and recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*, July 24, 1915, p. 158-59.

#### STORY-TELLING

Story-telling has been made a definite feature of library work in Leeds, England, and during the library year 1914-15 stories were told to a total attendance of over 5000 chil-

dren. A number of models and illustrations were prepared and placed on exhibition, and these proved of much interest and enabled the children to better understand the subjects of the talks. Many of the children were encouraged to contribute accounts in their own words of the stories they had listened to, and of the illustration of the principal characters or events; also their favorite story and why, or suggestions for future talks, and over 2000 written papers were sent in and deposited in the boxes provided for them.

#### TRAINING, LIBRARY

At the last meeting of the Minnesota Library Association Miss Barden reported the result of investigations made by the association's committee on library training. This committee had made a study of the present educational equipment of librarians in Minnesota and of the possible extension of library training in the state. A questionnaire was sent out in March, including a register blank for the report of the education and experience of each librarian and library assistant above clerical grade. Questions were asked relative to professional reading, attendance at library meetings and the need of opportunity for further library training in Minnesota. The tabulated results of the register of Minnesota librarians, show that of the 170 librarians and library assistants, 34% are college graduates and 30% have had partial college courses or normal school training, making a total of 64% whose general education has included some advanced work. The statistics of special library training show a similar total—65%, of which 29% represents library school graduates, and 36% those who have taken summer school or training class courses. Although these figures are encouragingly high, they indicate professional training which is extensive and superficial rather than intensive and thorough, for, if we take as the ideal of adequate training for librarianship a full college course followed by a course in an accredited library school, only 17% of the librarians included in this report measure up to the ideal. The need, then, in Minnesota is for more thorough training of those librarians whose professional study has been limited to summer school courses, and of better opportunities for those who are preparing to be librarians.

A beginning in specialization in the Summer School has already been made. This year a special course was offered for school librarians given under the direction of Miss Wilson, supervisor of school libraries. There seems

to be no reason why further special and advanced courses cannot be given in the Summer School if there is sufficient demand for them. The committee recommended that a motion be made placing the Minnesota Library Association in favor of the immediate addition of advanced courses to the Summer School.

Individual efforts toward the increased efficiency of assistants are being made in the larger libraries by apprentice classes in St. Paul and Duluth. Staff meetings are reported by Minneapolis, Duluth, and Winona. The systematic reading and discussion of current library periodicals might well receive more attention.

Regular attendance at library meetings is reported by about 50% of the smaller libraries, with the librarian's expenses paid in most cases. In the larger libraries time is granted to assistants.

This report is submitted as covering only part of the subject of library training in Minnesota, and the committee recommends that this subject be given further consideration by the association and that a constant effort be made to increase the opportunities for professional study among the librarians of the state.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

New methods of bringing traveling libraries to the attention of the people of the state have been considered by the Maine Library Commission. As one means to this end the state librarian has prepared and sent out to the manufacturing establishments of Maine a letter which sets forth in detail the work of the commission and which suggests the advisability of placing traveling libraries in the offices of these establishments for the use of their clerks and operatives. The letter asks for suggestions relative to the selection of the books.

Under a resolution of the last legislature, appropriating \$2000 for the purpose, the commission is preparing to issue traveling libraries to high schools in towns where no public library is maintained. The books will be selected from a list recommended by the State Superintendent of Schools and will contain material on practically all the high school subjects with the addition of a group of miscellaneous books chosen for their peculiar interest to young people. It is expected that this combined effort of the library and educational state departments will stimulate in the smaller high schools a greater interest in books and perhaps result in the foundation of permanent school libraries.

## Bibliographical Notes

The Christmas list issued this year by the New York Public Library differs from that of previous years. Instead of being a buying list of good books it is a list of "Stories, legends, songs and plays for the Christmas holidays," and in place of annotations it gives illustrative paragraphs from the selections chosen.

The *Athenaeum* "Index to periodicals" has not yet appeared in book form but several class lists, including Sport, Music, Fine arts and archaeology, Modern languages and literature: bibliography, etc., Classical languages and literature, Science and technology, European war, and Education and child welfare, have already been printed as supplements to the *Athenaeum*.

The Educational Directory for 1915-16, issued by the Bureau of Education at Washington, is slightly larger than last year. One of the new lists added is that of the librarians of public and society libraries—about 1300 names—giving also the name and location of the library and the number of bound volumes it contains. This list has also been printed as a separate pamphlet.

Volume 3 of the revised edition of the Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, by L. H. Bailey, 1915, has an extensive article on the literature of horticulture extending from pages 1520 to 1562. One of the most interesting features of this article is an excellent alphabetical list of American horticultural books to the close of 1914. It is followed by a special index to the list. There is also a list of reports of state boards and of horticultural societies, together with a list of North American horticultural periodicals, both extant and extinct.

In the form of a card index, the firm of DeWitt & Snelling, booksellers, of Oakland, Cal., propose to issue a catalog or bibliography of the printed books on California, and, incidentally, the whole western part of the United States. It is intended to publish the cards in sets of 10 at the rate of two series a month. About seventy-five titles have already been prepared. The books selected cover no particular period or writer, but are of a general character, and both the new books and those long out of print will be included. The entries are printed on 3 x 5 gray cards, punched, and are compiled and annotated by Frederic M. DeWitt.

A comprehensive bibliography on the more or less new form of community improvement, the social survey, has just been published by the Russell Sage Foundation Library. The bibliography includes references to all important documents and reports having to do with the purpose and method of such surveys, as well as references to reports presenting the data gathered in the various surveys made in many parts of the United States and Canada. Some of the special groups under which the reports are classified are: Charities, delinquency and corrections, health, housing, industrial conditions, mental hygiene, municipal administration, recreation, schools, and vice. The bibliography was compiled by Zenas L. Potter of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation, in co-operation with the library, and is published as Bulletin No. 14 of the Russell Sage Foundation Library.

The proceedings of the first library conference, held in this country in 1853, which have hitherto been inaccessible to the majority of librarians, have been reprinted by the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids in a limited edition. The meeting was called in New York on the 15th day of September, 1853, and among the members present were many whose names afterward became great in their chosen departments, and they came from widely diverse parts of the country. Some of the notable names included in the roll call are R. A. Guild of Brown University, W. F. Poole of Boston Mercantile, S. Hastings Grant of the New York Mercantile, Prof. C. C. Jewett of the Smithsonian, Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, Daniel C. Gilman, then representing Yale College, George H. Moore of New York Historical Society, Dr. S. S. Purple, Frederick Vinton of St. Louis, and many others. The complete list of delegates is printed, together with Prof. Jewett's presidential address followed by the Reports from most of the important libraries and a discussion concerning the card catalog system of the Smithsonian. At about this time the question was being agitated for a Central National Library which has later been developed at Washington, and the distribution of public documents was discussed.

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

##### CHILDREN

Children's books for Christmas gifts; arranged in groups according to price. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L., N., 1915. p. 150-153.*)

#### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

##### ARTISTS, NORFOLK

Stephen, Geo. A. Norfolk artists: an annotated catalogue of the books, pamphlets, and articles relating to deceased Norfolk artists in the Norwich

- Public Library. Norwich, England: Norwich Public Library. 27 p. 6d. n. (Norfolk celebrities, no. 2. Contains about 50 references, and includes a short introduction on the celebrated Norwich School of Painting.)
- AUTOMOBILES**  
Automobiles and automobile tours. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1915. p. 45-46.)
- BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT**  
Badé, William Frederic. The Old Testament in the light of to-day; a study in moral development. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$2 n.
- BOXER REBELLION**  
Clements, Paul H. The Boxer Rebellion; a political and diplomatic review. Longmans. 11 p. bibl. \$2 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)
- BUSINESS**  
Gowin, Enoch Burton. The executive and his control of men; a study in personal efficiency. Macmillan. bibls. \$1.50 n.
- CHEMISTRY**  
Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland. Handbook of chemistry and physics; a ready-reference pocket-book of chemical and physical data. 9 p. bibl. 42.
- CHURCH WORK**  
Carroll, Rev. Charles E. The community survey in relation to church efficiency; a guide for workers in the city, town and country church. Ahingdon Press. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Constructive church series.)
- ECHINODERMATA**  
Clark, William Bullock, and Twitchell, Mayville William. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States. Gov. Prtg. Off. 7 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey monographs.)
- FRANCE—HISTORY**  
Macdonald, John Ronald Moreton. A history of France. 3 v. Macmillan. bibls. \$6 n.
- GEOLOGY, ECONOMIC**  
Ries, Heinrich. Economic geology. 2. ed. Wiley. bibls. \$4 n.
- GEOLOGY—NORTH AMERICA**  
Nickles, John Milton, comp. Bibliography of North American geology from 1914; with subject index. Gov. Prtg. Off. 167 p. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 617.)
- HORTICULTURE**  
Horticulture. (In: L. H. Bailey, Standard cyclopedia of horticulture; revised edition, 1915. Vol. 3, p. 1520-1562. Includes a list of American horticultural hooks through 1914.)
- KIPLING, RUDYARD**  
Palmer, John. Rudyard Kipling. Holt. 6 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Writers of the day.)
- LABOR**  
Cole, George Douglas Howard. Labor in war time. Macmillan. bibls. \$1 n.
- MOTION PICTURES**  
Photoplay and photoplay plots; moving picture plots from novels, poems and dramas. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1915. p. 46-48.)
- NEGRO**  
Evans, Maurice Smethurst. Black and white in the Southern states; a study of the race problems in the United States from a South African point of view. Longmans. 5 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- PHYSIOLOGY**  
Bayliss, William Maddock. Principles of general physiology. Longmans. 82 p. bibl. \$6 n.
- POETRY**  
Spaulding, Forrest B. Poets of yesterday. New York Public Library. 15 p. (Repr. from *Branch Library News*, Sept., 1915.)
- POETRY, AMERICAN**  
Patterson, Samuel White. The spirit of the American Revolution, as revealed in the poetry of the period; a study of American patriotic verse from 1760 to 1783. Badger. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Studies in English literature.)
- POLAND—HISTORY**  
Lord, Robert Howard. The second partition of Poland; a study in diplomatic history. Harvard Univ. Press. 16 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF**  
Library of Bureau of Railway Economics. List of references to literature on physical examination of railway employees. 17 typewritten p.
- RELIGION**  
Religious books. (In *Bull.* 42, *Syracuse P. L.*, S.-O., 1915. p. 6-9.)
- RUSSIAN LITERATURE**  
Russian language and literature; a special reading list, with an introductory note by John Galsworthy. (In *Cardiff Libs. Rev.*, Mr.-S., 1915. p. 16-19.)
- SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA**  
Smith, Anna Tolman. Secondary schools in the states of Central America, South America, and the West Indies: scholastic scope and standards. Gov. Pr. Off. 3 p. bibl. (Bur. of Educ. Bull. no. 26. Whole no. 653.)
- SCHOOLS—SANITATION**  
Cook, William A. Schoolhouse sanitation; a study of the laws and regulations governing the hygiene and sanitation of schoolhouses. Gov. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1915, no. 21. Whole no. 648.)
- SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM**  
Baxter, James Phinney. The greatest of literary problems; the authorship of the Shakespeare works; an exposition of all points at issue, from their inception to the present moment. Houghton Mifflin Co. 30 p. bibl. \$5 n.
- SOCIALISM**  
Robbins, Edwin Clyde, comp. Socialism. H. W. Wilson Co. 9 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Handbook series.)
- STORYTELLING**  
Shedlock, Marie L. The art of the story-teller. Appleton. 17 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- TEACHING**  
McCarthy, Grace Dietrich, and McCarthy, Louise. The teachers' guide book. Oklahoma City, Okla.: Warden Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1.
- TECHNOLOGY**  
Pratt Institute Free Library. Technical books of 1914: a selection. [Annotated.] 26 p.  
New technical books; a selected list [with annotations] on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library June-August, 1915. 28 p.
- TERMINALS**  
Terminal facilities of the port of New York. (In N. Y. P. L., *Municipal Ref. L. Notes*, O. 20, 1915. p. 61-80.)
- TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY**  
Dunbar, Donald Earl. The tin-plate industry; a comparative study of its growth in the United States and in Wales. Houghton Mifflin. 3 p. bibl. 1 n. (Hart Schaffner & Marx prize essays.)
- TOBACCO**  
Fink, Bruce. Tobacco. Ahingdon Press. 12 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
- TRAVEL**  
Modes of travel. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1915. p. 43-45.)
- WOMEN**  
Anthony, Katharine Susan. Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia. Holt. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

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## Library Poetry

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### THE BOOK LINE

RIVINGTON STREET BRANCH, THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Come, ye that despair of the land  
Which the Future shall know—  
Who doubt what the years that expand  
In their fullness must show—  
Who grasp not the thing which shall be  
When deliverance comes

To millions in bondage—and see,  
 At the verge of the slums,  
 These foreign-born children that march  
 In their hundreds and more  
 In sunshine and storm, through the arch  
 Of the library door!  
 Their race? Ah, what matters their race  
 To our generous Mold  
 Of Nations! Yet, if ye would trace  
 All the record unrolled,  
 Take heart from the days that are dead:  
 For the fathers of these  
 With Leif or with Eric the Red  
 Braved mysterious seas,  
 Or followed Yermak through the snows  
 Of a boreal dome,  
 Or gave to the eagles the foes  
 Of Imperial Rome;  
 Or tented with David, or ranked  
 In the Balkans those swords  
 That bulwarked all Europe, unthanked,  
 From the Ottoman hordes.  
 Aye, old at the time of the Flood,  
 Still the law is the same;  
 The Builder shall spring from the blood  
 Whence the Warrior came.  
 They trail through the alley and mart  
 To this Palace of Tomes—  
 Wee urchins, red-hatted and swart  
 As their underworld gnomes,  
 And hundreds of quaint little maids  
 Wearing ribands of green  
 Or scarlet on duplicate braids,  
 Quick-eyed, orderly, clean,  
 And silent. Some take from the shelves  
 Of the volumes a-row  
 Those legends of goblins and elves  
 That we loved long ago;  
 Yet more choose the stories of men  
 Whom a nation reveres—  
 Of Lincoln and Washington, then  
 Of the bold pioneers  
 Who ploughed in a blood-sprinkled sod,  
 Whose strong hands caused to rise  
 That Temple which these, under God,  
 Yet shall rear to the skies!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN in the *New York Times*.

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### Communications

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#### REISSUES UNDER NEW TITLES

*Editor Library Journal:*

A circular has recently been distributed over the imprint of Artemus Ward, Publisher,

50 Union Square, New York City, advertising the "Encyclopedia of Foods and Beverages." This seems to be the same as the "Grocers Encyclopedia" published in 1911. Both works have the same number of pages. Both are advertised and published by Artemus Ward, and the price on the sample pages and illustrations is the same in each case.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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*Editor Library Journal:*

The autumn book sale list of Himebaugh & Browne, and Clearance Catalog no. 39 of the Charles W. Clark Company, both of New York City, offer for sale at \$.35 per volume certain of the publications of the Bay View Reading Club of Detroit, including among others James Bryce's "South America," listed by Himebaugh as "Macmillan 1914" and by Clark as "revised ed., 1914." Nothing is said in either list to indicate that the text is incomplete; the assumption from the entries is that a reprint of the revised 1914 edition of Bryce's "South America" is offered for \$.35.

As a matter of fact the Bay View Reading Club Edition consists of xxii+453 p. as against xxiv+611 p. in the regular trade edition. The preface, introduction and the first eleven chapters appear to be page for page the same. Chapter thirteen of the trade edition forms the twelfth chapter of the Reading Club edition, and chapters twelve, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of the trade edition as well as the notes, index and maps are omitted entirely. As far as I have been able to discover there is nothing in the Reading Club volume to indicate that the text has been cut. The title-page bears the inscription "Published for the Bay View Reading Club, Central Office, Boston Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, by The Macmillan Company," and the copyright notices are the same.

Is it not about time that respectable publishing houses ceased to lend themselves to this sort of thing?

HAROLD L. LEUPP.

*The University Library, University of California.*

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### Library Calendar

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- Jan. 10. Pennsylvania Library Club.  
 Jan. 13. New York Library Club, Wana-maker's Auditorium.  
 Jan. 19. New York Special Libraries Association, Municipal Reference Library.  
 Mar. 3-4. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, Joint annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.







JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, LATE LIBRARIAN OF THE YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 2

THE mid-winter meetings at Chicago were among the most satisfactory yet held. The large and representative attendance in connection with the several organizations which met there made a conference of good size, and as the Council held its meetings with open doors, its sessions assumed almost the proportions of a national conference, though discussion was naturally confined to its membership. The Council is now the proper field for the discussions and decisions for which the national meetings are too large, and not a little good work was accomplished this year. Perhaps the one criticism may be made that the papers and discussions were not confined to questions on which the Council should reach decisions on behalf of the association, for if this limitation is permanently disregarded, the Council meetings will be less useful and effective.

THE most salient question discussed was the Stevens Bill, re-introduced into Congress as the Ayres Bill, in its relation to library book-buying, and the important report of the book-buying committee is given in full in this issue. The resolution adopted by the Council and Executive Board does not oppose price maintenance and the general principles of the bill, but asserts the rights of libraries as buyers of an exceptional sort, usually in wholesale quantities. The bill as originally drafted disregarded any such rights or claims on the part of libraries. It is gratifying to state that through conferences in New York between the book-buying committee members and the proponents of the Ayres Bill, an understanding was reached which will prevent the necessity and trouble of appeal to individual members of Congress from libraries throughout the country. It

was arranged to exempt public libraries and like institutions from the scope of the bill under the same conditions and to the same extent in which the Tariff Bill relieves them from the payment of duties. The measure as redrawn was introduced Jan. 21 as a substitute bill by Mr. D. V. Stephens of Nebraska—Mr. Stevens, the original mover, being no longer in Congress, but now counsel for the Federal Trade Commission—and it contains the clause as arranged for. The bookbuying committee is accordingly notifying librarians that it is not necessary to make protest against the bill. But the library interests should watch the progress of the bill with care, so that fair treatment to libraries shall be assured when it comes to final passage.

NEW JERSEY will be specially favored with library meetings this year, in view of the determination to hold the American Library Association conference at Asbury Park, June 26-July 1, 1916, and the approaching spring meeting which has made Atlantic City famous in library circles. Asbury Park was selected for the national conference because of the desirability, after the expensive journey to California, of selecting a meeting place within easy and economical reach of the great body of library workers. The fact that the National Education Association will meet in New York City the week following furnishes additional reason for bringing library folk together at this place and time. It is to be hoped that the conference will rival previous beach conferences at Magnolia and Narragansett Pier as a banner meeting, and that many of our California and Canada friends will take the opportunity to make return calls on their Eastern

brethren. The Atlantic City meeting, March 3-4, presents the usual wide invitation to librarians other than those of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who are the hosts.

ONE of the monumental works in American bibliography was the great dictionary of Joseph Sabin, on whose death in 1881 only thirteen volumes had been completed. The remaining material was placed by his son, Joseph F. Sabin, in the hands of Wilberforce Eames, and under his capable editorship, seven more volumes were issued, bringing the work into S. The last of these volumes was published in 1892, and since that time no progress has been made in the printing of the work. Mr. Eames has been relieved, at his own request, from his executive responsibilities as head of the American history division of the New York Public Library, in which he is succeeded by Victor H. Paltsits, though the library has been unwilling to let him go altogether and retains his partial services as Bibliographer. This enables Mr. Eames to carry out his intention of resuming work upon and completing the Sabin bibliography. It has seemed a pity that so important a work should be left like Aladdin's tower, and as Mr. Eames has material in hand and in his new leisure has the missionary spirit of bibliography to do his part in completing the work, what is now needed is material support. It seems proper to put the question before the library profession, whether it will not now insure the completion of this important work by coming to its aid. The financial returns on the remaining volumes, when published, will scarcely do more than compensate for the actual cost. It will be recalled that it is a dictionary of Americana, in the widest sense, covering all books relating to America and all books printed in America as far as the nineteenth century. The last field is also covered or to be covered in Mr. Charles Evans' work, but as his is chronological, while Sabin's is alphabetical, the two supplement each other.

YALE has lost, in the death of John Christopher Schwab, one of its most loyal, able and efficient servants—a man devoted first of all to his university and to the library of which he was director as a part of the university. It was because of his concentrated devotion to Yale interests that the library profession knew less of him at its meetings and in its councils than of any other member of the profession of equal rank. On the retirement in 1905 as librarian emeritus of Addison Van Name, who had built up a scholar's library but was not notably a business executive, Prof. Schwab was transferred from the chair of political economy to the directorship of the library, for the purpose of effecting a systematic organization of the latter, other work for the university having shown his executive abilities. It was a complete transfer, for he never did any teaching after that year. Thenceforth he devoted himself exclusively to this work for the library, although both he and the assistant librarian, Andrew Keogh, ranked as full professors and were given professorial salaries. The relationship between the two officials, named librarian and assistant librarian, was practically that later adopted at Chicago and Harvard under the names director and librarian, corresponding to the president and general manager in corporations where these two officers are differentiated. At Yale this difficult relationship worked out excellently; the one official representing the library in its exterior relations, the other in its interior relations chiefly. Prof. Schwab is described as "a big man, a thorough gentleman, always kindly and considerate of others," and it was this very bigness which made the relationship indicated valuable as well as possible. It is to be regretted that other members of the library profession saw so little of their Yale colleague, but he contributed substantially to library progress by the admirable organization which he developed at Yale and which will make the way clearer for his successor.

# SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1915

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

THE aim of this present article, like that of the similar surveys of reference books for previous years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1915, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new reference publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during the year 1915, mention is made also of some books of 1914, principally foreign publications, which were either issued, or received in this country, too late in 1914 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit certain foreign reference books of 1915 which probably should be recorded here, because, on account of the delay in importation due to the European War, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access, and examination of such books was therefore impossible.

## PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

Of special interest is the number of union lists of periodicals which have been published within a year. Of these, the most useful to American libraries is the "Catalogue of technical periodicals in libraries in the city of New York and vicinity, compiled and edited by Alice J. Gates with the assistance of a committee of the New York Library Club." (New York: Library Board of the United Engineering Societies. 110 p. \$3.) This catalog, which is issued as Bibliographical contribution no. 1 of the Engineering Societies Library, lists with exact statement of files and considerable cataloging detail, the periodicals contained in five libraries in New York City and two libraries, the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library and the Stevens Institute Library, outside the city limits. A new Italian union list is the "Elenco alfabetico delle pubblicazioni periodiche esistenti nelle biblioteche di Roma e relative a scienze morali storiche filologiche belle arti ecc., con saggio di indice

sistematico per quelle dedicate a discipline teologiche, bibliche e orientistiche (Roma: Pontificio istituto biblico, 1914. 406 p.) This work lists the periodical sets in 45 libraries in Rome, but is of special interest in American libraries not because of its location of sets but for the information which it gives about titles, dates, etc., of the Italian periodicals included. Two new German union lists are: "Rheinischer Zeitschriften-katalog, im Auftrage des Verbandes rheinischer Bibliotheken bearb. von Paul Hirsch" (Bonn: Georgi, 1914. 343 p. 15 m.), which lists the periodicals in the 60 libraries of the Verband, and the more ambitious "Gesamt-zeitschriften-verzeichnis, hrsg. vom Auskunfts-bureau der deutschen Bibliotheken" (Berlin: Königliche Bibliothek, 1914. 355 p. 10 M.), which is a union list of 17,190 periodicals in some 357 German libraries. A notable new list of newspapers which is already proving itself very useful is the "Check-list of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library," comp. by D. C. Haskell (New York Public Library. 579 p. \$1.80). This check list is in three sections, a main check list arranged by names of cities and two subordinate lists which furnish a chronological and a title index to the main list.

Several new indexes to periodicals, some so recent as to be still in the experimental stage, should be mentioned. The "Index to dates of current events" published from 1911 to 1914 by the R. R. Bowker Co., New York, was discontinued at the end of 1914 and its place taken by a new publication entitled "Information, a digest of current events, including index to dates" (New York: R. R. Bowker Co. Monthly \$3 a year, quarterly \$2 a year, monthly and quarterly together \$4). "Information" which comes in two forms, a monthly issue in which each number covers the events of one month, and a quarterly issue which combines the events of three months is, like its predecessor, an alphabetical index to current events, but differs from the old

"Index to dates" partly in the fact that it makes a certain selection of material to be recorded and groups this material under somewhat broader classes but principally in the fact that it furnishes a fairly detailed digest of the subject or event recorded so that in many cases reference to newspapers or other publications is not necessary.

An entirely new index somewhat similar to "Information" in its general plan and form but with its scope limited strictly to one subject is the "International military digest, a review of the current literature of military science" edited at West Point by Colonel C. DeW. Willcox and Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Stuart. This also is issued in two forms, monthly and quarterly, which may be subscribed to separately or in combination. (New York: Int. Mil. Digest. Monthly or quarterly \$3 a year, both together \$5). This index aims to furnish a synopsis of the current issues of all the leading military periodicals of the world and to that end indexes all articles in more than 40 military journals and all articles on military science or practice in about 20 general periodicals. Of the military periodicals about half are American, English and Colonial, and the rest are French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese. The special feature of this new index is that in addition to indexing an article it furnishes a digest of its contents varying in length from a sentence or two to several pages, as the nature of the article demands. Such an index is naturally of greatest use to the military institution or specialist, but under present conditions it is also of great value in the large general library which attempts to do much reference work on subjects connected with the European War.

A general index which is still too new for its value to be finally passed upon is the "Athenæum subject index to periodicals, issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association" (London: Athenæum. £2, 10s. per yr.). According to the publisher's announcements the annual volume for 1915, to contain some 10,000 entries selected from about 350 English, American and Conti-

ental periodicals, will be issued early in 1916 and will be preceded by a series of 12 class lists which will later be combined to form the annual volume. Of the 12 class lists, three, Sports and games, Fine arts and archaeology, and Hygiene and preventive medicine, were issued late in 1915. As far as one can judge from these three class lists and from sample lists which were issued during the year in occasional numbers of the *Athenæum* itself, the index will prove a valuable addition to the list of such books and will furnish a very satisfactory indexing of many valuable periodicals not now covered by the existing American indexes, but a final estimate of its value cannot be given until after the first annual volume has been issued.

New volumes in two important indexes should be noted. The Royal Society "Catalogue of scientific papers" has been extended by the publication of volume 15 which covers the letters C—Fittig, of the period 1884-1900 (Cambridge [Eng.]: University Press. 50s.) A new volume of the "Catalogo metodico degli scritti contenuti nelle pubblicazioni periodiche italiane e straniere," published by the Library of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has also appeared. This volume, which is numbered as new series volume 1, covers the years 1907-12 and indexes some 11,282 biographical articles in more than 300 periodicals in different languages. In an American library its chief value is for the Italian and French material indexed.

#### DEBATES

Several new handbooks on debating deserve mention. The "Debaters' manual" compiled by Edith M. Phelps, is a new volume in the Debaters' Handbook series which, while it follows the general plan of the series in its inclusion of bibliography and selected reprinted material, differs from all other volumes in the series in that it deals with the general subject of debating and not with selected subjects for debate. (White Plains: Wilson. \$1.) Other new titles in the Debaters' Handbook series are: "Immigration" by M. K. Reely, "Mother's pensions" by E. D. Bullock, "National defense" by Corinne Bacon, and "Single tax" by E. D. Bullock.

New editions in the same series are "Child labor, 2d ed. enl." by E. D. Bullock, "Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, 2d rev. and enl. ed." by L. T. Beman, "Federal control of interstate corporations, 2d enl. ed." and "Recall, 2d rev. ed.", both by E. M. Phelps. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. \$1 each.) A new annual which promises to be very useful is the "University debaters' annual, constructive and rebuttal speeches delivered in the intercollegiate debates of American colleges and universities during the college year 1914-15" edited by E. C. Mabie, instructor in public speaking at Dartmouth College. (White Plains: Wilson. \$1.80.) This annual, which gives all speeches included verbatim and not in summary, does not at present conflict with the somewhat similar annual "Intercollegiate debates" (Hinds & Noble) as the 1915 volume of the latter records debates of 1913-14 whereas Mr. Mabie's compilation prints those of 1914-15. Finally, mention should be made of "Kleiser's complete guide to public speaking, comprising extracts from the world's greatest authorities upon public speaking, oratory, etc." compiled and edited by Grenville Kleiser. (New York: Funk. \$5.) As the title indicates this is principally a work of compilation but the extracts are well arranged, alphabetically, and well indexed and the compilation should often be useful. In addition to the quoted matter the work includes also brief biographical sketches of well-known speakers and orators.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The second edition of the "New International encyclopedia" mention of which was made in the survey of reference books of 1914 is still in process of publication, volumes 9-16, carrying the alphabet to "New Forest" having been issued by the end of 1915. An interesting experiment in encyclopedia making, or encyclopedia popularizing, is the issue in reduced size and type and at a much lower price, of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. This has been done by photographic reproduction of each page at a reduction of one-third in size. The result is of course an exact word for word reproduction of the expensive edition, in

type which is small but very clear. The illustrations in the text are reduced in proportion and lose somewhat in the process but the maps and plates are not reduced at all, as it was found possible, by folding the maps and dividing the illustrations which were formerly grouped on one plate so as to form two, to keep these illustrations of the same size as in the original edition. This reduced edition is planned especially for the private purchaser and cannot be recommended for a library which can afford to purchase the work in its original form, but to the small library with a book fund which does not admit the purchase of the original edition this reproduction offers a fairly satisfactory substitute. It is published in several bindings and on both India paper and ordinary paper but for library purposes the ordinary paper edition at \$48 is to be preferred.

One effect of the war is seen in the case of the new Spanish encyclopedia "Enciclopedia universal ilustrada" which is in process of publication. Volume 20, published early in 1915, carried the alphabet nearly through E, and volume 29, recently issued, begins the letter L. The intervening volumes, it is announced, will not be issued until after the war.

#### DICTIONARIES

Of first importance as a valuable addition to the by no means long list of good Italian and English dictionaries is "An Italian dictionary" by Alfred Hoare. (Cambridge [Eng.]: University Press. 663 p., cxxxv p. 42 s. \$12.) This is in two parts, a very full Italian-English dictionary and a brief English-Italian vocabulary. The Italian-English dictionary forms about five-sixths of the whole book and is the valuable part of the work. In fullness of vocabulary, correctness of definition, abundance of illustrative quotations this dictionary has been pronounced an improvement upon its predecessors and will probably be indispensable in libraries using much Italian material. A new edition of a standard dictionary is the 14th ed. of the Spanish Academy's "Diccionario de la lengua Castellana," (Madrid: Hernando, 1914. 1080 p. 22 ptas.), which supersedes the 13th edition, 1899.

## YEAR BOOKS AND DIRECTORIES

A provincial year book of value is the new "Statistical year-book" of the Province of Quebec prepared by the recently created Bureau of Statistics of that province (Quebec, 1914. 455 p.) The first issue (1914) is more than an ordinary annual, however, as it contains, in addition to the ordinary current statistical and descriptive matter, a good deal of historical data. Another new Canadian annual, now in its second year, is the "Imperial year book for the Dominion of Canada" edited by A. E. Southall and C. H. Moody (Montreal: Lovell. \$1.50). This year book, while it duplicates some of the statistical and other material contained in the older annuals such as the "Canada year book" or "Heaton's annual," approaches the subject from a different point of view, that of furnishing a year book of the British empire from the colonial standpoint. While the bulk of the statistical and other material included relates to Canada, the book gives also such information about the British empire and the separate British colonies as is of special interest to Canadians. A new European annual also in its second year is "Statistisk årsbok för Sverige (Annuaire statistique de la Suède)" compiled by the Swedish Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm, 1915). Much useful reference material of a commercial and statistical nature is to be found in special consular report no. 72 "British India, with notes on Ceylon, Afghanistan and Tibet," issued by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. (Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 638 p. \$1.) The same bureau has also published, as miscellaneous series no. 22, a "Trade directory of Central America and the West Indies" (Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 256 p. 60 cts.), which furnishes a useful companion volume to the "Trade directory of South America" issued in 1914. The "Japan Gazette Japan year book" noted among the new reference books of last year has been discontinued, although the older "Japan year book" still survives. Much up-to-date governmental and statistical information about Japan is contained in "Japan as it is, compiled by H. I. J. M.'s commission to the Panama-Pacific international exposition." (Tokyo, 1915. 529 p.)

## LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS

A new index to meet the needs of legislative reference librarians and other research workers who have to do with current legislation is the "Official cumulative index to state legislation, a complete record and a numerical and subject index to all bills introduced in all state legislatures." This index, which is compiled and published for the co-operating state libraries and legislative reference departments under the direction of the joint committee on national legislative information service of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, is in two parts, a general or numerical index, and a subject index which refers to the numerical index. It is issued bi-weekly with constant cumulations up to June 1, after that date continued by weekly supplements and reissued in a final annual cumulation in September. One annual cumulation has appeared so far. The work is too expensive for anything but the very large or highly specialized library but for such is of prime importance. (New York: Law Reporting Co. Subscriptions in odd years \$250 a year, in even years \$100 a year.)

A third volume in the series of legal bibliographies which the Library of Congress is preparing has been published. This is a "Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain" prepared, under the direction of E. W. Borchard, by Thomas W. Palmer. (Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 174 p. 50 cts.) In plan and arrangement this new volume follows the "Guide to the law and legal literature of Germany" published in 1912. A useful feature is the glossary of Spanish legal terms, p. 143-163, which gives many words not found in the ordinary Spanish-English dictionaries.

The New York State constitutional convention of 1915 was the cause of much preparatory compilation and publication, and some of the compends prepared for use of members of the convention have considerable general reference value for libraries. Of these various convention handbooks the one of most general interest undoubtedly is the "Index digest of state constitutions" prepared for the Convention Com-



mission by the legislative drafting research fund of Columbia University. (New York: State Const. Conv. Com. 1546 p. Distributed by clerk of the commission.) The work is an alphabetical subject index with careful reference under each heading to every state constitution which contains any provision on that subject, and a digest of each provision sufficiently full to obviate, in ordinary cases, the need of referring to the text of the constitution itself. Other publications of the Convention Commission which have a more local reference value are: "Government of the state of New York, a description of its organization and functions" (768 pages) and "New York state constitution, annotated; part 1, text in force April 6, 1915, with notes; part 2, Amendments adopted and proposed 1895-1914." This latter was prepared under the direction of the New York State Library and like other publications of the commission is distributed by the clerk of the commission.

#### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The growing interest in questions of city government and city conditions is met by several new reference works in this important field. First in value to American readers at least is William Bennett Munroe's "Bibliography of municipal government." (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 472 p. \$3.50.) The compiler's aim was to make "from the entire mass a selection of those materials which seemed to be most likely to prove of service to the general reader and to the special student of municipal affairs." The result is a selected bibliography of some 5000 titles well classified and indexed with occasional annotations. Brook's "Bibliography of municipal problems" (1901) though once very useful has been for some time badly out of date and this new list now supersedes its American sections. A new German encyclopedia of the subject begun in 1914 and still in process of publication is the "Handwörterbuch der Kommunalwissenschaften." (Jena, 1914-15. 1-6. lfgn. M3.50 each.) The Munroe bibliography describes this as the "best of all local government encyclopedias." From England comes a new compilation of municipal statistics. This is the London County

Council's "Comparative municipal statistics, 1912-13, vol. 1." (London: King. 156 p. 5s.) The comparative statistics are for some sixteen great towns of the United Kingdom and are accompanied by several good maps.

#### SCIENCE

The British Museum "Catalogue of books, manuscripts, maps, and drawings (Natural history)" which was begun in 1903, has been completed by the publication of volume 5 covering the letters Sa-Z. (London: Dulau. 20s.) Aside from its value as a list of a fine collection of books in its subject, this whole catalog has considerable value as a cataloger's aid, especially in the matter of the periodicals, transactions, and similar publications included. A new medical dictionary which is suitable for the general library is "Appleton's medical dictionary," edited by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., and Caroline Wormeley Latimer, M.D. (New York: Appleton. 945 p. \$3.50.) This work is practical, well up to date, contains various useful tables and the dictionary of terms is full though less complete than the new edition of Stedman's "Practical medical dictionary" published last year.

#### USEFUL ARTS

Two new publications of value for reference work on the history of the various useful arts should be mentioned. The John Crerar Library's "List of books on the history of industry and the industrial arts" prepared by A. G. S. Josephson (Chicago: The Library. 486 p. 25c., mail 50c.) furnishes an excellent though of course not a complete bibliography of the subject and forms a companion volume to the same library's "List of books on the history of science" issued in 1911. It is compiled on the same general plan as the science list, but includes a larger proportion of biographical material. An admirable small encyclopedia, alphabetically arranged, is "Die Technik der Vorzeit, der geschichtlichen Zeit und der Naturvölker, ein Handbuch für Archäologen und Historiker, Museen und Sammler, Kunsthändler und Antiquare," by F. M. Feldhaus (Leipzig: Engelmann, 1914. 1400 col. M32.50). Both articles, bibliographies, and the many illus-

trations in this work, are excellent. A small dictionary of value to textile workers or students is "Dictionary of silk terms." (New York: Clifford and Lawton. 93 p. \$1.) which defines many terms not found in the general English dictionaries or encyclopedias. A new edition of a useful handbook is the fourth edition revised of the "Standard handbook for electrical engineers," edited by F. F. Fowle (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1984 p. \$5.)

#### LITERATURE

Of first rank among new reference books of its type is Professor Charles G. Osgood's "Concordance to the poems of Edmund Spenser." (Washington: Carnegie Inst. 997 p.) This concordance is complete according to the modern standards of concordance making, that is, all words used by the poet are included, and all occurrences of each word are listed except in the case of 174 very common words, for which only selected references are given. The work is based upon the text of Richard Morris's edition (Globe edition, 1869) corrected by the text of Professor R. E. Neil Dodge's edition (Cambridge edition, 1908) with record also of all variants in the Oxford edition, 1909-10. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Carnegie Institution has in press two other concordances which it plans to publish during 1916—a complete Horace concordance by Professor Lane Cooper and a Keats concordance by L. N. Broughton and M. R. Thayer.

Several new reference books on the subject of fiction have appeared. Of these the one most generally useful is Miss Ina Ten Eyck Firkins' "Index to short stories" (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. 374 p. \$6), which shows where the short stories of a selected list of some 472 authors may be found, whether in collected editions, separate volumes, periodicals or composite collections. As this index is an author and title list with the full index information under authors' names and cross references from titles of stories, it may be used to answer questions of authorship as well. While all stories indexed are in English the work is not a guide to English fiction only, as of the 472 authors included only 352 are English and American,

the remaining 120 being foreign writers whose works are available in English translation. A somewhat similar work is the "Index to fairy tales, myths and legends," compiled by Mary Huse Eastman (Boston Book Co. 311 p. \$2.75). This is a title index, with entry under best known title and plentiful cross references from variant titles, to the fairy tales and legends included in a large number of collections of such stories. While the primary purpose of the index is to show where a given story or myth can be found some aid to selection of material is given by the use of the asterisk to indicate stories suitable for young readers. The main use of the index will be in public libraries and as a help to the children's librarian, but the material indexed covers so wide a field that the work will be of some value also to the special student of folk lore and popular tales. A new reference book on characters in fiction is "Heroes and heroines of fiction: classical, mediæval, legendary," by W. S. Walsh (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 370 p. \$3). This is a companion volume to the author's "Heroes and heroines of fiction: modern," published in 1914, and does for the fiction of the period before 1500 what its predecessor did for the modern period. It will be useful for quick reference, as it brings together in handy form a good deal of previously scattered information, but must sometimes be supplemented and verified. A review in the *Athenaeum* for December 11, 1915, points out some unfortunate omissions and inaccuracies.

In the field of drama there are several small reference books of considerable use. "British and American drama of to-day, outlines for their study," by Barrett H. Clark (New York: Holt. 315 p. \$1.50), is a companion volume to the same author's "Continental drama of to-day," which was published in 1914 and gives various useful suggestions and outlines for the study of selected typical plays of 16 English, 5 Irish and 9 American dramatists. The main reference value of both this book and its predecessor is not in the critical material included, which is not of first importance, but in the lists of plays which give dates and places of first American performances.

While these lists of performances are by no means complete they do bring together a good deal of information which is often very difficult to find. A small book of dramatic synopses which should occasionally prove useful is "Führer durch die Dramen der Weltliteratur, ausgewählte Bühnendichtungen im Auszug," by Ernst Linde (Leipzig: E. H. Mayer, 1914. 826 p. 5M.). This gives brief outlines of plots of 166 German and Austrian dramas and 82 dramas of other countries. A useful book of synopses of musical dramas is the new edition of J. W. McSpadden's "Opera synopses" (New York: Crowell. 461 p. \$1) which differs from the first edition (1911) by the addition of outlines of the plots of 24 operas not previously included. A useful bibliographical tool for the study of modern drama is "Modern drama and opera, vol. 2" (Boston Book Co. 255 p. \$2) which both brings up to date the bibliographies contained in vol. 1, 1911, and adds new bibliographies. In all 675 works by 39 authors are treated and there is a full title index which is useful in answering questions of authorship.

#### BIOGRAPHY

A new edition of "Lippincott's universal pronouncing dictionary of biography and mythology" (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 2550 p. \$10) has been issued. This is printed from the same plates as the last edition and so does not represent an entire revision, but older articles have been altered by the addition of later information such as dates of death, etc., and by the occasional excision of minor material room has been made for the inclusion of new articles on recent names, so that altogether the new edition contains a good deal of new material. There is also a new edition of "Who's who in New England" (Chicago: Marquis. 1192 p. \$12.50), which is much enlarged from the edition of 1909. While this duplicates some of the material in "Who's who in America," issued by the same publishers, the duplication is comparatively small, as out of the 12,844 biographies in the work 10,065 represent names not included in "Who's who in America." Unfortunately this edition is issued only in full leather binding, which adds to the cost

of the book and is actually less satisfactory than the substantial cloth binding of the 1909 edition. A "Who's who" in an entirely new field is "Who's who of the colored race, a general biographical dictionary of men and women of African descent, v. 1, 1915," edited by Frank Lincoln Mather (Chicago: Mather, 5052 College Grove av. 296 p. \$7.50). The cost of the book is rather out of proportion to the amount of material included, but the work seems well done and the book will probably be useful in some libraries, although it will not be needed in all. Mention should be made of two library publications in the field of biography. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has issued "Men of science and industry, a guide to the biographies of scientists, engineers, inventors and physicians in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" (Pittsburgh: The library. 189 p. 20 cts.). While this is only a catalog of the biographical material in one library it contains so much analytic material in the way of references to collective biographies, periodicals and other composite works that it should be useful in many other libraries also. From the Michigan State Library comes a third edition revised of its "Biographical sketches of American artists" (Lansing: State Library. 279 p. 50 cts. outside the state). A new work of a different type is "Baptist authors, a manual of bibliography, 1500-1914," by Willard Esra McIntyre (Montreal: Industrial and Educational Press, 1914-15. pts. 1-3, 60 cts. each). This is being issued in parts, of which three carrying the alphabet into D have appeared so far. It is compiled, of course, from the denominational standpoint and for the important names is no more satisfactory than many existing standard works, but it undoubtedly contains many less important names which it is difficult to find in more general works and should be useful in the large or special library. While the majority of the names included are English or American the book includes the continental Baptists as well.

An important addition to the large number of good local dictionaries of French biography is "Dictionnaire de biographies Roussillonnaises," by the Abbé J. Capeille (Perpignan: J. Comet, 1914. 724 p. 20 fr.).

This is a comprehensive work with good concise biographies and excellent bibliographies and should be a distinct addition to the large library or to one which specializes in French local history or literature. A new work of English local biography is to be found in the "Biographical supplement to the Bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature," described farther on in this article under the heading Bibliography. The theological, historical or large general reference library will find much valuable biographical material on ministers of the Church of Scotland in the new edition of Hew Scott's "Fasti ecclesiae scoticanae," now in process of publication (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. v. 1).

#### NAMES

A new edition of a standard work on personal names is "Die deutschen Familiennamen, geschichtlich, geographisch, sprachlich, von Albert Heintze; 4. verb. und verm. Aufl. hrsg. von P. Cascorbi (Halle: Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, 1914. 298 p. 10M.). This adds about 1500 names or name forms to the number included in early editions. Two new dictionaries of English place names which should be mentioned are: "Place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland," by W. J. Sedgfield (Manchester University Press: Longmans: 208 p. 10s. 6d.) and "Place-names of England and Wales," by James B. Johnston (London: Murray. 532 p. 15s.). This latter is the most extended and ambitious work on English place names which has yet been published and will be very useful in many instances. For names of Celtic origin, however, it may have to be used with some caution. A review by Henry Bradley in the *English Historical Review*, July, 1915, points out that its Celtic etymologies are inaccurate.

#### FLAGS

Two books of special service and interest at the present time are the new edition of "Flags of the maritime nations," issued by the United States Bureau of Construction (Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 75 colored plates. \$1.50) and "Flags of the world, past and present," by W. J. Gordon (London: Warne. 256 p., 32 plates. 6s.).

#### HISTORY

A valuable new reference collection of source material, of which the first volume was published in 1915, is "Records of civilization, sources and studies," edited by James T. Shotwell. The aim of this series is to make accessible in English translation certain important sources of the history of western civilization and to furnish such explanatory treatment and bibliographical references as will make the work a guide both to the original sources and to modern comment on those sources. The initial volume, "Hellenic civilization," by G. W. Botsford and E. G. Sihler (New York: Columbia University Press. 719 p. \$3.75), gives about 250 source extracts, some presented in English translation for the first time, which are of prime importance for any real study of Hellenic society, politics, government, law, science, industries, education, etc., from the earliest period to about 30 B. C. The explanatory and bibliographical material is of great value, and the volume forms a reference aid which will be indispensable in the college or university library and very useful in the public library which attempts to do anything more than elementary reference work in ancient history.

The most important historical bibliography of the year is undoubtedly the new edition of the late Professor Charles Gross's "Sources and literature of English history from the earliest times to about 1485," which has been prepared under the direction of a committee of the Department of History of Harvard University (London and New York: Longmans. 820 p. 24s. \$6). This new edition, which is larger by some 200 pages than the first edition, follows the general plan and arrangement of the original work and adds the new material published to the end of 1910 with notes of occasional publications later than 1910. It is, of course, an indispensable work of reference in any college library or in any public library which has much material on English history or attempts to do much reference work in that subject. Of importance also, though naturally of less general use in American libraries, is a comprehensive new bibliography of Swiss history, "Bibliographie der schweizer Ge-

schichte enthaltend die selbständig erschienenen Druckwerke zur Geschichte der Schweiz bis ende 1912," compiled by Dr. Hans Barth, librarian of the Stadtbibliothek, Zurich (Basel: Geering, 1914. v. 1-2).

Historical bibliographies of special current interest but less permanent value include two recent bibliographies of Latin America and three lists of books on the European war. The Latin American lists are: "A brief bibliography of books in English, Spanish and Portuguese relating to the republics commonly called Latin American, with comments," by Peter H. Goldsmith, director of the Pan American division of the American Association for International Conciliation (New York: Macmillan. 107 p. 50 cts.), and "Books and magazine articles on Latin American description and history received in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union: Supplement no. 2, 1909-1914" (Washington, 1914. 136 p.). Mr. Goldsmith's bibliography is strictly selective and has annotations of some length, while the library list includes practically all the recent literature of the subject which is of any importance, but has no annotations. The war bibliographies include an English list, "Books on the great war," an annotated bibliography of literature issued during the European conflict, compiled by F. W. T. Lange and W. T. Berry (London: Grafton. v. 1-3. 2s. 6d. each), a German list, "Die deutsche Kriegsliteratur" (1-3. hft.), reprinted from the index of Hinrichs' Halbjahrs-Katalog, and an American list, which is being published in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library. While this last is only the record of books on the subject in the New York Public Library it is in many ways the best bibliography of the subject, as it is a very carefully cataloged record of what is perhaps the finest collection of war literature which is being accumulated in this country.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Only one new document index of importance is to be recorded this year. This is Miss A. R. Hasse's "Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: New Jersey, 1789-1904" (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 705 p.

\$8.). This forms the twelfth volume in Miss Hasse's series of indexes and follows the plan of the volume immediately preceding, *i. e.*, Ohio.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

An important change in one of the standard national bibliographies is to be recorded. Both Kayser's "Bücher lexikon" and Hinrichs' "Fünfjahrskatalog" have been discontinued and in their stead one new publication, "Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis der Jahre 1911-14, eine Zusammenstellung der in deutschen Buchhandel erschienenen Bücher, Zeitschriften und Landkarten," is being issued. (Leipzig: Börsenverein der deutscher Buchhändler.) One part, covering the letters A-Bahnspediteur, has already appeared.

Several new lists of value as contributions to the record of the national bibliography of Great Britain have appeared. "A handlist of English books in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, printed before 1641" (Cambridge, Eng.: University Press. 182 p. 5s.), while recording in large measure material already listed in the Cambridge University catalog of "Early English printed books, 1475-1640" contains also some titles or editions not contained in the larger catalog. A new work in a hitherto almost untouched field is "Typographia Scoto-Gadelica, or, Books printed in the Gaelic of Scotland, 1567-1914, with bibliographical and biographical notes," by Donald MacLean (Edinburgh: Grant. 372 p. 16s.). The "Bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature," by F. C. Hyett and William Bazeley, originally issued in three volumes, 1895-1897, is being completed now by the publication of a biographical supplement, of which part one, A-L, has already appeared (Gloucester, printed for subscribers by J. Bellows. 8s. 6d.). This gives brief biographical sketches, refers to other sources of biographical information and adds lists of books, often giving information about minor writers not obtainable in the "Dictionary of national biography," "English catalogue," etc. Other new bibliographies of use for more special purposes are: "List of catalogues of English book sales, 1676-1900, now in the British Museum, 1915" (London: Milford. 12s. 6d.),

and "Bibliography of unfinished books in the English language," by A. R. Corns and A. Sparke (London: Quaritch. 10s. 6d.). A very useful new dictionary of bibliographic terms is "Technical terms used in bibliographies and by the book and printing trade," by Axel Moth (Boston Book Co. 263 p. \$2.25). This gives separate lists of English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Latin, Spanish and Swedish terms and forms a valuable companion volume to the similar work by F. K. Walter.

The most important bibliographical publication issued by the Library of Congress during the past year is the fine "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula," compiled by Frederick W. Ashley, chief of the order division of that library. This is important both as a record of a rich collection now accessible to the research worker and because of the quality

of the cataloging and the bibliographic notes.

The "American book trade manual, 1915" (New York: Bowker. 334 p. \$5.) is a new publication which takes over and expands some of the lists formerly included in the "American library annual." Important lists in the new manual are library and book trade periodicals, organizations, etc., private book collectors, directory of book-sellers, etc. A small book which will be very useful to the translator or reader of foreign library literature is Axel Moth's "Glossary of library terms, English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish." (Boston Book Co. 58 p. 75 cts.) This gives separate lists for each language, with definitions and all foreign equivalents in the English lists, and English equivalents, but no definitions in each foreign list.

## A LIBRARY EXPERIMENT IN PRISON WORK

By ELIZABETH D. RENNINGER,

*Chief, Traveling Library Department, the Queens Borough Public Library.*

As chief of the traveling library department of the Queens Borough Public Library, in August I received a call from Philip Klein, of the New York Prison Association, the object of which was to ascertain what the library could do for the prisoners in the Queens County Jail, Long Island City.

I suggested that the one satisfactory way of solving the problem for the real help of the prisoners was to place in the jail a carefully selected collection of books (five hundred or more), the same to be administered by trained library assistants from this department. I then outlined the scheme of service I had in mind, stating that, while favoring this form of service, before recommending it to the chief librarian I must be satisfied that the assistants sent to the jail would be properly safeguarded—subject to no annoyance.

The proposed plan delighted Mr. Klein, who assured me I need feel no hesitancy about sending my girls to the jail. However, we agreed that before making a decision the best plan was for us to visit the

jail, meet the warden, and talk things over on the spot. In pursuance of this plan, a few days later Mr. Klein, Warden Robert Barr, the acting chief librarian, and myself met at the jail, where again the details of the scheme were outlined, the possibilities discussed.

We found the warden unusual; a man who inspired confidence. Rigid, yet sympathetic, he heartily endorsed our plan for supplying the prisoners with books, recognizing among other things that it would greatly help him in the discipline. Anxious for the books, ready—both himself and his staff—to meet our ideas of successful library administration at all points, as we toured the prison to settle practical details, we found him most helpful; moreover, he agreed to be personally responsible for the girls, assuring us that we need feel no more hesitancy about sending them to the jail than elsewhere.

As a result of the conference, it was decided to recommend the placing of two separate collections in the jail: one in the women's ward, in a room just off the sew-

ing room; the other in the corridor, just outside "the Cage," or men's ward—the women to receive their books personally from the assistants; the men to be served through the gratings, lists of the books having been previously checked to indicate their choice.

All this having been at last decided, as he left us at the end of the conference, Mr. Klein exclaimed fervently: "God bless Queens Borough!" If the prisoners had known the part played by Mr. Klein in securing them their new privilege, they would have shouted: "God bless our friend Klein!"—for that is just what he is to the prisoners—not of Queens Borough alone.

Informed through Mr. Klein of the scheme of service possible for the jail through the Queens Borough Public Library, within a week application for the same was received by the chief librarian from Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, commissioner of correction of the city of New York. It was of course granted and the selection of two live collections of books became our next interest.

Facing our problem of book selection, from data secured at the jail, we learned the following: the prisoners were short-timers; largely from the common walks of life—a number of foreign-born and hybridized Americans being included. There were, too, a number of penitentiary men—housed at the jail because of crowded conditions on Blackwell's Island; also the court prisoners.

Considering these determining facts, we began reaching out for the right kind of books, keeping well in mind the following principles of selection: (1) The books must be recreational, practical, inspirational; (2) they must be cheerful; (3) there must be no dead wood; (4) the collection must include a fair number of carefully selected, well illustrated juveniles (largely for foreigners); (5) also foreign books. Since we had been warned that at first we might lose a number of books, considering, too, the fact that the prisoners were short-timers, we decided that in the initial collections it would be wise to send partly worn books, leaving them at the jail until ready for discard.

Having gathered in our books, in addition to a generous allowance of live fiction, the men's collection contained: Books of adventure and travel (in the polar regions, the gold fields, the jungle, round the world); out-door books; books on animal life (Bostock, Hagenbeck, Vivian, Thompson); physical culture books, including hygiene and athletics; books covering practical farming, gardening, poultry raising, the self-supporting home; books of discovery and invention, including automobiles, airships, submarines; mechanical, electrical and scientific books; patriotic and civic books, including poetry; books of heroism and chivalry; books on ethics (social, business, personal); easy books for foreigners, including primers and dictionaries; books covering practical sociology and the problems of the day; humorous books (Clemens, Dooley, Shute, Wilder); books suggesting social activities (magicians' tricks, puzzles, conundrums, etc.); books on western life, including the Indian, the pioneer, the trapper, the cowboy; life in the army, navy, at West Point; books on Panama and the Canal; books covering Italian, Irish, German, and American life and character; lives of Boone, Columbus, Custer, Damien, Edison, Lincoln, Perry, Steiner, Washington, etc.; together with much attractive collective biography and history, etc., etc.

The women's collection included: Books on sewing, dressmaking, knitting, crocheting, lacemaking, and basketry; domestic economy, including cooking, serving, and waiting; books on gardening, poultry culture, the self-supporting home; books on child study and infant care; hygiene and beauty books; books on ethics; humorous books; books of romance, legend, and chivalry; books about animals; astronomy, popular science, and books on music; puzzles, charades, and other social activities; poetry; lives of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queens of Scots, Empress Josephine, Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, etc.; love stories of famous people; work in the world done by women; books about New York old and new; together with books of travel, history, general literature, collective biography, and fiction.

The opening day, September 10, was hard but most interesting. Arrived at the

jail, we found our corner of the women's ward upset because of repairs; but, the prisoners lending a hand, the cases and boxes of books were quickly carried to their destination and placed, a temporary table was set up in an adjoining room, the books were unpacked and arranged upon it—the titles reading from each side of the table. Then our charging outfit arranged, floor by floor the women were sent in to us, first registering—giving name and cell number—then selecting and having their books charged. Thus in an hour's time we registered 88 women and gave out 87 books, allowing on this occasion but one book to each borrower—judging this to be wise until we saw in what shape they were returned at the end of the week.

The women—old, young, colored, foreign—all seemed delighted with the books and eager to read. It was amusing to hear their comments. Picking up a life of Florence Nightingale, one woman said to me: "How charming! Is this book as interesting as the 'Lives of the queens?' Have you the 'Lives of the queens'? I'd like to read that book again." Then, to her companion: "Oh, here is 'Helena Ritchie'! It's fine. It was played, you know . . . Let's see, Sally! Oh, you have 'Keeping up with Lizzie.' That's great fun . . . Here, Maude, take this one—'One year of Pierrot.' If you don't like it, I'll swap with you. I tell you this is a dandy collection of books!"

Having finished in the women's ward, and the books not circulated having been put away safely in the case by the women prisoners deputed by the matron, at once we hurried down stairs to the men's ward. Here we found the case placed and filled with books, the residue in the open boxes lined up in the corridor.

While we dispatched the work of the women's ward, Mr. Klein, according to program, distributed lists to all the male prisoners, requesting them to check the titles preferred. Consequently, when we came downstairs the checked lists awaited us. Realizing, however, that in the limited time at our disposal it would be impossible to circulate the books as planned—since they were neither arranged nor all unpacked—we decided, for that day at least,

to give out the books as we had in the women's ward. But the real question was how to work at all in such very limited space.

However, two small tables were placed, and "the Cage" door being unlocked, the men filed out, registered, selected their books as best they could, had them charged, made room for the next in line. It was slow, unsatisfactory work—even the warden recognized that. Fortunately, the men were orderly, patient, helpful, and so somehow we got through. In an hour and a quarter we registered 130 men and circulated the same number of books. Many specific titles were asked for as suggested by the lists, the men's interest having been caught by books on electricity, mechanics, history, science, wild animals, and life in the open—the most popular book, as indicated by the checked lists, being the "Prisoner of Zenda."

Having finished with the men, the warden, Mr. Klein, and myself held a second conference. Realizing that we could not work either efficiently or comfortably in the space available outside the men's ward, the warden invited me to take a look at the court inside the Cage. He had not suggested it before, he said, because he understood my responsibility to the girls and how we would feel about going into the Cage; but it would be all right; and, unfortunately, at present, it was the only available space in which we could work effectively. Later there would be a new wing where things could be made more comfortable.

As a result of this second conference, it was decided that we would come to the jail one afternoon a week; that the books in circulation should be collected prior to our coming; that we would try serving the men *inside* the Cage.

Having bearded the lion in his den, never shall I forget our experience of September 17. Imagine an oblong open court covered with a skylight, the two narrow ends largely window surface, the walls on the long sides rising five stories high, each story a tier of cells, each cell opening out upon a narrow balcony or passageway, the balconies enclosed from floor to skylight with strong iron-bars, the floors connected near one end by a steel staircase.



So much for background. Now, on the main floor, picture to yourself a long, improvised table extending practically the length of the court to the stairway; upon the table one hundred and fifty books being placed and arranged by a half dozen prisoners; two librarians busily engaged in slipping them. As one of those librarians, glancing up, never shall I forget the sight. Out on the balconies, gazing at us curiously through iron bars—yes, as far as the eye could carry—what a human zoo! It was appalling. Nor did it help much to drop the eyes, since all about us striped figures met our gaze, seated on the benches about the walls—these the occupants of the first-floor cells. Suffice it to say we glanced up seldom; simply worked busily away, watched over by a keeper stationed near the entrance.

But, the books being slipped, presto, the scene changed. Like magic the balance of the books were brought in from the case outside, lined up on the table—a row of titles reading from each side—the foreign books bunched at one end. Then, preliminary preparations completed, abandoning the long table to the prisoners, we established ourselves at the charging table near the entrance, and the men were sent in to us by the keepers—tier by tier, floor by floor, surrounding the table, selecting their books, falling into line, presenting themselves at the charging table where—stating cell number and name—their borrower's pockets (filed by cell number) were given to them, the books being charged by a second assistant, the line filing steadily by until all were served. Then, the last man having selected his books, like magic books and table disappeared, so that, the last book charged, turning, one of my assistance cried out to me in wonderment: "But . . . Miss Renninger! Did they take *all* the books? And where is the table?" Gone, and 185 volumes given out satisfactorily in less than an hour. As preparations for supper begin at 4 p. m., this dispatch delighted the warden, since it meant that the routine of the prison need not be upset.

Moreover, we too were pleased, since we recognized that, with the exception of minor details, the problem of successful admin-

istration was now solved. Yes! for with lists of the books posted in all the corridors, a bulletin board in the court posting announcements, privileges, etc., the books themselves comfortably accessible to a large number of men at one time without crowding; a small cabinet case containing dictionaries, an encyclopædia, primers, etc., available at all times for prisoners with student inclinations; prisoners at our disposal for page work—surely all this pointed unmistakably toward efficient civic service.

And here, just a word about the prisoners as library helpers. Keen to work, eager to do things, in a few weeks they became amazingly efficient; in the work of slipping, separating the fiction, arranging the non-fiction by class number, keeping the library assistant supplied with slipping material, deftly removing the books when slipped to the far end of the table; also hunting up the few delinquents, bringing in the books from the case outside, later removing those not circulated—all this satisfactorily and apparently of their own volition, thoroughly enjoying the work, saving us one assistant.

So much for the administrative problem. Aside from that, one of the most interesting, as well as gratifying, features of the experiment has been the number and character of the books circulated. Open ten times, almost every book registers from two to eight or ten circulations; the classed books showing a remarkably good use—almost every book in the men's collection having circulated at least once; most of them four, five, and six times.

Roughly summarized, the following books in the men's ward have circulated every time: Fiction—"Prisoner of Zenda," "Man without a shadow," "Adventures of Gerard," "Hound of the Baskervilles," "Taming of Red Butte Western," "Trimmed lamp," "Lucky seventh," "The mystery," "The Virginian," "The Squaw man"; non-fiction—"Masters of fate," "Land of the long night," "Story of the cowboy," "Story of the wild west," "Indian fights and fighters," "Careers of danger and daring."

Other popular titles having circulated almost every time are as follows: Fiction—"Long trail," "Big league," "Mystery of

the lost dauphin," "The barrier," "Street called straight," "Brewster's millions," "Lost leader," "Bob Hampton of Placer," "Gold brick," "Kidnapped," "Mysterious island," "Study in scarlet," "To have and to hold," "Simpkins plot," "Between the lines," "Simon the jester," "White fang," "Arizona nights," "Under the red robe," "Captain Macklin," "Man who could not lose," "Better man," "20,000 leagues under the sea," "Gentleman of France," "Captain of the Grey Horse Troop"; non-fiction—"Scientific ideas of to-day," "Beasts and men," "Daniel Boone," "Two spies," "Famous Indian chiefs," "Book of discovery," "Mr. Dooley says," "Magician tricks," "Rough riders," "California the golden," "Blue jackets of '98," "Border fights and fighters," "Ranch life and the hunting trail," "Wild life at home," "Adventures of hunters and trappers," "Story of Grettier the Strong," "True story of the United States," "Irish life and character," "In African jungle and forest," "All about airships," "American battle ships," "With the battle fleet," "Winning out," "Fire fighters and their pets," "Heroes of modern Africa," "Tenderfoot with Peary," "Red book of heroes," "Heroes of the crusades," "Famous cavalry leaders," "Famous frontiersmen," "Heroes of the navy in America," "Story of the American Indian," "Among the great masters of oratory," "Romance of mechanism," "Electricity of to-day," "Innocents abroad," "Romance of modern chemistry," "Manual of practical farming," etc., etc.

Among the women, fiction is liked best. Aside from that, biography, poetry, and the love stories of noted people seem to be most read. Among the most popular books, we note the following: Fiction—"Turn of the road," "Lady with the rubies," "Thelma," "Girl of the Limberlost," "Shepherd of the hills," "Prisoners of hope," "Daughter of Eve," "Cardinal's snuffbox," "Heart of the hills," "Pandora's box," "Molly Make-believe," "Only a girl," "Prodigal judge," "Simon the jester," "Right of way," "At the foot of the rainbow," "Love me little, love me long," "Master's violin," "Romance of Billy Goat Hill," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Calling of Dan Matthews"; non-fiction—"Florence Night-

ingale," "Home life in Italy," "Story of my life" (Keller), "Fairy Queen," "Shakespeare story book," "Love affairs of Mary Queen of Scots," "Love of an uncrowned queen," "Prisoners of the tower of London," "Stories from Dante," "Why men remain bachelors," "Social life in old Virginia," "Woman's way through unknown Labrador," "Charles Dickens," "Sunnyside side of the street," "Wagner's heroines," "English poetry," "Through the gates of old romance," "Life of Queen Victoria," "Some famous women," "Story of my life" (Terry); "Lincoln's love story," "What all the world's a-seeking," "Practical sewing and dressmaking," "Twentieth century puzzle book," "Great books," "Nature in verse," "Dames and daughters of the young republic," "New York old and new," "Making of a housewife," "Smiling round the world," "Girls' life in Virginia before the war," "One I knew best of all," "Courtship of Queen Elizabeth."

In addition to the English books, we have had urgent calls too for foreign books. In response to the demand, we have supplied and circulated French, German, Italian, Polish, Yiddish and Hungarian books, the largest proportion being Italian and German.

A number of interesting interchange requests have come to us from both departments at the jail. The chief demand of the male prisoners has been for English dictionaries—the request coming again and again. Requests have also been made for a cyclopedia, a dictionary of legal terms, the *World Almanac*, an advanced arithmetic with answers, English for Italians, books on drawing, German for Americans, a Turkish Bible written in Greek letters, an English Bible, requested by a negro, etc., etc.

In the women's ward we have had requests for primers (in order to learn to read), Longfellow's, Burns', and Milton's poems, "Legends of Sleepy Hollow," books to read aloud, book of rag-time songs (wanted by a negress because she got so tired and wanted to amuse herself); also from a certain mother and daughter the following requests: Books on gardening, pigeons, poultry raising—the Philo

system preferred; "In tune with the infinite," Farrar's "Great men," F. Hopkinson Smith's "Normandy," Emerson's "Essays," Milton's "Paradise lost," an astronomy—Herschel preferred, Mrs. Schuyler's book on the breeding of toy dogs—"an English publication, you know!"

Upon our arrival at the jail one afternoon we were informed by the warden that we were to have our pictures taken—a flashlight—for Commissioner Davis. We had thought of having a picture taken for the library, but were afraid it was impossible, so had not mentioned it. Strange to say, the men did not object at all to the picture; wished to be in it. We were particularly amused at a certain young Italian, one of our helpers, who so entered into the spirit of the occasion that he deceived even us. Bringing his books gravely to the charging desk, he held them out, but when Miss P— tried to take them, he held back, explaining with great naiveté that he was just *pretending* to have his books stamped, so the picture would be natural. And then, alas, one of life's little ironies! In the picture he is completely blotted out by another man. The picture, unfortunately, gives no idea of length; unfortunately, too, a life-sized colored gentleman blots out the warden; otherwise it is fairly satisfactory, as picturing one corner of the court.

As, systematically and efficiently, we developed our scheme of library service for the prison; as time passed and there was opportunity to gauge somewhat the effect of the books on the prisoners, the satisfaction of the warden became ever greater.

Apropos of going into the Cage, he said to me one day: "You have no trouble, have you?—no annoyance of any kind? In the first place, the men are too pleased with the books and what you are doing for them to try any foolishness, and, in the second place, they know better, because the least nonsense would settle the book question for the perpetrators and they are too keen on them to take chances; and, anyhow, they don't want to."

I assured him that we had absolutely nothing to complain of—not the least thing! Only—as I could not come over every time after the work was thoroughly

systematized, I still felt reluctant to send the girls alone into the Cage—not through fear of annoyance, but . . . oh, well! I just did not like it—all those men staring at them curiously from the balconies while they were slipping the books.

At this the warden smiled, and said: "Yes, I understand, but it will not be for long. Now you are a novelty, and of course the men notice what you have on and what you do, but there is no disrespect about it, quite the contrary, and pretty soon we will have the new wing completed; then we can manage it differently." That is all he said, but after that, while the slipping was being done, I noticed that the balconies were comparatively empty, many of the men, I imagine, being sent into the yard at that time, or to the other end of the court.

That the prisoners in both wards appreciate the books is shown conclusively by the care they take of them as well as the large number read. Due to Mr. Klein's warning, in the beginning, before sending the books to the jail, we tipped on the first page of each book a slip which read: "If you wish another book next week, take good care of this one. It must be returned in good condition."

Consequently, although many of the books were partially worn, as yet we have done no mending. Considering the fact that all the books have circulated, being read not once each time circulated, as shown by our records, but a number of times—by cellmate and friends along the same corridors—this is certainly noteworthy. But neither have we lost any books—not a single volume; and of this the warden is very proud—he or his head-keeper clearing up the delinquent list each time the station is open; also seeing to it punctiliously that the prisoners discharged or transferred leave their books in the office before going out.

Considering all this, it may be fairly claimed, I think, that our experiment in prison work has justified itself; will perhaps eventually become a potent force in civic and social betterment.

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"A book should help us either to enjoy life or to endure it."—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

# COLLECTING MAGAZINES FOR REFERENCE FILES

BY MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY

In the eastern and middle west states it is the pride of every librarian, even in the smallest library, to make as complete a collection of standard magazine files as possible for reference. This collection forms a large part of many a library and is the main source of its reference work. There are various steps in building up such files, and the dealer in old magazines should be used as the final resource.

In some of the states, as Iowa and Wisconsin, one is accustomed to find the state library commission collecting duplicates from all the libraries and then distributing them as the libraries send in their want lists. In Ohio the State Department of Library Organization used the bookplate collection plan, making a list of all the libraries having duplicates and asking them to mail their want list to each library in turn. I developed the following outline, called "Periodical Exchange." Each library should make out its list of wants arranged alphabetically under name of magazine and numerically by volume; the number of broken volumes also should be given. These want lists may be sent out and checked as missing numbers are found. Duplicates should be arranged alphabetically under name of magazine and numerically by volume. When want lists come in it is easy to take desired numbers from the duplicates. Each library should pay freight on what it receives, so all shipments may be made C. O. D. The best results will be obtained from generous exchanges where each library will send on all it can to meet each request, regardless of what it receives from that particular library. One library may thus greatly benefit another from which it receives little, but be helped in like manner by some other library to which it may give small return. If the libraries let it be known that they want old magazines there can be usually a constant flow to the library from patrons. Because of this continual change it is not practical to print a list of duplicates and wants, as it would be out of date at once. Library attics and basements

in all parts of the state are filled with duplicate magazines, so this free interchange will be most helpful. There is, perhaps, no way in which a given amount of money can be better spent for reference material, after the essential encyclopedia, dictionary and atlas are bought, than in collecting and binding files of magazines, and supplying them with the Poole and Readers' Guide indexes.

This outline was sent to eighty-one Ohio libraries, many of which were assisted in completing files through this medium of exchange.

In Utah was found an altogether different situation, and the method which has been successfully used to meet it would no doubt be of special interest to all these inter-mountain states from Canada to Mexico and from the Mississippi valley to the coast states, where library conditions are much the same. Not only in these states can this be said, but also from a recent study made of the eastern and middle west states, where the opportunity for completing files is rapidly changing, for reasons given later in this article, I believe that the same plan as here outlined can be used to advantage.

One of the distressing needs I saw in my first visit to libraries over the state was the total lack of periodical files for reference. Only five libraries in the state had collections of any value: University of Utah, Brigham Young University, Agricultural College, Salt Lake Public Library, and Ogden Public Library. I could not rest till a collection was started in every library, and saw that it was going to take heroic measures to bring it about. The problem here is so different from what it has been in the east and middle west. There, people hoarded old magazines in their homes till a library could get a fine start toward complete files in almost any small town, so that, by exchange of duplicates with other libraries, it would soon have a splendid collection. Here, everything in the way of periodical matter, in the small town, is sent off to the ranches,

miners, and sheep herders, a worthy cause, but it plays havoc with this valuable reference part of any library. Another difficulty is to get a library board and sometimes the librarian to see the value of periodicals for reference. An old magazine is simply an old magazine, and it is hard to realize that, after it has served its purpose of current reading, it is still worth all and more than it cost, for reference. Nor do they always know of the indexes, Poole and Readers' Guide, till they are told. Of course, the periodicals are useless without the indexes, and *vice versa*. In one library I found the indexes thrown away in the basement, but was happy to find them, even there, and when they were resurrected, and a respectable collection of periodicals assembled, and the board tactfully led to use them, there was no longer any question as to their value. A visiting board member was likewise initiated into their use and at once begged me to help them get a periodical collection and wanted to know where to get the indexes.

The binding is another problem. Most of these libraries have too small funds, and are yet too much in need of books to consider binding periodicals. Even the expensive filing cases are out of the question. However, the H. Schultz Company, 519 Superior street, Chicago, furnishes a case, holding a volume of the standard-sized magazines, at \$6.00 per hundred when ordered by the hundred, and these are so inexpensive that even the smallest library can afford all it needs, and when the cases are properly marked with the name of the magazine and number of the volume alphabetically by name of magazine and numerically by volume, and arranged on the shelves they look as well as though they were bound volumes. After the first one hundred are on the shelves, it is no trouble to have as many ordered as needed. These periodical files, with the Readers' Guide, together with an atlas, dictionary and an encyclopedia, give to the small library an opportunity to do fair work in the way of reference.

The magazine campaign week in the various towns over the state has done as much to arouse interest and to add to the resources of the libraries as anything we

have done. It started in Salt Lake before the holidays. I saw that the nucleus for periodical reference files in libraries over the state must come from Salt Lake, Ogden, and Provo. So we got the co-operation of the superintendent, principals, and teachers of the city schools and for a week had the children in the thirty school buildings of Salt Lake collect old magazines from the homes. We did not limit what they should bring, as we wanted to feel the pulse of the periodical reading of the city. I presume such a collection was never before brought together in such a way. There was a contest to see which building, room, and child would gather the most. The children counted what they brought from time to time, and the teachers put the number on the blackboard, where everyone enjoyed watching it grow from day to day. One building collected over 30,000 numbers, and one child had more than 700 numbers to his credit. It was a common sight to see a boy on the streets with his little sled load and hear him calling to some other child the number he had already brought. It worked like magic. Everybody's house was visited a number of times, and so thorough was the collecting that by the end of the week I doubt whether even a Sears Roebuck or a Montgomery Ward catalog, or a last year's almanac, or a fashion book could have been found in a home of Salt Lake. The next problem was a place to have them brought and sorted. The beautiful reading and study room of the State University Library was offered and a church considered, but finally the L. D. S. High School library rooms were accepted as being the most central place. Draymen were busy for several days hauling the magazines, and I spent a week at hard labor sorting, filing and packing, begging everyone I could to help, as there was no money for this part of the work. The public library kindly loaned members of its staff, the librarian of the university came for half a day, three stenographers in the state superintendent's office each came a day, and other friends helped. On New Year's Day we had a corps of workers.

A few facts might be of interest as to the material collected. About half of it

was *Saturday Evening Post*, *Leslie's*, *Collier's*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Woman's Home Companion*, and the fashion magazine type; half of what was left was the wood-pulp paper, dime-novel type in periodical literature; and what was left, about one-fourth of the whole collection, was what we were seeking for reference use in the libraries. There was plenty of it and with duplicates, so that fairly complete sets could be made up for each library. Only the last few years of any magazine had been preserved, however. So I think most of the small libraries in Utah will have to be satisfied with files going five years back. But these, with the last five-year volume, 1909-1914, and current issues of *Readers' Guide*, will give the beginning and encouragement for future continuation of the files. In giving subscriptions for current periodicals, this point will, of course, be given attention. Care will be taken also to subscribe for magazines listed in the indexes, so they may serve a permanent purpose. I had hoped that files might be completed from duplicates I know in middle west libraries, but cost of transportation to such a distance makes this impossible for the very small library. The libraries benefiting from the collection we made paid the drayage, and each library paid freight on what it received. We distributed what was not used for the primary purpose to the usual places—hospitals, jails—and the Salvation Army hauled away tons. A number of books were given which were sent to children's homes and to the libraries.

Aside from obtaining this valuable material, and discovering the caliber of periodical reading, other results of which we had not dreamed were accomplished. Children had talked "library" in every home and set people thinking. The children felt the importance of having done something to help the library cause in the state. The hearts of the school people were warmed by being asked to co-operate, so that they were ready to respond to other things we wanted to bring about. I was invited to give a series of talks before the principals' meetings, and so was able to show them what the conditions in Salt Lake were: that the schools were not providing books for gen-

eral reading, and that the public library had but one child's book to five children in the public schools. They were told what the circulation of children's books was in comparison with the number of children in the city, and shown that the children of Salt Lake were going through the public schools without learning how to read. So we had a wonderful awakening. The principals, in turn, invited me to speak before their parent-teachers' associations, so that I have now covered half the buildings and will visit them all as fast as I am in Salt Lake to accept invitations. The superintendent said to me not long ago: "You are always welcome. You come with a message which everybody can understand and put into practice. When you say 'a book for every child in the public schools, suited to his grade and in the hands of the teacher, and each child to read an average of at least two books a month,' it appeals to everyone of us as a practical, possible thing." So the principals and teachers, all over the city, are asking the public library for books, and they are being provided as fast as the funds will allow. They have been placed in three buildings, the parent-teachers' association has undertaken to put the books into a fourth school, and I am assured by the superintendent, who is on the library board, that the work will continue till the books are in every building.

Seeing what was begun in Salt Lake, we are following the same plan in every town in the state, and the results are more rapid in the small towns, in many cases, than in the city, for the books can be ordered for the whole school system at one stroke.

While the magazine collection, through the schools of small towns, is often meager for the reason given, the children take just the same interest, and by the end of the week everybody in the community, young and old, is talking library. Sometimes the contest between competing grades grows so warm as to become a town affair. In one of the last towns to make the collection, the little second and third grades were winning, and each would again and again surpass the other. The feeling became so intense that those defeated refused to speak to the others who were boastfully gloating

over them. In the end, the second grade won and the teacher gave them a talk on how the victors should treat the conquered, while the superintendent of schools told the third grade the way to take defeat. In Ogden, where one of the buildings gathered over 31,000 numbers, the children also brought some unusual books which had to be sent home. One little girl brought a beautiful morocco-bound volume of Whittier's poems, another child brought a book from his father's law library, while a third little girl brought the family Bible, saying they never read it any more at home, and a fourth brought a Methodist hymnal. The State Industrial School, located in Ogden, co-operated in the hauling. The superintendent sent an automobile and two boys, who helped us collect what we wanted for reference from each building, while other boys followed with a wagon and gathered up the rest of the material for the Industrial School, taking four immense loads. In Provo the surplus was sent to the State Mental Hospital. Here the children in one school building grew so interested in collecting that they drove to neighboring towns to gather magazines. In addition to using little sleds, when the snow was on, the children in other towns used their wagons, and even wheelbarrows.

From these collections seventeen libraries have the beginning of periodical reference files, and the value of what has been gathered and distributed may be conservatively estimated at \$3000. If as much more can be accomplished in the next year every library in Utah will have the nucleus of such a collection for reference.

On my return trip from the east, last summer, I made a study of present conditions for completing magazine files in several states—New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Wyoming—and found that they were changing rapidly. For example, opportunities for making such files in Ohio are not at all what they were four or five years ago. Even the attics and basements of libraries where I had seen duplicates stored were all empty. The reason is as follows: The paper mills of the country have various agencies gathering them up at a few dollars a ton, to be ground into pulp and again made into paper.

In our densely populated states or cities, the Salvation Army has a network of vans going all over them. I fear the women who so generously and religiously give of their best magazines, thinking that they go to the poor who cannot afford them, are very much mistaken, as anyone will see who takes the trouble to visit some of the places where the Salvation Army people are baling them to be sent to the paper mills.

Another scavenger of this material is the man who drives by the city door calling, "Paper, rags, old iron," but perhaps he gets less that is really valuable, because people clearly understand what he does with it.

In many old, thrifty, conservative communities, where a few years ago whole sets of magazines might be had from the attics in people's homes, the women's church organizations have swept and garnished the whole neighborhood, gathering up a carload or more of old material that can only be had once from the same locality and much of which is simply invaluable to the library. I have several times seen the women of a church so zealous in robbing Peter to pay Paul that no amount of persuasion could bring them to let the librarian go over the material and take what was valuable to the library before it was sent to the paper mill.

In like manner I have known files of standard magazines to be scattered to the four winds for a pittance at a rummage sale.

Nor is the small community the only one to suffer from this taking away of all it contains in the way of fine old periodical literature, but also will the progressive librarian of any city branch system to-day find difficulty in completing files for his spiderweb of branches—for the reference file of magazines is just as important to the branch librarian as it is to the main library or to any independent library. And yet one is often surprised in visiting a branch system in a large city to see how little has been made of this asset, so valuable to any library. In one such branch having a few bound volumes, the librarian telephoned any subject she needed to the main library, where the index references were telephoned back to her. I wondered

how much time used in this way it would take to pay for indexes so much needed by the branch. It certainly would pay the librarian of any city library to learn the storing places of the various agencies making a business of gathering old magazines, to sort out the valuable material and pay for it, even at a little higher rate than is paid by the paper mill. If this is not done the library system will either be deprived of such files or finally have to pay an almost prohibitive price to secure the copies needed to complete them.

The people of any community, even in a large city, may be so educated as to pre-

serve what is valuable to be used in this better way. The co-operation of the schools could be so enlisted as once every year to have a magazine campaign week whereby the school children would bring to the schoolroom from the homes all the old periodicals to be sorted and distributed where they will do the greatest good. The publishers of magazines having the largest circulation, and hence making the greatest business success, are using the schoolboy as a distributing agency. Why should not the modern librarian use the same facility to gather up the fragments for making his reference files?

## PIONEER LIBRARY WORK IN LABRADOR

BY MARIAN CUTTER, *Children's Librarian, Saratoga Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.*

LIBRARY work in Labrador and Newfoundland is real pioneer work. The idea took form in the spring of 1914 as a new phase of Dr. Grenfell's work in the far north, and in its beginning the publishers of New York city, together with numerous friends, proved a mainstay, giving life and success to the undertaking. It was decided to start with a collection of juvenile books as a foundation. Contributions were received from Doubleday Page, Century, Macmillan, Houghton Mifflin, American Book Co., Revell, Dutton, Baker & Taylor, Ginn, and Heath, also Chiver's bookbindery and many individuals, so that we were able to sail for the north with six hundred volumes early in July. This collection included some of the best recent editions of the juvenile classics.

The books and a small library equipment were sent to St. Anthony, the headquarters of all Dr. Grenfell's activities. Here the library was established on the second floor of the school house in a large room, which also served for many other purposes. With the greatly appreciated assistance of Miss Burnite, of Cleveland, about one thousand useable books were selected from a miscellaneous collection which had previously been sent to Dr. Grenfell. It was a miscellaneous collection, indeed. For example, there were two sets of the "Popular Mechanics Encyclopedia," edited in 1820, and

three sets of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Of what value could these be to a people who must be reclaimed from the past and awakened to modern existence? However, they did prove of service in one instance—if not in the advancement of knowledge—for one morning all such large books were found piled in rows across the room. In utter amazement the worker asked for an explanation and was told that the local military organization had drilled there the evening before and the captain, anticipating active service, had needed the books for trench practice! Entertainments were occasionally given in this room and when this occurred the audience sat on long boards supported by piles of books. Was it heartless to place before the book shelves, doors of wire netting, with lock and key?

One month was spent in sorting, classifying, accessioning, shelf-listing, and preparing the books. As quickly as this was accomplished and all records made, the books were taken in traveling libraries of fifty volumes each by Dr. Grenfell on his hospital ship, the *Strathcona*, and distributed at the outports along the coast.

Dr. Grenfell's parish covers Newfoundland north of the railroad from Bay of Islands to Lewisport, the Strait Settlements and the Labrador coast. These people are descendants of Welsh, Scotch,



French and English who settled along the coast of this desolate country, attracted by the fishing opportunities. Having no means of advancement, they have been at a standstill for several generations. An illustration of the various nationalities appears in the French names of the towns of Griquet and Kirpon which retain their French spelling, but are always pronounced Cricket and Karpoon!

The schools are very poor, being supported by heavily burdened denominations, and it is not uncommon to find two or three struggling in a little hamlet of two hundred inhabitants. A teacher stopping off at the St. Anthony Hôpital was about to begin his winter work with but one arithmetic, one reader and one speller, staying three weeks in each settlement and covering twenty miles on the Labrador. Imagine his delight at the prospect of a box of fifty elementary school books.

At the close of the summer it was necessary to leave the library in the hands of temporary and inexperienced workers. Several requests from neighboring outports for boxes of books had been received and there were scarcely two hundred books left on the shelves to supply the demand. Nevertheless, books were solicited and obtained from England and America by Dr. Grenfell, with the result that with the aid of a detailed outline of the routine at St. Anthony a systematic circulation of traveling libraries has continued which by self-advertisement has grown despite the lack of supervision and guidance.

In season the fishing industries keep all hands busy, the women and children taking an active part as well as the men, but when the winter shuts down the people crave and enjoy reading and treasure anything that is sent to them. Their eyes, trained to farsightedness and often weakened by the glare of the snow, find the small print tedious and very difficult to read. For this and other reasons, in the library work stress is laid upon obtaining good print, good and numerous illustrations, and above all the very best that has been published on all subjects. Being largely dependent upon donations, many books of the old-fashioned type—two columns to a page and with the finest print—have been received, probably

because the average person believes that poor fisherfolk, having nothing else, would be glad to have them. The poor fisherfolk do find them better than nothing, but with poor education, poor sanitation, and poor food, is it not justifiable that the library should draw a line at poor books?

The task of bringing higher standards of living to a worthy people is urgent, and although so many years have been lost they should be able to reap the benefit of our years of progress. It is essential to broaden the outlook of these simple, honest people, and in order to accomplish this the first need is that the very best literature be supplied in an attractive form. The juvenile books are greatly appreciated by them and are best suited to serve as stepping stones to the fulfilment of this purpose.

Reading rooms are another need for which the library should make provision. There are a great number of fishing schooners along the coast which constantly put into one outport or another, and their crews, together with the men of the settlement, having no place to go, generally stand about the small store or resort to drink in order to pass the time away. It is expected that by the summer of 1916 the room at St. Anthony will be opened as a reading room and if funds are forthcoming it will not be difficult to add another room to the existing buildings at each one of Dr. Grenfell's stations. These would also serve as deposit stations from which small collections of books (under fifty) could be loaned to meet the local demand, the resident doctor, nurse, or worker, taking charge.

The crying need toward developing the opportunities of the library is for a permanent librarian, a person in sympathy with the project and able to develop the juvenile side of the work as well as to give the personal touch. This is specially important in helping the women, who become sordid with their abundance of work and lack of pleasures. This, of course, would make it necessary for the librarian to visit the various outports during the summer and in her absence it is probable that an able young girl who has completed her schooling at Dr. Grenfell's orphanage could be trained to manage the mechanical details of the work at St. Anthony.

South of the line of the railroad Newfoundland is also without a library, except at St. Johns, the capital, where there are two circulating centres in department stores supplying the demands for recent fiction, and a reference law library in one of the government buildings.

The southern portion of the island is fairly prosperous and requests for books have been sent by several of the towns all the way to St. Anthony, with offers to pay all expenses. So it seems that this whole section must be included in the library scheme. The idea has been suggested that headquarters for the south be made at the Seamen's Institute which was founded in St. Johns by Dr. Grenfell. This building, conspicuous for its modern construction and equipment, is similar in all respects to our Young Men's Christian Association buildings. Of course it contains a reading room and a small library. The collection of books was given by Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Henry van Dyke and Mr. Francis Sayre, and is made up of standard works and well chosen fiction. However, as there is no one to supervise their use and no fund to assure rebinding, they have not served their full purpose and the reader for the most part has been confined to the use of magazines. With the Institute collection as a nucleus and a little money, it would be possible to open a circulating department to the people of the city and also to develop the department of traveling libraries supplying books to the towns and the many ships of all kinds plying to and from St. Johns.

The desired permanent worker would spend the winters at St. Johns carrying on the work in the south. In order that the work of this section may be self-supporting, the towns sending for books would pay a fee sufficient to cover running expenses.

It seems incredible that this island on the very borders of Canada should be only now awakening to the realization of the modern library's existence. But the rapid growth and appreciation of what has been done shows the eagerness of the people to take their place in the library field. Until such time as the government is able to assume the responsibility of the library, Dr. Grenfell hopes through the aid of good

friends in the United States to maintain the work in the north and guide the work of the south.

The writer expects to return to the north in September to prepare a working basis of this enlarged plan and we hope that by January 1917 all will be in readiness. It is interesting to note that this work, begun solely for the poor fishermen on the Labrador, has been extended further and further south to meet the needs of the entire island of Newfoundland.

#### A LIST OF BOOKS BY AMERICAN TWENTIETH-CENTURY POETS

Two lists of books by representative American poets of to-day have been printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*: the first which was intended to cover the period from 1900 to 1913, appeared in the number for February, 1914; and the second, which represented practically the year 1914, was printed in the number for May, 1915. These selections are made by a committee of the Poetry Society of America, and the lists having been found useful in the library service, the annual custom is now continued with a group of the most notable books by American poets of the year 1915.

The lists are intended to contain titles that should be found in every public library in the country; from these lists, also, it is thought that owners and makers of private libraries may safely choose and feel that they are keeping in touch with the poetic movement in their own country. There is now a widespread interest in this aspect of our national literature and no library, public or private, can afford to be without an adequate annual addition to the poetic shelves. The list contains books by poets of established reputation together with a selection from among our new poets, such books as seem to the committee to contain finished artistry, fresh impulses, a real contribution of thought, and hence considerable promise. This is the aim. But poetry is not all published by well-known publishers, and is not always easy to get hold of. Omissions of valuable material may sometimes be made. The committee does not claim to be infallible. The desire is, however, to keep tally upon all the



BEGINNINGS OF LIBRARY WORK IN LABRADOR—A LIBRARY CENTER OF THE PRESENT AND SOME READERS OF THE FUTURE





worthy books of poetry that are printed in this country. In order to do this perfectly the committee needs the co-operation of lovers of poetry everywhere; they will be glad to have their attention called to any privately printed or other books of poetry that might otherwise escape their search. Address the chairman of the committee on Library Lists of American Poets of Today, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, Tuckahoe, New York City.

Two collections are added this year as being specially pertinent. Following "The little book of modern verse" which covered the period from 1900 up to two years ago, Miss Rittenhouse now gives us "The little book of American poets" which begins at an earlier period and brings the story up to the date of the printing of the first of these two admirable little anthologies. Mr. Braithwaite's "Anthology of magazine verse for 1915" forms a significant milestone to show the direction the poetic spirit in this country is pointing out. Burton Stevenson's Anthology, which was so bulky and so expensive (if invaluable), is now accessible in eight small volumes. From these anthologies and from the lists given out by this committee it is thought that the poetic department in all our libraries may be adequately and happily replenished.

A complete compilation of the three annual "Lists of books of poetry by American twentieth-century poets" will be printed in the *Bulletin* of the Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y., and may be obtained by writing to that address, enclosing five cents.

Brale, Berton. Songs of the workaday world. Doran.  
 Burnet, Dana. Poems. Harpers.  
 Bynner, Witter. The new world. Macmillan.  
 Cawein, Madison. The cup of Comus. Cameo Press.  
 Colcord, Lincoln. Vision of war. Macmillan.  
 Conkling, Grace Hazard. Afternoons in April. Houghton.  
 Ficke, Arthur Davison. The man on the hilltop. Kennerley.  
 Guiterman, Arthur. The laughing muse. Harper.  
 Hooker, Brian. Poems. Yale University Press.  
 Jones, Thomas S., Jr. The rose jar. T. B. Mosher.  
 Jones, Thomas S., Jr. The voice in the silence. Mosher.  
 Johnson, William Samuel. Prayer for peace, and other poems. Kennerley.  
 Low, Benjamin R. C. The house that was, and other poems. Lane.  
 Marquis, Don. Dreams and dust. Harpers.  
 Neibardt, John G. The song of Hugh Glass. Macmillan.

Pallen, Condé B. Collected poems. Kenedy.  
 Palmer, Alice E. Freeman. A marriage cycle. Houghton.  
 Reese, Lizette Woodworth. A handful of lavender. T. B. Mosher.  
 Scollard, Clinton. The vale of shadows, and other verses of the Great War. Gomme and Marshall.  
 Scollard, Clinton. Italy in arms. Gomme and Marshall.  
 Teasdale, Sara. Rivers to the sea. Macmillan.  
 Thomas, Edith. The flower from the ashes. T. B. Mosher.  
 Walsh, Thomas. The pilgrim kings. Macmillan.  
 Widdemer, Margaret. The factories, and other lyrics. Winston.

## TWO COLLECTIONS

Braithwaite, William Stanley. Anthology of magazine verse for 1915. Gomme and Marshall.  
 Rittenhouse, Jessie B. A little book of American poets. Houghton.

## APPLICATION FORMS FOR FOREIGN BOOK IMPORTATIONS

DR. HERBERT PUTNAM has suggested the use of uniform forms by libraries for making application for permits to import foreign books under the arrangement described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December (p. 869). Accordingly he has prepared the following forms, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and makes certain suggestions as to their use, in a letter sent with the blanks.

"No. 1," he says, "is to be used where the application is direct from the institution (university, college or public body) placing an order abroad. No. 2 is to be used where the application is from an importer acting as agent for a group of institutions.

"The forms will of course require modification in detail, where (under No. 1) the order is to be placed with an importer or where (under No. 2) the application is in behalf of a single institution.

"Application (No. 2) by the importer or agent must be accompanied by an affidavit, as indicated. Those direct need not be.

"In preparing the application it will be well to consider carefully the limitations within which alone the permits are to be granted, and to conform strictly to them."

## SPECIMEN FORM NO. 1

Application for permit for the shipment to the United States from countries hostile to Great Britain, of certain books of a philosophical, scientific, technical, or educational character, specifically destined for universities, colleges or other public bodies.

.....191....  
 To the Honorable  
 The Secretary of State.  
 Respectfully represents the  
 undersigned:—

1. That he is.....  
 of the.....

2. That such institution is a { University  
 College  
 Public Body

3. That it requires for its use from a country now hostile to Great Britain the books whose titles are shown on the attached list marked A, comprising in all.....titles, and the number of copies stated respectively.

4. That he believes there is no one of the said books which may not truly be described as "philosophical, scientific, technical, or educational in character."

5. That in behalf of the said { University  
 College  
 Public Body

he has placed [proposes to place] an order for the shipment of the said books from [Germany] with the firm of..... located at ..... and that the shipment will be made through the port of [Rotterdam] or some other neutral port.

Wherefore he prays the good offices of the Department of State to secure from the British authorities exemption from interference with the said shipment or detention of the said books while in transit to the United States.

Signed.....

[Below is the form of endorsement proposed]  
 The Library of Congress,  
 Washington, D. C.....191..

**Endorsement:**

I am satisfied that the within application is genuine and that the volumes covered by it are in fact destined for the use of the University }  
 College } named.  
 Public Body }

.....  
 Librarian of Congress.

**SPECIMEN FORM NO. 2**

Application for permit for the shipment to the United States from countries hostile to Great Britain, of certain books of philosophical, scientific, technical, or educational character, specifically destined for universities, colleges or public bodies.

.....191....  
 To the Honorable  
 The Secretary of State:  
 Respectfully represents the firm of.....

.....  
 doing business as importers of books and periodicals, with principal place of business at..... Street  
 City:

1. That the books whose titles are shown on the attached list, marked A, comprising in all.....titles, were ordered from us by the several universities, colleges and public bodies named in the attached list marked B; that the actual orders therefor are of record in our office; that the number of copies specified on list A is the number actually required to fill such orders; and that the importation thereof by us is solely for the purpose of filling such orders, and not for stock, or for any purpose or destination whatsoever;

2. That it is our purpose to gather the said books in [Germany] for shipment to the United States from the port of [Rotterdam] or some other neutral port;

3. That upon the arrival of the said books in [New York City] it is our intention to despatch them immediately to the several institutions or public bodies named; and we guarantee that this shall be done.

4. That we believe there is no one of the said books which may not truly be described as "philosophical, scientific, technical, or educational" in character;

5. That the customers for whom they are destined, as named in said list B, are either universities, colleges or public bodies.

Wherefore, in behalf of such customers, whose agents we are, we request the good offices of the Department of State to secure from the British authorities exemption from interference with the shipment of the said books or detention thereof while in transit to the United States.

*Affidavit*

.....191....

.....ss.  
 Before me personally appeared the above named .....  
 and made oath to the truth of the facts stated and the good faith of the representations made in the foregoing application by him signed.

.....  
 Notary Public.

(Seal)

*Proposed Endorsement:*

The Library of Congress,  
 Washington, D. C.....191..

I am satisfied that the within application is genuine, and that the volumes covered by it are in fact destined for the use of the institutions or public bodies named.

.....  
 Librarian of Congress.

**SPECIAL ADDENDUM WHERE THE LIST IS OF PERIODICALS, OF OTHER SERIALS, OR OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN PARTS**

*Special:*

[periodicals]  
 and as the said books are published  
 [numbers] [number]  
 in parts of which only a single part

is issued at one time or can be included in a particular invoice, though the [subscription] order for them placed with us covers the [year] entire work, we further request that such permit as may be issued for such exemption shall cover subsequent shipments comprising the parts or numbers issued hereafter, until the completion of the publication [until the expiration of the current subscription year.]

N. B.—*It is recommended that applications for current periodicals shall be kept distinct from those for books.*

### STATUS OF THE NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION

IN the hope of finally clarifying the situation as to the standing of the North Dakota Library Commission in its own state, we quote below several paragraphs from a letter written in December by Mrs. Budlong, the secretary of the commission, to Mr. Eastman, in response to inquiries made in the preparation of his article on "Library legislation in 1915" for the January issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"First let me say that your statements explaining library commission matters in North Dakota seem to me exactly correct for the date at which they were written," writes Mrs. Budlong. "To understand the situation here, one must know a little of the history of the changes. A bill passed late in the session (March) did 'abolish the library commission,' transferring the supervision to the state board of regents. Then followed an interval of several months before the organization of the board of regents in July, during which period it was impossible to anticipate what might be the action of the regents and all questions concerning the status of the library commission must be answered in terms of the phraseology of the bill. It was during that interim that I sent you the page from the *House Journal* and stated in my letter that the commission had been abolished. The board of regents clearly had power to reduce the commission to a department and to give it another name which might indicate dependency, but the first action of the regents regarding library work was to vote that the name 'Public Library Commission' be continued

'on account of the advertising done and identity established under this caption.' Instead of reducing the independence of the organization, additional authority was given the secretary and the director. This is easily understood within the state, 'abolishing of the commission,' meaning here simply that five people have been deprived of the honor of a position as library commissioners and the five constituting the board of regents have taken over their duties. The debate concerning our standing outside the state will turn on the question of what constitutes a library commission. Is it the five members holding the title of library commissioners, or is it the staff, the office, the policy and the work done throughout the state which can undergo a change of supervision without any noticeable change in any other direction. There has arisen no question in North Dakota but that the board of regents had a legal right to continue the use of the name, 'Public Library Commission' even after the bill mentioned abolishing the commission. . . . I should like at some time to take up the legal points of this question, discussing the new meaning which this action of our board of regents gives the term 'commission,' and settling the question of whether this state is longer entitled to membership in the League of Library Commissions. The editor of the Government Educational Directory thinks not unless my last letter has been able to convince him.

"Our letterhead was prepared after a consultation with the board of regents and its official secretary, and shows plainly their opinion of our present status. I enclose also the letterhead used by the members of the state board of regents which shows the relation of the library commission to the other educational institutions of the state. It seems to me a very decided advance in our position that we have been recognized as a part of our great educational system, entitled to consideration and supervision by the same heads as are our higher institutions. We agree with you that the old commission belongs to the pioneer days and that we have stepped onto a much higher level in this unification of educational work."

## JOHN C. SCHWAB

YALE University was shocked on Wednesday, Jan. 12, to learn of the death of John Christopher Schwab, librarian and former head of the department of political economy. Prof. Schwab died of pneumonia, following an illness of about a week. For twenty-five years Prof. Schwab had been connected with Yale, joining the faculty about four years after his graduation. For fifteen years he was connected with the department of economics, and for the last ten years he had been at the head of the university library.

He was born in New York City in 1865, the son of Gustav and Eliza von Post Schwab, and was graduated from Yale in 1886, having prepared for college under private tutors in New York city. He pursued graduate studies in political economy and taught German at the Hopkins Grammar School, receiving an M.A. in 1887 from Yale. He went abroad the same year and entered the University of Berlin for several months, going from there to the University of Göttingen. He returned to New York in August, 1888. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1889.

In 1890 he lectured at Yale on political economy. The following year he was made instructor and from 1898 to 1905 was professor.

Dr. Schwab was the author of two books, "The history of the New York property tax" and "The Confederate States of America." He contributed to many economic periodicals, and edited the *Yale Review* from 1892 until its recent reorganization. He was a member of the American and British Economic Associations and the American Library Association, the Century Association of New York City and the Graduates' Club in New Haven. He was chairman of the Yale Bi-Centennial Committee in 1901, and was to have been secretary of the committee which is arranging for a pageant next fall in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the coming of Yale to New Haven.

Dr. Schwab was married in 1893 to Miss Edith A. Fisher of Cincinnati, Ohio.

His brother, Gustav H. Schwab, a banker and shipowner of New York, died last year.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FOR 1914-15

THE annual report of Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1915, was submitted to Congress Dec. 6. Included with it, as usual, are the reports of the superintendent of the building and grounds and that of the register of copyrights, and the whole makes a book of 221 pages.

One of the most important events of the year was the organization of the legislative reference service, for which an appropriation had been voted the preceding year. Full organization of the staff was deferred till the opening of the regular session in December, though preliminary work was done in anticipation of the probable demands. On subjects of legislation clearly in prospect source material was assembled, or at least identified, though only in relation to the budget systems in foreign countries was an attempt made to draw off and digest the data. In addition the field of each of the major committees of Congress was assigned to some member of the staff for special study and for special responsibility for its treatment. A more complete index than existed for the federal statutes was imperative, and a special group of indexers was organized and has worked steadily on these indexes as part of the necessary permanent apparatus of the division. The range of subjects covered by the service has been broad, of major importance being the questions involving foreign or international law, and those arising out of the war. No provision for bill drafting was made in the organization of the service as authorized by Congress, and the organization as a whole was not maintained after the close of the session, though such a diminution means the loss of much expert service. It is a matter of regret that James D. Thompson, who organized the division, was obliged, for reasons of health, to resign from it at the session's



close. Provision for the continuance of the service another year has been made by an appropriation of \$25,000.

The vacancy left by the death in October, 1914, of Bernard R. Green, superintendent of building and grounds, was filled by the appointment in April of Frank Lloyd Averill. Since the close of the year the superintendent of reading rooms, William W. Bishop, has resigned to assume the librarianship of the University of Michigan, his Alma Mater. His place has been temporarily filled by the transfer of Frederick W. Ashley, for some years chief of the order division. In November the library suffered a serious loss in the death of Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, chief of the division of prints since 1900.

The total appropriation for the work of the library and the copyright office for 1915 was \$544,935.53, and for building and grounds \$106,205, making a grand total of \$651,140.53. Expenditures for 1915 were 542,993.54 for library and copyright office and \$102,181.54 for building and grounds. The 1916 appropriations for the former are \$549,460 and for the latter \$110,645, making a grand total of \$660,105. In addition \$200,462.10 was expended for printing and binding, and the 1916 allotment for this purpose is \$200,000. Slight increases in salaries in 197 positions, totalling \$23,140, were recommended for the present year, but were not granted. The recommendations will be renewed.

In the copyright office \$111,922.75 were received and applied for fees; the total number of deposits received was 203,767, and the total number of registrations, 115,193. The expenses of the office amounted to \$103,773.39, making a net cash earning of \$8149.36. In addition to the cash fees the copyright business brings each year to the government many thousands of dollars' worth of property in the articles deposited. A branch office was opened at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, but practically no registrations were made.

The total contents of the library at the close of the year were as follows: 2,363,873 books, 147,553 maps and charts, 727,808 volumes and pieces of music and 385,757 prints. Comparative tables of the accessions of 1914 and 1915 show a decrease of

12 per cent in the net total, due largely to the European war, not only through the diminution of publications in the belligerent nations, but to the detention in the Far East of large purchases. The HARRISSE library, bequeathed to the library in 1910, was finally delivered in August, 1914, and consists of 220 volumes and pamphlets (203 by HARRISSE himself) with some packages and boxes of manuscript material. The collection is devoted largely to the period of discovery and exploration of America, and is specially rich in material relating to Columbus. Large purchases of Chinese literature secured the delivery during the year of 10,741 volumes, bringing up the East Asiatic collection to over 45,000 volumes. The special effort begun three years ago to build up a strong collection of the literature of the fine arts has been sustained by careful purchases. The SIMKHOVITCH collection of about a thousand books and periodicals on social revolutionary movements in Europe during the last century, and additional source material on native languages of Spanish America, collected by Dr. Rudolph R. Schuller, were also noteworthy acquisitions. Transfers from governmental libraries in the District brought in 31,060 volumes and pamphlets, 35,050 periodical numbers and 194 maps and charts, while 8722 surplus copyright deposits were transferred to these libraries. In addition 5054 of these duplicates were sent to the Public Library, and smaller lots to several other institutions.

For the division of manuscripts the work of transcribing public documents in the English archives relating to American history has been continued, and these transcripts now number about 175,000 folios. Similar work is planned in France, Spain, Mexico and Russia. Some of the work in France and Spain has already been done, and it is still in process. Conditions in Mexico have temporarily halted the work there. In all these countries free permission for the work has been given, and every facility afforded, facilities in most cases far surpassing those in our own archives. Several interesting groups of papers, including the diary and other papers of Gideon Welles, have been given to the library, and several deposits have been

made, perhaps the most valuable being the Thacher autograph collection of royal documents. The Force correspondence, supplementing his library of Americana, bought in 1867, is another notable accession to this department.

During the year the division of documents handled 46,043 volumes and pamphlets, as compared with 42,064 of the previous year. The library has an international exchange list of 92 countries, from whom regular consignments are received, and in addition shipments in response to special requests have been received from 25 countries. Special effort was made during the year to perfect the files of official gazettes of foreign governments. The number of duplicates turned over to the order division for exchange with other libraries was 10,253 volumes and 17,436 pamphlets.

In the law library accessions numbered 4337, making the total contents 168,719. Limited space has necessitated the rearrangement of the collection and has increased the part of the library housed in the main building. Deficiencies in the material covering the countries of Latin America suggested special effort to collect such material, and accordingly the law librarian was commissioned to leave in June for a six-months' trip to South America. The literature and information secured will be used in the preparation of a "Guide to the law and legal literature of Latin America," similar to the one recently published for Spain.

In the division of maps and charts 5336 pieces were accessioned during the year, making a total of 147,553. There are in addition 276,256 sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection and the British Ordnance and Egyptian surveys. Circulars similar to those sent out in 1902 were again sent to surveyors of all the counties in the United States, with the result that 141 county maps were presented and 145 purchased, with returns still coming in. These county maps are frequently consulted.

In the music division 22,120 volumes and pieces of music, 913 volumes of the literature of music and 820 volumes on musical instruction, a total of 23,853 pieces, were accessioned, making the grand total of re-

sources 727,808. The periodical division received 8184 current periodicals, including second copies from the copyright office and 1622 separate titles received through the Smithsonian Institution. This number does not include the large number of serials received. The number of newspapers received is 965 (849 American and 116 foreign); the number held for binding is 312 (218 American and 94 foreign). During the year 1517 volumes of papers and 4795 volumes of periodicals were bound. Readers in the main reading room alone used 7641 volumes of newspapers and 11,628 volumes of periodicals. Rules of procedure have been formulated, outlines drawn and work started on the "List of serials in the library." Progress on this is necessarily slow, as the records are centralized only in the reading room catalogs, where it is not feasible to search through the hundreds of thousands of cards for periodical titles.

The print collection now totals 385,757 pieces, of which 8945 were received during the year. Several exhibitions have been arranged and attendance was 382 more than last year, an increase in service of 2087 books, 782 periodicals, 27,270 photographs and engravings, 14,682 stereoscopic views and 250 lantern slides. Use of the Semitic division is likewise growing steadily, if slowly. During the year over 10,000 books and pamphlets in the two Deinard collections were bound, lettered and arranged, and a special title catalog giving the original title, name of author and imprint has been prepared. A list of Hebrew books relating to medicine was prepared for the Surgeon-General's Library. Arabic books were supplied the Department of Agriculture and duplicate books in Yiddish dealing with America were forwarded to the Public Library, where they are in continuous circulation.

The number of volumes bound was 29,505, most of the work (28,324 volumes) being done in the branch bindery in the library. For practically all the work either "acid-free" leather or the best library buckram was used.

The total number of volumes cataloged was 99,860, of which 72,539 were new accessions and 27,321 recataloged. There has been a marked increase in the receipt

of masses of minor publications and a method of collective entry has been devised for its handling, sample forms of entry being shown. The number of volumes classified was 101,095, of which 76,739 were new accessions and 24,356 were reclassified. The number of volumes shelved was 88,984 (70,413 new accessions). The reclassified portion of the library now contains in round numbers 1,457,500 volumes, the decrease in accessions permitting more time for this work. A special feature of the year's work has been the preparation of classification schedules for printing. Several have been completed and others are in process.

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards increased from 1986 to 2120. Cash sales, including subscription to proof sheets, amounted to \$59,379.64, an increase of about 8½ per cent over 1913-14, while the value of the cards shipped was increased over 12 per cent. Cards for about 35,000 different titles were added during the year, including about 5000 printed for libraries in the District and 2500 for other co-operating libraries. The whole number of titles in stock is approximately 657,000, and cards in stock about 46,000,000. There are now 49 depository libraries.

The library published lists of references on Europe and international politics, prison labor, cost of living and prices, deep waterways, negro suffrage, the initiative, referendum and recall, parcel post, railroads and trusts; classification schemes for classes P and Q; Monthly list of state publications; Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain; Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789; Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington with the officers; Catalogue of first editions of Stephen C. Foster; Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula; besides the librarian's annual report and some small pamphlets and sets of rules.

The A. L. A. subject card catalog, started by the division of bibliography the previous year, was brought to a state of working completeness and has proved a great time saver. It represents the books selected by the A. L. A. for purchase by the smaller libraries. The typewritten lists compiled

numbered 206, with a total of 1094 sheets, as against 162 lists and 868 sheets the previous year. Social and economic subjects led, with history second. Only three regular lists were published, but several shorter ones were printed in *Special Libraries*, and other lists have appeared in various organs.

Publications from the Smithsonian Library for the Smithsonian Deposit numbered 24,713 pieces, as follows: 3043 volumes, 1179 parts of volumes, 1763 pamphlets, 17,410 periodicals, 594 charts and 724 parts of serials to complete sets. This includes complete sets of inaugural dissertations and academic publications from 12 universities and technical high schools from all parts of the world.

In the reading room for the blind 707 items were accessioned, and the collection of books, etc., in all types now numbers 3174. The number of active readers was 233, while 1321 blind persons and 9949 others visited the rooms.

The library had a special exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to which several medals and other awards were made.

#### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1915

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Appleton, Minn.....	\$7,000.00
Berkley, Mass.....	5,000.00
Brookston Town and Perry Township, Ind.....	10,000.00
Calexico, Cal.....	10,000.00
Carlisle Town and Haddon Township, Ind.....	10,000.00
Clay Center, Neb.....	7,000.00
Clearwater, Fla.....	10,000.00
Chillicothe Township, Ill. (at Chillicothe).....	10,000.00
Clintonville, Wis.....	9,000.00
Colfax Town and Perry Township, Ind....	9,000.00
Collinsville, Okla.....	7,500.00
Contra Costa County, Cal. (three buildings, \$2,500 each, at Antioch, Concord and Walnut Creek).....	7,500.00
Culver City and Union Township, Ind.....	10,000.00
Darlington Town and Franklin Township, Ind.....	10,000.00
Dinuba, Cal.....	8,000.00
East Jordan, Mich.....	10,000.00
East San Diego, Cal.....	7,500.00
Edgewater, N. J.....	15,000.00
Etowah, Tenn.....	8,000.00
Francesville Town and Salem Township, Ind.....	9,000.00
Franklin, Neb.....	5,000.00
Gilman City and Douglas Township, Ill....	10,000.00
Grass Valley, Cal.....	15,000.00
Greenfield, Iowa.....	7,500.00
Greensboro, Ga.....	6,000.00
Griggsville, Ill.....	5,000.00
Hamburg, Iowa.....	9,000.00
Harlan, Iowa.....	10,000.00
Kingstree, S. C.....	6,000.00
Liberty Town and Center Township, Ind....	10,000.00
Littleton, Col.....	5,000.00
Logan Town and Jefferson Township, Iowa	10,000.00

Lynn, Mass. (two branch buildings).....	50,000.00
McPherson, Kan. (town and township)....	12,500.00
Madison Township, Ohio (at Madison)....	10,000.00
Malvern, Iowa.....	8,000.00
Maumee Village and Lucas County, Ohio..	10,000.00
Milford Junction Town and Van Buren Township, Ind.....	7,000.00
Millbury, Mass.....	12,500.00
Misawaka, Ind.....	30,000.00
Morrilton, Ark.....	10,000.00
Mount Ayr, Iowa.....	8,000.00
Nevada, Mo.....	17,500.00
Orange, N. J. (part cost) .....	1,500.00
Orleans, Ind. (town and township).....	10,000.00
Orwensville Town and Montgomery Town- ship, Ind.....	12,500.00
Panguitch, Utah.....	6,000.00
Parkston, S. Dak.....	7,500.00
Pierceton Town and Wasbington Town- ship, Ind.....	10,000.00
Plainview, Neb.....	6,000.00
Plattsmouth, Neb.....	12,500.00
Quitman, Ga.....	10,000.00
Remington Town and Carpenter Township, Ind.....	10,000.00
Rising Sun City and Randolph Township, Ind.....	10,000.00
St. Clair, Mich.....	10,000.00
Sheldon Township, Ill. (at Sheldon).....	9,000.00
Sibley Town and Holman Township, Iowa	10,000.00
South Milwaukee, Wis.....	15,000.00
Sparta, Tenn.....	5,000.00
Spencer, Neb. (village and township).....	8,000.00
Spencerville Village and Spencer Township, Ohio.....	10,000.00
Sterling, Col.....	12,500.00
Stromsburg, Neb.....	7,500.00
Sumter, S. C.....	10,000.00
Swampscott, Mass.....	14,000.00
Tomah, Wis.....	10,000.00
Turlock, Cal.....	10,000.00
Tyndall, S. Dak.....	7,500.00
Umatilla County, Ore. (\$25,000 building at Pendleton; \$7,500 building at Milton)..	32,500.00
University Place, Neb.....	12,500.00
Vernon, Texas.....	12,500.00
Wagner, S. Dak.....	5,000.00
Warsaw, Ind.....	12,500.00
Wellington, Kan.....	17,500.00
West Lebanon Town and Pike Township, Ind.....	7,500.00
West Springfield, Mass.....	25,000.00
Woodward, Okla.....	10,000.00

\$823,000.00

## INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Athol, Mass. (building to cost \$22,000)...	7,000.00
Atlanta, Ga. (branch building—building to cost \$17,000).....	2,000.00
Bloomington City and Bloomington and Perry Townships, Ind. (building to cost \$31,000).....	3,500.00
Duluth, Minn. (branch building).....	30,000.00
Halstead, Kan. (building to cost \$7,500)..	2,500.00
Hutchinson, Kan. (addition).....	16,000.00
Joplin, Mo. (addition).....	20,000.00
Kansas City, Kan. (branch building).....	25,000.00
Lakewood, Ohio (building to cost \$44,600)..	4,600.00
Littleton, Col. (building to cost \$8000)..	3,000.00
Pittsburgh, Pa. (North Side branch).....	3,429.57
Reading, Mass. (building to cost \$15,000)..	2,500.00
Toledo, Ohio (branch buildings—4 buildings to cost \$125,000).....	25,000.00
Traer, Iowa (to provide for Perry Town- ship—building to cost \$10,000).....	2,000.00
Tulsa, Okla. (building to cost \$55,000)..	12,500.00
Warsaw, Ind. (to provide for Wayne Township—building to cost \$15,000)....	2,500.00

\$121,529.67

## ORIGINAL GIFTS—CANADA

Clinton, Ontario .....	\$ 4,900.00
Renfrew, Ontario .....	12,000.00
South Norwich Township, Ontario (at Otterville) .....	6,000.00

\$22,900.00

## OTHER ORIGINAL GIFTS

Germiston, Transvaal, U. S. Africa..... £6,000.00

## SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1915

United States, 77 new gifts, including 80 new buildings .....	\$823,000.00
United States, 16 increases to previous gifts, including 2 new buildings.....	121,529.67
Canada, 3 new gifts, including 3 new buildings .....	22,900.00
U. S. Africa, 1 new building.....	30,000.00

\$997,429.67

81 new gifts, including 84 new buildings.  
16 increases to previous gifts, including  
2 new buildings.

Total amount granted, including 86 new  
library buildings .....

\$997,429.67

Library gifts for 1915 total \$997,429.67, as com-  
pared with \$1,834,395 for 1914.The total library gifts to date, Dec. 31, 1915,  
granted by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie  
Corporation of New York:

2659 public library buildings.....	\$60,011,597.17
116 college library buildings.....	3,776,199.27

2775

\$63,787,796.44

THE LIBRARIES AND THE  
STEVENS BILL

IN accordance with the resolutions of the Council of the American Library Association, the book buying committee of the association prepared a circular to libraries, urging the necessity of joint action to secure an amendment to the Stevens bill which would exempt libraries from the provisions of the bill. The committee also had in view other action looking toward the same end. A conference was arranged with Mr. Whittier, of the American Fair Trade League, which seems to be the organization energetically backing price maintenance legislation. Mr. Whittier informed the committee that a new bill was about to be introduced which would replace the old Stevens-Ayres bill. He offered his co-operation in obtaining a clause in the bill exempting libraries. The new bill was introduced by Representative Stephens, of Nebraska, January 21 (H. R. No. 9671). The bill contains the following clause:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply in cases of sales of such article or articles of commerce to the United States, or in cases of sales of such articles to any state or public library, or to any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, medical, scientific or literary purposes, made in good faith for use thereof by such society or institution."

It would appear that all objections on the part of librarians, as such, to the old bill

are obviated by the introduction of the new bill, and that no further action on the part of libraries and library organizations will be necessary if the second section is retained.

The clause reinforces the principle laid down in the tariff law that libraries which are supported by public taxation for educational purposes, and which are practically wholesale buyers, should not be on the same plane as the private individual.

The book buying committee is grateful for the hearty co-operation it has received from librarians in all parts of the country. The progress of the bill, of course, will be carefully watched.

CHARLES H. BROWN,  
*Chairman Bookbuying Committee,  
American Library Association.*

#### THE MODIFIED STEVENS BILL

WE print for the benefit of librarians interested the full text of the modified Stevens bill, as reintroduced on January 21 by Congressman Stephens of Nebraska. New matter is in italics and the old matter which has been excluded from the new bill is in brackets.

##### A BILL

[To prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public.]

*To protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any contract for the sale of articles of commerce to any dealer, wholesale or retail, by any grower, producer, manufacturer, or owner thereof, under trademark or special brand, hereinafter referred to as the "vendor," it shall be lawful for such vendor, whenever the contract constitutes a transaction of commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or in any Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and any States or the District of Columbia, or with a foreign nation or nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or a foreign nation or nations, to prescribe the [sole] uniform prices and manner of settlement at which the different qualities and quantities of each article covered by such contract may be resold: Provided, that the following conditions are complied with:

(a) Such vendor shall not have any monopoly or control of the market for articles belonging to the same general class of merchandise as such article or articles of commerce as shall be covered by such contract of sale; nor shall such vendor be a party to any agreement, combination, or understanding with any competitor in the production, manufacture, or sale of any merchandise in the same general class in regard to the price at which the same shall be sold either to dealers at wholesale or retail or to the public.

[ (b) Such vendor shall affix a notice to each article of commerce or to each carton, package, or other receptacle inclosing an article of commerce covered by such contract of sale stating the price prescribed by the vendor at the time of the delivery of said article as the uniform price of sale of such article to the public, and the name and address of such vendor, and bearing the said trade-mark or special brand of such vendor. Such article or articles of commerce covered thereby shall not be resold except with such notice affixed thereto or to the cartons, packages, or other receptacles inclosing the same.]

[ (c) (b) Such vendor shall file [in the Bureau of Corporations] at the office of the Federal Trade Commission a statement setting forth the trade-mark or special brand owned or claimed by such vendor in respect of such article or articles of commerce to be covered by such contract of sale, and also, from time to time, as the same may be adopted or modified, a schedule setting forth the uniform price of sale thereof to dealers at wholesale, and the uniform price of sale thereof to dealers at retail from whatever source acquired and the uniform price of sale thereof to the public, and upon filing such statement such vendor shall pay to the [Commissioner of Corporations] Federal Trade Commission a registration fee of \$10. *Prices set forth in such schedule and made in any contract pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be uniform to all dealers in like circumstances, differing only as to grade, quality or quantity of such articles sold, point of delivery and manner of settlement, all of which differences shall be set forth in such schedule;* [The price to the vendee under any such contract shall be one of such uniform prices to wholesale and to retail dealers according as such vendee shall be a dealer at wholesale or a dealer at retail,] and there shall be no discrimination in favor of any vendee by the allowance of a discount, *rebate or commission* for any cause or by grant of any special concession or [allowance or by the payment of any rebate or commission or] by any other device whatsoever.

(c) *Such contracts for the sale of such article or articles of commerce may provide for seasonal disposal sales, twice yearly at appropriate times, by dealers at retail, during*

which periods duly set forth in such statement or in such schedule of prices as shall be filed by such vendor, such dealers at retail may sell such article or articles of commerce for a price other than the uniform price as set forth in the schedule provided in the preceding paragraph B: *Provided, That such article or articles of commerce shall have first been offered to the vendor, by such dealer at retail, by written offer, at the price paid for the same by such dealer, and that such vendor, not less than thirty days prior to the date set forth for the next seasonal disposal sale, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles, shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer.*

(d) Any article of commerce or any carton, package, or other receptacle inclosing an article or articles of commerce covered by such contract and in possession of a dealer may be sold for a price other than the uniform price for resale by such dealer for such quality and quantity as set forth in the schedule provided in the [next] preceding paragraph B [c]. First, if such dealer shall cease to do business and the sale is made in the course of winding up the business of such dealer, or if such dealer shall have become bankrupt, or a receiver of the business of such dealer shall have been appointed, provided that such article or articles of commerce shall have first been offered to the vendor thereof by such dealer or the legal representative of such dealer by written offer at the price paid for the same by such dealer, and that such vendor, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles, shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer, or, second, if such article of commerce or contents of such carton, package, or other receptacle shall have become damaged, deteriorated, or soiled: *Provided, That such damaged, deteriorated, or soiled article shall have first been offered to the vendor by such dealer by written offer, at the price paid for the same by such dealer, or, at the option of such vendor, in exchange for similar articles not damaged, deteriorated or soiled, and that such vendor, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles, shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer, and that such damaged, deteriorated, or soiled article shall thereafter only be offered for sale by such dealer with prominent notice to the purchaser that such article is damaged, deteriorated, or soiled, and that the price thereof is reduced because of such damage.*

*The provisions of this act shall not apply in cases of sales of such article or articles of commerce to the United States, or in cases of sales of such articles to any state or public library, or to any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, medical, scientific or literary purposes, made in good faith for use thereof by such society or institution.*

## OLD-TIME LIBRARY RULES

An interesting sidelight is thrown on one of Boston's early circulating libraries in the discovery in a book (dated 1801) in the Medford Public Library of a printed slip setting forth the "Condition of the Shakespeare Circulating Library, No. 25, School Street, C. Callender's," which ran as follows:

I. Subscribers are entitled to *four volumes* at a time, paying *in advance*:

PER YEAR—SEVEN DOLLS.

HALF YEAR—FOUR DOLLS.

QUARTER—TWO DOLLS. 50 CTS.

MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

II. Subscribers have the privilege of changing their books once a day and not oftener; and no book to be kept out longer than one month.

III. The money to be paid at the time of subscribing, and at the renewing of each term.

IV. Subscribers retaining any books after their time expires, or leaving any account unsettled, are considered as renewing their subscription.

V. Subscribers lending their books, will be charged for them as non-subscribers, separate from their privilege as subscribers.

VI. NON-SUBSCRIBERS to pay for each volume as returned; for a duodecimo or smaller volume per week 6¼ cents, and after the third week 12½ cents; for each octavo 12½ cents; and after the fourth week 25 cents per week.

VII. Every volume not returned within one week enters on a second, and so on till returned.

VIII. The value of the books to be deposited when required.

IX. Books lost, written in, torn, leaves turned down, or otherwise damaged, must be replaced, or paid for; and if they belong to a set the whole must be taken, or a reasonable compensation made.

*This article applies also to subscribers.*

A library is the scholar's workshop; it is the teacher's assistant; it is the professional man's chief outfit. To the true book lover it is much more; it is a paradise of delights wherein are contained those things that inform the mind, stimulate the understanding, cultivate the heart, and uplift the soul. Any good collection of books may give pleasure—may contain the means whereby you can add to your knowledge. But you can never know the true value of such a collection, you can never experience the wealth of happiness which books can give, until you possess a library that is all your own.—BALDWIN, *Book Lover.*

## American Library Association

### COUNCIL

The Council met at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Wednesday morning, Dec. 29, with Miss Plummer presiding and 37 members present.

The first business was the reading of a report on fire insurance rates by Matthew S. Dudgeon of Wisconsin. Mr. Dudgeon said that his committee was not yet ready to make a final report on the subject of fire insurance, as there are three points upon which more time is needed. The first point to be elaborated is the method of fire prevention; the second is the elaboration of a written clause to be inserted in a policy of the usual form, protecting numerous articles common to libraries which the printed form usually excludes from the loss; and third, time is wanted to consider the possibility of drafting a purely library policy for use in states which will permit its substitution for the standard policy. In policies insuring card catalogs, indexes, etc., there should be either a fixed value, as the value of replacement or of production, or there should be a clause something like "Including the value of the work and labor required in producing." Putting in a general clause that is elastic is probably the best method. The library in a city which insists on carrying its own insurance is likely to find itself, in case of fire, without any specific funds on hand with which to rebuild. It is for all practical purposes without any insurance, and will be faced with the necessity of a campaign of publicity to make possible a specific appropriation. The final report is expected not later than next summer.

Following Mr. Dudgeon, Dr. Clement W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, read a most instructive paper on "The economics of library architecture." Dr. Andrews declared that while there had been excellent guides prepared on the planning of library buildings, except in the case of certain details the subject has not been treated distinctly from the economic standpoint, and he had recently been occupied in applying the principles embodied in the concrete case of the examination of plans for a proposed building for the John Crerar Library. A comprehensive survey must take in the expenditure of money by the library both for construction and maintenance of the building, of time and effort by the staff, and of time and effort by the readers; and these considerations must apply to every line of the library's service. The

relative importance of the library's varied functions changes so in different institutions that uniformity of plans is impossible. The first question to consider is that of size and of the time for which provision shall be made. It is comparatively easy to calculate the growth of the library's collection, but the ground plan of the building is less likely to be considered from the economic standpoint.

Dr. Andrews then proceeded to compare the economic advantages and disadvantages of the different ground plans represented by the public libraries of Boston, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, the Library of Congress, Columbia University, and the New York State Library, where is found "the minimum of initial cost, the maximum of compactness and accessibility of storage, and with a suitable arrangement of the rooms a minimum of maintenance expense." He also discussed the height of rooms, their arrangement and juxtaposition, the amount of space to be given to stacks and to corridors, and the need of improved systems of ventilation and cleaning. In closing he referred briefly to the esthetics of library architecture and expressed the conviction that "simplicity and unity of plan are not incompatible with dignity of style, beauty of design, or suitability of material."

The discussion of this paper was opened by Dr. W. D. Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library. He advocated "fewer and larger" reading rooms in public libraries, and would shelve in separate quarters only those collections which because of their character or use might almost as well be in a separate building. Other closely related collections he would shelve in the same room, facilitating use of the collections, giving greater space for readers and books, and providing greater flexibility of administration.

Mr. Wyer followed Dr. Johnston with a report on the correspondence he had carried on with the Carnegie Corporation relative to the style of building and the choice of site which it would approve. He said he found Mr. Bertram "unwilling to agree that the corporation concerned itself very much, except in the case of small libraries, with buildings and that it concerned itself almost none at all with sites." The objection of the corporation to approving plans which provide auditoriums on the main floor, thus requiring additional foundations and roof, was discussed. It results in putting the auditorium in most small libraries in the basement and putting the service floor from six to twelve

steps above the sidewalk, an arrangement most librarians and commissions feel to be uneconomical.

The last subject of the morning was "Publicity," and the paper on "Publicity methods for libraries," prepared by W. H. Kerr, had been distributed in advance to all the members. Mr. Kerr added some information received after the printing of the paper, and in discussion led to strongly urged recommendations: that the association continue the publicity work already begun on its behalf, as outlined in the 1915 A. L. A. publicity committee report, and that the publicity committee be instructed to study and report a comprehensive publicity policy for the American Library Association, the state library associations and commissions, and local libraries. Mr. Kerr stated that publicity is particularly a small library problem. A good many of the library problems before larger libraries come from the smaller libraries just as the population in our cities and larger towns is recruited from the country. The effectiveness of library work in the small towns and in the country has considerable bearing upon what is expected from public libraries in the cities. The news bulletin issued occasionally by the American Civic Association, and that of the University of Minnesota "Extension Press Service" were exhibited as interesting samples for possible features of the future work of the publicity committee.

Charles H. Compton of the Seattle Public Library discussed Mr. Kerr's paper, at the latter's suggestion giving special consideration to the question of co-operative publicity. So far as he knew the only co-operative publicity has been the compilation of five co-operative lists by Joseph L. Wheeler, and the 2000 posters sold to 20 libraries by the publicity committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. He quoted figures showing the saving made by doing this printing in quantities, but felt the emphasis should rather be placed on the saving in time to individual libraries and on the increased effectiveness of the publicity material. Present-day library publicity is largely unattractive, ineffective, and unnecessarily expensive, and he felt a careful inquiry should be made of the expense that would be incurred and the support that might be expected if a central bureau for co-operative publicity were established. His suggestions of some of the work which a publicity expert might do included the preparation of co-operative publicity material suitable for all localities; the final editing of co-operative lists, with introductory para-

graphs; the giving of advice and suggestions to librarians on local publicity problems; the preparation of short articles for free and general use in local newspapers; the systematic attempt to secure national publicity for library work through magazines and city papers; and the constant following-up of publicity methods now in use or worthy of adoption by libraries.

Mr. Ranck described the publicity methods used in the good roads campaign in Michigan last year, from which he believed librarians might get many good suggestions.

Mr. Dudgeon said that he believed library publicity to be successful should consist of 99 per cent. of knowledge of publicity methods and one per cent. knowledge of library activities and possibilities, and that up to the present exactly the reverse had been the case. He doubted the advisability of the co-operative method of publication, and whether mature consideration is given to the nature and form of material that should go into the co-operative production, and felt that for publicity work a librarian, with his training and traditions, is seldom a success.

The president stated that a letter had been received from H. C. Wellman regarding the threatened danger to libraries in the price-fixing bill, introduced as the Stevens bill in the Sixty-third Congress and reintroduced as the Ayres bill in the present Congress. Mr. Roden, a member of the book-buying committee, was called on. He read the bill, commented upon it, and read resolutions which he had, at the request of the president, drawn up to be presented for consideration of the Council.

Owing to the hour it was necessary to postpone further consideration until the next session, and the meeting adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION

The Council was called to order for its second session, Thursday morning, 9:45, December 30, First Vice-president Brown presiding.

The first report read was that of the committee on union list of serials, presented by Dr. Andrews, the chairman. Very little progress was reported, as the Library of Congress, which it was hoped would prepare the union list, had so far been unable to prepare even the list of serials to be checked. The committee hopes to have the Library of Congress issue a tentative list pending the completion of the permanent edition.

This report was followed by that of the committee on ventilation and lighting, pre-



sented by Samuel H. Ranck, chairman. As there seems to be developing a new science and a new art of both these subjects, with a consequent revolution both of ideas and practices, the committee recommended the preparation and publication in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* a series of reports to embody its studies to date, and that after these reports are published the association create a standing committee on ventilation and lighting, such a committee to report the new developments in these fields from time to time for the benefit of the association. To the duties of such a standing committee there might appropriately be added the subject of heating, and possibly, also the consideration of other problems relating to the physical equipment and operation of library buildings.

Among the sections of such a serial report the following, among others, may be mentioned for special treatment:

The physiological effects of temperature.  
Humidity.  
Odors and their elimination.  
Dust, and its elimination.  
Bacteria and contagion through ventilation or the lack of it.  
Carbon dioxide.  
The psychological element in ventilation.  
Natural ventilation and ventilating machinery.  
The real problem of ventilation—that of people rather than of rooms or a building.  
An attempt to define perfect ventilation.

With reference to lighting the following subjects, among others, may be mentioned as being worthy of special treatment in the series of reports outlined above:

Natural lighting.  
The quantity of light.  
The effect of color in lighting and the psychological effect of both color and light.  
Artificial lighting.  
The effect and place of shades and reflectors.  
Direct, indirect, and semi-indirect lighting.  
An attempt to define perfect lighting in terms of a lighting code.

The first paper on this morning's program was Dr. E. C. Richardson's discussion of the "Place of the library in a university." As printed copies of the paper had been previously distributed it was not read at the meeting, but Dr. Richardson amplified certain portions and emphasized certain points. In his paper he defined the modern university, discussed its trend, and described the various classes of students and methods of teaching in vogue. Many methods are now accepted as true ones and the question of the library's place is the question of where it belongs among the various organizations—colleges, schools, laboratories, museums, etc.—formed to promote this teaching. To help decide this he formulated a definition of a library as a collection

of books intended for use, consisting of three factors, books, building and librarian, existing for the double purpose of teaching the present generation and handing down books for posterity. The library does its teaching by its very existence as a separate organization, by its books, by its exhibition and laboratory facilities, and by its staff, and the question of its place in the university, according to Dr. Richardson, will in the end be determined by this matter of methods in which it fulfils its teaching function. With little uniformity among universities in actual practice, the tendency is to recognize the library as an organic teaching unit in the university, with branches in every department, and serving every department, but with its own methods of instruction and its own instruction staff, assisted in its operation by every other teaching staff, as well as assisting their operations.

The discussion of Dr. Richardson's paper was opened by Prof. A. S. Root of Oberlin, who said he thought the statements made by Dr. Richardson as truisms were not generally so accepted by the educational world, and that the first duty of librarians was to press them home. The relative functions of the faculty library committee and the librarian are often under discussion. The most effective argument for the librarian to use in such discussion is to liken the library to any other individual department in which the internal management is left to the man at its head, while the faculty committee may properly determine the general policy of the library, make recommendation to the proper authorities regarding the library budget, and pass in general on recommendations for appointments to the library staff, that they may be in harmony with the general university policy. A great problem of to-day is to find men of the type at once able and willing to go into university library work, and it should be the duty of every college librarian in particular to search among the students for such men, and to set before them the importance of the service which college and university librarians can give.

In discussing "The municipal reference library and the city library," or the public library in its relation to the city government, Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids Public Library, formulated the opinion that: "Important as a municipal reference library is to the city official, its most important function is the service it gives to the citizen as an aid to the formation of public opinion." The large general collection of the public library therefore, is frequently in a better position to give

this service than is the small specialized technical collection in the so-called municipal reference library, as separated from the public library. As a matter of fact the municipal reference library, when it is in the city hall is constantly overlapping into the general public collection, for new problems are coming up all the time which reach into every department of printed literature, both ancient and modern, and for that reason it is impossible for a municipal reference collection in and of itself to take care of all the demands that may come to it. Making the municipal reference library a branch of the public library makes possible greater co-operation and less overlapping by putting both of these under the same general administration. The city library should be the general reserve, so organized that all the information on any branch of knowledge may be sent at the shortest notice to the municipal reference department in the city hall, or wherever the information may be needed, and then retired when public interest is transferred to some other subject.

Just as in municipal government it is far better to enlarge the functions of existing boards than to create new ones, so in municipal reference libraries the great need is not so much the establishment of new libraries or departments as the establishment of a central bureau of municipal information for the whole country—possibly in the Library of Congress. The difficulty of keeping track of all material published on municipal affairs would be considerably lessened, and this centralized bureau of information, together with the preparation of a municipal year book, have been urged by the National Municipal League and the Special Libraries Association.

The discussion of the subject was opened by Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, municipal reference librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library. That library has just made arrangements to transfer its municipal department, which has been in cramped quarters in the main building, to a ground floor room in the heart of the business district, one block from the city hall. Here a combined business and municipal branch will be opened, and it is anticipated that not only city officials but the general public will use it freely.

Dr. C. C. Williamson, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library in New York City, continued the discussion, saying he believed the general public library in relation to the city government should consider the work for and with citizen agencies and public-spirited citizens as its primary function. On the other hand, the specialized refer-

ence department should consider that its main function is to work with and for the city officials and employes, not neglecting the other, but making it quite secondary. Advantages of having the municipal library a branch of the public library rather than organized as a part of a city department, are not only the avoidance of duplication of material, but its divorce from politics and the securing of greater continuity of development and generally speaking a more efficient technical administration. Dangers to be guarded against are a possible lack of flexibility and adaptability in meeting conditions, and the failure of the chief librarian to appreciate its needs, as in the library system where the municipal reference library was forbidden to collect engineering material.

Before the close of the session the Council, on motion of Mr. Ranck, endorsed the recommendation of the National Municipal League that the Library of Congress be granted a special appropriation for the establishment of a municipal reference division to serve as a central co-operating agency for such libraries and similar organizations throughout the country.

Lack of time prevented the reading, except by title, of the record of her "Experience with municipal reference work," sent by Mrs. Caroline L. B. Kelliher, municipal reference librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, of which an abstract will not be out of place. In her introductory remarks she described visits to leading municipal reference libraries on the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, a practice she considers of great importance, giving personal acquaintance with the various staffs, people with whom one corresponds continuously. Then followed a very interesting description of working conditions at the Portland library, where the municipal reference library is a branch of the Public Library, located in the city hall. The attendance is never great, as the men are at work in their offices. Attendance for the year only amounted to 3,758 and the library is usually open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a half holiday on Saturday. The total amount of material circulated, however, is considerable. With a collection of about 3600 books and pamphlets, during the last fiscal year there were used 15,836 pieces, made up of 5764 periodicals, specifications, etc., and 10,072 books and pamphlets, all along the line of the men's work. The correspondence seeking information was also considerable in 1914, numbering 3555 communications, letters and postals, and the year previous 4076 communica-

tions. Books and pamphlets received by gift or municipal exchange are cataloged by the branch, which also handles the exchange and distribution of municipal documents for the city.

On behalf of the committee on library administration, a report on labor saving devices was presented by C. Seymour Thompson of the Public Library in Washington. In response to the questionnaire sent out to 800 libraries last February, 158 replies have been received, and most of the information has been tabulated. A plan for the continuance of the work on a more permanent basis was submitted. This plan provides for the completion of the investigation now being conducted; for the dissemination among the members of the association, by the establishment of a "loose leaf information service" of all available information, and for the establishment, as a permanent feature, of the clearing house of information which constituted an important part of the original plan for this investigation. The functions of the clearing house would be threefold: to give out in correspondence information which it may seem unnecessary or inadvisable to include in the printed reports; to continue to gather all possible information, concerning all kinds of devices and equipment, which can be obtained from other librarians, from manufacturers, or from examination and testing of different devices; and, whenever new information of sufficient value has been obtained, to have it printed on sheets which will either supplement the existing report or replace certain sheets of that report.

An approximate estimate of the probable cost of printing the loose leaf sheets showed that the first distribution to libraries could be made by the A. L. A. for \$300, including postage. It was thought necessary to send only to subscribers, \$1.00 per library would cover the first printing provided 200 subscribed. With only 100 subscribers the cost would be about \$1.50 each.

Consideration was next given to the Stevens-Ayres bill, brought forward from the previous session. Mr. Roden read a letter from C. H. Brown, chairman of the bookbuying committee, which ran as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE BOOKBUYING COMMITTEE

To the Council of the American Library Association:

The Committee on Bookbuying of the American Library Association begs to call the attention of the Council to the so-called Stevens Bill now pending in Congress. This

bill was first introduced in 1914 and was not at that time reported out of committee. The bill has now been re-introduced by Mr. W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, at the present session of Congress with excellent support, and has been referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill is being energetically pushed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Fair Trade League and other organizations. The American Fair Trade League is a league composed practically of manufacturers of patented articles. A so-called lobby supported by these organizations is reported to have canvassed the members of the House with favorable results. Both those who are in favor of the Bill and those who are opposed to the Bill have informed members of the Committee within the last month that the Bill has an excellent chance to become a law.

The effect of this bill on the bookbuying of Public Libraries will be extremely serious. The bill fixes three prices for the sale of all articles manufactured or published under a fixed price system; one price to the wholesalers or jobbers, a second price to retail dealers, and a third price for the general public, including libraries. The bill prohibits any discount whatsoever from these three prices for all articles manufactured under a fixed price system. This fixed price holds perpetually at the pleasure of the manufacturer and not for a year as in the case of the former net price system for books. It means that a library will receive no discount and will pay the same price as an individual buying one book a year. It makes no difference whether the library pays cash or purchases books to the amount of \$10,000 or \$100,000 per year. There will be no discount whatsoever. To quote from the bill:

"There shall be no discrimination in favor of any vendee by the allowance of a discount for any cause, by the grant of any special concession or allowance, or by the payment of any rebate or commission, or by any other device whatsoever."

Books bought by Public Libraries will in all probability cost us, if this proposed bill becomes a law, from ten per cent to forty per cent more than at present.

The opposition to the bill seems to be centered in New York. It is confined at present mainly to the National Dry Goods Association and various department stores. The magazines and some of the newspapers in the larger cities are in general favoring the bill. It is of course a fact that manufacturers of patented articles are large advertisers in our magazines, although there may be no con-

nection between the advertising pages and the editorial policy. It is obvious that such advertisements will be largely increased, should this bill become a law.

The following possible methods of opposing the bill have occurred to the Committee and we beg to submit them to the Council for consideration:

A. The passage of resolutions by the Council in opposition to any bill favoring a fixed price system; such resolutions to be forwarded to the proper Committees of the House and Senate.

B. The possibility of personal letters from librarians throughout the country to their own representatives in Congress in opposition to the Stevens bill or any other similar bill.

C. The passage of resolutions by Library Boards of Trustees throughout the country to be forwarded to local representatives in Congress.

D. The insertion of articles in the daily press giving publicity to the bill and what the bill will accomplish, not only by the A. L. A. Committee on publicity but also by librarians in their own towns and cities as far as possible.

The Committee has recommended to the Executive Board the granting of authority for representation at any hearings to be held in Washington on the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Chairman.*

In accordance with the above letter the Council adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved:* That the Council of the American Library Association, acting for said Association and representing the public, educational, scientific and institutional libraries of the country, most earnestly ask that such libraries be exempted from the provisions of the H. R. No. 13305. They ask this because such libraries are large purchasers of books and are operated entirely for the benefit of the public and for general educational purposes, and are supported in the main by public taxation.

*Voted:* That the Bookbuying Committee be requested to secure and compile as promptly as possible, statistical and other material in support of the position taken by the Council on the Stevens Bill, and that such material be at once distributed to all libraries affected by the provisions of the Bill.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board met at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, 1915, with Miss Plummer and Messrs. Brown,

Craver, Dudgeon, Ranck, and Bostwick present.

The report of Carl B. Roden, treasurer, was read in his absence by the secretary and was accepted as audited. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER—JAN.-DEC., 1915.

<i>Receipts</i>	
Balance Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1915.....	\$3,792.80
Membership dues.....	7,902.97
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest.....	399.60
Trustees Carnegie Fund, interest.....	4,500.00
A. L. A. Pub. Board, installment on hdqrs. expense, 1914, balance.....	500.00
A. L. A. Pub. Board, installment on hdqrs. expense, 1915.....	2,000.00
Interest on bank balance, January-December, inclusive.....	69.43
	\$19,164.80

<i>Expenditures</i>	
Checks nos. 65-79 (vouchers nos. 1023-1223) .....	\$10,707.23
Distributed as follows:	
<i>Bulletin</i> .....	\$1,413.86
Conference .....	741.32
Committees .....	864.10
Headquarters:	
Salaries .....	5,260.00
Additional services .....	600.00
Supplies .....	364.18
Postage, telephone, express .....	400.00
Miscellaneous .....	450.00
Contingencies .....	88.77
Travel .....	350.00
Trustees Endowment Fund (Life memberships) .....	175.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund income.....	4,500.00
	\$15,207.23

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	3,957.57
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of the Republic .....	250.00
Due from Publishing Board, 1915 account .....	500.00

Total balance..... \$4,707.51

<i>James L. Whitney Fund</i>	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1914.....	174.55
Interest, Jan. 1st, 1915.....	2.55
Fifth installment, Jan. 20, 1915.....	23.78
Interest, July 1, 1915.....	2.94
Sixth installment, July 19, 1915.....	23.07

\$226.89

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer.*

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1915.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following report of the Finance Committee was presented by Harrison W. Craver, chairman, and duly accepted:

The finance committee, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, have considered the probable income of the association for 1916, and submit the following estimate, showing also the estimate for 1915 and the actual result for 1915:

	Estimated 1915	Actual 1915	Estimated 1916
Dues .....	\$8,000.00	\$7,902.97	\$8,300.00
Income Carnegie Fund, 4,300.00 .....	4,300.00	4,500.00	4,300.00
Income Endowment Fd. 375.00 .....	375.00	399.60	375.00
Interest .....	75.00	69.43	70.00
Sales of publications.....	13,000.00	12,967.02	11,000.00
	\$25,750.00	\$25,837.02	\$24,045.00

The committee are prepared to approve appropriations to the amount of \$13,045.00, and also the appropriation to the use of the Publishing Board of the total amount of sales.

The committee has designated Dr. C. W. Andrews to audit the accounts of the treasurer and secretary as assistant treasurer, and Mr. F. O. Poole to audit those of the trustees. Dr. Andrews has examined the accounts referred to him and finds them correct and properly vouched for so far as can be determined before the receipt of the report of the trustees. His final report and that of Mr. Poole will be made part of the formal report of the finance committee to the association at its annual meeting.

THE 1916 BUDGET

The following budget was adopted for the year 1916:

<i>Estimated Income</i>		
Membership dues.....	\$8,300.00	
Income of Endowment Fund.....	375.00	
Income of Carnegie Fund.....	4,300.00	
Interest .....	70.00	
Appropriation from Publishing Board .....	2,500.00	
		\$15,545.00
<i>Estimated Expenses</i>		
Bulletin .....	\$1,500.00	
Conference .....	600.00	
Committees		
Public documents.....	\$10.00	
N. E. A.....	25.00	
Library administration.....	75.00	
Library training.....	25.00	
Bookbuying .....	50.00	
Bookbinding .....	25.00	
Federal and state relations .....	15.00	
Travel .....	50.00	
Work with the blind..	10.00	
Cost of cataloging....	50.00	
Code for classifiers...	15.00	
Publicity .....	100.00	
Work in institutions..	50.00	
Miscellaneous .....	50.00	
		550.00
Salaries:		
Secretary .....	\$3,000.00	
Assistant secretary..	1,300.00	
Stenographer .....	960.00	
		5,260.00
Additional services .....	800.00	
Supplies .....	400.00	
Postage, transportation, phone.	500.00	
Miscellaneous .....	450.00	
Income Carnegie Fund to Publishing Board .....	4,300.00	
Contingencies .....	885.00	
Travel .....	300.00	
		\$15,545.00

On motion of Mr. Ranck it was voted that there be appropriated for the use of the Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie Fund estimated at \$4300 and all proceeds from sales of publications, estimated at \$11,000, excepting the amount of \$2,500 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation towards the support of the executive office of the association.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND REPORT

The nominating committee of five in accordance with Section 2 to the By-laws of the Constitution was appointed as follows: W. W. Bishop, librarian of University of Michigan; W. R. Watson, chief of Div. of Educational Extension, University of State of New York; Sarah C. N. Bogle, chief of children's department and director of Pittsburgh Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians; E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University; and A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College.

The question of the appointment of an advisory committee on expansion in the Decimal Classification which had been laid on the table at the last meeting of the board was taken from the table at the request of numerous members of the association and reconsidered. A communication on the subject was read from Mr. A. Law Voge, of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library, San Francisco. It was voted that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Mr. Dewey, proprietor of the classification, in regard to the feasibility of such action and as soon as a satisfactory answer be received that the president appoint such a committee. Under date of Jan. 3 Mr. Dewey approved appointment of this committee, writing as follows: "The proposal for an advisory committee on Decimal Classification was submitted to me in advance of the circulars and has my very cordial approval. It would secure in a more systematic way from users the co-operation that we always invite and greatly need. We hope the plan will be carried out." The president will appoint this committee shortly.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. Dana on the subject of publicity, calling attention to the recommendations in a report of a committee on publicity in 1906 of which he was chairman, stating that no attention had been paid to these recommendations. The report referred to by Mr. Dana was taken up by the board and discussed in detail and the fact brought out that many of the recommendations had been carried out in part. It was voted that to the committee on publicity for 1916, which the president was hereby authorized to appoint, be referred all previous A. L. A. reports on the subject of publicity. It was also voted that the recommendations in the paper of Mr. W. H. Kerr be adopted, namely: that the A. L. A. publicity committee be instructed to study and report a comprehensive publicity plan for the American Library Association, the state library associations and commissions and local libraries. The president appointed

as chairman of the publicity committee Mr. W. H. Kerr, with power to name other members. Mr. Kerr has named other members as follows: Charles H. Compton, Frederick C. Hicks, Samuel H. Ranck, Charles E. Rush, William F. Yust, Joseph L. Wheeler, and Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl. It was voted that \$100 be appropriated to the use of the publicity committee, this amount being drawn from the balance standing in the contingency fund.

The following report was received from the Panama-Pacific Exhibit committee on the ultimate disposition of material, recommending: (1) The return of Library Bureau furniture to the Library Bureau agency in San Francisco. (2) Return to the publishers of expensive technical books loaned by them. (3) The return to libraries sending material such material as they have specifically requested should be returned. (4) That the popular books be donated to the library at Thane, Alaska, in charge of Mrs. Whipple. (5) The gift of such remaining material as may be desired to the Commissioners of the Young Men's Christian Association of China to form an educational exhibit to be shown in the leading cities and educational centers of China. The secretary informed the board that the chairman of the Panama-Pacific exhibit committee had expressed the opinion after being informed that the board had voted to appropriate for the use of the committee the \$365 remaining in the 1915 contingency fund that it would be better for the money to remain in the possession of the treasurer of the A. L. A. and be subject to approved bills of the committee. It was therefore voted that this amount, namely \$365, be brought forward from the 1915 budget for the above specified use and so be not allowed to revert to the general balance but be available for the above express purpose.

It was voted that the president appoint a committee to attend the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Jan. 19, and Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, and that this committee be requested to report to the Executive Board any recommendations as to the possible activities of libraries in connection with this conference. The following were appointed: Robert P. Bliss, Emma R. Engle, and Mrs. E. N. Delfino.

A report of progress was received from the chairman of the committee on the cost and method of cataloging, Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson.

The question of the best method of printing the information which the committee on

library administration is to prepare on the subject of library labor saving devices, whether at the expense of the association, or by a subscription from the libraries receiving such material, was considered, and it was voted that a reasonable subscription price for this material be charged to subscribers.

#### PLACE AND DATE OF CONFERENCE

The final subject for consideration by the board was the place and date of the 1916 conference. It was voted that the place of meeting for 1916 be fixed at Asbury Park, N. J., and that the board recommend that the secretary and officers of the association make every effort to find a suitable meeting place in the Middle West for 1917. It was voted that the date of the meeting be fixed for Monday, June 26, to Saturday, July 1.

#### SECOND SESSION

A second meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Hotel La Salle, on Thursday, Dec. 30, with Miss Plummer, Messrs. Brown, Dudgeon, Ranck and Bostwick present.

Matters relating to the Stevens-Ayres Bill discussed by the Council, and referred to the Executive Board (see minutes of the Council, meetings of Dec. 29 and 30, 1915), were the subject of consideration.

On motion of Mr. Dudgeon it was voted that the book-buying committee in co-operation with the committee on federal and state relations be authorized to arrange for a representation of the American Library Association in reference to H. R. No. 13305 and that the expenses incurred be authorized from the association.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### PUBLISHING BOARD

Three members of the board, Messrs. Legler, Bostwick, and Dudgeon, were present at the meeting in the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 29.

The report of the treasurer for the year 1915 was read and accepted. The report follows:

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER—JAN. 1-DEC. 31, 1915

##### Receipts

Checks no. 64 to 75 (vouchers no. 1426 to 1688) .....	\$17,551.20	
Sales of publications.....		\$12,967.02
American Library Association, Carnegie Fund income .....		4,500.00
Interest on bank balance, January to December, 1915.....		4.24

\$18,571.47

*Expenditures*

Checks no. 64 to 75 (vouchers no. 1126 to 1688) .....	\$17,551.20	
Distributed as follows:		
Salaries .....	\$4,600.08	
Publications .....	7,241.44	
Supplies .....	388.07	
Postage and express .....	1,142.50	
Advertising .....	457.75	
Incidentals .....	882.00	
Travel .....	339.36	
A. L. A. .....	2,500.00	17,551.20
Balance, Union Trust Co. ....		1,020.27
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of the Republic .....		250.00

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.

Chicago, December 27, 1915.

## BUDGET FOR 1916

The following budget was adopted for 1916:

*Estimated Income*

Balance, December 31, 1915....	\$ 1,270.27
Carnegie Endowment Fund, interest .....	4,300.00
Sales of publications .....	11,000.00
Accounts receivable, December 27, 1915 .....	1,340.25
Sale of books—review copies...	900.00

\$18,810.52

*Estimated Expenditures*

		1915
Salaries .....	\$ 4,600.00	\$4,600.00
Printing Booklist and Index...	2,000.00	1,901.81
Periodical cards:		
Printing .....	\$800.00	651.07
Editing .....	150.00	138.05
Clerical .....	50.00	36.60
Advertising .....	500.00	457.75
A. L. A. appropriation, 1916 ...	2,500.00	2,500.00
Express and postage.....	1,000.00	1,142.40
Supplies .....	400.00	388.07
Incidentals .....	700.00	583.54
Travel .....	500.00	339.36
Balance available for printing, publications, etc. ....	5,610.52	4,513.91

\$18,810.52

Miss Massee presented an oral report on the progress and work of the *Booklist*.

The secretary reported that "Buying list of books for small libraries," compiled by Zaidee Brown and revised by Caroline Webster, was out of print and that the New York State Library were unable to supply additional copies, although they could still supply moderate needs in their own state. The secretary was authorized to take steps to secure either a new edition or some other similar work to take its place.

Various matters which came before the Board at its meeting at Haines Falls were reported on by the secretary.

(a) Miss Isom reported that Miss Harriet Wood would be unable to undertake the preparation of a pamphlet on county library work until spring at least.

(b) Mr. Wyer, chairman of the Manual committee, informed the secretary that the

committee had considered including a chapter on library advertising in the Manual and that this question will be reconsidered. The Board were of the opinion that Mr. Rush's proposed handbook on library advertising might take such form as to be suitable as a chapter in the Manual if this met with the approval of the Manual committee.

(c) The Massachusetts Free Library Commission report that they have been delayed in issuing Madam Haffkin-Hamburger's "List of Russian books" but they expect to have it ready within a short time.

(d) The secretary reported that the editor of the periodical cards, Mr. Merrill, and himself had nearly completed the revision of the list of serials and that the list and the terms upon which cards can be supplied would soon be sent out to subscribers.

(e) Mrs. George F. Bowerman has agreed in response to a request of the Board to prepare a list of modern French books. This list to be chiefly books in the class of belles lettres, fiction, etc.

(f) Miss Margaret Mann's "List of subject headings for a juvenile catalog" is now in press and will probably be issued during January.

(g) Mr. W. L. Brown, of Buffalo, informed the secretary in response to the inquiry of the Board that without doubt arrangements can be made for the Publishing Board to handle the sale of a part of the edition of the Buffalo Public Library's "Open shelf catalog," that, however, the catalog will not be issued for some time.

(h) Mr. Mattice and Miss Laws, of the Library of Congress, are proceeding with the preparation of a selected list of detective, ghost and mystery stories with the understanding that if the list meets with the approval of the Board it will be published by it.

(i) Mr. D. C. Buell, of Omaha, who had been invited to prepare a list of books on railways and railway operating at the suggestion of Dr. Bostwick has agreed to prepare such a list and hopes to have it ready in a few weeks.

(j) The secretary reported that the printing of short popular reading lists with a view to their being purchased in bulk by libraries with their respective imprints thereon have been delayed by press of other work, but that four of these lists are now being printed and will be advertised early in January.

(k) Mrs. Ledbetter, of the Cleveland Public Library, recommends to the secretary that the Bohemian list prepared by her be not printed at the present time in view of the impossibility of securing Bohemian books from

abroad and because later the list is liable to require radical changes because of the change in European conditions. The Board agreed.

The secretary reported correspondence with Mr. H. G. T. Cannons, of Finsbury, London, author of "Bibliography of library economy." In reply to inquiry Mr. Cannons stated that appreciation of the Bibliography among English librarians did not seem to be such as to warrant the preparation of a supplement, upon which the secretary inquired whether Mr. Cannons would look with favor upon preparing such a supplement for issuance by the A. L. A. Publishing Board provided mutually satisfactory arrangements could be made. Mr. Cannons replied that he would look with favor upon such a proposal and doubtless would be able to prepare manuscript, if desired, some time during the course of the year 1916. The Board was inclined to look with favor upon the subject and instructed the secretary to negotiate further with Mr. Cannons.

G. B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section met Friday afternoon and evening, Dec. 31, 1915, at Hotel La Salle, Chicago. The opening hour, for general reports and discussion, was presided over by Miss Martha Wilson, in the absence of Miss Mary E. Hall, chairman of the section. About sixty were present for the afternoon.

#### GENERAL REPORTS

The treasurer's report showed \$2.75 in the section treasury as a result of voluntary contributions of 25 cents per member at Berkeley. Three more contributions were received at Chicago, making a total of \$3.50.

A greeting and message from Miss Hall was read by Miss Rachel Baldwin, of Brooklyn. Miss Hall recounted the rapid growth of interest and activity in school libraries, evidenced by the recent successful meetings and exhibits in California, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, New England and the South. Concerted effort was urged for the appointment of trained supervisors of school libraries in all states. A telegram of greeting and appreciation to Miss Hall was voted and sent.

Miss Martha Wilson reported active work in progress on the list of books for school libraries, to be published by the United States Bureau of Education.

The new department of "School Library News" in the *Wilson Bulletin*, published by

The H. W. Wilson Company, was explained by Mr. Willis Kerr, who, with Miss Hall, is editing the department.

A permanent school library exhibit, to be kept at A. L. A. headquarters for loan as needed, was suggested. Ordered that a committee of three, including the chairman of the section, be appointed to prepare such an exhibit.

The report of F. K. Walter, chairman of the committee on professional training of school librarians, was presented, explaining the purpose of the committee to investigate how large a demand exists for trained school librarians. The trend of discussion by several library school directors and representatives of various states present, was that the demand for trained librarians for schools is increasing, that sometimes it is difficult to find suitable candidates, and that the library schools are beginning to offer special work in this field.

A discussion of the function of the A. L. A. committee on co-operation with the National Education Association called forth the explanation from Mr. Kerr, chairman of the committee, that the committee in no way duplicates the work of the School Libraries Section and that there is a distinct advantage in having an official committee representing the American Library Association as a whole to co-operate with the N. E. A. and other educational bodies and officers.

Miss Irene Warren, president of the N. E. A. Library Department, outlined the plans for the meeting and exhibit at New York, in July, 1916.

#### NORMAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Miss Irene Warren presided over this part of the program.

The comparative merits of supervision of school libraries by state library commissions and by state departments of education were discussed by Miss Ruth Woolman, of the Missouri Library Commission, Mr. Kerr and Mr. O. S. Rice, of Wisconsin.

The lack of adequate textbooks for required courses in children's literature was presented by Miss Mary B. Day, of the State Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois.

The importance of a thoroughly equipped children's library department in all normal school libraries was described by Mr. Kerr and Miss Effie Power.

Miss Grace Rose, of Davenport, Iowa, told of the plan for certification of the reading and library knowledge of teachers who have not had normal school training.



Miss Helene Louise Dickey, of Chicago Normal College, read a comprehensive paper on "The need of library facilities in city training schools."

The work of the N. E. A. Library Department committee on normal school libraries was discussed, the opinion being that effort should now be made for more generally adequate funds and staff for normal school libraries. W. H. KERR, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

The High School librarians, with about thirty in attendance, met in an informal round table Friday morning, Dec. 31. In the absence of Miss Mary Hall, Miss Florence Hopkins, of Detroit Central High School, acted as chairman. Miss Fanny Ball, of Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., was secretary.

Various topics in regard to the management of high school libraries were discussed, such as courses in cultural reading in informal groups, and lectures, under the organization of the library, which should be open to pupils and parents together, on such subjects as music, biography, and civic life. The possibility of library work as a vocation was brought up, with the suggestion that courses of study in the high school be outlined for the guidance of pupils, as is the case in other vocational subjects. The need of training pupils in the use of the library and of reference books was also thoroughly talked over.

Miss Warren, formerly of the School of Education, Chicago University, spoke of the necessity of having librarians in high schools who had the training of the teacher as well as that of the librarian, and maintained also that the library should be worked up as a separate department of the school. The general tone of the meeting was to the effect that the high school library has proved its right to claim an integral place in the regular school system.

Mr. Rice, of the Department of Education, Wisconsin, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"We recommend that the necessary equipment be provided in high schools for instruction in the use of books and libraries, and that such instruction be put upon the same basis, by the various states, as other required high school subjects."

The discussion of the resolution clearly indicated that there was no intention of introducing technical training into the high school, but rather to give in some dozen or twenty lessons the instruction needed to enable pupils to make intelligent use of the library.

FANNY D. BALL, *Secretary.*

#### ROUND TABLE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

The University Librarians met in the La Salle Hotel for both morning and afternoon sessions on Friday, December 31, 1915. Owing to the absence of Mr. Severance and the other members of the Executive Committee, Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, was elected chairman pro tem of the meeting. Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the library of the University of Michigan, gave an interesting account of the plans for an addition to the present library building of the University of Michigan. The rest of the morning was taken up by a detailed report by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the University of Chicago Libraries, on the problems connected with departmental libraries. Mr. Hanson had made a careful investigation of this question, and the matter aroused so much interest that the discussion was continued in the afternoon. Mr. Hanson was requested to continue his investigations, and the hope was expressed that a part of this report might some day be printed. The rest of the afternoon was chiefly taken up with a discussion concerning the methods of teaching freshmen the use of the library. It was voted to appoint a committee to investigate this question.

WALTER LICHTENSTEIN,  
*Chairman pro tem.*

#### ROUND TABLE OF SMALL COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The meeting of mid-winter conference of College Librarians at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, December 31, 1915, was conducted as a round table by A. S. Root. The meeting opened at 9:30 a.m., beginning with the subject "Academic rank of college librarians and members of the staff." The feeling was that the librarian should have pursued enough graduate work to accord himself to a place ranking with that of a college professor. It is the usual thing to find that the college librarians have a place in faculty meetings and are members of various committees.

The second topic "Work of the librarian and his opportunity for study" was led by A. S. Root. This topic brought out the facts that a librarian cannot obtain rank with a college professor, or cannot prove that his profession is scholarly without showing that he is an authority on certain subjects. The rank of the library profession can only be raised by the work of the individual librarian. Mr. Skarstedt, of Augustana College, made a point of not labelling everyone connected with a library as a librarian. He said he found it to be the case in many communities to call

anyone librarian who had two hands and who could deliver books over the counter. He said, we must be jealous of the title Librarian if it is to mean anything. Concerning the study of a librarian, Mr. Root spoke of his own personal experience. He said that when he began his own library career he found that he knew little of the history of books and began an exhaustive study, reading first books written in the English language. References led him to discussions by German writers, later he found that he had to study Japanese, and still later Dutch, to get a complete knowledge of the subject. He said that from the very beginning it had been his habit to spend a regular amount of time on this work. Mr. Dickerson in speaking of his experience said that he found that the best way for him to pursue an extensive study was to spend an hour every two weeks in an adjacent university in a class discussing the subject he was interested in. Miss Margaret Reynolds, of Milwaukee-Downer, said she was interested in Bible study, modern poetry, and in the last word on pageants. Others spoke of more or less desultory reading or of not reading at all.

The third discussion, "Best division of work in library with staff of two to five members," was led by Mr. Dickerson who believed in a division of work and in placing responsibility on the various assistants. He said that assistants were glad to have responsibility and their work was the better for it. He thought a desk assistant should have some piece of work not relating to desk work to take at least one hour per day as keeping up to date periodicals and continuations. He said that he thought every cataloger should have some desk work. Several hours a week possibly at the close of the day or an afternoon a week. He said he expected his student assistants to put every minute of their time on library work while on duty and that he paid from twenty to twenty-five cents an hour for such work. He also said, that he believed in shifts of two hours. Miss Reynolds here raised the question as to whether student assistants should be given credit for library work. She said the question had been brought up at Milwaukee-Downer College, two students having come there from the Wisconsin State Library School. The consensus of opinion was that credit should not be given to labelling, etc., possibly for higher forms of library work. This might involve the librarian into giving too much time in preparing instruction.

The fourth paper, "New requirements in

reference work," by G. F. Strong, was the one given at the Ohio Library Association meeting this fall. The meeting was then adjourned until the afternoon.

The first topic in the afternoon "The best thing in my library" was led by Miss Margaret Reynolds. The most significant thing in the library at Milwaukee-Downer is the library "atmosphere." Miss Reynolds said, that the good decorum of the college students at Milwaukee-Downer is due to the honor system, two students having charge of the library discipline. She said, that a reprimand was sufficient to restore order and that no student had to lose her library privileges. Some librarians spoke of their new book table as one of their best features. Mr. Root said, that the best thing in his library was that the students came and came in such numbers. Mr. Dickerson spoke of the work of the library in rejuvenating literary societies. The programs and literary activities had fallen below par and the library was now assisting these societies in planning their programs and getting bibliographies for the different subjects.

The second subject "Introducing the public to the library" was introduced by Miss Marie Hammond. She spoke of what Miami has been doing in the way of instruction in the use of the library. She spoke of lectures to freshmen, the regular semester course on Library Economy, of help in making bibliographies, and of work with adjacent county normal schools. Miss Grace E. Herrick of the Western College for Women spoke of lectures to students and faculty and insisted on advisability of having instruction in high schools so that students would come prepared. She spoke of making lists of the most pertinent articles in the new periodicals, of making extensive bibliographies for certain faculty members, and of informing faculty members of current articles relating to their subject not published in their own department magazines. Mr. Root spoke of his bibliography courses.

This closed the program of the day. At the business meeting which followed a committee of three composed of Mr. S. J. Brandenburg, Miss Margaret Reynolds and Miss Grace E. Herrick was appointed to have charge of the meeting in 1916.

MARIE HAMMOND.

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## Library Organizations

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### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The thirteenth annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at

the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 30-31, 1915. There were present one or more representatives from the library commissions or extension departments of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, and the attendance at each session, including many other library workers, averaged about 75.

The first session was held in the Rookwood room Thursday afternoon, with the president, Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota, was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The minutes of the annual meeting at Berkeley were approved as printed in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for September, 1915. The president announced that, according to changes in the constitution adopted at the Berkeley meeting, the midwinter meeting has now become the annual meeting, and the first and second vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and one member of the executive board were to be elected at the present meeting. She then appointed as a nominating committee Miss Robinson, Miss Templeton and Mr. Dudgeon.

Miss Robinson read a paper on "Progress of rural library extension work in the United States and good laws for county and township extension," confining the discussion to a résumé of existing laws and their operation and the essentials of a good working county library law. She called upon representatives of states having a county law to give (1) a brief outline of the law, stating whether it is the original law or amended, and how long it has been in operation; (2) whether or not it is satisfactory or what changes would seem advisable; (3) the number of libraries operating under the law and how long they have done so.

After brief summaries of their respective county laws by those present, and a review of the laws of other states by Miss Robinson, she submitted for discussion the following:

#### SUGGESTED PROVISION FOR A GOOD COUNTY LAW

*Support.* Tax levy adequate for maintenance—exempting towns with free public libraries.

*Government.* Library board (5 or 7) selected from residents of the county by county officers—for a stated term (3 to 5 years) or a contract with an established library.

*Power of Library Board.* Should be clearly defined.

*Initiative.* By county (or township) officers with or without a petition signed by a majority of resident taxpayers.

*Location.* County seat or elsewhere.

*Building.* By tax or gift. Erection in hands of library board.

*Period of existence.* Terminated only by majority vote of taxpayers, and definite terms by contract.

*Extent of service.* Whole or part of a county, another county—excepting communities with public libraries established.

*Method of service.* Direct loan, branches, stations, schools, libraries, book wagons, etc.

*Librarian.* Qualifications required open to discussion, but appointment and removal should rest with library board, and regular reports required to library board and state library commission.

*Operation.* Even with best possible law the help of commissions is needed to give information, arouse interest and promote county library progress.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Indiana, read a paper on "Commission helps in book selection." There seem to be but two ways in which a commission can aid in book selection; directly by supervision or actual choice for the individual library, and indirectly by distribution of lists and general advice, or by instruction.

The direct methods are so individual that they cannot be profitably discussed. The great advantage of direct aid is, of course, that it gives the state some control of the book-selection, and this is obviously important in the case of fiction. If commissions could double the money spent by the library for fiction on condition that only a certain per cent of the library's book fund should be spent for fiction and that the commission should approve the list of all the fiction bought, we might do much to raise the standard.

The indirect ways of helping in book selection are more numerous. The commission bulletins, aside from any book lists they contain, are of first importance—a paragraph emphasizing some principle of book selection, such articles as Miss Robinson's "Stretching a small book fund," outlines for study, such as the apprentice course in the Wisconsin *Bulletin*, or outlines for library institutes published in *New York Libraries*, cannot fail of good results. The commission may also serve in a negative way by giving warnings against inferior sets of books and series. The district meeting or library institute and the summer course are also most effective, through the close touch established with small and even larger libraries. The students naturally turn to the commission for help in many matters, and almost every mail brings an inquiry about this book or that set. Distribution of special lists is another useful aid. In this connection, Mr. Sanborn deplored the unnecessary duplication of lists which has prevailed and urged that as a *League of Library Commissions* more active co-operation should be accomplished.

He then reviewed the development of the *A. L. A. Booklist* and compared it in scope and character with the special book lists recently undertaken by several commissions. To ascertain whether the *Booklist* is fulfilling its purpose as an aid to small libraries a questionnaire was sent to Indiana libraries

and a tabulation of replies had been made. After a frank discussion of the criticisms the conclusion was reached that the *Booklist* is the best solution of the commission problem of furnishing help in book-selection; that while not perfect, it is admirable, satisfying the needs of the small library better than any other list and that it has been constantly growing and improving since its start.

As a League of Library Commissions, we, if true to our name, must stand for co-operation. At the inception of the *Booklist* we pledged our support, with the tacit understanding that any complaints should be made known to the Publishing Board, giving them an opportunity to make recommended changes. Such recommendations have always been cordially received and often adopted, and the Publishing Board and editor will welcome criticism, if the *Booklist* is not meeting our needs.

Miss May Masee, editor of the *Booklist*, followed with a clear presentation of the method of preparing the *Booklist*. The *Publisher's Weekly* and publishers' lists are checked. Titles under consideration are printed on galley sheets, which are sent to 53 large libraries and library commissions. These are checked + or — and returned. These titles are also listed on cards, on which the votes as received are entered. The chief English and American reviews, and 100 special periodicals are indexed and abstracts of reviews filed with the cards, also the notes from libraries. There is a corps of 50 special readers.

In the choice of fiction it is obvious that no two persons can agree. There are perhaps a half a dozen books in a month which we would all agree upon, but the rest are mediocre and it is a matter of selection.

The note writing is done by three people, the exact phrases from library notes are used, and quotations from reviews whenever possible.

Miss Masee made a forceful plea for co-operation, since the *Booklist* is the only co-operative work of the A. L. A. as a whole, and as such our most important work. It is furthermore the organ of communication between publishers and libraries, as publishers are watching to see if their own books are included and also the type of books recommended.

In the discussion that followed Miss Ahern gave a humorous account of a library staff meeting, where new books were discussed, which bore out the contention that no two people could agree in the selection of fiction.

Mr. Dudgeon explained that the Wisconsin

Commission is still sending the *Booklist* to every library and urging its use, and that their own list was issued only to supplement the *Booklist*.

At the second session held in the ballroom, Hotel La Salle, Friday morning, Mr. Dudgeon opened the discussion on the United States Bureau of Education reading courses. He stated that Wisconsin had its own reading circle, which the commission had endorsed and for which it was supplying books. They were, however, glad to co-operate with the Bureau of Education in furnishing books required as far as their resources would permit.

Reports from several states showed that considerable interest was manifested in the lists and that the commissions were willing to supply the books and recommend their use. Miss Wilson, of Minnesota, urged that there was a great opportunity for work with teachers in small towns who had considerable leisure and few opportunities for diversion.

The reports of committees were then called for.

No formal reports were made by either the committee on aid to new commissions or the publication committee, but Mr. Watson stated that the former committee had been of some assistance to states securing new legislation and that the publications committee had plans under way for providing material which will give a clear statement of method of procedure in establishing commissions and what can be accomplished with a definite sum of money.

Miss Borresen presented the report of the committee on foreign books for traveling and public libraries. The committee has made an effort to secure printed or type-written lists already compiled by public libraries and library commissions, to ascertain the names of compilers of these lists, and if possible formulate some plan for standardizing them and providing English annotations so that they would be useful to the small library. In response to a circular letter sent to 34 public libraries and 10 library commissions, a considerable amount of material had been received, including lists of books and addresses of compilers. A digest of the replies was appended to the report. Correspondence with Henry G. Leach, secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, would indicate that assistance in Scandinavian lists may be hoped for from that source. The present condition of the foreign book market makes the printing of lists impracticable at the present time, but the material collected by the committee was submitted as a basis for future work.

In the discussion of the report, Mr. Dudgeon expressed his opinion that printed

lists were useless and that the urgent need was an authority who would be able to furnish lists of additional titles needed to balance collections.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution urging the translation into foreign languages of books relating to the history, customs, government and institutions of this country, which are designed to meet the needs of immigrants who are without a knowledge of the English language.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, jr., presented his correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation of New York relating to the 10 per cent requirement for maintenance of library buildings. While it was not deemed wise to raise the requirement, the Carnegie Corporation is glad to emphasize the fact that 10 per cent is considered merely as a minimum, and has printed the correspondence with the League as a separate leaflet to be mailed as an enclosure with each promise of a library building hereafter made by the corporation, and to all libraries which have heretofore received such buildings.

A talk on "Commission aims and achievements" was given by J. I. Wyer, jr. Heretofore library commission aims have been merely extensive. The effort has been for more libraries, more books, to reach more people. But hereafter commission aims will be increasingly less extensive and more intensive. This does not mean that the pioneer work is all done. But enough of the original pioneer work has been finished in some states not only to suggest a revision of earlier aims and methods, but to compel us to differentiate more and more sharply between valid methods in the different states.

These future commission aims must be more different in different parts of the country than is usually allowed or appreciated. Our major aims are of course similar in the large, but in the ways through which these aims are attained there is bound to be wide variation, and perhaps there ought to be more variation than there actually is.

The future aim of library commissions will be (1) the unification of agencies for educational and library extension. A recent instance is the establishment of a Board of Regents in North Dakota to supervise all the higher educational institutions of the state.

(2) A more active and specific effort to increase tax support for local libraries, through an active propaganda, which is a logical sequence to the earlier one for free public libraries.

(3) A more thorough and effective organi-

zation of libraries, including the adherence to legal formalities in organization, the requirement of legal reports and observing legal formalities if a library is closed. This thorough and effective organization is often hindered or entirely prevented for lack of power.

(4) A more effective and thorough reaching out and getting together of library workers through institutes. The State Library Association should be associated with the Commission in such work.

The achievements of library commissions have been detached and in the aggregate considerable and impressive, and yet relatively and considered in connection with what yet calls to be done, slight. There are a few book wagons, a few thousand traveling libraries, but we have barely scratched the ground and are not even thoroughly agreed as to methods.

One impressive and gratifying presentation of commission achievements is shown by the statistics of libraries in commission *vs.* non-commission states. Library commissions have steadily advanced in public favor and appreciation, appropriations have steadily increased, libraries, buildings, books and traveling libraries have multiplied prodigiously through commission efforts.

Mr. Dudgeon, as chairman of a special committee on the Stevens bill, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Whereas*, federal price fixing legislation is pending which may result in decreasing the number of books which can be placed at the disposal of the public through the library, thus seriously crippling an important educational agency.

*And whereas*, we believe that clear reasons exist for placing books in a class apart from other merchandise and for distinguishing between libraries which purchase large quantities of books in wholesale quantities on the one hand and the individual who purchases a single book on the other.

*Resolved*, that we protest against such legislation in its present form as unjust to the patrons of libraries and injurious to the educational welfare of the public and calling for an increased burden of taxation upon every community in the country supporting a public library or purchasing books for use in its schools.

A motion presented by the committee was also adopted:—That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to arrange a comprehensive method of fully informing the commissions, the libraries and the departments of education of the respective states as to pending federal price fixing legislation, making possible a protest from such libraries and commissions against such legislation as far as it affects the price of books to libraries; that such committee be authorized to arrange for representation at hearings on such legislation and to incur expenses chargeable to the League of not to exceed \$100.

Upon recommendation of the nominating committee the following officers were elected for the coming year:—First vice-president, Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey; second vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Indiana; member of executive board, Miss Anna May Price, Illinois.

The president announced standing committees as follows:—*Publications*—Mr. Asa Wynkoop, New York; Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Indiana; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota. *Committee on Aid to New Commissions*—Mr. W. R. Watson, New York; Miss Julia Robinson, Iowa; Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, North Dakota. *Committee on Books in Foreign Languages for Traveling and Public Libraries*—Miss J. Maud Campbell, Massachusetts; Miss Anna A. MacDonald, Pennsylvania; Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, and Miss Lilly M. E. Borresen, La Crosse, Wis.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Acting Secretary*.

#### UTAH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Utah Library Association held its fourth annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Dec. 21-22, 1915. The Tuesday afternoon and evening meetings were joint sessions with the Utah Educational Association.

On Tuesday afternoon a symposium, "Reading for the child," was conducted in Barrett Hall, at which the following topics were considered. In discussing "The book and the individual child," J. Challen Smith, principal of the Sumner School, Salt Lake City, brought out the importance not only of having books in the grades, but also of having the book suited to the individual child. Many children may be doing good upper-grade school work who have come from homes having few books, and who have not had general reading advantages from school or library to enable them to read books chosen by grade. Such children should still have the foundation of their reading and later education established by being led through lower grade books, till able to read books suited to their grade in school. He also emphasized the importance of placing books for general reading through the grades of the public schools. In her discussion of this topic, Miss Rachel Edwards, teacher of the eighth grade in the same school, showed how developing the reading habit in the child depended largely on the way reading was taught in the public schools, and told how children coming into her grade without the habit were led to read by giving them lower grade books and asked to read them in a short time. "A book to a child through the grades of the public schools" was advocated by Supt.

L. E. Eggertsen, of the Provo schools, who told the wonderful effect of placing one book to a child down to the third grade of the Provo schools, and said that the library board had now given the order for books to be placed through the first three grades. Principal T. J. Worlton, of the Poplar Grove school, one of the three schools of Salt Lake City to have the books from the fourth grade through the eighth, gave some very enlightening statistics, based on what had been accomplished through his school, of what could be done for the children if books were put in all the grades of the Salt Lake schools. He showed also, through tests given in his school, how rapidly of reading and getting the thought go together, and brought out the idea that good readers develop good thinkers. In the absence of Supt. J. M. Mills, of the Ogden schools, Miss Downey told how the city commission had given the Public Library an additional thousand dollars this year to put books through the eighth and sixth grades of the Ogden schools, and said the plan was to work systematically from year to year till they had books for all the grades. Miss Jennie Crabbe, teacher of the sixth grade, Whittier School, Salt Lake, discussed "The child's general reading with the study of United States history," developing in a charming way the fine literature to which the child may be led through his study of United States history. "The schoolhouse as a branch of the public library" was made a thing "devoutly to be wished" by Principal D. R. Coombs, of the Riverside School, Salt Lake. He was followed by Miss M. June Bierce, principal of the Mound Fort school, Ogden, who told how successfully such a branch of the public library had developed in her school as a result of co-operation between the school and the library. Supt. C. A. Johnson, of the Grand county schools, could not be present, so Miss Downey told about "Placing books throughout the grades of the county schools" of Grand county, which is the first county in the state to do this as a whole. She spoke of the two great objects of the state library work: to have a tax-supported public library in every community, and book to a child suited to his grade in every schoolroom in Utah, and expressed the hope that every county in the state would soon follow the example of Grand. Principal G. A. Weggeland, of the Garfield schools, outlined the methods he was using for raising money for a school library, and told of the interest the parents and children of his school were taking in the movement. The need of teaching the child the care of books in the grades was shown to be the duty

of every teacher by Miss Emma J. Mitchell, teacher in the Junior High School, Salt Lake. Through being taught the proper care of books, she led the child to care of person and public interests, and finally to be a useful citizen. The desirability of "Turning over the fifteen-cent fund provided by law to the public library for purchase of children's books" was discussed by Supt. E. T. Reid, of Manti, where the public schools and library are located on the same grounds, making it convenient for the children to come directly from the schools to the library. Dr. E. G. Gowans, state superintendent of public instruction, spoke on the "Legality of spending the fifteen-cent fund," stating that the old law had been repealed by the last legislature merely to be combined with another law to go into effect January 1, 1916, and expressed the hope that the board of education of every county would see that the law was enforced.

On Tuesday evening, in the Assembly Hall, was held a joint meeting of the Utah Library Association and Utah Educational Association, which was a session of "special messages." Supt. Orson Ryan, of the Jordan District, ably showed how "The new athletics" developed a strong body to enable the mind to do its most efficient work, and emphasized the fact that a certain amount of healthful play is essential to continued good work. Miss Mary E. Downey gave an address on "The live library." Presupposing good building, equipment, organization and administration, she gave the qualities necessary to the board and librarian to create a live library. She then outlined the essentials of registration, circulation, and the use of various departments of a library which show that it is rendering first-class service and ended by giving a constructive criticism of things needed to be done to make Utah truly alive as a library state. Dr. E. G. Gowans, through "The citizen and the school," made a strong appeal to keep military drill out of the public schools. He told how athletics and patriotism should be taught in other ways to develop good citizens. Dr. Gowans' address was heartily approved by Prof. Elwood P. Cubberley, of Leland Stanford University, who, under the subject, "The new patriotism," discussed the resolutions of the N. E. A. relating to military training in the public schools.

Wednesday morning the librarians met at the Packard Library. The president of the association, Mr. S. P. Eggertsen, trustee of Provo Public Library, presided. In the opening address he gave reminiscences of early library days in Utah, and showed how things were gradually progressing. Miss Mary E.

Downey, library secretary and organizer, gave a survey of present conditions over the state, dwelling especially on the things accomplished in the last year. Miss Esther Nelson, librarian, University of Utah, told "What the small library can do to prepare the high school pupil for college." She illustrated how the student in high school might be taught the care of books, given a knowledge of reference work, and shown how to use a library so that on coming to the university and college he need lose no time in becoming acquainted with the library. Miss Johanna Sprague, librarian of the Packard Library, gave a résumé of "The 1915 meeting of the American Library Association," and named some of the advantages which the individual library gains from the A. L. A. A. C. Matheson, ex-superintendent of public instruction, followed informally with encouraging words to the librarians and spoke of the great service which the library movement was rendering the state. Miss Hester Bonham, librarian of the Provo Library, in a paper called "Revolution of the Provo Public Library," showed how, with the help of the state library secretary and organizer, the Provo Library had been practically made over and doubled its service in the last year. Miss Grace Harris, librarian of the Ogden Public Library, discussed "Making a picture collection." She gave sources of obtaining material, methods of mounting and filing, and subject headings, and illustrated the various ways of using pictures.

The business meeting followed. After voting to send a fee for affiliation with the American Library Association, the nominating committee reported the following officers, who were elected for the ensuing year: President, Howard R. Driggs; first vice-president, Mrs. Annie L. Gillespie; second vice-president, Elizabeth Smith; secretary and treasurer, Grace Harris; members of the Executive Board, Esther Nelson and Johanna Sprague. It was decided to invite the Idaho and Wyoming Library Associations to a tri-state meeting in Salt Lake some time in the spring. The meeting adjourned to a delightful luncheon at Hotel Newhouse.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

#### IDAHO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Boise *News* of Dec. 30 contained an extended report of the first annual meeting of the Idaho Library Association held in that city Dec. 29. There were in attendance representative librarians from a number of the leading cities of the state, the meeting being called by Miss Margaret Roberts, state traveling librarian. All of the librarians present

gave personal reports on their work and the activity in their particular section along library lines.

The address of welcome was given by Joseph H. Peterson, attorney general, president of the State Library Commission. Dr. E. O. Sisson, commissioner of education, delivered an interesting address on the subject, "The place of the library in the educational work of the state." Mrs. Melvin, formerly of Shoshone, now of Boise, discussed the subject, "Benefits to be derived from the State Library."

Miss Roberts discussed the work of the State Library Commission. She surprised her hearers by stating that the traveling library now has 18,000 volumes and in the past year had 200 sets of traveling libraries in circulation in Idaho, which reached every village and hamlet, no matter how isolated. The demand, she said, is so great for the libraries that it is difficult to provide them to all. She also stated that she had made arrangements whereby any responsible citizen of the state can secure any book included in the catalog by paying the postage each way, with the privilege of keeping the book two weeks. The catalog has been issued in pamphlet form and can be secured by writing to the librarian.

Among the greetings forwarded to the association was one from Miss Mary Downey, librarian, secretary and organizer for Utah. Plans are being formulated by Miss Downey for a joint meeting in Utah in April or May, to include the states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah.

The day's session was followed by a reception held in the state traveling library room.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Gretchen Smith, Idaho State Technical Institute, Pocatello; vice-president, Mrs. Mary I. Breigleb, librarian, Mountain Home Library; secretary, Snowden Reed, assistant librarian, Idaho traveling library, Boise; treasurer, Miss Lalla Bedford, librarian Carnegie Library, Caldwell. The place for next convention to be decided later.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club entertained the librarians who were in the city for the mid-winter meetings at the Hotel La Salle on the evening of Dec. 30. A social hour was followed by a program of Norwegian readings by Mrs. Borgny Hammer and songs by Mr. Rolf Hammer. A large company was present to enjoy the entertainment and the refreshments and opportunity for conversation

which followed. Miss Pearl I. Field, chairman of the social committee, made the arrangements for the evening.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the John Wanamaker auditorium on the afternoon of January 13, 1916, President Jenkins in the chair. Four hundred members and guests were present. At the business meeting, 80 new members were added to the club. On motion of Mr. Spaulding, a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Wanamaker for the use of the auditorium. The unflinching courtesy of employes and the various arrangements made to make the meeting a success, were subjects of much pleasant comment.

The address of the meeting was given by Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, chief of the music division, New York Public Library, the subject being "Music and the library." Practical illustrations were furnished by Dr. Kinkeldey, Miss Emily Gresser, and Mr. Alexander Russell. Many of those present had read with interest Dr. Kinkeldey's contributions to the music number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL last August, and were especially interested in his paper. The illustrations both vocal and instrumental were thoroughly enjoyed and most instructive. At the close of a delightful hour, on motion made by Miss Theresa Hitchler, by a rising vote, the club manifested its appreciation of the time and thought which Dr. Kinkeldey had put into the preparation of the program. The thanks of the club were extended to him, to Miss Gresser, and Mr. Russell. The meeting then adjourned, and an informal reception was held in the House Palatial.

The next meeting will be held in the Russell Sage Foundation building, Mar. 9, at 8 p.m., with Kate Douglas Wiggin as speaker. This will be, in a way, the first time this beautiful building has been opened for a public gathering, and members of the club may congratulate themselves on the opportunity to enjoy the privilege.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

#### ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The twentieth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held at Atlantic City, March 3 and 4.

There will be three sessions at the Hotel Chelsea as follows:



Friday, March 3, 8.30 p. m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Saturday, March 4, 11 a. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association.

Saturday, March 4, 8.30 p. m., a general session.

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Friday, March 3, 3 p. m., as follows:

Chairman, Miss Margaret A. McVety, chief of lending department, Newark Public Library, president New Jersey Library Association.

"Twenty-five years of the New Jersey Library Association," Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"How to use fiction as reference material," Miss Maud McClelland, New York Public Library, New York City.

"The small library helping the teacher with her geography and history lesson," Miss Marion G. Clark, head of history department, State Normal School, Newark, N. J.

"Why continue the fines system?" Miss Agnes Miller, librarian, Public Library, Princeton, N. J.

The first session of the joint program, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club will be as follows:

Chairman, Frederick N. Morton, librarian United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, Pa., president Pennsylvania Library Club.

"The connection between books and music," Constantin Von Sternberg, president, Sternberg School of Music, Inc.

"Early American children's books" (illustrated by lantern slides), A. S. W. Rosenbach, Ph.D., of the Rosenbach Company, Philadelphia.

The program of the second and third sessions will be announced later.

The rates at the Hotel Chelsea will be as follows:

One person in a room (without bath)...	\$3.50 per day
Two persons in a room (without bath)	
each .....	3.00 per day
One person in a room (with bath)....	4.50 per day
Two persons in a room (with bath)...	4.00 per-day

Persons desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN,

*Secretary Pennsylvania Library Club.*

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

There will be two sessions of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, March 3-4. one of which will be devoted to papers on various aspects of research and teaching, exhibition, and literature of library science, and the second to a plan of co-operation among learned libraries. The provisional program contains the names of Messrs. Dana, Hill, Root, Richardson, Lichtenstein, and Andrews, and Miss Isom.

The institute is being reorganized somewhat on the line of a learned society like the American Historical Association, as distinguished from a professional association. This meeting is intended to discuss the field for such an association, and it is expected that the president and secretary of the American Library Association will speak also on the relation of the two associations.

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Caroline M. Hewins has sent, as a Christmas gift to the school's collection of juvenile literature, sixteen volumes of older American children's books, among them several early issues of the Rollo books.

A notable addition to the book plate collection has been made by W. S. Biscoe, who has presented about 1500 plates, most of them from the celebrated Blackwell collection. Mr. Biscoe's gift also included 36 sale catalogs and the scarce E. D. French memorial volume by Ira H. Brainerd. In the gift are 392 early American plates, 76 by E. D. French, 20 by J. W. Spenceley, 22 by W. E. Fisher, and many others by well-known American designers. The school collection now includes 100 of the 299 plates designed by E. D. French. It is of interest that his first listed plate was designed for Miss Helen E. Brainerd, his sister-in-law and a member of the class of 1890 of the New York State Library School. At the suggestion of President Finley it is proposed to put special emphasis on book plates of residents of New York State. Contributions of this sort will be welcomed by Miss Florence Woodworth, custodian of the collection, who is devoting much of her time to the acquisition and arrangement of the ex-libris collection.

Lecturers other than the regular faculty have been as follows: Dec. 1, A. W. Abrams, "Visual instruction" (illustrated by examples, good and bad, of educational lantern slides); Dec. 16, Royal B. Farnum, "Books on the fine arts"; Jan. 8, Mary E. Hall, "High school libraries"; Jan. 12, Elizabeth B. Wales, "Library work in Missouri."

Field practice work in libraries outside of Albany will begin March 6 and extend to about April 1. Regular school exercises will be suspended during this time.

### ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

About the usual number of periodical articles seems to have been contributed to dif-

ferent magazines during 1915 by former students. More than thirty separate publications have also come to the attention of the school and it is probable that there are others which are not listed below. As is usually the case, most of the books or pamphlets, as well as the periodical articles deal chiefly with library matters. General literature is represented by Edna A. Brown's juvenile "Arnold's little brother" (Lothrop); "The lure of San Francisco," a guide book in the form of a romance by Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Potter (1912) and Mabel Thayer Gray; "More Arabian nights," by Frances J. Olcott and "The jolly book for boys and girls," of which Miss Olcott is joint compiler; and Miss Clara W. Hunt's suggestive book "What shall we read to the children?"

In bibliography and library economy may be noted the following A. L. A. publications: "Book selection," by Elva A. Bascom; "Bibliography," by Isadore G. Mudge; "The state library," and "Government documents," by James I. Wyer, Jr.; and Margery C. Quigley's "Index to kindergarten songs."

In the Debater's handbooks published by the H. W. Wilson Co. appear two by Corinne Bacon on "National defense"; five by Edna Dean Bullock dealing with "Agricultural credits," "Child labor," "Mothers' pensions," "Short ballot" and "Single tax" respectively (Miss Bullock has also compiled a subject index to the senate and house bills of the Nebraska legislature); and Katharine B. Judson's "Selected articles on government ownership of telegraphs and telephones."

Margaret A. McVety and Mabel E. Colegrove have contributed the "Vertical file" to J. C. Dana's American Library Economy series. Jennie D. Fellows' "Cataloging rules" (L. S. bull. 36) has had a large sale and has been warmly commended by catalogers. "Instruction in the use of books and libraries," by Lucy E. Fay and Anne T. Eaton, is a genuine contribution to the literature of school libraries. Mary W. Plummer's "Seven joys of reading" has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the H. W. Wilson Co. J. I. Wyer, Jr., again contributed the section on Libraries in the American Year book. "Modern drama and opera," v. 2 (Boston Book Co.) has among its contributors J. Howard Dice, Mary Louise Davis, Alice Thurston McGirr and Frank K. Walter. The last has also contributed a section to Mr. Axel Moth's "Technical terms used by the book and printing trades." Among foreign items should be noted Arne Kildal's "Boker og skrifter til Bergens historie (1914)."

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

The first term closed Dec. 18 with examinations in cataloging, classification, shelf-arrangement and alphabeting. In the last-named subject the class-room procedure has been modified this year. Instead of dictating examples of the alphabeting rules to the class for arrangement, the entries were typewritten, mimeographed in sheets, and then cut up into slips of index size. These were distributed after each lesson and the students filed them cumulatively, until, at the close of the course, they each had a carefully revised set of about 250 slips including all the probable snags in arrangement. For the examination each student was given a carefully disarranged set of the same slips to alphabet correctly.

The annual Christmas party was held Dec. 16 in the north class-room, where a gaily decked Christmas tree and amusing games made a very pleasant afternoon.

The vice-director attended the A. L. A. Council and represented the school at the mid-winter meeting of the Association of American Library Schools. She visited the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh on her return and spoke to the school on "Children's work in some of its relations." While she was in Pittsburgh, Miss Bogle invited the Pratt alumnae in the city to meet her at dinner at the Shenley.

The first lecture of the second term was given by Miss Theresa Hitchler, head cataloger of the Brooklyn Public Library, who gave the class some advice as to the cataloger's attitude toward her own work and toward library work in general, and also told them of the organization of the catalog department of the Brooklyn system.

The students attended the January meeting of the New York Library Club held at the Wanamaker Auditorium, the discussion being the subject of music in libraries.

ALUMNI NOTES

Lorette Jenks, 1913 and 1914, has been made an assistant in one of the branches of the Chicago Public Library.

Word has been received of the marriage Dec. 2 of Maude W. Fowler, 1914, to Clarence John Russell at Boston, Mass.

Grace B. Morgan, 1915, who returned to the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library, has been made cataloger of the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The winter term began January 3, with all but one junior student present and the addition to the class of Mrs. Jessie Scott Millener, who will finish the work of the course begun and interrupted last year. Some vacancies in the senior ranks proved to be due to grippe, but even these were few.

On the first morning's program, Miss Murray's demonstration binding and repairing lecture was given, preliminary to Mr. Arthur F. Bailey's lectures on "Binding material" and "Binding procedure," on January 5. The students had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bailey socially after the lecture.

Miss Isadore G. Mudge's lecture to seniors of the school and college library and the advanced reference and cataloging courses began January 3.

On January 5, students of the latter course had a lecture from Miss Sarah Harlow, librarian of the Botanical Garden, on the "Literature of botany."

Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe opened the term for the seniors in administration by a talk on "Publicity for libraries." The following day these and the students of the children's librarians' course visited grades 1-3 of the public schools, going to the schools nearest the branch library in which they have practice. On the 7th, the latter class visited the children's rooms in some of the upper west-side branches.

The annual Christmas party took place on December 15.

The school was represented by its principal at the meeting of the Association of American Library Schools in Chicago, in December.

PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Ruth McLaughlin, junior, 1913, is now a member of the Chicago Public Library staff.

Miss Nora Cordingley, junior, 1912, has accepted a cataloging position in the library of the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa.

Mr. Ralph Gossage, junior, 1915, now working in the Belgian concentration camp in Holland, has recently had the experience of helping to convoy British prisoners from Germany back to England and German prisoners from England back to the German frontier.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S  
LIBRARIANS

The Training School opened for the second term Jan. 3, on which date the class had the

pleasure of hearing a talk by Miss Josephine Rathbone, vice-director of Pratt Institute Library School, on "The development of the library work with children."

Beginning Jan. 10 the students of the junior class are scheduled ten consecutive Monday mornings for practice work at the lending desks of the system. Each student during this period receives experience at three different lending desks.

The courses scheduled for the second term are:

JUNIOR

Administration of children's rooms  
Annotations  
Book numbers  
Book selection  
Cataloging  
Classification  
Lending systems  
Library work with schools  
Plays and games  
Reference work  
Round table  
Seminar for periodical review  
Shelf listing  
Story telling

SENIOR

Book selection  
Cataloging of children's books  
History of libraries

ALUMNAE NOTES

Ruth McGurk, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the new West End Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Muriel Rose Samson, junior student 1913-14, has resigned her position as assistant children's librarian on the staff of the New York Public Library to accept the position of assistant children's librarian in the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Amelia T. Pickett, junior student 1914-15, has been appointed librarian of the Green Free Library, Wellsboro, Pa.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WISCONSIN

The work of the school during the weeks preceding the Christmas vacation covered the usual drill in technique. A regular schedule with daily lectures, recitation and practice work, with accompanying revision, comment and criticism is most necessary for professional background, but does not lend itself to a picturesque report.

Two lectures from the outside correlated with regular courses, giving a broader point of view, which must always be considered. Mr. Herbert Quick gave a stimulating lecture on "Reading for rural communities," and Prof. Chester Lloyd-Jones of the political science department discussed a "Selected list

of books in political economy," rounding out the topic as given in the book selection course.

The topic, "Book-making and publishing," given in eight lectures, correlating with Trade Bibliography, Book-buying and Book Selection, ended with a Christmas exhibit conducted by the students for the Madison Free Library, Dec. 2-5. The students had the exhibit entirely in charge, attending to the publicity, including press notices, posters and general invitations; the gathering and arranging of the books, and serving in turn as attendants at the exhibit, meeting the five hundred and more people who came to see the books, many of them to get suggestions for Christmas gifts.

The students assembled after vacation, Jan. 3, a day before the schedule time, in order to have the opportunity of hearing Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., who had been attending the mid-winter meetings in Chicago. Mr. Wyer spoke in the morning on "Librarianship, its aims and ideals." In the afternoon the class met Mr. Wyer informally and for an hour were delighted to hear him discuss modern poetry, with many readings from the new poets to illustrate his points. In the evening, in the lecture room of the school, a group of readers, almost entirely professors from the university, gave a spirited dramatic reading of "Captain Brassbound's conversion" in honor of Mr. Wyer.

Correlating with the course in children's literature, two lectures have been given: "Teaching eighth grade pupils how to use the library," by Miss Mary A. Smith of the Madison Free Library, and the "High School branch," by Miss Ruth Rice, librarian of the branch.

On Jan. 8 the announcements for field practice were made. The assignments are made under the broad divisions of

1. *General work.*—The public libraries of Ashland, Baraboo, Black River Falls, Fond du Lac, Fort Atkinson, Madison, Oshkosh, Shawano and Viroqua receive students to help in all parts of the work during February and March. There are three new library buildings in this group and the students will assist in getting the work started in the new buildings.

2. *Cataloging and other records.*—For this work the public libraries of Barron, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Hudson, Janesville, Rice Lake, Spooner, Stanley, Stevens Point and several offices in the Capitol have opened their doors.

3. *Assistance for special work.*—Fox Lake, Lake Mills, Superior, Waterloo and offices in

the Capitol, offer problems of inventory, children's work, subject headings, classification, publicity, picture collections, etc.

4. *Organizing* will be done at Laona and Stone Lake, two communities in the northern part of the state that are just starting libraries.

5. *Reorganizing* will be undertaken at Thorp and Waukesha.

6. *Reclassification*, changing from the Expansive to the Decimal Classification will be continued at the Beloit Free Library; it was commenced last year by a group of students.

Just before the holiday vacation the class of 1916 elected officers as follows: President, Helen E. Farr, of Eau Claire, Wis.; vice-president, Vivian G. Little, of St. Louis; secretary, Gertrude L. Ellison of Duluth, Minn.; treasurer, Stella E. Baskerville of Madison.

Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Carpenter and Miss Humble of the Library School Faculty attended the meetings of the Association of American Library Schools and other meetings which were held in Chicago during the holidays.

Miss Susie Lee Crumley, head instructor of the Atlanta School, was a visitor at the school on Jan. 3.

Miss Mary E. Dow, 1911, librarian of the Saginaw (Mich.) Public Library, presented the school as a Christmas gift with an appropriate pedestal for its cast of the Winged Victory.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first assignment for practical work in the Cleveland Public Library system ended with the Christmas vacation. An innovation was made this year in that the students worked one full day each week instead of two separate half days. The course in loan systems was carried on during the same period. The students who had had experience in the Cleveland Library system were assigned to college library work, either in Adelbert College or the College for Women. During the year each student is given the opportunity to attend one of the staff meetings for book selection at the Cleveland Public Library. This experience is particularly helpful in connection with the book selection course; much is gained from the book reviews there given, and opportunity is also afforded the student of observing something of the *esprit de corps* of the Cleveland staff.

By action of the board of trustees, the director has been given the additional designa-

tion of professor. Mr. Strong was promoted to associate professor and Miss Howe to assistant professor in the university.

It has been voted by the faculty to require for entrance to the school a knowledge of typewriting.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott will give a course in library work with children January 17-29, being chiefly a study of children's literature. Miss Burnite will, as heretofore, give lectures on the administration of children's rooms.

The students of the Library School gave a Christmas party Dec. 18 in the rooms of the school, to which the members of the faculty were invited by a very clever announcement. A Christmas play was presented by four members of the class.

The Christmas vacation lasted two weeks, beginning Dec. 23 and extending to Jan. 6. During that time, the dean, the director, and the secretary attended the meeting of the Association of American Library Schools and also the other mid-winter library meetings in Chicago. The first class period after the holidays was given over to a report of this mid-winter meeting and also reports by students on the various libraries visited during their vacation, which included Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New York, and Chicago.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The courses in book selection have been strengthened by the addition to the school library of 150 volumes for use in that work.

The seniors gave a reception on Friday, December 17, to the members of the other classes. About forty guests were present, including the members of the faculty and of the library staff.

The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts has voted to allow credit toward the A.B. degree for the hours of work taken in the Library School. By this action the same recognition is given to the Library School as to the seven other technical and professional schools of the university.

Miss Elizabeth French, 1915, who has been in the cataloging department of the University Library since last September, has resigned, to accept a position in the Syracuse Public Library. Her position in the University Library is being filled temporarily by Miss Elsie Johnson, of Point Chautauqua, N. Y., also a graduate of this school. E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

On Jan. 7 Miss Irene Warren, president of the Library Section of the N. E. A., gave the

following talks to the Training School:—"Campaigning for better school libraries" and "When the high school library comes into its own."

During the week of Christmas vacation Miss Betty Lord commenced the work of shelving the Sierra Madre Public Library. The completion of the shelving and the general re-organization of the Sierra Madre Library will be carried on during the spring months by the students in the Training School as part of their regular practice work.

Miss Louise Peck, chief of the cataloging department of the San Diego Public Library, is visiting the school for six weeks of special instruction in cataloging.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

Owing to building operations to be begun in the spring, which will render the greater part of the library building untenable for several months, the summer course in library methods, which has been offered for four years past, will be omitted in the summer of 1916.

HAROLD L. LEUPP.

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### Reviews

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HUNT, CLARA WHITEHILL. What shall we read to the children? Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 156 p. \$1 n.

From Chapter I, "Fathers, mothers and children's books," to Chapter XII, "Buying the library," Miss Hunt has reflected a rich personal experience of childhood as well as the long and intimate contact of a librarian with parents and children.

Her opening sentence "The book agent was a very persuasive talker" is a genuine touch of that nature that makes kin of the whole world of parents, teachers and librarians and affords a starting point of understanding and comradeship which is sustained throughout the volume.

"What I like about Miss Hunt's book," said a young mother of three children under seven years old, "is its simplicity. She makes reading seem so possible and such a help in the daily care of children by her practical suggestion for deepening associations and creating a background for memories."

This mother, a college woman, and before her marriage a teacher of domestic science, is typical of many intelligent women who have no time to spend in libraries or mothers' meetings who are inclined to regard chil-

dren's reading as something a little removed from daily experience—something in which one would "take a course" if possible.

Miss Hunt indicates very clearly that the child himself is the person with whom to take a course in children's reading and wisely sounds a warning about choosing the right time for introducing poetry, fairy tales, Bible stories, travel and history stories and stories that might be true.

"Children," she says, "enjoy an infinite number of things which they do not understand; they understand far more than they can express; their understanding grows by leaps and bounds if we foolish adults do not interfere." No great book has yet been written in "first reader" English, nor yet in "second reader" or third reader" is her comment on simplified Bible stories.

The chapters richest in suggestion for associative values in relating reading in childhood to adult experience are those dealing with poetry, travel and history. "Let us put the country into the memories of the men and women to be. . . . All through my happy travels I kept finding that the things I enjoyed most were those I had known about and loved when I was a child. In the tired dog dragging a milk cart through the streets of Brussels I beheld the original of the dog of Flanders."

In this drawing freely upon incidental personal experience, Miss Hunt has humanized the subject of the reading of younger children for the teacher, the student in training, and the general library assistant, as well as the parent and the children's librarian.

The divisions by age of the list of books suggested for purchase are open to some question. Jacob Abbott's *Franconia Stories* and Mrs. Ward's *Milly and Olly*, if read at all, would be more likely to be read to children over five years old. Boutet de Monvel's *Joan of Arc* and Kipling's *Just So Stories* defy an age limit.

The final chapter "Books for older children" contains some salutary comment on mediocrity in children's books: "I am not half so fearful for children of good homes, of the blood-and-thunder adventure story as of the quantities of 'safe' juvenile books published to-day. The commonest fault of children's books in good homes is insipidity."

It is to be hoped that Miss Hunt will enlarge this chapter to a companion volume on the reading of the older boys and girls. Such a book would be a distinct contribution to the present stage in educational progress.

A. C. M.

WARD, GILBERT O. The high school library. Preprint of the "Manual of library economy." Chapter VII. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1915.

All working in this pioneer field of library extension welcome this clear, concise, general survey of what has been done in various high school libraries. While very suggestive, it does not attempt to go into detail about many items.

The vital problems discussed are: book selection; records; the guidance of reading; discipline; relations with the public libraries; and the qualifications of the librarian. An excellent bibliography makes it possible for anyone interested to read further.

There are a number of problems in high school library work upon which opinions vary. Mr. Ward advocates "selected works of poetry because usually more attractive and often quite adequate for any probable reference use." It would seem better to have the complete works of all great poets in order to encourage further reading. Many times students are unaware of anything outside of the required list.

The selection of magazines for a high school library also requires careful thought. Many of the popular magazines contain mediocre fiction undesirable in the high school. Most students have access to the reading rooms of public libraries, and it would seem best to purchase for the high school only those magazines that students need to be encouraged to read, such as the *Atlantic* and the *Nation*.

Under the subject of classification, Mr. Ward omits the chief reason for using the same system in the high school and in the public library, which is to facilitate the use of the public library by students, many of whom will depend upon the public library as a continuation school. Those students who are confronted with a different classification in college will be under competent librarians and teachers, and will have little difficulty in finding their way about the college library, while the teacherless students and the indifferent high school graduates will need every encouragement to go on with their education. "Economy and expedience" are incidental to this main educational advantage. The numbering of cases is advocated as a method of handling a rush at the circulation desk. High school libraries are always small choice collections, and, with a good catalog and adequate instruction in its use, students have no difficulty in finding the books without depending upon arbitrary mechanical advices.

The guidance of the pupils' reading is a subject that might be more extensively treated

to advantage. Emphasis should be placed upon the librarian's part in encouraging the reading of the classics. While vocational guidance is serious, the most serious and the most delightful work of the library is helping the students to appreciate real literature. It is true that "in large schools with busy libraries" the personal influence of the librarian is too seldom brought to bear upon the reading of the students. A carefully planned schedule for a staff of reliable student assistants releases the librarian from the routine for more valuable service and furnishes very desirable training in system and order, a great lack among high school students. Book talks to the entering pupils make them realize the real function of the librarian.

The discipline in high school libraries is greatly affected by the organization of the school. It is a difficult matter to preserve the right atmosphere in the library in schools without study halls. In such schools, permission to leave the library when reference work is finished helps to solve the problem. Otherwise students may do a minimum of reference work and a maximum of other work.

An advantage of public library administration of high school libraries, not mentioned, is the release of the librarian from cataloging and other record work. "The chief disadvantage," Mr. Ward states, "is that the public library can rarely afford to pay the high school teacher's salary which the responsibility justifies, and which is necessary to insure a librarian of the necessary training and experience." This objection can surely be overcome by arousing public sentiment in favor of placing librarians' salaries in public libraries on the same basis as the salaries of other educators in the community. An immediate solution can be reached by an agreement between the library board and school board to share the expense.

In the discussion of high school libraries as public libraries, Mr. Ward brings out most clearly "the peculiar problems which confronts a double-duty high school library." The idea of combining these two kinds of library work overwhelms the librarian now trying to solve the many problems of the high school library. If the high school library is unhampered in its training functions as a laboratory for students, the public library will surely reap the benefit.

The qualifications of the librarian are fully described and fittingly serve as a climax. The success or failure of the high school library depends chiefly upon the personality and educational equipment of its presiding genius.

HARRIET A. WOOD.

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## Librarians

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BABCOCK, Mrs. Julia G., who has been librarian of the Yolo County Free Library at Woodland, Cal., will hereafter be at the Kern County Free Library in Bakersfield in the same state.

BALDWIN, Rachel, Pratt, 1908, who has been for the past year reference librarian in the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, has been appointed first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

BLASL, Henrietta M., New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned her position in the catalog division of the Library of Congress to become secretary to the superintendent of the Orthopedic Hospital in New York City.

CARVER, Helen, New York State Library School, 1914-15, was married to Hugh Lester on Jan. 8, at her home in Cambridge, Mass.

CONE, Jessica G., New York State Library School, 1895, has been appointed assistant in the library of Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

ELLSWORTH, Frances, who has been in charge of the branches of the Madison (Wis.) Public Library for several years, has been forced to resign because of serious trouble with her eyes.

GALLAGHER, Martha, who has been an assistant in the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, Texas, since 1912, resigned in November and on the 22nd of that month was married to Wallace W. Votaw, of Marshall, Texas.

GARNEAU, Hector, lawyer, journalist, and litterateur, has been appointed librarian of the Montreal Public Library, now in process of organization. It is announced that the salary to start with will be \$2000, while the preparatory work of collecting and cataloging the books is in progress, but afterwards the regular amount of \$5000 a year set aside for this purpose will be expended. It is not expected that the new building now in process of construction at a cost of close on half a million, will be finished for another year, though work on the interior will be started in the spring.

GRAUMAN, Edna, and Mary Brown Humphrey have been elected librarians of the Boys and Girls High Schools respectively, of Louisville, Kentucky. These libraries will be conducted as high school branches of the Louisville Free Public Library under joint control of the Board of Education and the Library

Board. The librarians have been elected members of the faculty and remain on the staff of the Public Library. Miss Grauman is a graduate of the Louisville Girls High School and in addition completed a special course in German, French and European history at the University of Louisville, and has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library since September, 1911. Miss Humphrey is a graduate of the Louisville Girls High School and the Semple Collegiate School and in addition completed a special course in French at the University of Louisville. She has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library since June, 1915.

GRENSIDE, Adelaide H., New York State Library School, 1914-15, entered the central lending department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Jan. 10.

GROUT, Edith N., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1913, has received an appointment as assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library.

HENLEY, Margaret, of the Illinois Library School, has been appointed assistant librarian of Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

KEOGH, Andrew, who has been reference librarian at Yale University, has been made acting librarian pending the appointment by the university authorities of a permanent successor to Prof. Schwab, whose death on Jan. 12 is recorded elsewhere in this issue.

LEGLER, Henry E., librarian of the Chicago Public Library, has been made chairman of a committee of eleven to evolve a plan for co-operation between schools and libraries in Illinois.

LOUNSBURY, Caroline O., for many years librarian in Morristown, N. J., died on Monday, Dec. 6, being in her seventy-seventh year. When the old library and lyceum building burned, Feb. 23, 1914, Miss Lounsbury watched the conflagration from the windows of her home. With the dying down of the flames her life work ended, for the shock brought on heart trouble to which she finally succumbed. Miss Lounsbury became librarian twenty-seven years ago, and resigned the position Nov. 30, 1914.

MARSHALL, Mrs. W. F., of Union county, Mississippi, has been elected state librarian in place of Miss Mattie Plunkett, who has held the position for sixteen years. This is the only state office in the state of Mississippi that can be held by a woman and the contest was a spirited one.

NUNN, Dorothea, of Salem, Mass., has been chosen reference librarian in the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library.

OLCOTT, Frances Jenkins, brought out for the holiday season "More tales from the Arabian nights," a companion volume to "The Arabian nights' entertainments," which she edited in 1913. The present volume is illustrated in colors by Willy Pogány, and besides containing some of the old favorites has a number of delightful stories that are new to most children.

PERRY, Rachel Craig, who was in the traveling library office of the New York Public Library for several years, resigned Jan. 1, and will go to Wallingford, Ct., to live. Miss Perry has been connected with the New York Public Library for sixteen years, being librarian in charge of the Aguilar branch prior to her work with traveling libraries.

SCHOEDSACK, Benvenuta, who was granted four months' leave of absence from the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Library last fall, has resigned, and will remain in California where she has been for some time.

SHEDLOCK, Marie L., is giving a subscription series of story-telling evenings in New York City, from Jan. 26 to Feb. 23. The first three evenings will be devoted to Hans Christian Andersen, with discussion of his work and stories to illustrate the qualities described; the fourth evening's program will include stories from legends of the saints and animals; and the last evening will be devoted to "humor in education" with illustrations from "Alice in Wonderland" and other stories.

STEFFA, Julia, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1907, has resigned her position with the Los Angeles County Free Library to accept the librarianship of Ventura County Free Library.

STURBLEFIELD, Gail, formerly reference librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, has joined the staff of the Davenport (Ia.) Library as desk assistant.

WEITENKAMPF, Dr. Frank, chief of the art division of the New York Public Library, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington in December, his subject being "Pictorial documents as illustrating American history."

WHITALL, Mary Louisa, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Library of the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, the resignation taking effect Jan. 1.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*North Bridgton.* An attractive library building, built and furnished through the efforts of the members and townspeople, is that of the North Bridgton Library Association, which is now being used. It is open on Tuesdays and Saturdays and is also used for various community purposes, such as social afternoons and for the women's club. It is of plain design, painted brown with white trimmings, and so arranged that every particle of room is utilized. The interior is finished in cypress, giving a light and pleasant effect as one steps through the door into the square hall, with a room on either side. To the right is the reading room, with a most attractive fireplace, while in the room to the left are the librarian's desk and the books of the library. There is an excellent feature connected with the association, called the social branch. The purpose of this is for the members to meet to prepare work for the annual fair to further the interests of the library, and to increase the social and community spirit.

*Winslow.* Miss Margaret Kennedy, of Vassalboro, has given to the Winslow Public Library, a collection of 500 books, the award to her as the result of a competitive contest in which she was interested. The books were received by the library during the summer and comprise sets of the best literature, including a variety of fiction, comparatively few of which were duplicates of books already in the library, which contained about 2300 volumes.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Hinsdale.* Charles A. Jones of Keene and Fred H. Jones of Los Angeles, Cal., have offered to the town the sum of \$500 to be held in trust and the income therefrom to be used for the purchase of periodicals, magazines and pamphlets for the public library. The gift is made in memory of their late brother, Henry Abbott Jones, who was a constant patron of the library for many years. The fund will be turned over to the town upon its formal acceptance by vote of the citizens at the annual town-meeting in March.

### VERMONT

The December *Bulletin* of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission contains a list of 95 libraries in the state which do not

limit the number of books per borrower, while a note states that 32 others limit a borrower to two books.

*Cornwall.* The Samson memorial building, a gift of Mrs. W. T. Porter of New York to the Mary Baker Allen Chapter D. A. R., with a room for the Cornwall Free Library, was dedicated with fitting ceremonies December 18.

*Montpelier.* Bids on proposals to furnish and set the granite to go into the new state library to be erected near the capitol were opened Dec. 30. The lowest bid submitted was \$59,600 on the building complete or \$50,600 on granite cut and delivered, Barre granite being specified.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Amherst.* Announcement was made at the annual dinner of the Amherst Association of New York, Jan. 21, of the gift of \$250,000 for a new library building. The giver's name was not disclosed. He is not an Amherst man, but he had a brother in the class of '67, and it is in his memory that the building will be erected. Contract for the design is already in the hands of McKim, Mead & White, and work upon the library will be begun in the spring.

*Lanesboro.* At a special town meeting Jan. 7, it was voted to appropriate \$1800 to be used toward the construction of the Newton Memorial Library, which is nearing completion. This action was taken from the fact that some of the bonds in the \$15,000 bequest of Mrs. Newton, are not at present available, although it is expected that in a year or two they will be. Rather than wait that length of time, the town decided to appropriate the money for present use, relying on the availability of the bonds later on for reimbursement.

*Lynn.* Ground will be broken early in the spring for two new branch libraries, the buildings having been made possible by the gift of \$50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation received a year ago. One will be erected in Wyoma Square, while the other will be placed in ward six on the western side of the Breed School lot on Hood street. It is further planned to establish a playground between the two buildings. None but architects who are residents of Lynn will be allowed to submit plans and the two libraries will have

different features according to the needs of the localities. The work may be finished so that the dedication exercises can come by Jan. 1, 1917.

*Palmer.* The room in Memorial Building, which has been used by town officials for many years, and has been vacated by them, is being fitted up for library purposes. The walls and ceiling have been redecorated and the woodwork renovated, and appropriate furnishings bought. The extra space was needed by the library to take care of the increase in library work which has been made possible the last two years through the increased appropriations from the town.

## Middle Atlantic

### NEW YORK

*New York City.* The Ash prize of \$100, given each year by Mark Ash, a member of the circulation committee, to the librarian whose branch has been kept in the best condition, was awarded this year to Miss Ida Simpson, who is in charge of the 96th Street branch.

*New York City.* The library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art now contains about 29,000 volumes, besides all the important periodicals pertaining to archæology and the fine and industrial arts, and a large collection of photographs and prints. The library is solely for reference use, open to all, and is unusually rich in modern books on fine arts.

*New York City.* The last report of the General Theological Seminary Library shows that 1910 volumes were added during the year and 49 were withdrawn, making 59,691 the total number of volumes in the library April 30, 1915. Reference readers, day and evening, numbered 8494; day loans, 4216; evening loans, 1696; and overnight loans, 1142.

*New York City.* The Naval History Society, of which Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., retired, former commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is president, formally opened the John S. Barnes Memorial Library, Jan. 12, in room 1618 of the Aeolian Hall Building. The library is for the use of members of the society and consists of a collection of 3000 volumes, original manuscripts, prints, and souvenirs relating to the United States navy and merchant marine of this country. The collection was originally assembled by Captain John S. Barnes, U. S. N.,

and was given to the society by his son, James Barnes. New books and more souvenirs and prints will be added by the members.

*New York City.* The libraries of the city are arranging to do their part in the city-wide celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death. In March there will be a great loan exhibition in the main building of the New York Public Library, including valuable manuscripts, first editions, and prints. In the branch libraries special collections of books have been put on special tables, and books on the subject have been sent to the libraries in the public schools. Typewritten bibliographies are being posted in the libraries to call attention to the Shakespeare books. Little talks have been given to many of the younger librarians to familiarize them with the subject, so as to render them of assistance to the public in view of the great interest in Shakespeare that is already manifesting itself. At the main library a collection of pamphlets has been made.

*Oneonta.* An expenditure of \$6000, by the city of Oneonta, for a public library building and site was approved by the taxpayers at a special election Dec. 23. George B. Baird gave \$250 to the library fund when it was announced that the proposition had been carried.

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia.* The Philadelphia Free Library is to have two new branches. They will be known as the Nicetown and McPherson branches and will supplant branches already in existence in less handsome structures and without up-to-date facilities. Like the 18 branches already built these two new ones are to be erected out of the money provided by the Carnegie Corporation while the city has supplied the land and will maintain them. It may be a year before the work on these buildings is completed. The McPherson branch will be erected on the site of the old one in the centre of McPherson Park. The old building is being torn down and the library is being continued in a temporarily rented building at Kensington avenue and H street. The old Nicetown branch which will be used until the new one is ready for use, is at No. 4015 Germantown avenue in a reconstructed building, converted for the purpose. The new one will be erected at Hunting Park and Wayne avenues. The architects for the new buildings are Wilson Eyre and John T. Windrim.

## The South

### FLORIDA

*Tampa.* The Carnegie Library building was completed and accepted by the board of public works June 30, 1915. Trustees were elected by the city council, an action protested by the mayor, who claimed the right of appointing the board, and the case is now being tested in the courts. Meantime a request for \$15,000 for furnishing and maintaining the library for a year was cut by the council to \$5,000, with the result that the library has not yet been opened for public use.

## Central West

### MICHIGAN

*Grand Rapids.* Within two years, if the present rate of increase continues, the Ryerson Public Library will be filled to capacity, is the statement made by the Grand Rapids *Herald*. Librarian Samuel H. Ranck, and the members of the board are said to be considering fitting up the attic of the library for storage of books to prevent congestion. It will be necessary to build additional shelves in the reference room during the year, and the walls of the two study rooms on the top floor will be shelved, the space between the windows being utilized as well as the main walls. When this has been done and the stacks are filled with books the capacity of the present building will have been reached. According to a rough estimate, the attic would hold 50,000 books. It would cost about \$2,000 for the necessary shelving. It was thought, when the building was erected in 1904, that its capacity would be ample.

### OHIO

*Cleveland.* Three new branch libraries costing about \$25,000 each are to be built by the library board in 1916 from Carnegie funds. Only one site—E. 105th street near Superior avenue—has been chosen.

*Toledo.* Through an error the item in the January issue concerning the approval of branch library sites was entered under Cleveland instead of this city.

### INDIANA

*Boonville.* The Carnegie Library was recently completed, at an approximate cost of \$15,000. George W. Breckenridge, of San Antonio, Tex., a former citizen of Boonville, gave the library a Christmas gift of 500 new

volumes. The library is situated one square from the courthouse. Mrs. Anna Isley is in charge as librarian.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Milwaukee.* Fourteen librarians for the new extension of the city library to the county of Milwaukee have been appointed by Paul W. Huth, county superintendent of schools. Because the librarians of Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee and Cudahy have not responded to the letters sent by the county superintendent of schools, no branches will be established there. They will have to wait until the next appropriations are made by the county board, which will not be for about a year. The county agricultural school has asked for an extension library, but it will have to wait until the next appropriations are made, because its application came in too late.

*Plymouth.* Miss Lutie E. Stearns was the principal speaker at the dedication of the Carnegie Library in Plymouth, Dec. 16. Miss Stearns said the Plymouth Library was the realization of a dream of fifteen years. She helped to start the library fifteen years ago, going to Plymouth to address a meeting, and then returning a few months later and staying for two weeks, to organize a library. The dedication of the library building was postponed a week so that Miss Stearns might attend. It cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500, much of the spending of which Miss Stearns superintended, as she chose the architect and looked over the plans with a committee of Plymouth people.

*Superior.* Plans are on foot to secure a regular branch of the Public Library to replace the station now maintained in a drugstore in the East End, which has become inadequate to the needs of the residents.

### MINNESOTA

*Minneapolis.* The new Sumner branch library at the corner of Emerson and Sixth avenues north was opened to the public Dec. 16. Children were invited to the afternoon program at which E. V. Foulk gave a reading, in costume, and Miss Wessberg, librarian of the Sumner branch, spoke. At the evening entertainment, a program in which E. C. Gale, T. B. Walker and Mayor Nye, representing the library board, were the speakers, took place. Dr. J. C. Gordeon acted as interpreter of the addresses to the audience. The Sumner

branch is a Carnegie Library. It has tables at which children may play games and has an assembly hall for meetings of the community.

#### IOWA

*Des Moines.* For the assistance of readers at the Public Library, Miss Ella McLoney, librarian, has installed an information and reference desk for the circulation department. An attendant will be in charge of the new bureau to aid puzzled patrons to select books and to distribute general information.

#### NEBRASKA

*College View.* The Carnegie Library, for which the Carnegie Corporation donated \$7500 more than a year ago, is still unfinished, though July 1, 1915, was the date set for its completion. The trouble seems to have grown out of the inability of the library board and the contractor to come to terms as to final payments and to a failure on the part of the town and village boards to agree on their responsibility in the matter.

### The Southwest

#### KANSAS

*Garden City.* Plans have been started for a \$10,000 Carnegie Library. The structure will be one story high with a basement and will be of brick construction with stone trimmings. It will be 32 feet wide and 50 feet long. The floors will be of oak and the interior finish of oak. The roof will be composition. A steam heating plant will be installed.

*Leavenworth.* The new library building, known as Wagner Hall, for the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, was formally opened Dec. 28. This building was put up at a cost of \$56,000. It is connected by two tunnels with the main group of school buildings. The military library here contains over 30,000 books and pamphlets. Most of them are devoted to history and military topics.

#### OKLAHOMA,

*Tulsa.* It is expected that the new building will be opened about Feb. 15.

### The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Seattle.* The Columbia branch of the Public Library, which will provide reading facilities for the residents of Rainier Valley, was dedicated Dec. 30. The cost of the library

was \$35,000, which was donated by the Carnegie Corporation. The style of architecture is Georgian. The interior of the building is somewhat different from other branch libraries erected in Seattle. It is on the one-room plan, which has proved satisfactory for branch buildings in many Eastern cities. The branch contains 6670 books. Miss Laura Meissner, who has been in charge of the Columbia branch library since 1914, will have charge of the new library.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Calxico.* Architects are preparing working plans for the Carnegie Library building to be erected here. The preliminary plans have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation. The building will be one story with a basement to contain an assembly hall, work rooms and heating plant.

#### UTAH

*Brigham City.* The library board has accepted the new Carnegie building from the contractor and the library has been moved into the new quarters which will soon be dedicated with appropriate exercises. The building and equipment cost \$12,500, which amount was appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation.

*Murray.* Murray's new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was formally opened Dec. 15, when Miss Mary Downey, state organizer, and several speakers of local prominence took part in the program. The building is a buff pressed brick structure with cement cappings and trimmings, and has two stories. The basement, besides the laboratories, and other accessories, has a good sized hall that can be used as a lecture room. The entire upper floor is given over to the library proper. About \$3000 worth of books are on the shelves and this collection was augmented on the night of the dedication by many volumes donated by the public.

### Foreign

#### GREAT BRITAIN

*Lincoln.* The committee of the Public Library has announced its willingness to set aside a room in the library to become a home for a collection of Tennyson manuscripts, early and other editions of his poems, portraits, busts, personal relics, etc. An appeal for such material for a memorial museum was printed in a recent issue of the *London Times*, and lovers of Tennyson are requested to communicate with the librarian at Lincoln, A. R. Corns, regarding any gifts or loans they may wish to make.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

[At the suggestion of several readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL we are with the new year initiating a change in the arrangement of "Library Work." Despite the obvious advantages of the classified arrangement of this material hitherto used it had equally obvious disadvantages. A dictionary arrangement, making the department in effect a current cyclopedia of library progress, will henceforward be followed.—ED. L. J.]

## ADVERTISING. See also Publicity

At the December meeting of the trustees of the Free Public Library in New Bedford, Mass., the following regulations for the use of the lecture room were adopted:

"The use of the lecture room shall be granted for lectures or conferences on education, artistic, literary and allied subjects without charge, provided that no tickets of admission or money shall be taken at the door. Admission to such meetings shall be entirely free.

"Societies or clubs of similar aims, but of restricted membership, may be granted the use of the hall, but no tickets of admission or money shall be taken at the door, nor shall such meetings be advertised in the public press.

"In all cases, application for use of the hall shall be made to the librarian, who shall have the power to grant the privilege subject to revision by the committee on the library.

"(In granting the privilege to societies of restricted membership, it shall be understood that admission shall not be refused to any person who seeks entrance.)"

The New Bedford *Standard* questions in an editorial the right of the library to impose any restriction on the advertising in the public press of meetings to be held by societies within the library building.

"As we read the rules," it says, "an individual or group of individuals may have the use of the room for lectures or conferences on educational, artistic, literary or allied subjects, provided that admission shall be free and the lectures or conferences open to the public. The promoters of such a meeting may advertise in any way they please. But if a society or club 'of similar aims but of restricted membership'—say a club composed of ministers, or doctors or students of astronomy—wishes to give a lecture of an educational character and desires the public to come and hear it, the rule forbids its advertising the lecture in the only effective way such a thing can be advertised. The society of re-

stricted membership, if it uses the room, must admit anybody who seeks entrance, but cannot, through the newspapers, invite everybody to come. It could, apparently, advertise its lecture by means of hand bills, or window cards, or on the bill boards, or in souvenir programs, or in the street cars, or on a banner suspended on Purchase street from a kite, or on sandwich boards—in any way, in fact, except the natural and effective advertisement in the press. To most people this will look like a queer and rather foolish discrimination."

## ANGLING COLLECTION

The making of an angling library and a short account of some of its treasures. Daniel B. Fearing. *Harvard Graduates Mag.*, Dec., 1915. p. 263-274.

Mr. Fearing has just presented his wonderful collection of books on angling, fishing and fish culture, of over 12,000 volumes and pamphlets, in twenty different languages, to the library of Harvard University, where it is regarded as one of the most important single gifts ever received by that library. This article is a fascinating account of the making of this library, and of some of the important things in it. It began in 1890 in the form of a scrap book on trout and trout fishing, and gradually expanded to the dimensions referred to above.

To give some idea of the wealth of this library it may be mentioned that of the 170 different editions of Walton's "Compleat angler," the collection possesses over 160. The collection also contains the original probate copy of Izaak Walton's will. There are no less than fifteen incunabula in the collection.

Another interesting feature of the library is that it has been the policy of the collector, whenever possible, to obtain a presentation copy of each book, and where this has not been possible to insert, when they could be found, autograph letters from each author, as well as interesting newspaper clippings such as notices of the books, obituary notices of the author, etc. Of books published in the

last half dozen years or more many of the authors have been kind enough, knowing the reputation of the library, to send complimentary autograph copies to it.

The library contains what is said to be probably the greatest number of laws on the subject of fisheries ever brought together in a single library. These consist of English, French, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, German, and Swedish, with a few Russian and Finnish acts. It also contains a practically complete set of the publications of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and also an almost complete set of the different state publications on this subject.

#### ANALYTICS

Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library has presented the Maine Historical Society a set of analytical cards, making a complete index to all of the different series of publications of the society. Mr. Flagg at the same time has prepared a similar set for the Library of Congress.

AUDITORIUM. See Advertising

BINDING. See also Labels

At the public library of the District of Columbia, experiments are being made in search of an improved method for binding the class of books impossible to overcast where the sections are too large for the size of the book, and the paper thick, porous and spongy. The sections are first stripped inside with jaconet, when necessary; the books are sewed on twine instead of tape, so that the swell at the back can be reduced; a strip of paper is glued over the back first, and the usual canton flannel back is added. So far, the results have proved all that were anticipated.

BISBEE, MARVIN DAVIS

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers. VIII. Marvin Davis Bisbee (1845-1913). Frederick Warren Jenkins. *Bull. of Bibl., O.*, 1915. p. 212-213.

A warm tribute to the memory of Prof. Bisbee who was librarian of Dartmouth College from 1886 to 1910. Before going to Dartmouth, Prof. Bisbee had spent seven years in the Christian ministry, and five years as associate editor of *The Congregationalist*. Mr. Jenkins records twenty-four years of Prof. Bisbee's splendid services as librarian and states that to his unlimited patience, to his personal zeal, hard work and enthusiasm, are due the results in standard library economy, in valuable collections, donations and legacies, which have left an indelible mark on Dartmouth College library. An early estimate of Prof. Bisbee by an associate worker in 1886 describes his completed life:

"A man whose modest bearing, friendly spirit, sound judgment and wide interest in human and Christian affairs made him respected and influential wherever he went."

BOOK SELECTION. See Children—Books for; Dutch book selection; Shakespeare—Selection of editions

#### BOOK STACKS

Library book stack. William A. Borden. *Off. Gaz. U. S. Pat. Off.*, Dec. 28, 1915. p. 1112-1113.

A book stack construction comprising a plurality of rows of metal uprights each formed of a transverse web plate and flanges projecting upon opposite sides and having a series of notches for supporting the book shelves. A cantilever truss extending from said uprights at the top of each story comprises a horizontal arm and a diagonal brace formed integral with the web plate. Twelve claims are made for the patent of which 1 to 5 only are printed in the *Gazette*.

#### BOOKLISTS

At the request of the Retail Merchants Board of the Toledo Commerce Club the Toledo Public Library has compiled a list of books in the library on the subjects of the lines of business engaged in by their members. The list comprises books on advertising, salesmanship, and show-card writing as well as the subjects of the articles of merchandise. The expense of publication was borne by the Retail Merchants Board, a rare example of this particular line of co-operation. The lists have been distributed to six thousand employes of retail stores and the library is already noticing a greatly increased demand for the books.

#### BORROWERS' PRIVILEGES

Privileges of patrons of the Detroit Public Library have been extended by new rules adopted by the library commission in December. It is not necessary now to return a book to the same branch from which it is drawn, but it may be delivered to any branch, or the downtown library. Any books for adults, excepting recent works of fiction and books reserved for study purposes, may now be retained for four weeks instead of two weeks as formerly, but without the privilege of renewal. This new rule is expected to do away with inconvenience to library patrons, the collection of fines for books overdue at the end of two weeks, and the clerical work made necessary by the renewal system.

On Jan. 1 the New York Public Library withdrew all the special cards which had been

issued to students. These entitled the reader to 12 books at one time, to be kept four weeks on the first drawing and renewable monthly for six months. About 16,000 of these cards had been issued, though only about 10,000 were in active use. It was found that the average number of books issued on these special cards was only four or five, while on the regular card which permitted the use of four books at one time, 92% of the readers were satisfied with two books. It was accordingly felt that if the number of books allowed on the regular card were increased to six, both the general reader and the special student would be served satisfactorily, and at the same time an economy in administration would be effected. With the single condition that only one of the six books may be of the "new and popular" class, there are no restrictions as to the kind of books which may be borrowed, and magazines and opera scores may be had in addition. The only inconvenience which the former holder of a special card may suffer under the new arrangement will be the necessity for renewal every two weeks instead of every month, but this renewal may be made either by postal or by telephone.

CAMPS LIBRARIES. See European war—Camps libraries

CATALOGING. See Analytics

CHILDREN. See Fines—In children's rooms

#### CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The development of a taste for literature in children. Orton Lowe. *The Child* (London), D., 1915. p. 133-136.

The author is assistant superintendent of schools of Alleghany County, Pa., in the Pittsburgh district. He maintains that suggestion is the "master method" for instilling a taste for good books, and that "the indulgence of a child in reading only what he likes and as much as he likes, if carried out in many phases of his activity, will result in mental and moral confusion."

#### CHILDREN'S BOOKS—EXHIBITS OF

The Hartford Public Library holiday exhibit of children's books. Caroline M. Hewins. *Bull. of Bibl., O.*, 1915. p. 214-215.

An interesting description of conditions affecting the collection and buying of children's books for the annual holiday exhibit. Besides the books procured through local dealers and during a visit to New York, sale catalogs are watched all the year so as to buy wherever possible, books that often cannot be afforded at the first price; Mary Mac-

gregor's "Story of France," for example, reduced to \$1.50, and the "Baby birds," "Baby beasts," and "Baby pets" for about the same amount. Books are also shown that have been published for several years, like Scudder's "Children's book," to remind mothers who think it expensive, that it is a good investment as a gift to the whole family. When the stock is collected, press notices of the date and scope of the exhibit are written, and postcards of invitation are sent to mothers' clubs and libraries in nearby towns. Several of the libraries have book displays of their own for a few days or a week in December, and the members of a little informal club of children's librarians within fifteen miles often come to see the exhibition before ordering their own new books. The exhibit makes leading and guiding suggestions of the most practical and useful order, including a special exhibit of suggested—not required—reading for every one of the school years; recent editions of Shakespeare's plays with colored plates, published separately, and suggestive of the tercentenary commemoration of April 23, 1916; and the Everyman editions of general literature. The father and mother of school children, who have small incomes, and the country minister and his wife, college bred and lovers of the best, who have five dollars or less to spend for Christmas books, are borne in mind. The exhibit is open from nine till six on week-days, and from two till six on Sunday afternoons, when fathers sometimes like to browse among the books. Miss Hewins gives as much time and personal supervision as is possible, and is always ready to suggest names of books or give opinions on their value. Besides lists for reference, there are special lists for free distribution and also the "Pratt" and "Wilson" lists for sale.

CHILDREN'S ROOMS. See Wall decorations

CLASSIFICATION. See Magazines—Shelved with books

CLIPPINGS. See Scrapbook

CO-OPERATION. See Booklists; Publicity

#### COUNTY LIBRARIES—VALUE TO SCHOOLS

It is significant of the growing interest in libraries and library work on the part of educators that in his annual report to the state board of library commissioners, County School Commissioner A. M. Freeland, of Kent county, Michigan, recommends the establishment of a county library system. In Kent, according to Mr. Freeland's recommendation, the library in Grand Rapids would be the cen-

tral one, with branches in all the large villages which would be the centers of distribution for the smaller districts.

"The chief fault with our rural libraries," says Mr. Freeland in his report, "is the small number of books in each library and the lack of variety. In districts having a one-room school the library is almost a fixed quantity. An average of ten to twenty books are added to the library each year. In a library having about 250 volumes it is not long before the pupil has read all the books that are of particular interest to him or her. This condition would be remedied by the county plan.

"Under this system the library funds of the county, including the city, would be handled by a central board. As it is now, the library funds of Kent county are divided into 199 parts, controlled by as many different boards, and, as a consequence, there is a great waste in duplication of books.

"Kent county, with 205 school districts, has 197 district libraries and one township library. Lowell is the only township still maintaining the township library."

DISINFECTION. *See* Infection from books

#### DUTCH BOOK SELECTION

The Public Library of The Hague (not the same as the Royal Library of the same city) has published some interesting statistical data of the most popular works of Dutch fiction, based on the public demand for such works. The result of this compilation gives the following list, which may be considered a fair guide to the most popular authors in present day Dutch literature and their works:

Aletrino. Zuster Bertha.  
Borel. Het recht der liefde; Het jongetje; Het zusje.  
Boudier-Bakker. Kinderen; Het beloofde land; Machten.  
Brusse. Boefje; In de nachtbuurt.  
Chapelle-Roobol. De speelbal.  
Cohen. Vêr van de menschen.  
Couperus. Eline Vere; De stille kracht.  
Van Eeden. De kleine Johannes.  
Eigenhuis. De jonge dominee.  
Feith. Op het dievenpad.  
Goedkoop-de Jong. Hilda van Suylenberg.  
Van Gogh-Kaulbach. Moeder.  
Heijermana. Sabbath; Wat niet kon; De roode fibustier; etc.  
Hoyen, Therese. Met verlof; Nonnie Hubrechts; Naar Holland en terug.  
De Meester. Geertje; Een huwelijk.  
Noordwal, Cornelia. Ursule Hagen.  
Reyneke van Stuwe. Het kind; Het leege leven; Zestien.  
Querido. Menschenwee.  
Robbers. De bruidstijd van Annie de Boogh.  
De Savornin-Lohman. Vragensmoede; Uit Christelijke kringen.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS

A happy original thought of the social committee of the Keystone State Library Associa-

tion at its last annual meeting was the game of "The Elusive Librarian."

Each guest was given a card upon which to write his name and library (or address), with the request that he wear it conspicuously as a means of identification. Then were distributed small envelopes containing cards, all blank except twelve which bore a cryptic "Keystone." Those who received the Keystone cards kept that fact secret, as they were the "elusive librarians."

The object of the game was to discover which they were, and a prize was offered to the one who first secured the names of all twelve of them.

The elusive ones could divulge their secret only to those who asked "Are you the Elusive Librarian?" to which question their reply was "Keystone." Upon hearing that word the happy questioner would record the elusive one's name on his card and hasten on to inquire for the eleven others.

This hunt and general questioning proved such an effective and pleasant method of introduction that those who completed their lists of twelve first felt that they were fully rewarded even before receiving the beautiful flower prizes.

EXHIBITS. *See* Children's books—Exhibits of; Local publications—Exhibits of

#### EXTENSION WORK

Library extension was given special consideration at the recent meeting of the Colorado Library Association in Colorado Springs. An appreciation of more definite work in library extension over the state has been growing for several years, and it was made particularly pertinent this year through a library exhibit collected by the Denver Public Library. This showed what could be done through library extension and what was lacking in Colorado. Several posters were borrowed from New York illustrating the extension of library facilities into the rural districts of that state. With this exhibit was hung a map of Colorado showing that over half of the state was without a public library of any type. The counties which lack all library facilities are those in the mountainous sections of the state and along the extreme eastern border in the dry farming belt. Colorado public libraries are grouped along the eastern slope of the Rockies, and many of them are doing what extension work they can, but with no financial help from the districts outside the municipalities in which the libraries are situated. It was recommended at the meeting of the library association that the Colorado law be amended making county seat libraries county



institutions. It was urged by several that the law permit the levying of a small tax on county property in return for this county service. Usually there are many hamlets and mining camps in each county which could serve as branch libraries, and distributing centres from the county seat libraries to the remoter sections of the counties.

#### EUROPEAN WAR—CAMPS LIBRARIES

The work of the Camps Library. Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov., 1915. p. 433-438.

A brief outline of the successful labors of a band of women volunteers who undertook at the beginning of the war the task of providing literature for British soldiers. The Camps Library owes its origin to the desire of the people of the homeland to prepare in every way for the arrival of their oversea brethren to join the great Imperial Army. An appeal through the press asked the public to send books and magazines to lighten the long autumn and winter evenings of the oversea soldiers who were to encamp on Salisbury Plain, before proceeding to the front. Within a very short time the 30,000 books asked for were obtained. The Association of Publishers sent large contributions of suitable literature. The books and magazines as received at headquarters in London were sorted and distinctively labelled "The property of the Overseas libraries." A division of the books had to be made afterwards for the soldiers in Egypt. Under the guidance of the senior chaplain, the chaplains of the Canadian Expeditionary Force undertook the care and distribution of the books on Salisbury Plain. The method of distribution was simple—merely a manuscript book in which each man wrote the name of the book, the date on which he obtained it, and his signature, the entry being erased on its return. The results were in every way satisfactory, as also with the supply of books and magazines sent and distributed under similar conditions to the Australian and New Zealand troops encamped near the Pyramids in Egypt.

This first plan having been put in successful operation, a much larger enterprise, the necessity for which had become apparent during the overseas work, was undertaken. This was the provision of libraries for the camps of the territorial and new armies all over the United Kingdom. The problem, numerically, was much more difficult. The appeal to the public again met with generous response, but while the supply of books was ample at first, with success came daily increased demands from troops in every part of

the United Kingdom, and it was necessary to consider and test almost daily fresh fields from which a literary harvest could be reaped. Especially, as a demand for books and magazines, even more urgent than that of the troops at home, came from the men in the trenches and in the convalescent and rest camps at the front. A system was organized under which once a fortnight boxes of books were sent to every unit in the Expeditionary Force, in proportion to their strength. The post-office department also lent valuable aid. The post-offices throughout the country are now collecting depots for books and magazines. The daily receipts average approximately 20,000. The weekly collection of contributions from places outside the London metropolitan postal area, amounted on a recent occasion to over 160,000. These numbers though large, however, are only just sufficient to meet demands which flow in continuously and increasingly.

At the request of the postmaster-general the Camps Library organization also became the distributing agents for other institutions which were carrying out similar functions: the "War Library" which has the supplying of literature to the men in the hospitals and hospital ships; the Chamber of Commerce, which has undertaken the needs of the fleets; the Prisoners of War Help Committee which forwards books to the unfortunate brethren who come into this category; and all organizations for books and magazines approved by the Admiralty and War Office. Over a million books and magazines at the date of writing had been sent to the soldiers.

#### —FUNCTION OF LIBRARIES

What public libraries can do during and after the war. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov., 1915. p. 439-445.

A paper read before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Library Association in Caxton Hall, London, Aug 31, 1915, and also published separately by resolution of that meeting. The special contemporary functions of the public library are stated to be three in number: 1. The public library can help the British fight intellectual as well as material Germany, by providing literature which will enable the people to understand the causes of the present conflict, the meaning of the civilization for which the Allies stand, and the values of the various ideas and conceptions of the human mind. The library can also help in a vital way by supplying practical books which enable the people to see the happenings of the moment in true perspective, so as to defeat the campaign of mental sug-

gestion, which Germany is carrying on with a thoroughness and on a scale never before attempted in the world.

2. A time of war is necessarily a time of great emotional stress which creates a most favorable environment for the appreciation of the literature of active power. In this phrase is acknowledged De Quincey's celebrated division of the literature of knowledge and the literature of power, the latter being further subdivided into active and placid power, with Byron and Wordsworth as exemplars. The library can therefore supply this literature so that the people shall understand it better and sympathize with it more, when wrought to an abnormal emotional temperature by the play of great destructive forces in the world.

3. The public library can provide avenues of escape from too much thinking about the war,—from "obsession" with which the mind can easily become diseased. If people would put a strict limit on the amount of attention which they give to the daily press, and devote some time every day to the reading of a good book, there would be not only a steadier, but a far more effective national state of mind. A large increase in the work of the Paris municipal libraries, since the beginning of the war, is pointed out as one of the beneficial effects of the great struggle. Parisians have rediscovered the old truth that "Books are real friends; they bring consolation where everything else fails."

The libraries may mitigate the unfortunate political and social party strife which was rampant in the nation before the war. It is often said that nothing in the world will be the same after the war as it was before it. That is an exaggeration. Many issues will be changed, but many of the old problems will remain. Toleration and mutual understanding can only come by a widened intellectual outlook, and the mass of the people should seize the present opportunity to read the best literature on either side of such subjects as electoral reform, woman's suffrage, the land question, poverty and unemployment, work and wages, housing and town planning, divorce, trade, and those questions of politics and history which are concerned with the present and future conditions of Europe. All conflicts in their fundamentals are conflicts of ideas. It is a few books which are at the present moment changing the face of Europe. The real war is not between the forces of the Allies and of the Central Powers, it is a war between antagonistic ideas. The forces now engaged in bloody decision in so many parts of the world, are brought into being, governed and inspired, by ideas.

The real difficulty in making the public libraries effective in the particular direction indicated, is the old difficulty of the very large number of books, which confuse and frighten off many a prospective reader. What the ordinary citizen wants is a very select list of one or two only of the best and most suitable books dealing with all the questions mentioned above. Then each citizen should read most carefully and pay most attention to the books on that side of each question which is antagonistic to his own views, if he has any views at all. One of the greatest and most common mistakes that most make is to read far too much along the lines of individual temperamental outlook—for outlook is far more a matter of temperament than of anything else. No one really knows the extent of personal knowledge, until individual beliefs have stood the shock of their contraries.

Acting on this suggestion, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting: "That the Council be instructed to prepare and publish as soon as may be a short list of selected books on subjects deserving of special study during the war." A footnote states that no reference has been made to the part which the public library should take in the development of trade and manufacture after the war, by the adequate provision of technical books and papers, and the collection of information as to markets, and so forth. The United States (it adds) has already seen the vital importance of library development in this direction.

#### —LITERATURE

Literature of the war: origins, causes and inspiring ideas, Ernest A. Savage; Histories and descriptions of operations, A. Hilliard Atteridge; Economics and international law, J. E. G. de Montmorency; Medicine and hygiene, Percy Dunn; Pure literature, Ernest A. Baker; Bibliography and select lists, R. A. Peddie. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov. 1915. p. 446-480.

Under the heading, "The great war of German aggression," Mr. Savage suggests a short list of books which covers modern European history, German expansion, the inspiring ideas, and the immediate causes of the war. "Anybody who reads them carefully," he says, "is qualified to form an opinion on the origins of the catastrophe."

"A fairly complete and definite history of the war," Mr. Atteridge grants, "cannot be written while the war is in progress, nor indeed for many years after its close,—as history must deal with certainties." He gives the qualifications for an ideal war history and

makes critical reference to the various publications now appearing as histories and summaries of the war.

Although "the general war literature on economics," says Mr. de Montmorency, "has not been particularly inspiring or fruitful," he mentions several publications as "practical books of considerable value" which amplify the innumerable pamphlets and articles that have for months endeavored to make the British nation realize that probably they are the most wasteful of people.

"The war," he also adds, "will create a new sanction for international law," and, commenting on several works on the subject, remarks that "it is a melancholy reflection that our keenest thinkers should have prophesied in detail and correctly how the aggressors would behave in the war."

Mr. Dunn states that "no medical book upon the war has been published by an English author. . . . The only medical war book which has been issued since the war is that by Edmond Delorme, the well-known medical inspector-general to the French army."

"War is rarely or never the inspiring cause of literature," says Dr. Baker, and "the great war has not yet brought forth much of the first importance in the realm of literature."

Of the early bibliographies which began to appear after the war started, Mr. Peddie says the most valuable list was that issued by the Library of Congress at Washington. Of national bibliographies, the German is by far the largest.

#### —SIGNIFICANCE OF TO LIBRARIANS

Presidential address of J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A., to the Library Association [England], Aug. 31, 1915. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Sept. 15, 1915. p. 405-408.

Reference is made to the fact that out of the total of about 3000 persons engaged in library work in the British Isles, nearly 400 are under arms. Several library men have been wounded, and at least three have given the last pledge of their loyalty to their country. Beside the overwhelming and absorbing interest of the war, all other interests, including the work of the Library Association are *and ought to be* secondary and almost negligible, President MacAlister declares. After referring to the burning of the Library of Louvain, and the campaign of destruction which has overwhelmed Europe, the causes which produced the war are clearly analyzed from the standpoint of a librarian of Allied interests. A telling illustration of American origin, concludes a forcible and serious address, which has been reprinted by resolution

of the annual meeting of the Library Association and may be obtained in pamphlet form.

#### FINANCE

In Malvern, Ia., the proprietor of a moving-picture theater donated the receipts of two evening entertainments to the fund being raised to furnish the new Carnegie library.

The Wednesday Study Club of Anniston, Ala., carried on a brick-selling campaign to raise money for the public library. The real campaign began on Alabama Day, Dec. 14, when the first brick sold was again sold, and sold successively until the highest figure was reached. Each purchaser was considered as having been an owner of the brick, and entitled to honor on that account. There were three places in the city where bricks could be purchased—and they cost whatever the purchaser chose to give—from one cent up. Each purchaser was given a tag in lieu of the actual brick to prove that he had made a purchase.

#### FINES—IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

A new system of fines has been proposed for the juvenile department of the New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library. Instead of taxing small boys and girls who keep books out longer than the allotted time, two cents a day, it is proposed to penalize the juveniles by refusing them card privileges. If books are kept out a day longer than allowed, the card will not be recognized for two days; if books are returned two days overdue, no books can be taken out for three days, and so on. Children will be permitted to read books in the reading room during that time, but no books may be taken from the building.

#### FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

A course of lectures to prepare aliens for citizenship was started in November in the Public Library at Lynn, Mass. It is estimated that there are over 2000 foreigners in the city who have taken out their first papers. A large number of these men hoped to attend the next session of the court for naturalization, which was held in this county the second Monday in January. The speaker for the first meeting was Philip Emerson, principal of the Cobbet school, who is now in charge of the educational work for foreign-speaking people conducted by the public schools. Mr. Emerson spoke upon "The meaning of American citizenship." The second lecture was given by Frank E. Marble, on "The requirements for naturalization," and the third lecture was by Commissioner Roy F. Bergengren, who spoke upon "The government of Lynn." Seven other talks will be

given upon state and national government, American history, and biography.

FUMIGATION OF BOOKS. See Infection from books

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY. See Angling collection

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The efficient high school library. Emma J. Breck. *Amer. School Master*, D., 1915. p. 453-456; also in the *Catholic Educational Rev.*, Ja., 1916. p. 45-47.

The author is head of the English department of the University High School, Oakland, California, and the paper was read at the fifth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English. Among the principles considered are the following:

First: The book must be taken to the reader, not the reader expected to see the book.

Second: The individual reader, once inside the school library, must be welcomed by an atmosphere of cheer and homelikeness.

Third: The inexperienced reader must be helped:

- a. To find what he wants
- b. To want constantly more and more
- c. To want ever better and better.

The author also believes that the school library must be for the school only, open neither to the street nor to the general public. She believes that it is impossible for the same collection of books and the same librarian satisfactorily to serve both the community and the school.

#### INFECTION FROM BOOKS

The risks from tuberculous infection retained in books. Henry R. Kenwood and Emily L. Dove. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Sept. 15, 1915. p. 409-415.

The results of a few experiments undertaken as a basis and guide to advice sought by a large public library on the policy which should be followed in reference to books returned from houses in which cases of consumption had been recently reported. These experiments were designated to test the risks of transmission of the disease by books. There does not appear to be on record any case of tuberculosis transmitted by means of books. In 1899 Flügge sought to show that consumptive patients spread infection by means of the minute droplets of tuberculosis sputum discharged ("sprayed") in the act of coughing, sneezing and speaking. This theory has not met with general acceptance and is seriously discounted by the more recent experiments of Chausée and others.

Although it is rare to find tubercle bacilli in the saliva of the consumptive patient, the habit of wetting the thumb to facilitate the turning of pages is likely to convey infection to books, for the patient's hands become infected from the handling of handkerchiefs, etc. There is experimental evidence, however, that if tubercle bacilli survive at all, their virulence is lost in a few days after drying and exposure to light; and speaking generally, infective organisms (however introduced) which survive in books must be few in number and of reduced vitality, owing to drying, exclusion of air, or a saprophyx existence at unfavorable temperatures. The procedure and results in several experiments are given which warrant the conclusion that although a library book may be grossly infected by the cough of a tuberculous patient, and while that infection may remain active for at least a few days, the infection does not survive a period of one month. These experiments confirm the results obtained by certain other workers, although in conflict with those obtained from some of the soiled books of the Berlin Municipal Library similarly tested a few years ago. In a final summary the authors state that the following conclusions appear to be warranted:—

1. There is probably no material risk involved in the reissue of books recently read by consumptives, unless the books are obviously soiled. Even then the risks are very slight.

2. Nevertheless, it is desirable to provide against a possible risk, however slight. This will be secured if dirty books recently received from houses in which there is a consumptive reader are not re-issued until such books have been either disinfected or placed "in quarantine" in a separate room for the period of a month. It will be desirable to disinfect such a room from time to time. When such books are very dirty they should be withdrawn from circulation. The loss involved would be much reduced in time if the borrower could be temporarily deprived of his right to borrow when a book is brought back in a badly soiled condition.

3. It would be well to demand (upon a printed and gummed slip) the following precautions of all readers: (a) Not to cough into a book; always to cough into a handkerchief. (b) Not to moisten the fingers when reading; the hands should always be dry and clean. (c) Always to keep the book closed when it is not being read.

4. Moist heat is a simple means of destroying the infection of tuberculosis on those library books which are not likely to be injured by such a method. For this purpose

it is not necessary that the temperature should reach 100° C., although it should approximate to that; nor that the exposure should exceed thirty minutes.

It is proposed to extend these experiments with the object of learning if hot moist air can be efficiently employed for disinfecting purposes without causing injury to well-bound books.

#### LABELS

George E. Wire, librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) County Law Library and always interested in the improvement of bookbinding methods, has a note in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October, 1915, on fixing the ink on book labels so that it will not run. The call number is written with Carter's Koal Black ink, after which the label is vaselined. The ink then does not run when the back of the book is varnished, and the plan has proved uniformly successful during the several years it has been in use.

#### LOCAL PUBLICATIONS—EXHIBITS OF

A collection of the books which may be said to have been "made in Lowell" has been assembled by the librarian of the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library for exhibition at the Board of Trade show, and there will be found to be a surprising number. These books are all written by Lowell men and women, and they are of all sorts and sizes.

The earliest, was a book dated 1840. The latest perhaps is the little book on Belgium by a refugee who has gone into business there since the war began. The whole collection fills full four three-foot shelves in a small bookcase in Mr. Chase's office.

#### MAGAZINES—SHELVED WITH BOOKS

The Public Library of the District of Columbia says in its 1915 report:

"Because the public has so often to help itself we have made every endeavor to simplify the arrangement of material so that all periodicals and books on like subjects are together. To this end all magazines, which previously had been arranged alphabetically, were roughly classified and placed with the books on the same subjects. This has proved a valuable help, because it has placed before the public much current material, often the very best, that they would have failed to get if the periodicals had not been at hand."

#### HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Medical libraries for modern hospitals. Grace Whiting Myers. *Mod. Hospital*, N., 1915. p. 341-343.

Miss Myers, librarian of the Treadwell Library in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, shows clearly that a medical library in a hospital is not a luxury but a necessity; an adjunct that should be regarded of as much value to the hospital as the laboratory, or any other accessory department; and that the position of librarian is most important. The administration, the visiting staff, the resident staff, the nurses and the students attending clinics, must all study constantly, and must always have available the latest current literature. Along every line they need the assistance of books and of the librarian who keeps abreast of the times and can give "first aid" in all emergencies. "Statistics," says Miss Myers, "name not more than twenty hospital libraries in the world. Eleven of these are in the United States and four in or near Boston. The largest is that at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, which contains 14,000 volumes, and has an average daily attendance of 100 or more. The Treadwell Library of the Massachusetts General Hospital is next in importance. It contains over 9,000 volumes and serves the special needs of about 150 doctors."

An interesting fact noted is that the oldest hospital library in this country is the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. It was established in 1763 primarily for the use of students who were at that time required to pay each year "six pistoles" (from \$15 to \$20) as a gratuity for the privilege. For 130 years this library was active in the life of the hospital, but since 1893 has acquired few books, though it continues a subscriber to some 60 periodicals. Its historic value is now supplemented by the growth and activity of the large library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Up-to-date library methods in effective operation at the Treadwell Library are interestingly described and should prove a guide of value to the medical student and reader using the library.

#### MUSIC—SPECIAL COLLECTION

The collection of music recently purchased by the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, containing opera scores, librettos, vocal and instrumental music, etc., and books about music and musicians, with other material on the subject in the library, has been placed in the open shelf room.

The collection has been entered as usual in the public card catalog under composer, author of words, title, kind of music, instrument and other subjects. In addition, a separate composer and title index has been made for the open shelf room of the songs and compo-

sitions in the books and scores of the entire collection. This index of more than 10,000 titles of vocal and instrumental pieces with the card catalog, makes the collection most valuable to the public. The collection is for the use of pianists and organists, teachers and classes, choir leaders and singers, professional and amateur musicians and all music lovers.

A very attractive printed list has recently been issued to acquaint the public with the material to be had at the library and to assist in making selections for home use. The list is divided into two general heads—"Music scores" and "Books about music"—and these subdivided for quick reference. The library board, in issuing this printed list, has taken another step to show the resources of the library and to encourage its use, and musicians and music lovers of Louisville have been helpful with suggestions in preparing the list for purchase.

#### NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

Model newspaper library: The *Indianapolis News* efficient system of indexing. W. F. McDermott. *Fourth Estate*, Feb. 6, 1915, p. 6; Feb. 13, 1915, p. 17; Feb. 27, p. 19.

"The modern newspaper library," says Mr. McDermott, "is a higher development of the old-fashioned 'morgue.' What the 'morgue' did in a haphazard, desultory way, the library attempts to do thoroughly and systematically." The *Indianapolis News* Library was organized after studying other newspaper and public libraries, selecting what appeared to be the best features of each, and converting them to the requirements of a daily newspaper. The plans thus conceived are in operation at present and have proved generally satisfactory. The purposes of the library may be stated as:

(1) Be prepared to furnish on instant notice reference to anything the editors may have on hand at any time.

(2) Be prepared to furnish without delay comprehensive material for the study of any person or subject required.

(3) Be prepared to furnish at short notice either cuts or photographs of any person or place that may have come into prominence or spring suddenly into publicity.

This calls for the closest co-operation with every other department of the paper and means extending assistance to individual members of the staff and acting as an information bureau for the general public.

The news library at this time cares for about 6000 books of reference, 250,000 photographs, 250,000 clippings, and 50,000 cuts to which additions are constantly being made. Four persons are employed in carrying on the work. Under the headings: The library,

Photographs, Cuts, and Clippings, the methods employed in indexing, classifying and filing are described, the Dewey system of classification and indexing by Library Congress cards being employed with some modifications to suit requirements. "Every story saved," the subdivision of "War news," "Government makers," "Miscellaneous subjects," "Sketches of persons," and the "Condensation method" whereby a hundred envelopes can be replaced by one with a consequent saving in space, are all interestingly described. This scheme also allows for the removal of dead matter as regularly as the filing of new material.

#### PUBLICITY

The Public Library Committee of the Toledo Commerce Club is hard at work on plans for a Library Publicity Week some time in February. The purpose of the campaign is to call the attention of the citizens at large to the opportunities offered them by the Public Library and by increasing the use of the library's resources to promote wider and better reading. The campaign itself will include the placing of large display circulars in every street car, the distribution of circulars through the boxes provided for the purpose in the street cars, exhibits of books and posters in some vacant store windows, the running of slides in moving picture shows, the printing and distribution of special lists, and general newspaper publicity, including a special library number of the *Commerce Club News*, a four page weekly bulletin which reaches nearly 4000 Toledo business men. Some of the printed matter will no doubt be sufficiently general in its make-up to be used by other libraries. Librarians who may be interested in securing some of this material for use in their cities are invited to ask for samples with a view to some co-operative printing at low cost. Suggestions as to methods of publicity, copy for signs and circulars, will be appreciated. If any libraries have slides which have been used in moving picture shows and which they are willing to loan the Toledo Library would be very grateful for their use. As this campaign is being largely financed and put through by the Commerce Club the advertising matter will probably be less conventional than is usual with library advertising but it should have a correspondingly greater appeal.

#### —EXPERT SERVICE

A publicity expert for public libraries. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 469-471.

On the plea that "a publicity expert employed by the American Library Association would be of the greatest service in increasing

the use of libraries throughout the country," the committee on publicity of the Pacific Northwest Library Association sent out a letter dated Sept. 1, 1915, to 33 representative libraries in 20 different states asking them to urge their state library associations to pass resolutions recommending that the A. L. A. employ such an expert. "Librarians," it is contended, "who are such sticklers for trained service in the library profession ought to be the first to want and demand the assistance of the best talent available in a task so difficult as modern advertising. Libraries are now spending no small amount on various kinds of publicity, lists, bulletins, etc., and it is doubtful whether the results obtained from a large part of this warrant the expenditure of time and money. It would be a long step toward economy as well as efficiency if there were some one directing library publicity who really knew what he was doing. It does not seem to be a question of lack of funds, but rather one of directing funds into a new channel."

Answers to the letter were received from 22 librarians in 17 states. Of these answers one was unfavorable, 6 non-committal, and 15 favorable. If the opinion expressed in them is representative of the majority of librarians, it would seem that such a publicity expert would fill a long-felt want. "In considering the whole proposition the one thing that needs constantly to be kept in mind," writes Mr. C. H. Compton, of the Seattle Public Library, chairman of the Pacific Northwest Library Association committee on publicity, "is—that it is not for most libraries a question of spending more for publicity, but probably less, and that more wisely."

As an experiment in co-operative publicity the Pacific Northwest Association recently prepared some co-operative posters, of which 2000 copies were sold to 20 libraries in the Pacific Northwest at a cost of 4 cents each or \$17.50 for 500. "The cost of 25 posters if printed alone would have been \$4.50 instead of \$1," comments Mr. Compton, "while the cost of 100 would have been \$7 instead of \$4. Naturally the big saving was for the small libraries, but there was some reduction for the large libraries, as the cost of 500 if printed alone would have been \$21.75 instead of \$17.50."

#### RELIGIOUS LIBRARY

Suggestions for a working library in religious pedagogy. C. H. B. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. Sem.*, O., 1915. p. 100-104.)

Discusses about a score of the books which would be most useful to teachers in Sunday schools.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See High school libraries

SCHOOLS. See also County libraries—Value to schools

#### —RELATIONS TO LIBRARIES

Library work and the public schools. Charles Hughes Johnston. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 457-460.

A paper which reflects the typical attitude toward library service of the progressive, up-to-date public school man. Mr. Johnston is professor of secondary education at the University of Illinois, and the paper was read before the Illinois Library Association, at Urbana, Nov. 5, 1915. "The American high school," says Prof. Johnston, "is perhaps our most typical as well as our most promising American institution to-day. Its dreams of various curriculum extensions, of incorporation of fascinating new social features, the new conceptions that are fermenting in the minds of its leaders, make of the modern high school an institution which arrests the attention of all serious students of our civilization. In painful contrast to this, from the point of view of a librarian, we see in these modern high school buildings, perfectly appointed in many respects, but a motley array of old and useless and dirty text-books, out-of-date encyclopedias and reference works, and an unkempt array of old black volumes of reports of departments of agriculture, 'attic books,' gifts often of friends who wish to clean up their attics, and get their names in local papers. If one attempts to vision the whole 'reading horizon' of high school pupils, one is struck with the meagerness of the entire field. From an analysis of unit costs for different items of construction of a typical high school," Prof. Johnston adds, "one would judge that the *making of a user of books* was not one of its purposes." Some of the factors figuring in the growing modern emphasis upon a better high school library service are enumerated, and the suggestion is made that as "the ordinary expanding high school cannot afford, of course, to add an expert wherever a new need develops, a natural and gradual solution will be to combine in one person several functions, as the supervised study director, the teacher, the vocational guider, and also the high-school librarian, and this would appear to be an opportunity for the person with some library training."

Several plausible and partial solutions of the problems involved in extending and vitalizing expert library service in high schools are offered for consideration, prominent among which are: the official working out by the association of a conception of the

minimum instructional equipment and other sorts of library support which in its opinion any public high school should enjoy; suggested courses of study in the "Elements of library mechanics," the "Use of the library by high school students," the constitution of a desirable "Teacher's professional library and reading-room," the securing of proper working connection between the public-school library and the high school; the encouragement of local surveys to determine the reading facilities and reading habits in the home; the adoption by state reading circles of a reading-circle book treating of all the ideals for which the association stands; and the preparation for the county superintendents of an authorized and adequate list of speakers who can go before the county institutes and explain effectively to the rural teachers the aims and needs of librarians in rural schools.

#### SCRAP BOOK

A patent has been granted to Irving R. Allen, of Chicago, for a scrap-book which is illustrated and described in the *U. S. Patent Office Gazette*, vol. 220, p. 1250, Nov. 23, 1915. The scrap book comprises the usual pair of covers with a number of single sheet leaves bound and adapted to receive printed and illustrated descriptive matter. The feature of the patent is an ingenious double extensible sheet bound with the single sheets. This extensible sheet is scored—and reinforced by fabric strips at the score line—so as to permit the extensible portion to be folded down to lie within the space occupied by the book. The advantage of the extensible sheet is to receive printed pictorial and other illustrative matter of larger area than any single or double leaf of the book.

#### SHAKESPEARE—SELECTION OF EDITIONS, ETC.

What can be done by Illinois libraries for Shakespeare year. D. K. Dodge. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 460-462.

Suggestions for making the celebration of the great tercentenary of April 23, 1916, effective among small libraries. Contained in an address by Prof. D. K. Dodge, University of Illinois, Champaign, delivered before the Illinois Library Association, Nov. 3, 1915. "The selection is made not from the viewpoint of a teacher of literature," says Prof. Dodge, "but to consider the needs of the general reader, members of women's clubs and high school pupils." For the sake of clearness a classification of Shakespeare's works is adopted, beginning with: 1. Editions. While every university library and every large public library will have a set of the

Cambridge Shakespeare, the standard critical edition for the serious student, at the smaller library, where only one edition is needed for the general reader, it should be annotated and should contain a vocabulary. Among such editions, the best are the Rolfe (rev.), the Hudson (new), the Arden, the Dowden, the Temple, and the Tudor. Of inexpensive one-volume editions are the Globe, and the Oxford or the Cambridge Poets' (Neilson). For the use of the high school depending upon the public library, volumes of the Furness Variorum edition should be procured of the plays studied in the English course.

With various volumes recommended under each subject heading, the classification is thus extended:

2. Contemporaries of Shakespeare.
3. History of the Elizabethan drama.
4. Biography.
5. Critical works.
6. Topography.
7. The Elizabethan stage.
8. Modern stage interpretation.
9. Miscellaneous.

While far from being exhaustive, the list of books given is claimed to be "ideal" in its entirety: "It contains no titles that might not properly find a place in any general collection of Shakespeariana."

SPECIAL CARDS. *See* Borrowers' privileges

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. *See* Angling; Music; Teachers' libraries

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. *See* Medical libraries; Newspaper libraries; Religious libraries

#### TEACHERS' LIBRARIES

The state superintendent of schools for Maine, Payson Smith, is sending out information cards in relation to teachers' professional libraries. The Maine State Library has a limited number of traveling libraries of professional books for teachers. These libraries of 25 volumes each are available for the use of teachers' clubs and for groups of village or rural teachers. Each library has books dealing with the various phases of educational activity and will appeal to teachers of all grades and secondary schools. A small fee to cover transportation charge is the only expense for use of a library for a period of six months.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Public Library at Seattle has installed a special telephone service for the answering of miscellaneous requests for information. All over the city neatly printed notices



have been posted inviting the public to make use of this service in their daily work.

#### TRAINING—NEED OF HIGHER STANDARDS

Universities and librarians. W. N. C. Carlton. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 451-456.

An address given before the Illinois Library Association, Nov. 4, 1915, at the University of Illinois. After deductions from local conditions at Urbana, and interesting reference to library conditions of the 13th century in Oxford and Cambridge, showing that history amply illustrates the association of library economy with the university, Dr Carlton emphasizes the point that library progress and development will be guided more and more by influences originating in our institutions of higher learning, and that training and preparation for librarianship will more and more be conducted under university direction and in ever closer association with the library activities of a university. The pioneer period, the self-taught stage of American librarianship, is rapidly passing. In the future we shall turn increasingly to the universities for the men and women best qualified to meet the ever widening and always exacting demands made upon our libraries. Suggestions are made for future advanced library training, the studies for which should parallel those of candidates for doctor's degrees in history, literature, language, philosophy, etc. The products of such training would be men and women with well-stored and disciplined minds, with educational foundations lasting, broad, human, and scholarly, and with a mastery of general principles and methods applicable to any type of library and to any scale of operation. The college and university libraries are the institutions which most need this highly trained type of men and women for their staffs. Present library conditions in the university world, it is pointed out, are—unfortunately—not always as happy as they should be. One reason is, that in some institutions the tremendous importance of the library is not fully recognized by the higher authorities and consequently adequate financial support is lacking. In such a case it is obviously the duty of the president to convince his trustees that, to quote the words of Dr. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, "the college library is generally admitted to be the most important element in the students' academic training, and indispensable to the operation of all the rest." A well-equipped library is a fundamental necessity for both teacher and taught. Wherever to-day a poor and ill-equipped college library is found, a dry, inefficient, indifferent and

antiquated instruction will almost certainly be found prevailing in the adjacent classrooms. Other varieties of present-day university library trouble are described and remedies suggested. A clear summary recapitulates the arguments advanced and in concluding Dr. Carlton maintains that it is to the universities that librarians must chiefly look for leadership in standards, example and practice. . . . Upon the universities is placed the largest responsibility for the future welfare, progress, and rise in rank of library work.

TUBERCULOSIS. See Infection from books

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION THROUGH LIBRARIES

The public libraries of California will be one of the agencies through which the newly created bureau of visual instruction will help to carry on university extension work. The bureau enters upon its work with a collection of 90 motion picture reels, more than 1000 stereopticon slides, and a number of complete cases of traveling exhibits.

#### WALL DECORATIONS

The walls of the children's room in the Public Library of Huntington, West Virginia, have been decorated with silhouette figures, so cut and arranged as to illustrate fairy stories, myths and legends, and nursery rhymes, such as are familiar to the youngsters. Many of the stories thus illustrated have been told to the children at the story hours which are conducted each Saturday.

The design is an elaborate one and required several weeks for execution. The plan was conceived and executed by Miss Edith Hall, with some assistance from other workers in the library. Among the illustrations are the following:

The Mad Hatter; the Rabbit; The Cheshire Cat—Alice In Wonderland.

Little Miss Muffet; Jack and Jill; The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe—Nursery rhymes.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin—This is a frieze extending for some distance along the cornice of the room.

The Lion and the Mouse—Æsop's fables.

Europa and the Bull—Western mythology.

Seigfried and Lohengrin—Norse myths.

Hiawatha—Longfellow.

Little Red Riding Hood.

Sinbad the Sailor; Hans and Gretel; Mermaid; Narcissus; The Ugly Duckling; Cinderella.

The decorations have already attracted much attention from the children and have brought visitors to the department to see them. The children are much interested in seeing how many they can identify.

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## Bibliographical Notes

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The November issue of the *Bulletin* of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, is devoted to a description of the library's work with schools, and to a select list of references on education and classroom aids.

The *Classical Journal* for November, 1915, Vol. 2, pages 115-119, contains several short reports on the "Relation of the organized library to the school." One is on a minimum classical library, giving a list of books; another, periodicals and recent articles of interest to teachers of Latin; and a third, on the teaching of Roman antiquities in the high school.

Beginning January 1916, the Russell Sage Foundation Library discontinued its free mailing list for its bibliographical bulletins. This was made necessary by the rapidly increasing mailing list. These bulletins are now sent to libraries on an exchange basis but to others the charge of 25c. for the year's six numbers is made. This is simply a nominal charge to cover cost of printing.

The *Town Planning Review*, October, 1915, p. 77-100, contains an interesting article on "Town planning literature," by P. Abercrombie, giving a brief summary of its present extent. The article is arranged under principal headings, and calls attention to the leading books and other writings on the particular subjects discussed. It will prove very useful to anyone interested in collecting material of this sort.

The Proceedings of the American Library Institute at the Atlantic City meeting, March 5, 1915, have just been printed in pamphlet form. The discussion considered "The limits of co-operation," and the points made are summarized here. The pamphlet also contains an extended communication from Dr. E. C. Richardson on "The field of the American Library Institute," together with its constitution, and the list of fellows.

The *Modern Hospital*, a periodical of wide influence in its field, has added a new department "Institution Libraries" thereby showing the appreciation of its editors for the place of the library in institutional progress. With such departments as Nursing, Life Extension, Philanthropy and Public Health, Social Hygiene, etc., the new department "Institution Libraries" is in good company. It should have no difficulty in proving its right to the position.

The Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington has recently prepared two noteworthy bibliographies. One is a list of references on railway motor cars, filling 37 type-written and mimeographed pages, and the other is a trial bibliography on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which runs to 144 pages. Both lists will be of very great value to libraries interested in transportation.

Two pamphlets intended to help in giving instruction in the use of a library, have lately come to hand. One, from the Wisconsin state department of public instruction, is entitled "Lessons on the use of the school library" and was prepared by O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries; the other, called "Lessons in arrangement and use of library for high school students," was prepared by George H. Lamb, librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Braddock, Pa., to make that library of greater service to pupils in the public schools.

A Handbook of the Maine Library Association for 1915 was printed for distribution at the annual meeting in Bangor. It contains a chronology of Maine library history, a list of members in 1891 when the association was organized, a complete list of the membership from 1891 to 1915, and statistics of Maine libraries. The latter list gives, so far as possible, the name of the town, the library, the number of volumes, the book expenditure in the last fiscal year, and the name of the librarian.

The third edition of Alfred Claghorn Potter's "The Library of Harvard University: description and historical notes," contains, besides the history of the library, its organization of departmental and special libraries, book funds, and extended bibliography, a description of the building of the new Widener Memorial Library and an interesting table showing the arrangement of the library in the new building and the number of volumes in each class. The book was specially revised for issue at the time of the opening of the new building.

In "Learning to Earn" John A. Lapp, the editor of *Special Libraries*, and Carl H. Mote have written a book which, as the title page says, is "a plea and a plan for vocational education. It includes an analysis of the failure of education as it is to meet the living needs of living men and women. It provides the definite plan of an education for all the people, adjusted to their actual conditions, qualifying them for their life work, fitting them for a

complete life." One chapter is devoted to "The library and the worker," and describes the part the library may take in universal education, serving, if it is properly organized, every class in the community, with quite as much stress on the literature of local trades and industries as on the humanities. The establishment of industrial branches of public libraries in business houses and of special libraries for the collection of material in limited fields is also touched upon, and the opportunity of the library as a vocational counselor and guide is pointed out.

Three folio publications have been issued from the Manchester (Eng.) University Press, pertaining to special collections in the John Rylands Library. One is devoted to the library's Sumerian tablets from Umma, with ten plates and transcriptions, transliterations and translations of the inscriptions by C. L. Bedale, with a foreword by C. H. W. Johns. The second is volume II of the "Catalogue of the Greek papyri" in the library, devoted to the documents of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods (nos. 62-456). The Greek text and English translations fill 487 pages, and there are 23 plates at the end. Dr. Arthur S. Hunt of Oxford, assisted by J. de M. Johnson and Dr. Victor Martin of Geneva, has had charge of the editing of the present volume. The first volume was published in 1911, but it is hoped that less time will elapse before the issuing of a third volume dealing with the documents of the Byzantine period. The third publication is a portfolio of interesting "Woodcuts of the fifteenth century," reproduced in facsimile with an introduction and notes by Campbell Dodgson, keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum. This is the fourth issue in a series of facsimile reproductions of unique or rare books in the John Rylands Library, and made for the two-fold purpose of rendering these possessions more accessible to students and of averting the loss to scholarship which would result if the collection should be destroyed by fire or other disaster.

This office has received the final 1915 number of the "Official index to state legislation," which is published by the Law Reporting Company of New York City in co-operation with the state legislative reference departments and libraries represented in the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, and under the direction of the joint committee on national legislative information service of those associations. This index furnishes a ready reference to all state legislation, and

is corrected and cumulated weekly to include all changes in position and new bills introduced during the week. Its arrangement is (a) by subjects, alphabetically; (b) under each subject, by states, alphabetically; (c) under each state, the Senate first and then the Assembly or House; and (d) under each house, the bills first and then the resolutions, numerically, by introduction numbers. The entry for each bill and resolution gives, (1) the bill number, (2) the date of introduction, (3) the name of the member introducing the bill, (4) the subject, (5) the effect of the proposed legislation or the "short title" of the bill, and (6) the position or status of the bill, on the date shown at the head of the column. In 1916, until June 1, the index will be cumulated and published weekly, and each new issue will contain everything that previous issues have contained, with changes in position of bills and new bills introduced subsequent to the previous issue. Weekly supplements will be issued from June 1, until the publication of the complete annual number, about August 1, in which will be shown the status of bills when the legislatures adjourned. After the issue of the complete annual number, weekly cumulative supplements will be issued when any legislature is in regular or special session. Such a comprehensive legislative index, covering every bill pending in every state legislature, has long been needed, but the labor and expense necessary to give such a service is so great that it could not be done even now without the co-operation of the state legislative reference departments and libraries, who furnish the material and information required, and the national trade associations, public libraries and corporations, whose subscriptions cover the cost of compiling, editing and publishing. Only generous support from all interests concerned with state legislation can make the index permanent.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### CLASSIFICATION

Dewey, Melvil. Decimal classification and relative index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. 9 ed. rev. Lake Placid, N. Y.: Forest Press, 1915. 856 p. \$6 n.; \$7 n.

Library of Congress. Classification: Class A, general works, polygraphy; adopted 1911 as in force June, 1915. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 63 p. 10 c.

Library of Congress. Classification: GR, folklore; GT, manners and customs; completing class G: geography, anthropology, sports and games. Printed as manuscript. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 43 p. 5 c.

Library of Congress. Classification: HT, social groups; communities, classes, races; completing class H: social sciences. Printed as manuscript. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 24 p. 5 c.

University of California. Classification of books in the library. Second, partially enlarged, edition. Berkeley, Cal.: The university, 1915. Unpagged (40-p. index). (Library bull. no. 12.)

## CONVENTIONS

Proceedings of the librarians' convention held in New York city, September 15, 16, and 17, 1853. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: The Torch Press. 63 p.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Potter, Alfred Claghorn. The Library of Harvard University; descriptive and historical notes. 3. ed. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1915. 170 p. (Library of Harvard University. Special publications. V.)

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## GENERAL

BOOTH, Mary Josephine. Lists of material which may be obtained free or at small cost. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1915. 67 p. 25 c.

CANNONS, H. G. T., *comp.* Classified catalogue of the Finsbury [Eng.] Public Libraries. Part I, General works. Part II, Philosophy. Finsbury, Eng.: The libraries, 1915. 88 p.; 46 p.

## FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

## CHILDREN

Pratt Institute Free Library, and East Orange (N. J.) Free Public Library, *comps.* What shall we read now?; Grades 1, 2, A list of books for children from four to seven years old; Grades 3, 4, A list of books for children from seven to ten years old; Grades 5, 6, A list of books for children from ten to twelve years old; Grades 7, 8, A list of books for children from twelve to fourteen years old. 3d ed., rev. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. 10 c. each

## FARMERS

Keyes, Lois E., *comp.* Books of interest to farmers. (In *Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull.*, O., 1915. p. 7-11).

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Church Library Association. A catalogue of books recommended by the association for Sunday-school and parish libraries. V. Cambridge, Mass.: The association, 1915. 64 p.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## AFRICANA

Africana: history, geography, travels and languages, etc. London: Eugène L. Morice. 88 p. (Morice's African catalogue, no. 24. Autumn, 1915. 1228 items.)

## AMERICANA

Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman. 28 p. (Heartman's auction no. 40. 609 items.)

Americana from the libraries of John B. Dunbar and George Plumer Smith. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 115 p. (954 items.)

Americana, including many rare items also an unusual collection of uncommon books in foreign languages relating to America. . . . New York: Heartman. 20 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 41. 354 items.)

Americana, including . . . rare almanacs, interesting books relating to the Indians, important bibliography . . . New York: Heartman. 17 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 45. 351 items.)

Americana, mainly from a library originally formed in the 18th century by Rev. Ebenezer and Wm. Gay, comprising early imprints, collection of newspapers, early laws, early schoolbooks . . . New York: Heartman. 16 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 44. 340 items.)

Catalogue of Americana: almanacs, American periodicals, Boston local history, Canadian history . . . law books: Mass. folio laws and resolves, Michigan and Wisconsin session laws . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 119 p. (1648 items.)

Catalogue of Americana: local history, including some items relating to Indians and genealogy. Part 3: Pennsylvania-Wyoming, with addenda—American pamphlets. Brooklyn: Aldine Book Co. 64 p. (No. 8, Oct., 1915. 1751 items.)

Catalogue of the private library of the late Ezra S. Stearns . . . historian and genealogist, comprising town histories, genealogies, New Hampshire history . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 120 p. (1545 items.)

Catalogue of the private library of the late George Emery Littlefield . . . including rare Mass. folio session laws, resolves and house journals, 1693-1805 . . . Part II, M-Z. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. p. 161-275. (1619-3044 items.)

Rare Americana, first editions and other books consigned by C. E. Stanley of Minnesota . . . New York: Heartman. 20 p. (Heartman's auction no. 46. 313 items.)

Rare Americana, including many items, hitherto undescribed. New York: Heartman. 32 p. (204 items.)

## Communication

## Editor Library Journal:

Would it be possible to publish the enclosed list? The queries are all regarding the Christian names of public people, some of them being American notables. They are required for an index to the 15 editions of "Men and women of the time," published between 1852 to 1899. Yours faithfully,

F. O. Cox, Librarian.

London Institution,  
Finsbury Circus,  
London, E. C.,  
England.

Adler, Prof. George J., 1821-1868.

Borie, Hon. Adolph E., 1809-1880.

Burritt, Alexander M., 1806-1869.

Croker, Miss Beatrice M., ———

Fellows, Hon. James J., 1828-1896.

Foerster, Prof. Wilhelm J., 1832 ———

Hart, Joel T., 1810-1877.

Humphry, Mrs. C. E., ———

("Madge" of "Truth")

Kühne, Prof. Willy K., 1837-1900.

Martin, Mrs. Frederick (Miss Catherine E. M. Mac-

leod), ———

Montrésor, Miss F. F., ———

Rarey, John D., 1828-1866.

Redfield, William C., 1789-1857.

Sverdrup, Otto M., 1855 ———

Tchigorin, T., 1850-1908.

Toms, Frederick R., 1829-1900.

## Library Calendar

Feb. 14. Pennsylvania Library Club.

Mar. 3-4. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

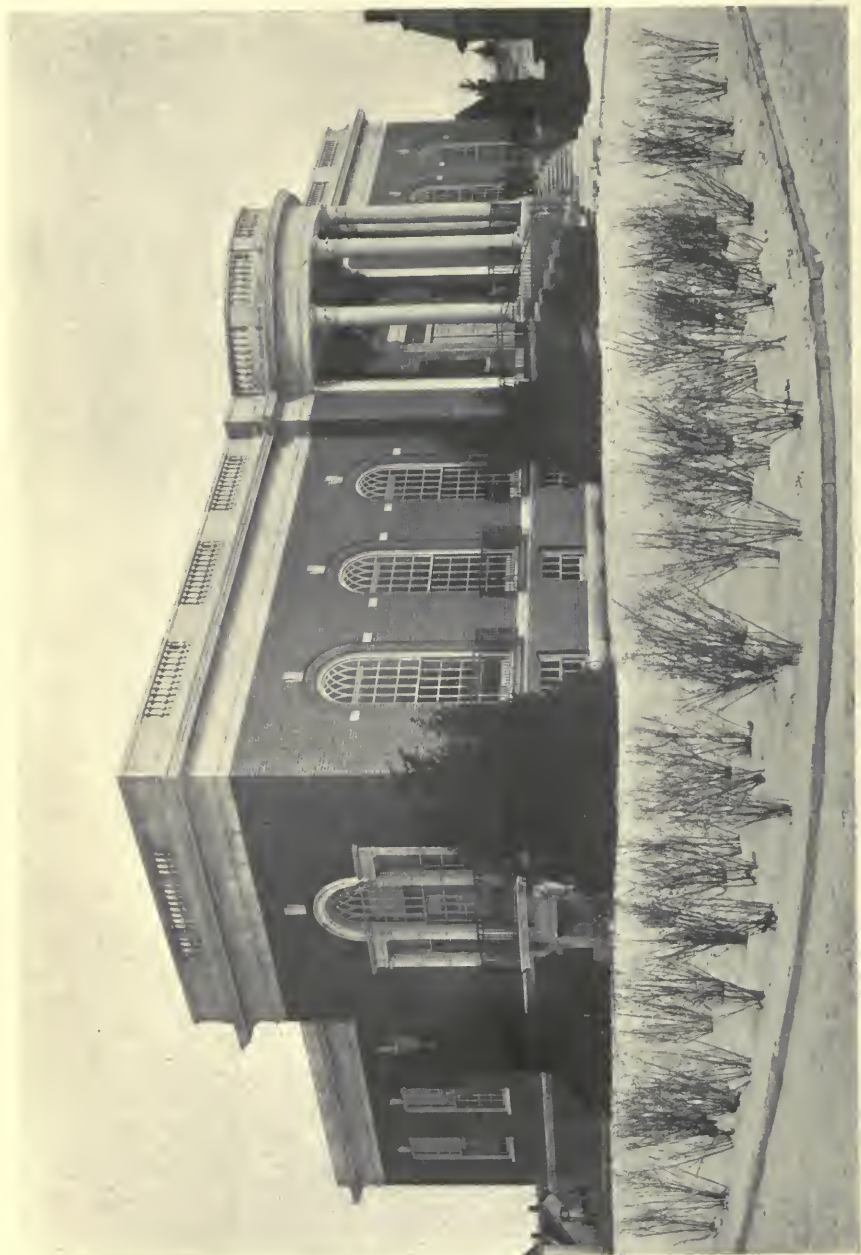
Mar. 9. New York Library Club. Russell Sage Foundation building, 8 p.m.

May 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 26-July 1. American Library Association. Annual conference, Asbury Park, N. J.

July 3-8. National Education Association. Annual conference, New York City.





THE FRANCIS BUTTRICK MEMORIAL LIBRARY, WALTHAM, MASS., DEDICATED LAST DECEMBER

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1916

No. 3

THE plan for co-ordination in specialization prepared for the American Library Institute by Prof. E. C. Richardson, now its president, seems especially practical because, while it is comprehensive and ideal in its ultimates, it can be entered upon piecemeal, so that any part undertaken by any one library will with proper foresight become an integral portion of the larger plan. Most of the great schemes have failed because they were so big and so ideal as to be discouraging for the present, and thus many have been left for revival in the library millennium. So much library interest is now centered in specialization and Mr. Lee's scheme of sponsors for knowledge, that Prof. Richardson's plan has a special timeliness. What he is doing at Princeton is an illustration of what can be done in the near future by prevision and co-operation. In brief, he proposes that the important libraries which have or may develop specialties in collection, in bibliography, or in administration, shall come into such consultation and co-ordination with each other as to make an integral system, which will avoid the waste of duplication and put the riches of each at the service of all. In this field even the small library can do its part, for if a local library develops a good collection of local history and other local data, the largest library may take this fact into its scheme and be able to refer scholars and readers to the local library for such local information. Such a plan may serve the secondary purpose of giving the American Library Institute something to do and some reason for continuing existence, although it is by no means evident that it may not be as well carried out through the Council or through some special committee as part of A. L. A. work. The proposition to increase the membership of the Institute to 200 might,

we fear, result in making the A. L. I. and the A. L. A. rival bodies and give up altogether the original scheme of the Institute.

ONE of the many committees for foreign war relief, the Belgian Scholarship Committee, now makes a special appeal to librarians in a proposal with which all must sympathize. This is that at the close of the war we should be ready to give our aid in rehabilitating Belgian libraries, especially those of the universities, by sending books, notably those relative to America and presenting American ideals, which can be made of service to the Belgium of the future. In the whole course of the war no country has more appealed to world sympathy than little Belgium, and we are sure that American librarians will be glad to do their part in co-operating with their Belgian brethren in the way proposed. When the State Library at Albany was destroyed by fire, American libraries spontaneously came to its assistance by donations of books, now forming a substantial part of the new library which has risen phoenix-like from the ashes of the old. The precedent may well be applied in the foreign field. It is not proposed that books be sent now, but that lists should be made now of books which could be sent later. The only objection to this is that lists made now may prevent desirable disposition of some of the books meantime, and perhaps the better way will be for libraries to indicate to the committee, whose promoter and secretary is Dr. George Sarton, 309 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., their willingness to contribute when called upon. We hope individual libraries will in some way respond promptly to the appeal so that our sympathy with Belgium may be made manifest in this as in other ways.

THE library development of Canada goes on despite the demands and embarrassments of the war, though necessarily it must be slowed down. Few Americans on this side of the border realize how much progress has been made in the province of Ontario, which is at once the Massachusetts and New York of the Canadian provinces, especially in library development—thanks in good part to the energy of the inspector of public libraries of the province, Walter R. Nursey. In Ontario all public libraries, that is, those which have received governmental aid on the basis of actual work, are co-ordinated in a general governmental system. Of these no less than 409 are already in being, and though many of them are small, they are the germs of great potentiality in the future. In the other nine provinces of the Dominion public libraries are few, probably not more than 30 in all, but the library system is pieced out by libraries which are the gifts of private persons—Mr. Carnegie leading the list—and by the libraries of institutions. Montreal will presently rival Toronto by the development of a municipal library system of the first order, and it is to be hoped that the province of Quebec, of which Montreal is the capital, may after awhile enter the race with Ontario in library progress. The American Library Association has always desired that Canadian libraries should be considered an integral part of the American library system, has already held two conferences in Canada, has one Canadian on its list of past presidents, and has representation on its Council and committees at least proportionate to Canadian interests and activities in its work. The proposal that one of the vice-presidents in the next administration should be from Canada is certainly not unwelcome to any of the members from "the States."

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CATALOGING is a division of library work which sometimes seems as polemic a field as religion, but on the whole there is a decided tendency toward standardization

and agreement. The several recent books on the subject, as those of Mr. Bishop, Miss Fellows and Miss Hitchler, are not, however, in full agreement, and Miss Hitchler's book has been the subject of considerable question in library circles, although it appeared as a publication of the American Library Association, and therefore has the imprimatur of standard authority. Some of the criticisms seem to be not without foundation, and they are at least useful in opening the way to new discussion, which will clarify practice on certain points. It is to be hoped that from such discussion, whether in print or by a round table in the cataloging section, books like these may profit, so that as opportunity comes for their revision and re-issue they may be as free as possible from critical objection, and the cataloging novice and the librarian of the small library may not be bewildered by the confusion of tongues.

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As we go to press, word comes of the death of the veteran John Thomson, whose name for nearly a quarter of a century has to the library profession represented Philadelphia and has to Philadelphia represented effective librarianship. His portrait and an appreciation from a near friend must be deferred till the April number, but we must at once express the large sorrow of the profession and the closer sorrow of many intimate friends in the loss of one who will never be forgotten by those who knew him. He was known in so many fields of scholarship and work that it is impossible in a brief paragraph to suggest his career. But next to his general library work, that for the blind was a distinctive feature of his life interest. One of those who came to us from England in middle life, he became a thorough American, and his devotion to the American ideal of the free public library has been worked out in the great institution in Philadelphia from the days of its modest beginnings. The meeting at Atlantic City will be clouded by the remembrance of his loss.



# THE A. L. I. PLAN OF CO-OPERATION BY SPECIALIZATION\*

BY DR. E. C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian, Princeton University*

THE A. L. I. plan for co-operation starts from the standpoint of specialization in learning. It proposes that certain libraries shall definitely adopt certain specialties and engage to undertake one or all of the following matters:

- (1) To build up in these lines,
- (2) To prepare and publish a joint list of each specialty adopted,
- (3) To prepare or secure printed cards of all books in these lines which are likely to be found in many libraries and which are not to be had in the Library of Congress or other published cards,
- (4) To analyze and publish cumulated, short-title catalog of all books in the collection which call for analysis,
- (5) To be responsible for either:
  - (a) Lending to other libraries, or
  - (b) Indicating on request some library from which copy can be borrowed, or
  - (c) In case of unique works, or works so rare as to forbid any lending copies, to provide or secure photostat copies for lending,
- (6) To be responsible for having type-written or photostat extracts made from these books, and, when practicable, for having researches made in the subject, for reasonable compensation, according to the sponsorship idea of the special librarians,
- (7) To be responsible for an effort to organize the libraries having like specialties so as to secure that there shall be at least one reference copy and one lending copy (either original or copy) of all books on the subject in each of seven localities of the United States.

The bottom idea of this plan is to produce something concrete, however small, which shall be a contribution towards the recognized co-operation problems and in the recognized methods, instead of waiting longer for regional libraries or endowed

foundation to undertake them. There is nothing new about the plan except for a slight emphasis on specialization and the gathering together in one, of the several familiar elements of the co-operation problem—building up, cataloging, inter-library loan, reference sponsorship.

Not all the functions will necessarily be undertaken by one library, nor will they necessarily be wholly uniform in method for publication, but the plan points towards narrowing the field of specialty and performing all the functions, rather than doing less for a bigger subject, and it looks towards recommending methods for uniformity within certain limits.

To make this matter concrete, it may be said that the Princeton University Library has chosen collections of standard English drama commonly mentioned in the bibliographies: (1) it has acquired all but about ten and is prepared to purchase or photostat most or all of the remainder; (2) it has prepared titles for a joint list; (3) it will prepare or secure printed cards for all those which cannot be had in the Library of Congress cards; (4) it has analyzed and prepared short-title references for a title-a-bar cumulated list, and it will insert in this list analyticals for the other collections as fast as they can be had by purchase or borrowing from other libraries; (5) it will be responsible for either lending these to other libraries, or, if they are in too much demand at home for lending, will secure from some smaller library use of its copy for lending, or, in some cases of rarity, it will provide a photostat copy for lending; (6) it will be responsible for copying of references by typewriter or photostat, and, in a limited way, for having researches made for reasonable compensation, when these researches are carefully defined so that they can be assigned to someone without too much overhead work on the part of the reference librarian; (7) it will attempt to secure that there shall be at least one

\*Discussed at the meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, March 4, 1916.

reference and one lending copy of all books in this field in each of seven regions of the United States.

This library can very well afford to undertake several other small things immediately, and look forward to undertaking several more on a considerable scale later; *e. g.*, it could undertake (1) Cruikshankiana, (2) editions of Horace before the year 1800, (3) editions of Virgil before 1800, (4) catalogs of manuscripts—perhaps of all the literature of ancient books and writings, or even all the literature of books and writing, except special bibliographies; (5) classical Festschriften, (6) mathematical Festschriften. It could undoubtedly undertake (7) some aspects of international law, and later probably, (8) the literature of railway finance, (9) the Bannatyne Club, and later, many similar clubs. On all of these matters, this library is already exercising some of the functions named, and it will necessarily do much work on all of them for its own use. In many cases, the work will be done anyway in such way that it will serve the uses of other libraries. It will not be hard to systematize the work so as to secure nearly all the points aimed at, and it will be very thoroughly justified for any additional expense, incurred by adapting to general use, if as many as two or three other libraries adopt specialties of equal scope.

It is recognized in this plan that a national library with sublibraries or depositories in each of six or more localities or an endowed system of regional libraries or an endowed foundation for co-ordinating the common interests of libraries in several localities would be a far and away better solution for the recognized problems and that something of this kind is the inevitable final solution. It is recognized, farther, that some libraries may be reluctant or unable to co-operate by checking up a large number of joint catalogs on account of time cost. Nevertheless, something is better than nothing: there has already been too much waiting for a solution on a large scale. The more libraries willing to co-operate, either by undertaking a specialty or by aiding with check lists and loan, the better, but even a few will be a positive con-

tribution in which every stroke of work counts and many librarians welcome every joint list as doing for their libraries more than they do for it.

The plan recognizes again that many contributions are being made by other agencies and it does not assume to direct or make pretension to incorporate these efforts, but it contemplates noting such matters in its publications and taking account of them in applying the plan to other matters. These other efforts include the sponsorship movement among special libraries, the American Historical Association joint list of collections, the A. L. A. periodical cards, the printed cards of the Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library, etc., etc. The plan simply means that the A.L.I. will try to get some more useful systematic contributions.

The plan does not aim to prescribe the exact form of publication, but recommends uniformity within certain limits as the result of library experiment. It was a good many years ago that Mr. Dana pointed out that the essentials of a cataloging entry could be confined to a single type-bar of right length to be printed on standard cataloging card. Much experiment since then has shown that the 29-em bar was in fact practical for full title and called for by size of standard card. Experiment has shown farther that in using a long-line title, quickness and legibility are better served by a finer type with a rather broad spacing to guide the eye clearly than a larger type with less spacing; *e. g.*, an 8-point line un-leaded is actually less legible in ordinary reference than a 5½-point on an 8-point body, while the latter also gives an increased number of letters to the bar. It has been recommended that a 10-point, 29-em bar should be adopted for the text of these proceedings, and a 5½-point on an 8-point body for any titles printed in the title-a-bar form in the proceedings. If adopted for this purpose it would doubtless be recommended for cumulated catalogs. This matter will be discussed by the Board—perhaps by the Institute—and a general recommendation made, but it is likely that the same flexibility can be admitted as in the form of printed cards.

It is coming rapidly to be recognized that the invention of the linotype machine and the photostat has radically changed the old premises as to cataloging, and still more the premises as to inter-library co-operation. Through the mere fact that type can be kept set up and in a form which can be handled with much the readiness of a card in the card catalog, printed catalogs and cumulative indexes, which are the essentials for inter-library co-operation, have been made

possible. The photostat has likewise revolutionized methods of copying references and reprinting rare books and manuscripts, and has shown itself capable of making revolutionary improvements in methods of cataloging for inter-library purposes. The A. L. I. plan aims to utilize modern methods to make real the methods of co-operation which considerations of economy have hitherto seemed to make unpractical of realization.

## BOOKS FOR MEN\*

BY HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary and Organizer for the Public Library Commission of Indiana*

"Books for men," chosen as a subject for discussion, seems in itself an admission that our public libraries are far from interesting men as we should like. A decidedly bookish male friend of mine, who is a state insurance agent and who visits almost every town in Indiana, tells me that he, while waiting for trains, always visits the public library of a town, and that invariably he finds there a few school children, a few younger children, and a very few adult females, but never any men. Although it would be very easy, and fairly accurate, to meet his insinuations with the suggestions that the men read the books which the women and children take home from the library, it would be the height of folly for us to maintain that the books of a public library—certainly a town or village library—reach anywhere nearly so many men as they do women and children. Too many of our libraries select their books, unconsciously, as a rule, almost wholly for women and children; or at best for the very small majority of men whose tastes are primarily literary or artistic. A little over a year ago I was twice called to a city by the commercial club to help discover why the library of the city was not reaching the men and the working classes as well as the highly cultivated class of inhabitants of which this city had more

than the average number. One very evident reason of this condition was the fact that the library had an unusually fine collection of books on art, belles lettres, and philosophy—but almost no books on useful arts, sociology, or science, although the city had several large manufacturing plants. The books had been bought for the purely bookish part of the community. I do not wish to be understood to imply that men will not read art, poetry, or philosophy; in fact, I am not sure that men are not the greater readers of these classes of literature, but I do mean that a larger number of men are interested in science, useful arts and sociology, and that the individual man who will not read "North of Boston" or "Crack o' dawn," may be an eager reader of "Pan-Germanism," a book on the submarine, or Bailey's "Fruit-growing." These books deal with the evident actualities rather than the invisible spirit of life, and so appeal more to the average person.

Since we have seen fit to separate men and women, we seem forced to discover some psychological differences between men and women which make their reading tastes different.

Judging from the facts that more women than men attend the serious dramatic productions, attend church, play some musical instrument, study art, and do settlement work, it is probably safe to repeat what

\*Being notes for a round table talk made at the Summer Conference of Librarians at Madison, Wis., July 26, 1915.

everyone says, that women are more emotional, certainly more sentimental, than men. If this is true, then we naturally expect women to read more or at least different fiction, more poetry, and more literature devoted to alleviating undesirable social conditions. But some librarian says: "It is the women and not the men in my town who want books on eugenics, world politics, history, economics, industrial education." Unquestionably this is true in many towns, but it perhaps indicates a difference rather than a similarity between men and women. The average woman—not the specially college trained woman—reads these books because her club is studying the subject or because she feels that she should know something of these subjects to attain her desired goal of intellectual breadth and culture. A man, I believe—the average man—when he reads these books, does so because the subject itself interests him. The saying is that a man loves a woman, but that a woman loves love. In the same way, we will say that a man gets information because he loves the subject, but a woman gets information because she loves to have information. One other psychological difference, at least, I believe we can make; and that is that women are more interested in mental vivisection than are men, at least in psychological studies that tend to the morbid, the abnormal, or the degenerate. Undine Spragg, or "Jude the obscure," are more attractive to women than to the ordinary man novel reader. Such novelists as Edith Wharton, Margaret Deland, Alice Brown, will appeal to fewer men than women. Men do not object to psychology if it depicts men and women who are optimistic, and morally on the upward path in life. The characters may be criminals, degenerates, or undesirables of any kind, as long as the chief interest is in their strong, good, healthy characteristics. Bret Harte, John Fox, Norman Duncan, Ralph Connor, or Henry Knibbs in his "Sundown Slim," interest a man of untrained literary taste as George Meredith, Eden Phillpotts, or Thomas Hardy will not. Bearing in mind, then, this greater emotional nature of woman and her conscientious desire for culture on

general principles, we are ready to think about reading that will appeal to the masculine mind.

Before considering, however, the adaptability of individual books or classes of books to the needs and tastes of the male reader, it seems necessary first to classify men as readers. When we speak of "books for men," do we mean laboring men, business men, professional men, or gentlemen of leisure? Certainly it is improbable that all classes of men will get benefit or amusement from the same classes of books; if, indeed, we concede that every class of men reads books or even that all men should read books. It is commonly taken for granted these days that the reading habit is a virtue or at least a desirable habit. There is, nevertheless, opportunity for strong argument against the assumption that all should become readers. We have allowed too many people to feel that to read anything and to "just love books" is a mark of superiority. If you hunt up the figures for the circulation of the *Woman's World*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, or a dozen other periodicals, you will realize that the American people are the greatest readers in the world. Commercial publishing has made us a nation of readers, but not proportionately a nation of thinkers. With many, reading is a pernicious vice. The old New England farmer, quoted in Henry Cabot Lodge's "Memories," was in a measure right when he said, "We don't want no public library; reading rots the mind." Unless we can make our reading—at least a good part of it—a stimulation to thought, we had better not read.

In spite of this digression, let us come to the consideration of our classification of men. In any community, the greatest number of men are laborers or business men; the professional men and the gentlemen of leisure comprise only a small proportion of the male population. If these men read at all, they read for information, recreation, or what is akin to both of the others—inspiration; and all three of these may be the result of any one of these as a purpose. Except where the reader is merely after definite facts as facts, it is next to impossible to separate these three motives.

In considering reading for the man who works with his hands, one at once is taken with the idea of supplying this man with books devoted to his own line of work—books that will make him a better workman at his craft. Admitting at once that every important industry in any community shall be represented in the library by at least a few of the best books on that industry, one will have to admit as quickly that such books will not hold a man as a permanent user of the library. At best they can be used as means of attracting the man's attention. None but the exceptionally ambitious man will be interested in reading extensively about his trade. The Grand Rapids Public Library has a large and valuable collection of books on furniture, but in answer to my inquiry, Mr. Ranck once told me that few except the designers or foremen used the books. Very often the manual or unskilled worker wishes books that take him away from his occupation rather than those that continue to keep it in his mind. What is true of the laboring man is to a less degree true of the business and professional man. A live business man, however, will read much more on his own vocation or on business methods in general than will the laborer; and the lawyer or doctor of very necessity must read professional literature.

Books on business the library can and must have. It must be ready to serve the business man at any time and ready to ask the help of the business man. Nothing can do more to convince the men of a town that the library is something more than a feminized institution than to have material which will be of use to them, and then to get the men to use this material.

In buying vocational literature for a public library, one must take particular thought that the books purchased are not above the heads of the men one wishes to read them. Very likely the best book on any subject may not be the best book for the librarian's purpose, for it may be so technical or so assuming of educational background that the ordinary workman will find himself beyond his depth. I believe that this is a serious mistake, too often made by librarians in choosing books in these vocational and business classes.

One possible collateral use of books of this nature should be realized by every librarian. It will often be found that what is vocational reading for one man is avocational reading for another. The farmer among your rural borrowers may not care to read your book on raising small fruits, but the banker who has a place on the edge of town may find it intensely interesting. One of the best ways to get a man interested in the books of a library is to find out what his hobby is—whether it be golf, gardening, dogs, stamp collecting, or what not.

When the library attempts to supply professional literature for lawyers and physicians, it attempts what is virtually impossible. All that a library can do in a small city or town is to care for the libraries of the local bar and medical associations. Many small libraries do this very successfully, and I believe gain much from the added interest which these two professions take in the library.

If, then, the libraries cannot hope to hold men permanently as readers through vocational and professional literature what kind of books will men read; and may the library with dignity and proper idealism have these books?

It is probably as true of the male untrained reader as of the untrained female reader that the librarian will generally have to select most of the books read, and on the ability of the librarian to make a happy and fitting choice will depend whether the reader becomes a constant user of the library. Such selection is not always direct, but what is even a more delicate problem, indirect through the children sent to the library to bring home something for father to read.

As a general statement, it can safely be said that men will read heavier and more serious books than women. An examination of a single copy of the periodical which I consider the almost faultless answer to the question of what the average American man will read—I mean the *Saturday Evening Post*—will prove this. If we compare this journal with the *Ladies' Home Journal*, we shall see pretty well the differences between the men and women who make the great majority of American

readers. There are no other periodicals published that feel, as do these two, so constantly and so successfully the pulse of the public. It seems as if every man and boy in the country reads the *Post* regularly. The last number of the *Post*, for example, has an article, "A billion-dollar business," an account of Uncle Sam's war orders, "Pounds vs. Marks"—the "Battle of giant banks," "Your porter," "Walking with Samuel," about buying army horses, "Boycotts vs. bayonets," by Norman Angell, and crisp, short editorials on timely topics and several interesting middle-class stories. Sometimes there are also popular and hackneyed articles of travel and description.

As fiction readers, men do not as a rule care for subtle character studies as such, though they will read them if there are the proper elements of adventure, success, or romance, as in Joseph Conrad or Kipling. However, it will not be possible to start the non-reading man with these authors. As subjects for fiction, big business, the sea, the West, any adventure, love in its fiercer and more elemental phases, and mystery and detection of crime, are favorites. Sentimental love stories are for women. A few good writers of fiction that occur as examples of authors covering these subjects are: Arnold Bennett, Conan Doyle, G. K. Chesterton, E. P. Oppenheim, Rider Haggard, Anna Katherine Green, for mystery and detective stories.

Norman Duncan, Ralph Connor, John Fox, Jack London, Zane Grey, Francis Lynde, Frank Spearman, Stewart Edward White, for out-door adventure, and stories of bravery and elemental strength.

Marion Crawford, Sir Gilbert Parker, Anthony Hope, Stanley J. Weyman, for romance often founded on history.

Arnold Bennett, George Birmingham, O. Henry, Wm. Wymarck Jacobs, Joseph C. Lincoln, William J. Locke, H. G. Wells, for humorous studies of life.

Joseph Conrad and Wm. W. Jacobs and Morgan Robertson for the sea.

O. Henry, Booth Tarkington, H. G. Wells, for pictures of society.

Zane Grey, Henry K. Knibbs, Owen Wister, as examples of writers of western stories.

Frank Norris, for big business.

This list has not included classic or the older novelists, as Bret Harte, Poe, Marryat, Cooper, Scott, who will appeal to men after the reading habit is partly formed.

Travel, next to fiction, is perhaps the most popular subject with men. The *National Geographic Magazine* is always enjoyed, and is an indication of the popularity of such literature. Arctic exploration, hunting and exploration, voyages, and description of the peculiar social life and customs of foreign peoples, are favorite subjects. Men do not care, as a rule, for travel books that give description of buildings, art collections, or are written in a consciously literary style; as Edith Wharton's "Motor flight through France," or Howell's "Spanish travels," or Lucas's "Wanderer in Florence."

A few books that have proved popular, are:

Franch. "Vagabond journey around the world."

Slocum. "Sailing alone around the world."

London. "Cruise of the Snark."

Borup. "A tenderfoot with Peary."

Conrad. "Mirror of the sea."

Collier. "England and the English."

"Germany and the Germans."

"The West in the East."

Ross. "The changing Chinese."

Bennett. "Your United States."

Brooks. "As others see us."

Flandrau. "Viva Mexico!"

White, Stewart Edward. (Any of his books.)

Biography is also a popular subject with men. Confidentially, I will whisper in the ears of the lady librarians present that men are fully as fond of gossip as women, and that gossipy autobiographies, especially those confessing weaknesses of the flesh, are "as good as a novel" for any man. I once found that the Countess of Eppinghoven's "Secret memoirs of the Kaiser and Kaiserin" was in constant demand by men. Casanova, Cellini, and even George Moore's literary "Ave," "Salve," "Vale," will appeal to men for this reason. Men of action are also popular subjects for biography. Napoleon, Bismarck, Grant, Wellington, Henry M. Stanley, are good examples.

As the *Saturday Evening Post* suggests,

social questions, as labor, commerce, big business, politics when popularly treated, are interesting. Such books as Carleton's "One way out"; Irvine's "From the bottom up"; Steiner's "On the trail of the immigrant"; Wilson's "New freedom"; Weyle's "New democracy"; Brook's "Socialism"; Howe's "The American city," will appeal to men of varying degrees of education and intellectuality.

Philosophy is, of course, for the more cultured, but probably it appeals to more men than women. Bergson, Eucken, Tyrrell, James, Figges as in "Christianity at the cross roads," and Bouck White, are instances. Books on the occult also, as those by Sir Oliver Lodge, will always find readers.

Poetry, too, can maintain its position on the shelves of the men's section. John

Masefield, Robert W. Service, William Drummond, Vachell Lindsay, can be placed here with success.

To make a long story no longer, we may consider that although men as a whole prefer, perhaps, travel, biography, and sociology, there is almost no class in which books cannot be found which they will read. The secret of getting men to read is to know men, to realize what it is in their magazines that they like, and to find the particular hobbies of individuals. An alert librarian, by inadvertently calling attention to a book, can often get a man to take it. Men, like women, like to be or at least to seem well informed, and often our weaknesses and vanities are the vulnerable spots through which enter the instruments that will prove destructive to our ignorance and narrowness.

## FACTS IN FICTION\*

BY MAUD McCLELLAND, *Assistant in the 125th Street Branch, New York Public Library.*

THE year 19— had been a very hard one on books, especially on those leading the busy life of a public library book. Worn out by old age and overwork, many of them perished, so that a large number of book-souls found themselves one morning in the great council chamber across the Styx, gathered there to await the decision of the judge. There was considerable nervousness among the books, for it was rumored that the judge this year was a new one, and that he would hold each book to a strict account for its life-time spent upon the earth. The days when a book might trust in its grace and charm of style were long past. This year each book would have to give evidence, not only of the actual number of times it had been read during its earthly life, but would also have to show just what facts each reader had carried away with him after finishing its perusal. And upon the evidence thus presented would depend the future career of the book—its consignment to oblivion, or its resuscitation in a new and better

edition. The new judge, it was rumored, stood firmly for a strict business administration. Each book must show exactly what it was worth in dollars and cents. No longer must the earth be encumbered with a host of irresponsible book-folk, whose only claim to usefulness lay in a certain contemptible power to entertain. It was high time such a disgraceful state of affairs ceased, proclaimed the judge from his high bench, and the books heard and trembled, for most of the company that morning belonged to the tribe known as "Fiction." Small claim had they to the sternly practical qualities prized by the just judge; though to be sure, each could show a large balance-sheet of readers, many of them running up into the thousands. But, alas, mere numbers mattered little, if none of that great army of readers had carried away an improved or chastened mind. The books fluttered about in great alarm, separating into little groups that passed snap judgment upon each other, after the manner of folk whose great destiny it is to be judged themselves. Certain books, old in years and in honor,

\*Read at Atlantic City, March 3, 1916.

suddenly found themselves confronted by the finger of scorn; the dread words, "inaccurate," "misleading," were whispered about; the room suddenly buzzed with argument and refutation.

Trouble seemed imminent. Then the judge entered, and the books became silent as he spoke. He warned them first, that each book must be very careful about what it said, as incriminating admissions might be used against them. Furthermore, he warned them not to try to exert any of their powers of fascination over him, for he being a strictly practical man, was immune to such foolishness as literary style or charm. There would be but two things which a book could reasonably present as evidence in its favor. First, the fact that a large number of people had thought it worth while to spend the amount of time necessary to read it. Second, that some of these people had gained accurate and useful information from it, such information as would entitle the book to a legitimate place in the large Decimal Classification which the judge kept open upon his desk. One of the books timidly asked how they might be expected to know these things. Of course, any moderately intelligent book could tell whether a reader was interested in it or not; and any conscientious book, in this age of library statistics, could tell just how many readers it had had. But how could the books tell just how much information these readers had gleaned. The judge frowned for a moment; finally he said that if any book, doubtful about this last point, could open to a page and show thereon certain authenticated facts, it would be accepted as evidence in its favor. If the reader had failed to perceive it, that was his own fault. A sigh of relief swept through the hall. Well the books knew that readers of fiction were not apt to be influenced in their choice of books by any utilitarian principles. But they also knew that much useful information had been scattered here and there through their pages by writers who in their careless prodigality little imagined that upon these small hard grains of fact the entire destiny of the book might sometime rest.

Then the books began to take council to-

gether, and to choose from among themselves the characters that in their opinion might represent them most fitly. Jean Valjean, Don Quixote, Père Goriot were names whispered about. But in the midst of this selection, the judge rapped smartly upon his desk, calling the room to order. Opening the Dewey Decimal Classification at the first summary of classes, he asked all novels considering themselves entitled to a place among the 100's to come before the desk. There was a tremendous rush for the platform. Evidently about two-thirds of the novels in the room thought that their chief claim to distinction lay in their psychological excellence. In the very forefront appeared Mr. Hyde, grinning triumphantly as he dragged forward the unwilling Dr. Jekyll, who, ashamed to be seen in such company, was making a frantic effort to escape. Even the judge seemed to cower a little as Mr. Hyde, stamping the platform in front of him, thundered out the words, "Dual personality,"—then without waiting for a decision, stamped away, bent on further deeds of darkness. The books glanced at each other. "Dual personality, indeed," they seemed to say, "the scoundrel had much better plead guilty outright, and place himself under the classification Crimes and punishments." The judge hastily drew a line through the 100's, saying that the remainder of this class, also the 200's, would be judged later, when he had more time.

As he began the 300 class, a large number of volumes of statistics rushed forward. Evidently through some misunderstanding, or over-conscientiousness, perhaps, these books had been brought to classify themselves as fiction. But the judge speedily set their minds at rest. Nothing, he assured them, could be of greater value to the world than long rows and columns of straightforward, matter-of-fact figures. It mattered little whether or not they adhered to the line of strict rectitude. That could not always be expected of mere statistics. But people would always have a great respect and reverence for them, and at least as long as he was judge, they could feel sure of honored places in the world. Emboldened by this panegyric on figures, Gottfried Kel-



ler's little story, "The smith of his own fortunes" stood up and began to declaim from one of its pages, "It was in the year 17—, when it was a prosperous year. A pitcher of wine cost 7 florins; cider  $\frac{1}{2}$  florin; 1 measure of brandy 4 batz; a two-pound loaf of white bread 2 batz; 1 ditto rye bread  $\frac{1}{2}$  batz, and a sack of potatoes 8 batz." "Hold on a minute," cried the judge, "can you tell me the exact year, and have you any proof of these figures?" The book hung its head. Then from out a group that had been slowly forming on the other side of the room, a shadowy figure sprang to the aid of the harried book. "Your honor," it exclaimed, "this little story is of great value to any person who contemplates going in for genealogical research. It tells how two enterprising yeomen, innocent alike of brains and pedigree, determine to invent a noble family history. They repair to the nearest tavern, and there, fortified by innumerable cups that cheer, they succeed in building up a magnificent family tree, their only tools a pen and a bottle of ink. Think of the inspiration contained in that notable achievement—and the saving in expense," he added after a look at the countenance of the practical judge. "Before deciding this case," said the judge, looking at the interloper, "may I inquire who you are?" "I," said the figure proudly, "am a reader. My comrades and I," pointing to the other visitors, "were sent here from the earth to help plead the cause of the books." "The mere likes and dislikes of readers," said the judge, "will not be permitted as evidence. Next case."

Mr. Pickwick came forward, waving the papers of the famous trial, *Bardell vs. Pickwick*. "These," he shouted, "I submit as proof that I am well within my legal rights when I claim the classification 340 instead of fiction." Impressed by the celebrated Pickwickian manner, the judge nodded, and 340 was scribbled in the note-book. Following Mr. Pickwick came *Oliver Twist*, but shy and backward, he came at so lagging a pace that Bill Sykes, rushing forward, pushed him aside. "If any bloomin' reader," began Bill, "wants to know how to commit murder——" A shudder of horror went round the room, and the judge, calling an officer, told him to throw Bill out of

court. "But," shouted back Bill, as he was being hustled out, "aren't most of the people on earth murdering each other now?" The judge drew himself up. "That is war," said he, "and war, everyone knows, is an ancient and honorable profession, very different indeed from common murder." No sooner was Bill safely out of the way than the Artful Dodger gayly stepped up, offering to teach the judge the latest and most approved methods of picking pockets; whereupon the judge read him a severe lecture upon the evil of his ways, paying little heed to the Artful Dodger's plea that lots of people on earth spent their time stealing from each other. "One must learn to discriminate between stealing, which is a crime, and shrewd business practice, which is a virtue," said the judge, as he delivered the Artful Dodger over to an officer. By this time, *Oliver Twist* was so overcome with shame that he would have withdrawn from the court, if it had not been for a friendly reader who told the judge of *Oliver's* noble work in reforming the orphan asylums in England. "Very well, then," said the judge, "enter him under Charitable institutions."

A host of other novels standing for great social reforms,—Turgenev's "Annals of a sportsman," whose work helped free the Russian serfs; "Uncle Tom's cabin," the champion of the negro slave in America; Jacob Riis's "Children of the tenements,"—all were ready to testify, but the judge waved them aside, saying that their cases would be taken up later.

"Four hundred," he called, and *Borrow's* "I avengro" and "Romany rye" came forward, basing their claim to philological distinction upon their knowledge of the Gipsy language. "I'll pen how we drab the Baulo," they sang, "I'll pen how we drab the Baulo." And much as the judge might disapprove of such a shady transaction as the poisoning of a pig and then begging its body from the bereaved farmer, yet he could not gainsay the correctness of the language in which the ballad was couched. Though he thought the books might really belong in 390, with *Manners and customs*.

While the judge had been parleying with the Gipsies, a motley crew had been assembling on the other side. Books of

nature-study, they called themselves, all anxious to claim a place among the 500's. It was hard to choose among them. A great many, scientifically accurate, were impossible if viewed from the standpoint of literature, while those whose literary antecedents were respectable, were apt to be shamefully misleading as to fact. A hard situation, truly. From the throng, "The wonderful adventures of Nils," by Selma Lagerlöf, stood out pre-eminently,—accurate as to fact, absorbing in interest.

Meanwhile the books considering themselves entitled to a place among the Useful arts were growing impatient, and many of them now hurried forward, eager to show their practical use in the world. "New lives for old" by William Carleton, the story of the rehabilitation of an old New England community through awakened interest in theoretic agriculture, mixed with applied industry and grit, won the badge 630.

In the background was a sad little company,—novels of a medical turn of mind, expert in the sorrowful and sinful diseases of mankind. Haltingly, Mme. Bovary stumbled out the details of her death from arsenic poisoning, accurate and scientific in every particular. Was not her author, Flaubert, the son of an eminent physician? And Elsie Venner, fingering a necklace so high and so tight that it almost choked her, gasped out the story of the evil fate that had followed her from birth. Under the subject-heading, Medicine, both were placed, though it was evident from their air of deep dejection that both would much rather be classed as fiction and relegated to oblivion, than to live again under the old stigma.

Very different indeed from these heavy-laden ones were the sturdy laughing books that next answered the judge's call. Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" justified itself as being a valuable treatise on the difficult art of navigating the Mississippi River, and "Tom Sawyer abroad," encouraged by the success of the transportation idea, offered itself as an authority on balloon navigation. But the judge, wary by this time, politely requested Tom to show his aeronaut's license. This seemed to embarrass Tom. For a few minutes, he fumbled wildly in his pockets, producing

nothing, and was just giving up the search when a reader who had been paying great attention to the scene came forward and asked if he might relate a little incident from his own experience. "Many years ago," said he, "I happened to go into a library. I had to go somewhere, as I was being pursued by a band of hungry lions, and a library was the first shelter I came to. When I explained my predicament to the librarian, she immediately turned to page 81 of "Tom Sawyer abroad," and showed how Tom had escaped from a group of hungry lions simply by getting into his balloon and sailing away from them. A very practical suggestion, or it would have been if I had had a balloon, and one that certainly should entitle Tom Sawyer to a place among the books containing valuable reference material." The judge was convinced. Tom Sawyer emerged triumphant.

About the entire next section, the Fine arts, the judge seemed somewhat puzzled. He doubted whether anything connected with fine arts could be of real practical value, but upon having called to mind Jean Christophe, whose author Rolland is a musician, and Trilby, written by an artist, Du Maurier, he decided that their authors might have had something of value to contribute to their professions, even through the medium of fiction.

Rapidly, he turned the pages,—then announced, History, Travel, and Biography. A torrent of novels streamed before the desk,—historical fiction; novels of local color; character sketches of great men. It seemed as though the novel as reference material was just coming into its own. A veritable army of readers had leaped into view, all eager to defend their favorites. There were small boys, most of whose enthusiastic, if one-sided, ideas of English history had been gained from an ardent perusal of the works of G. A. Henty; young women whose opinion of Frederick the Great and Napoleon was largely moulded upon that of Louisa Mühlbach; men, whose thrilling reminiscences of the highly spiced life of the French court all owed their being to Alexandre Dumas. There were readers willing to take oath upon the accuracy of New England scene and character as de-

picted by Sarah Orne Jewett; devotees of the mining-camp a la Bret Harte; worshippers at Thomas Nelson Page's shrine of ante-bellum chivalry. For every book, a host of supporters sprang up. The judge, as he looked over the assemblage, muttered something about eternity itself being entirely too short a time for the task set before him. Then, closing the book, he announced that the court would adjourn till the next day, when the remainder of the books would be taken up logically and in due order of their classification.

[This paper was prepared to serve as an introduction to a discussion of the use of fiction as reference material, at the meeting of the New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, Mar. 3. To facilitate this discussion, the following suggestions were given in outline.]

- I. Ways of making fiction available for reference use:
  - a. By use of bibliographies, such as Baker's Guide, etc.
  - b. Adding subject cards for fiction to the library catalog; *i. e.*, card headed Middle ages. Fict. for Reade's Cloister and the hearth.  
Many libraries are now doing this.
  - c. Experiment made by Wagner Institute Branch of Free Library of Philadelphia in classifying fiction. (In Philadelphia, Free Library of. Bulletin no. 5.)
  - d. Advisability of providing indexes to books of fiction containing reference material.
  - e. Professions of writers of fiction as casting valuable light on the accuracy of material in their books that may be used for reference.
2. Classes of fiction most used for reference.
  - a. Historical

Bulwer-Lytton. Harold (Norman conquest).  
Cervantes. Don Quixote (Spain) (Chivalry).  
Churchill. Richard Carvel (Amer. revol.)  
Dickens. Tale of two cities (French revol.)  
Dumas. Three musketeers, etc.  
Eckman. Conspect of 1813 (Franco-Prussian).  
Ebers. Egyptian princess (Ancient Egypt).  
Eliot. Romola (Florence).  
Hewlett. Queen's quair (Mary, queen of Scots).  
Jensen. Karine (Swedish).  
Mitchell. Hugh Wynne (Amer. revol.).

Page. Red Rock (Reconstruction per.)  
Scott. Ivanhoe (Crusades).  
Sienkiewicz. Quo vadis (Early Christians).  
Etc.

#### b. Studies of social conditions:

Dostoevski. Buried alive (Siberia).  
Edgeworth. Castle Rackrent (Ireland).  
Churchill. Inside of the cup (America; present day).  
Gogol. Dead souls (Russia).  
Reade. Put yourself in his place (England; Trade-unionism).  
Riis. Children of the tenements (New York; East Side).  
Turgenev. Annals of a sportsman (Russia, Serfdom).  
Etc.

#### c. Novels of local color:

Barlowe. Irish idylls.  
Barrie. Auld licht idylls (Scotland).  
Björnson. Happy boy (Norway).  
Hearn. Kokoro (Japan).  
Kipling. Plain tales from the hills (India).  
Irving. Legend of Sleepy Hollow (Catskills).  
Loti. Iceland fisherman (Brittany).  
Mérimee. Colomba (Corsica).  
Marks, Jeannette. Welsh stories.  
Hardy, Thomas. Return of the native (Wessex).  
Also novels dealing with different sections of the United States, as the works of Bret Harte, Thomas Nelson Page, George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, Mary E. Wilkins, etc.

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Even if good literature entirely lost currency with the world, it would still be abundantly worth while to enjoy it by one's self. But it never will lose currency with the world, in spite of momentary appearances; it never will lose supremacy. Currency and supremacy are ensured to it, not indeed by the world's deliberate and conscious choice, but by something far deeper, by the instinct of self-preservation in humanity.—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

When thou makest presents, let them be of such things as will last long; to the end they may be in some sort immortal, and may frequently refresh the memory of the receiver.—FULLER.

# THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY

BY FREDERICK WARREN JENKINS, *Librarian, Russell Sage Foundation*

A SMALL collection of books has furnished often the power of suggestion resulting in a great institution. A library—perhaps in a minister's study—has been the real origin of more than one college and university. If, however, the first demand was for the institution, the second was for the library as a necessary corollary, so that it is not surprising to find again and again that a library is as old or older than the institution which it serves.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library, a collection of books on the various phases of social work, charity and allied subjects, is as old as organized charity in New York City. The first meeting of the Committee on the Organization of Charities of the City of New York was held early in the year 1882,—the realization of the need of a library had taken tangible form as early as October of the same year, for the records of that date make mention that the "nucleus of a library" had been collected for the use of the workers in the society. This collection is, therefore, as old as the New York Charity Organization Society, to whom it owes its origin, and fifteen years older than the institution of which it is now a part.

Of its early history, little is recorded; the second and third annual reports of the Charity Organization Society make brief comment on the new library and its usefulness, but from that time on for ten years or more, no mention whatever is made—enthusiasm was needed evidently for other efforts of the society. The library's early history is only a repetition of the history of many another worthy endeavor,—launched with enthusiasm and left to live or die according to the exigencies of the time.

The appointment of Samuel Macauley Jackson as a member of the library committee gave a new lease of life and usefulness to that meagre collection of books and any history of it, no matter how brief, would be incomplete did it not pay tribute to his endeavors to make a library worthy

of the name. In his report for 1897-1898, there is a certain grim humor, even if unintentional, in his statement "that the library has been much neglected in the past, and no member of the society has yet been found who was sufficiently *enthusiastic* and *intelligent* to give it voluntary care." Needless to say, he set about remedying these defects, and help came from an unusual donation of "gems." That the discovery of America was made possible by the sale of Queen Isabella's jewels may be romance; that the first real start given to this library was brought about by the sale of jewels, is history, for Mr. Jackson continues his report in these words: "It (the library) was until this year entirely dependent upon the gifts of its very few friends. Now, however, it has a small endowment from the sale of the gems given to the society by a donor who with a modesty matching his generosity requested that his name be not publicly disclosed. The interest of the fund thus accumulated will enable us to add a few books every year." At this time, fifteen years after it had been started, the library consisted of about 2000 books.

The founding and growth of the N. Y. School of Philanthropy increased the demands made upon the library and consequently widened its field of usefulness. The next seven years were years of growth. A report of Mr. Paul M. Warburg who succeeded Mr. Jackson as chairman of the library committee, is interesting in its entirety as showing what had been accomplished in these years. This report of the library committee is a part of the 23rd annual report of the Charity Organization Society for the years 1904-1905. He says:

"Notable advance was made by the library during the past year by the acceptance of the offer of the State Charities Aid Association to combine their valuable library with that of the Charity Organization Society, thus increasing the usefulness of both libraries. This addition now installed in new stacks, contains hundreds of rare old books and pamphlets both foreign and American, which are available in no other place. Many of these are

historically valuable as the sources of inspiration for the many social reform activities started in this city by the State Charities Aid Association.

"Recognizing the value of this unique collection of 5000 books, reports, and pamphlets as well as the increasing use made of them both by the students in the N. Y. School of Philanthropy and those taking the courses in social economy at Columbia University, the Charity Organization Society combined with the School of Philanthropy to appoint on May 1st a librarian of college training and practical experience in philanthropic work to give her entire time to reorganizing and making available the resources of the library.

"The committee has arranged for binding together the pamphlets of both collections as much of the best thought in philanthropy has been and still is published in this form. Many duplicates have been presented to Columbia University and to the United Hebrew Charities, which society is starting a similar library in its own building.

"In the spring of 1905, Dr. S. M. Lindsay, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and lecturer in the School of Philanthropy, who planned to spend the summer in England, was commissioned by the school to purchase books for the library. He has fortunately succeeded in bringing back to us a collection of valuable English books, some new, some old and rare.

"The general magazines and papers as well as all special sociological publications, home and foreign, may be consulted in the library, which has also a separate clipping service, aiming to keep on file those clippings which are of pertinent or permanent value to the various philanthropic interests of the day.

"The object of the committee is to make this library the best place in the country for the study of practical social problems and it is now equipped to keep abreast of all really valuable material published in its particular field. At present the School of Philanthropy occupies the library during the morning hours, but on any afternoon except Saturday the librarian will be glad to assist students or interested readers in special branches of social inquiry. It is especially desired that the library be increasingly utilized by all the social workers of the community, professional and volunteer."

This interesting report\* states truthfully the value of the "unique collection of 5000 books, reports and pamphlets," but it says nothing of their condition when "a librarian of college training and practical experience in philanthropic work" was appointed on May 1, 1905. The books were for the most part uncataloged and inac-

cessible, closets were filled to overflowing, duplicates were shelved to the displacement of books of real value—the library was unique in more ways than one. Out of this chaos was order made, and the foundations laid for a real library. Duplicates were exchanged, the beginnings of valuable sets of proceedings and periodical publications acquired, important pamphlets and periodical literature cataloged and preserved, new books of value to round out certain collections added, in short the library was put first on a good working basis so that wider usefulness for it might later be assured. At this time, the library was first opened to the public daily, except Sundays and legal holidays.

The next four years were spent in the development and reorganization of the collection. During the year 1909-1910 the library was enlarged materially by additions made to it by the Russell Sage Foundation which began at this time to meet all administrative expenses. The reading rooms were opened to the public and circulation privileges given to a limited number of social workers engaged in research and investigation, an extension of privileges which resulted in a steadily increasing number of readers and borrowers.

In May, 1911, the library was made available to the public and closer relations were established with other libraries of the city, so that the collection might be an integral part of the library resources of the City of New York. A wider use was the immediate result, the circulation for the year 1911-12 showing a gain of 73 per cent. over that of 1910-11. Crowded space soon made necessary a rearrangement, which nearly doubled the seating capacity for readers. The library at this time occupied five large rooms on the ninth floor of the United Charities Building.

Realizing that the library was not doing its full work in simply meeting the needs of those who came to the library, it took advantage of the only effective means by which a library may reach those who cannot come to it, the bibliography. The first bibliographical bulletin on "Farm colonies" was issued in October, 1911; the second series of this bulletin is now published bi-

\*Page 100, 23rd annual report, July 1904—Sept, 1905.

monthly. By means of these bibliographies, the individual or group of individuals may keep in touch with the best books on the various phases of social endeavor. The wide use of these selected bibliographies is proof of the need.

#### THE COLLECTION

Late in 1912, the Russell Sage Foundation began the erection of its building at 130 East 22nd street, and space was provided for ample library facilities. Realizing the duplication of effort involved in maintaining several libraries on social problems, the various organizations concerned unanimously decided to present to the Foundation their respective collections to be owned and administered as one library in the new Russell Sage Foundation Building. The present library is therefore a consolidation of the collections formerly maintained by the New York Charity Organization Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, State Charities Aid Association, New York School of Philanthropy and the Russell Sage Foundation. This union of the various collections was an especially opportune time to reclassify and recatalog the entire library which was begun on November 1, 1913, and is now nearing completion. This catalog is in itself a most valuable piece of social bibliography.

More than twenty-five years ago, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, in an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*\* deprecated the indiscriminate duplication of book purchases by New York libraries, and suggested as a possible remedy some agreement between librarians whereby each library should have assigned to it a specific and definite field for its activity. Ten years later, Dr. Billings, in defining the policy of the New York Public Library, stated among other things his intention "to buy comparatively little in departments which are well covered by other professional or technical libraries in the city." The wisdom of that policy is realized to-day, and especially in New York where inter-library relations are mutually profitable. To the student, the question is not "Where is the library?" but "Where is the collection?" A summary of

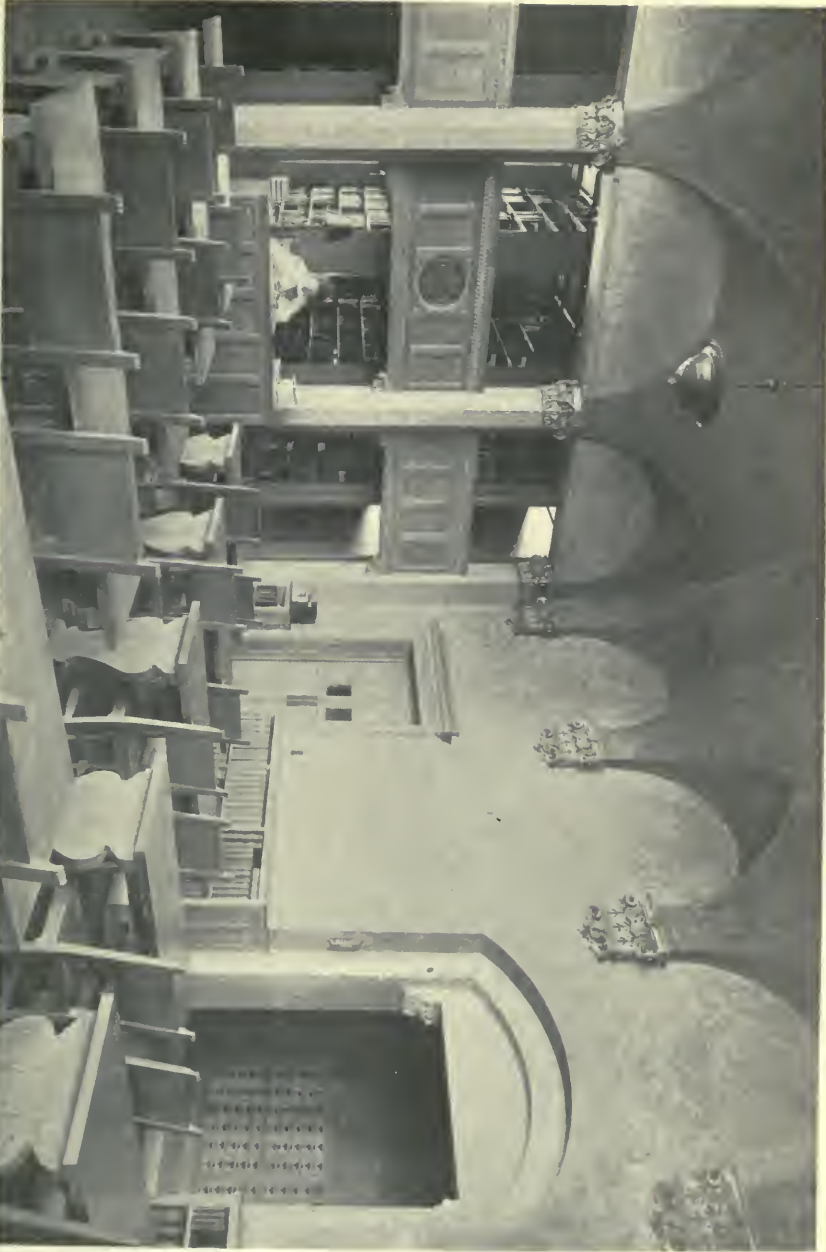
the material available in the Russell Sage Foundation Library is, therefore, of interest to all who would use it.

First of all, it is a special collection so called, in that it files and makes available the literature of a special class—sociology, and omits entirely whole classes of books to be found in a more general type of library such as the ordinary free public library. Its purpose necessitating this specialization has been expressed admirably by the custodian of a similar collection "whose aim is to bring to the service of every social enterprise, the knowledge and wisdom of the leaders in social effort; and the recorded experience of other such enterprises and other communities."

The library is intended first of all to be of service to social workers either professional or volunteer, as a statistical laboratory for all who would analyze and study social problems and methods for their amelioration. As charitable relief, however, is closely related to the idea of prevention, the library must collect material on all projects for municipal and industrial betterment. The need for a correlation of library resources at once becomes evident. Opportunities furnished by other special collections for the advanced student of public health, sex problems, socialism or city planning for instance, are too well known to need comment, and yet all these subjects, being problems of the social worker, must be represented at least by a selected number of the best books in any library on applied sociology. This may explain the need for breadth of selection even in a special library like that of the Russell Sage Foundation Library. For convenience of description the resources may be divided into five classes: I. General books; II. Periodicals; III. Reports, federal, state, municipal, and institutional; IV. Conference proceedings; and V. Clippings.

I. General books: New books of value relating to social problems are so far as possible added as soon as published. The collection on charities, including books on poverty, administration of relief, history of charitable institutions, child-saving and medical charities, is especially strong and comprehensive, containing not only the most recent material on these subjects, but

\*Volume 15, p. 7-9.



A CORNER OF THE BEAUTIFUL ROOM THAT HOUSES THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY IN NEW YORK CITY





through years of careful collecting, represents in itself the history of modern charitable endeavor. It is first of all a valuable collection on charity with, naturally, a large amount of material on crime, criminology, and correctional institutions.

Church socialization, denominational work, the institutional city church and the problem of the rural church are subjects well represented by recent literature. The library of the Union Theological Seminary contains many additional titles made available to our readers by inter-library loan privileges. Again, effort has been made to procure the best material possible in such branches of education as vocational and industrial training, school social centers, school feeding and problems of school socialization, medical inspection of school children and continuation schools. Another field of endeavor well represented by a large number of books is that relating to city problems, civic improvement and civic welfare. The laws, charters and ordinances of various cities may be found readily at the New York Public Library, division of documents, while a very fine collection on civic art and city planning may be consulted at the Avery Library, Columbia University. A selection of the best books on all these subjects may be found, however, at the Russell Sage Foundation Library. On such problems as public baths, comfort stations, municipal recreation and recreation centers, and the administration of parks, the material is unusually complete.

One of the finest collections in the library is that on public health, with a large number of books, old and new, on tuberculosis and its prevention, the housing question, housing sanitation, improved housing, model villages and garden cities. These subjects are well represented by the best that has been published. By special arrangement, readers have access to the library of the New York Academy of Medicine and its exceptionally fine file of medical reports and periodicals.

A large part of the library is given over to books on labor conditions and problems including employment, child labor, women in industry, wages, hours of labor, indus-

trial betterment, welfare work, remedial loans, co-operation, unemployment, insurance, employers' liability, old age pensions and other forms of social insurance. Still another field in which the library has gathered carefully all material available is the literature of social surveys. These are but examples of the intensive character of the collection. Other representative subjects taken at random from the catalog, and on which the library has collected much material, are immigration, race problems, profit sharing, strikes and lockouts and industrial arbitration, farm and labor colonies, dangerous occupations and industrial diseases, vagrancy, charity organization, family rehabilitation, feeble-minded and defective classes. The total number of such books or treatises is about 14,000 volumes.

II. The periodical list represents several years of careful study and consideration of the various demands made upon periodical literature as a source of information on social progress. Periodicals are of strategic importance in a special library. They give the latest results, a matter of moment at a time when so much is being accomplished in the social world. The library is fortunate in having complete sets of several technical magazines which are no longer published but which contain articles of the greatest value in tracing the history of certain charitable endeavors. Two hundred and fifty periodicals are received regularly, the technical magazines being bound, and articles of value from the others clipped and filed. Magazines not indexed by the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature and its Supplement are indexed by the library, such entries appearing in the general catalog. The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Readers' Guide Supplement, Book Review Digest, Cumulative Index, Industrial Arts Index, Index to Dates of Current Events, *New York Times* Index and Index Medicus are on file.

III. Reports: The collection of reports, local, federal, state and institutional, relating in any way to social work, is very comprehensive and numbers about 23,000 volumes. In many cases the long files of reports represent the history of some social endeavor, and are therefore of the greatest

historical value. Among such may be mentioned the reports of park and playground commissions, of state boards of charity, of state boards of health and prison commissions, and current reports of over 3000 miscellaneous institutions, both American and foreign. For the entire collection, a check list has been made, making its contents readily accessible.

IV. The library has especially valuable files of the Proceedings of all national and international conferences related in any way to social work which are for the most part complete from the beginning.

V. Vertical file: Much valuable material for a sociological library appears as pamphlets. The reports of the majority of investigating commissions appear originally in this form. These, because of their permanent value, are bound in boards and treated as books, making them more readily available and capable of wider use. The pamphlets of ephemeral service, but of real value temporarily, the articles clipped from some popular magazine which may later appear in book form, a collection of pamphlets on the current year's legislation, to be supplanted by the following year's cumulation, newspaper clippings, programs of conferences, advance papers included later in the proceedings of the conference, plans and platforms, circulars of information, and such elusive literature, are all kept in the vertical file. Frequent examination and the elimination from time to time of material which has been supplanted keeps the number of pieces fairly permanent—about 3000.

Such in brief is the Russell Sage Foundation Library as a collection, but these brief notes may show, also, how closely correlated are the various libraries of the city and how easy it is to use the combined library resources when exhaustive study requires.

#### THE PRESENT QUARTERS

In September, 1913, the library was moved into its present quarters in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, at 130 East 22nd street, which contains the various offices of the Foundation, and with the exception of the first and eighth floors, is a typical high-class office building. The first

floor is given over to a lecture hall and exhibit gallery, while the library occupies the entire upper floor.

In planning the floor space for the library, three definite aims were kept in mind: to furnish accommodations ample, well lighted and well ventilated for readers; to provide adequate storage space for books not only for the present, but for years to come, and to make the entire collection readily accessible; and finally to so arrange books and readers that the library might be a quiet place for serious study. The location of the library at the top of the building made sure, at the outset, an abundance of light and the elimination of all street noise, while the following brief description will show how the various needs have been realized.

The library is reached by three electric elevators of the most approved type, which open into the main public corridor on the upper floor. This hall is a pleasing bit of Florentine work with its vaulted ceiling and oak wainscote, at the east end of which is the main entrance to the library. At the left of the elevators is a well lighted work room 16 feet x 23 feet, with seven large windows; the corridor and stairway being between this and the public rooms, the noise of typewriters never reaches the readers.

Directly in front of the elevators, extending half across the front of the building, is the periodical room containing bound files and current numbers of the magazines. Five great windows glazed after the Florentine manner with copper rondels, open out to a loggia, extending the full length of the room. The barrelled ceiling, 19 feet in height, is supported by Kingwood stone columns and pilasters, with carved caps symbolizing some of the activities of the Foundation. The wood in this room is Colima oak, a Mexican product, and the floor of red Welsh quarry tile.

At the west end of the periodical room is a door opening into a small study, to be used when occasion requires by people who may wish to converse about their work. This also has a tendency to keep the reading rooms more quiet. Beyond this room is that of the librarian.

The main reading room with the stack, occupies the entire Lexington avenue side of the building and is 65 x 24 feet. The ceiling is vaulted and supported by columns and corbels of Tennessee marble, the general color scheme being a warm grey-blue with blue and gold harmoniously blended in walls and ceiling. An abundance of natural light comes through eight windows, while at night the lighting by the indirect method is at once abundant and peculiarly restful to the eye.

The present arrangement in this room provides for 50 readers, two at a table, arranged so that every reader has the light over his left shoulder and sits next to an aisle, no reader facing another. The public catalog is in an alcove on the west side of the room. This arrangement allows free conversation without disturbing those at work at the tables. The main charging desk is at the south end of this room, back of which is the three-story open steel stack with a capacity of 50,000 volumes. The arrangement is such that the reference librarian and the readers have the entire resources of the library, together with the key to the collection, the catalog, at close range. Around the walls of the reading room are general reference books, annuals, dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Opening from the west side of this room is a comfortable study for students of the New York School of Philanthropy. Here are books reserved for required readings, and in this room is the vertical file for clippings. The main reading room, as well as this study, have cork tile floors, making them noiseless. The woodwork and furniture are of white oak finished in silver gray.

The heating of the library is ample and well distributed from radiators concealed by bronze grilles, and controlled by thermostats. Artificial ventilation, also, has been provided, arranged so that air may be supplied to the rooms at the floor and exhausted at the ceilings, or vice-versa, as conditions of temperature and humidity may require.

Thus, splendidly housed, the library is in a better position than ever before to render effective service. From its special nature,

it will never have a large circulation. It is primarily a library for study, for reference and for investigation, where people will come and read and use reports and reference material in great quantities, many of whom may seldom take a book for use outside the building. And the true test of a library, after all, is not in its circulation—it is in its use.

Measured in terms of service, the library has just closed the most successful year in its history. It is encouraging as indicative of what may be done when funds permit and when the period of reorganization is finished.

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### CIVIL SERVICE OPENINGS

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of examinations to be conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission, April 12, 1916, for the purpose of filling vacancies which may arise in the libraries of the departmental service in Washington or elsewhere. All qualified persons between the ages of 18 and 40 are urged by the commission to enter the examination, for it is frequently difficult to maintain an eligible list sufficient to meet the needs arising from resignations and promotions.

The entrance salaries of these positions range from \$720 to \$1000 a year. The examination includes three papers; one in library economy (30 points); one in cataloging, classification, and bibliography (35 points); and one in translations from German and either French or Spanish (10 points). Education, training and experience count for 25 points. Candidates must have had at least one year training in a library school or two years' experience in actual library work.

The examination will be held in all cities marked E in section 2 of the Spring Manual of Examinations, which may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Requests for application blanks should be addressed to the commission and should state the title of the examination, "Library assistant, departmental service."

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Literature is the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure.—HUXLEY.

## A. L. A. GENERAL SCHEDULE OF STATISTICS—REVISED\*

(Each library using this schedule is expected to omit all headings which have no reference to its work, and to condense all which to them are insignificant under the nearest general heading. In the form as issued by the A. L. A. an attempt has been made to suggest typographically the most desirable general headings.)

- Annual report for year ended....., 19  
 Name of library .....  
 Name of librarian .....  
 City or town ..... State.....  
 Population served (latest statistics or estimate—state which).....  
 Terms of use—Free for lending .....  
     Free for reference.....  
     Free to limited class, as students.....  
     Subscription .....  
     (Underscore words that apply.)  
 Total number of agencies.....  
     Consisting of—Central library .....  
         Branches (How many occupy separate buildings?).....  
         Stations .....  
         Department libraries .....  
         Other agencies (Subdivide: schools, clubs, traveling libraries, etc.; also state number of school rooms and collections).....  
         (See definition A.)  
 Number of days open during year (Central library).....  
 Hours open each week for lending (Central library).....  
 Hours open each week for reading (Central library).....  
 Total number of staff (counting as full time, adding together those giving less than full time as fractions and reporting nearest whole number).....  
 Total valuation of library property.....

Increase	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....			
Number of volumes added during year by purchase.....			
Number of volumes added during year by gift and exchange....			
Number of volumes added during year by provision of law (For state libraries, government depositories, etc.).....			
Number of volumes added during year by binding material not otherwise counted .....			
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year.....			
Total number at end of year.....			

- Number of pamphlets at beginning of year.....  
 Number of pamphlets added during year.....  
 Number of pamphlets withdrawn during year.....  
 Total number of pamphlets at end of year.....  
 (See definition B.)  
 Number of serials added during year.....  
 Total number of serials at end of year .....  
 Number of maps added during year.....  
 Total number of maps at end of year.....  
 Number of manuscripts added during year .....  
 Total number of manuscripts at end of year.....  
 Number of photographs added during year.....  
 Total number of photographs at end of year.....  
 Number of plates added during year.....  
 Total number of plates at end of year.....  
 Number of sheets of music added during year.....  
 Total number of sheets of music at end of year.....

\*The notes, which are the same as last year, have not been reprinted.

Number of clippings added during year.....  
 Total number of clippings at end of year.....  
 Other additions (This item to include all of foregoing which are too insignificant for mention for any library).....  
 (See definition of "added" and "additions" C.)

<i>Use</i>	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Total recorded use (Number of volumes lent for home use and number used in building).....			
Total number of volumes lent for home use.....			
Number of volumes of fiction lent for home use.....			
Number of volumes sent to agencies.....			

(See rules for counting circulation D.)

Number of prints lent for home use.....  
 Number of music rolls lent for home use.....  
 Number of restricted loans (*e. g.*, over-night).....  
 Number of interlibrary loans.....  
 Other circulation (sheet music, clippings, etc.—enumerate).....  
 Recorded use in reading rooms (specify method of computation and divide, if wished, into classes).....  
 Number of photographic reproductions supplied.....  
 Number of exhibitions held.... }  
 Number of lectures given..... } Give number only and refer to page of report for details.  
 Number of publications issued.. }

<i>Registration</i>	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Number of borrowers registered during year.....			
Total number of registered borrowers.....			
Registration period, years .....			

Number of periodicals (including newspapers and transactions of societies) currently received .....  
 (Give both number of titles and copies—not pieces)  
 Number of other serials .....  
 Number of persons using library for reading and study (Total figures of attendance in reading rooms, *if kept*) .....

*Finance*

**RECEIPTS FROM**

Unexpended balance .....  
 Local taxation .....  
 Grants from state, county, city, etc.  
 Grants from colleges, societies, etc..  
 Endowment funds, net.....  
 Fees from members, students, occasional readers, etc.....  
 Fines and sale of publications.....  
 Duplicate pay collection.....  
 Gifts .....  
 Other sources .....  
 (If extraordinary, enumerate and state objects.)

Total .....\$

Of which ..... is required to be spent for books (or books and periodicals.)

**PAYMENTS FOR**

Maintenance:  
 Books .....  
 Periodicals .....  
 Other serials .....  
 Salaries, library service .....  
 Salaries, other service (business, janitor, engineers, etc.).....  
 Taxes .....  
 Insurance .....  
 Rent .....  
 Heat .....  
 Light .....  
 Other maintenance .....

Total maintenance .....\$

Extraordinary—such as:  
 Sites .....  
 New buildings .....  
 Additions to buildings.....  
 Other unusual expenses.....

Grand total .....\$

## REPORT OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY IN BERLIN, 1914-1915

THE moving of the great collections of the Royal Library into its handsome new building in the summer of 1914 was interrupted, and somewhat hampered, by the breaking out of the war. The immediate result was to withdraw a number of the official staff of the library from their duties, and the completion of the decorating and furnishing of the new rooms was further delayed by the shortage of skilled workmen due to the mobilization. The loss of a number of the trained librarians and attendants was felt keenly in the utilization of new and as yet untried machinery in the circulation and other departments. But little by little the work was done and by the end of November, 1914, the splendid new library was open to the public in all its branches, with its exchange and traveling library department working for all German towns and for as many foreign towns as could be reached.

A number of new activities were made necessary by the war, which more than offset the diminished frequentation, and gave plenty of occupation to the decreased force of trained workers. During the term covered by this latest report over seventy librarians and attendants had been called to the colors, not including many men workers in the bindery and machine rooms, as well as cleaners, etc. Several women librarians left their positions to take up active service for the Red Cross. Since the issuing of the report nearly a dozen more of the library force have been called away. The training of a number of new workers, and the opening of new departments incident on war activities made the year a very busy one for the Royal Library, although its statistics show a decrease in both circulation department and reading room.

The new accessions for 1914-1915 number 53,802 as against 61,897 for the preceding year. The greatest decrease was in the list of foreign publications, which numbered only 10,083 as against 18,396. The new foreign books were acquired by purchase or donation, the war having cut off the supply of obligatory copies or official

publications. The total number of periodical accessions was 917, of which 221 were purchased, 110 donated and 586 obligatory copies. Of these periodicals 745 were in the German language, 52 were English, 34 French, 21 Scandinavian, 24 Italian, 11 Spanish, and the rest divided among Dutch, Russian, Portuguese, Polish, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Sanskrit, Armenian, Arabian, Esperanto, and the Lithuanian, Czech, Finnish, Hebrew, and Wendish tongues. The report shows that 107 publications have gone out of existence, seven among them newspapers from the open files.

The year's expense for binding done within the library amounted to 60,716 marks, which includes the cost of labor and materials. Expense of binding books sent to outside shops, 21,317 marks.

Figures of circulation for 1914-1915 are: Borrowers' cards, 12,122; Reading room cards, 8310; Applications for waiting list, 11,045, of these, cards given out to 9511. During the year 411,372 order cards were written, of these 297,808 books could be given out. 190,451 books were lent to local borrowers, 27,950 sent out of town. 18,391 books were sent out on the exchange list to other libraries and 421 received from these libraries. This list does not include the exchange of valuable parchments or manuscripts.

The reading room frequentation was greatly decreased by the delay in moving into the new quarters. The figures for this report are 236,598 for main reading room, periodical room and music room combined, as against 278,872 for the main reading room in the previous year. Notable is the increase in the number of women visitors to the reading rooms the figures being 19,183, over three thousand more than in the previous year. The average of visitors was 819 a day.

There are no special figures for the periodical rooms this year as all are included in "reading room" statistics. The new periodical room has open shelves for 2200 journals, 500 more than had place in the old quarters.

Among the important accessions in the Music Department is the musical library

of Princess Amalie of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great. The library was the property of the Joachimsthal High School in Templin, and has been loaned to the Royal Library for an indefinite period.

The figures of greatest increase in accessions and cost thereof, as well as in frequentation, are shown in the map and atlas department. The war awoke an interest in this sort of literature which is not usually found in times of peace, and the library rose nobly to the demand. 8882 new pieces (maps, charts, pictures, atlases), were added to the collection. Of those 1335 were donations, and 7547 purchases. Visitors to the collection, for purposes of study, numbered 2366 persons. This does not include the many who came to see the exhibition of maps, charts and pictures dealing with the present war, set up in the vestibule of the map rooms. Some of the appropriations for the map collection were spent in the purchase of material concerning the present war, until it was found necessary to set apart a special department and a special appropriation for this purpose.

The Royal Library has set itself the task of making an authoritative and complete collection of all documents, pictures, maps, etc., dealing with the war, including all publications on the subject, foreign or domestic. Prof. Walther Schultze was made chief of the new department, and a general call issued to all libraries, publishing houses, civil and military authorities, and made public through all newspapers. The response was most satisfying. Material of all kinds is coming in in such masses that a considerable force is needed to sort, catalog, and place that which is useful and valuable. Material of all kinds is included in this special War Collection, except the songs or other musical selections inspired by the war. These are placed in the Music Room. It was found impractical, from reasons of space, to preserve several copies of all daily papers, domestic or foreign, so that a special clipping bureau, under the direction of Dr. Moeltzner, was appointed. One copy of every paper is preserved whole. Of two other copies the most important articles bearing on the war are

cut out and indexed for scrap-book and file collections.

Another new duty the war has imposed upon the Royal Library is that of a clearing house for books sent to the front or to the hospitals. An entire wing of the old building was given over to this purpose. The work, done by voluntary help from outside as well as by a number of the regular library force, was under the supervision of Department-Chief Dr. Paalzow. The books collected and sent out by the library were those which came from Berlin or its immediate vicinity. When the report went to press the library had sent out 600 bundles, or altogether 122,560 volumes. This does not include bundles of periodicals or small pamphlets. Many of these were the rich gifts donated by the publishers. A relief fund for soldiers' families is being collected by the library from which a notable donation to the Red Cross has been made.

The women librarians have made up a committee to care for the women left at home, arranging sewing clubs and classes and supplying clothing and other gifts to the members of the library or house force who are in the field.

The shortage of skilled workmen, as well as the diminished house force, made it necessary to postpone the completion of certain parts of the interior of the new building. But both library force and visitors are grateful for the comfort and space offered by the fine new building. A sign of the times is that the new applicants for library positions who took the examinations this year were 26 women and 6 men, an unprecedented percentage of women.

His Excellency, Councillor von Harnack, General Director of the Royal Library, is the head of a force of 258 people immediately concerned in the library work as librarians and attendants. Of these 85 are in the field though still carried on the rolls. The names of three librarians have been cancelled by death in battle. These lists do not include the large house force in binding and machine rooms, cleaners and the like, of whom many are also on the battle line or in other branches of the army.

### THE WALTHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE new Waltham Public Library building, the bequest of Francis Buttrick, was dedicated and opened to the public on Dec. 11, 1915. There was a large attendance at the very simple exercises.

The building, designed by the architects Loring & Leland of Boston, as fitting in a Massachusetts town is of colonial design. It is of carefully selected brick, bricks selected not for their trueness in shape but their roughness and their varied coloring, with trimmings of Indiana limestone. It has a beautiful setting on the Main street, which is the main route from Worcester to Boston. There is a wide lawn in front, with trees and shrubs artistically arranged, while in the rear is a wide lawn and parking space. The entire building is of fireproof construction. The floors are reinforced concrete finished with marble in the delivery room and "battleship" linoleum in all the other rooms. The linoleum is of German manufacture and as war was declared just after awarding the contract for the building, it became necessary to decide immediately on the floor covering to be used. The architects found it would be possible to get just enough for the building in New York, so this was purchased, insured and put in storage until this fall when it was needed.

The interior design is in keeping in every detail with the type of old Massachusetts buildings, which accounts for its simplicity and coloring—buff of different tones with white woodwork. The main door leads past the delivery desk, the narrow spacing giving complete control while all the larger rooms may be observed by the custodian there. The children's special door to the department reserved for them, makes it unnecessary for the children to go into the other rooms.

The reading and reference room is a large one extending the width of the building. The furniture which is mahogany throughout and the electric lighting which is the indirect method with fixtures designed especially for the building and adapted to it, make this room a beautiful one. At the right of the delivery room is an open shelf room: a large bright sunny one with a great

deal of space where people may browse among the books and make their selection. The heating is by steam, the radiators being concealed so that no piping is visible on the main floor.

In the children's room, fiction room and lecture room, heat and ventilation are also provided by means of an auxiliary fan system. The outdoor air is filtered through bags, heated and driven by a large fan through the building at a velocity of approximately 500 feet a minute. The ducts were so designed that the amount of air to be supplied is ample to provide every person in the library with 30 cubic feet of fresh air a minute. The catalog room and librarian's offices are on the main floor, located on opposite sides of the delivery hall and opening into it, making them most convenient. The lecture hall has its own entrance. This room will seat about 150 people and has a platform and two ante-rooms. This is in the basement as are the locker rooms and the lunch rooms for the staff. The directors have a room for their use on the mezzanine floor, where also is an additional work room.

The cost of the building, which was defrayed by the Buttrick bequest, was about \$125,000. The site was furnished by the city at a cost of \$60,000, making its total cost \$185,000. O. C. D.

### REUNION OF THE NEW ENGLAND CALIFORNIA PARTY

ON Feb. 17, at the Windsor Café, Boston, nineteen New England California A. L. A. members gathered for a reunion dinner. Mrs. Frederick W. Faxon acted as hostess, and the company at the long table in the center of the restaurant was evidently the envy of all other diners. The decorations were pinks, relieved here and there by yellow A. L. A. tags, "first sitting" cards, and unused "meal coupons." Place cards of California poppies and Shasta daisies were appropriate to the occasion, and a timely appropriate menu in the form of a time table was provided by Mr. Faxon.

Although none of the famous chorus were present, nor even the milk-fed baby, their silence was partially made up by the





READING AND REFERENCE ROOM IN THE BUTTRICK MEMORIAL LIBRARY, WALTHAM, MASS.



café orchestra and beautiful soloist, and by the liberal supply of ripe olives which so quickly disappeared.

At 7.45, when the "Royal Gorge" was past, just after the "Great Desert" was "in our midst," the party adjourned to the rooms nearby of Mr. and Mrs. Faxon, where until the wee sma' hours all told of experiences and compared photographs of the never-to-be-forgotten scenes of last May and June. Merry times along the "Zone" were described which were hard to believe when one considered that librarians, ordinarily truthful, told of being among the participants.

The party broke up after a Travel Committee announcement of plans for a personally conducted sail to Asbury Park next June.

#### LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK STATE

REPORTS received for the past year by the Education Department from the libraries of the state, just summarized and compiled for submission to the legislature, show no signs of recession in the remarkable rate of growth that the free library system of the state has enjoyed in recent years. Not only are the libraries still expanding in their facilities and service, but in several respects the expansion of the past year is the most notable of their entire history. The year's progress, not including school libraries, is briefly indicated in the following summaries:

Libraries reporting increased in number from 576 to 625.

The number of free circulating libraries reporting increased from 493 to 536.

The number of libraries directly connected with the state library system increased from 537 to 559.

Volumes in all the libraries reporting increased from 9,873,962 to 10,503,152.

Volumes in free circulating libraries increased from 5,074,650 to 5,330,826.

Circulation of books increased from 22,918,026 to 26,003,009 volumes.

New libraries were incorporated in eighteen communities and twelve other libraries or branches were brought into the state's library system by official registration.

New library buildings were completed and occupied in twelve communities, representing a cost of \$335,200.

Gifts of \$100 or 200 volumes or over were received by 152 different libraries, such gifts amounting to \$347,569 in money and 124,006 volumes of books.

Total expenses of library maintenance, including purchase of books, increased from \$3,409,849 to \$3,733,283. The only item showing practically no increase is that of local taxation for libraries, which amounted to \$1,877,072 in 1914, and \$1,883,963 in 1915.

Disregarding institutions which lack sufficient life to make the annual report required by state law, the state now has forty-three more free libraries in operation than a year ago, it has 256,176 more volumes in its free libraries, it circulated last year 3,084,983 more volumes into the homes of the people than the year before, it devoted \$323,434 more for library maintenance, and it has \$335,200 more invested in library buildings. The gain in the number of volumes circulated is greater than that of any other year, and in itself represents a larger figure than the entire free library circulation of the state twenty-one years ago.

The gain of thirty in the number of free libraries and branches formally allied with the state library system is the largest increase in a decade. In 1905 there was an average of one free library to every 21,342 of the population; at present there is on an average one free library for every 17,269 of the population.

Of the new libraries added last year, 20 are located in small towns or villages and 10 in cities. Since 1905 there has been an increase from 135 to 189 in city libraries and from 243 to 370 in village and rural libraries.

The year's net gain of 256,176 volumes in free libraries results from a gross addition of 740,622 and a deduction of 484,546 books worn out and discarded. The figures for books discarded indicate that on an average a volume is issued about 60 times before being worn out. Of the total new additions, 124,000 volumes were received as gifts and 616,616 were purchased. Libraries in Greater New York added 430,360 to

their collections, in other cities 195,679, in villages and rural communities 114,583. The free libraries in the cities of the state now have 3,940,355 volumes in stock and those outside of cities, 1,390,000 volumes. This means that for each 1000 of the population in cities there are 545 volumes in free libraries; for each 1000 outside of cities, 572 volumes. In twenty years the population of the state has increased about 45 per cent.; books in free libraries have increased 500 per cent.

But great as has been the increase in the supply of books, the increase in the recorded use of books is even greater. Not once in the last twenty-two years have the libraries shown a decline in circulation; not once have they failed to show a substantial increase. The smallest gain at any time reported in that period was 379,432 volumes, the largest being that of the present year, more than 3,000,000 volumes. In ten years the annual issue of books from public libraries has increased from 12,086,816 to 26,003,009 volumes, or 115 per cent.

As divided between city and rural communities, by far the greater gain in circulation has been made in the cities, due both to the notable expansion in city library facilities and to the expert professional service which these libraries are able to command. Of the entire circulation for the past year, 65 per cent., or 16,899,799 volumes were issued from the libraries of Greater New York, 5,937,833 from the libraries of other cities, making a total city circulation of 22,837,638, as compared with a total of 3,165,377 outside of cities. Greater New York, with a little more than twice the population of the villages and rural parts of the state, has five times more library circulation.

Statistics relating to public support and material equipment are hardly less impressive or significant than those of circulation and supply of books. The libraries of the state had for operating expenses last year a total of \$3,928,437, of which \$1,883,963 was from local taxation, \$660,324 from permanent endowments, \$577,221 from balances of previous year, \$209,673 from the state (including \$135,560 for the State Library), \$151,470 from gifts, and

\$445,783 from entertainments and miscellaneous sources. The total sum exceeds that of the preceding year by \$220,942. The increase in the amount received from local taxation was only \$6891. In Greater New York there was an actual decrease of \$26,857 in city appropriations. In other cities there was a gain of \$32,087 in public library appropriations and outside of cities a gain of \$1600.

The total amount of money provided by the state treasury for the aid and encouragement of free libraries and the maintenance and development of its great central State Library was \$209,673. Of this, the greater part was for the State Library, leaving \$74,113 for all other library purposes, including law and supreme court libraries, prison libraries, traveling libraries, free circulating libraries, and the expenses of state supervision and inspection.

Analyzing the figures for operating expenses, it is found that \$2,020,816 was for personal service, \$963,879 for books, periodicals, and binding, and \$748,543 for all other expenses, including light, heat, rent, repairs to building, etc. Salaries thus represent 54 per cent. of the total, books and magazines 26 per cent. In Greater New York, salaries represent 58 per cent. of the total library expenditures, in other cities 49 per cent., and outside of cities, 35 per cent.

The new library buildings completed and occupied during the year bring the number of such buildings now in the state to 353. The total value of buildings and sites, based on reports of actual cost or estimates made by the libraries themselves is \$51,161,888. Of this amount, \$32,725,540 is credited to the New York Public Library system, with its great central building and site and its forty-one branch buildings. Other library buildings in Greater New York are estimated at a total of \$10,265,000 of which \$2,450,000 is credited to Brooklyn and \$330,000 to Queens Borough. Library buildings in cities other than Greater New York represent a value of \$5,405,040; buildings in villages and country districts, \$2,766,388. Of the latter sum, \$546,000 is credited to colleges, universities, seminaries, etc., and \$2,220,308 to public libraries.

Of the immense sum now represented in library buildings in the state, 88 per cent., or about \$45,212,000, has been acquired in the last twenty years, and 72 per cent., or a total value in buildings and sites of \$37,003,000, has been dedicated to library use in the last ten years.

Village and rural libraries have received more, including both endowments and buildings, in the past ten years than in all the previous history of the state and its library benefactions.

Adding the value of endowments to that of buildings and sites, the libraries of the state have, exclusive of their books and furniture, a total property of \$64,957,075. Including their \$10,503,152 books, they represent a total investment of not less than \$75,000,000, or about \$8 for each resident of the state. Of this amount \$30,962,500 has been provided by local taxpayers, and \$42,918,000 by private donors. Outside of New York city, 90 per cent. of the property represented in libraries is the gift of individuals.

Among the several activities of the state in the extension of library facilities, there is perhaps none more effective, at least in the village and rural communities, than the work of the traveling libraries section of the state education department. Last year 62,610 volumes were sent out in small collections, averaging thirty-eight volumes each, to 1612 institutions or groups of people. In the twenty-four years that the work has been in operation, 753,551 volumes have been sent out to the different sections of the state.

Total circulation from public and society libraries in all the states, as reported by the Bureau of Education, was 106,700,461. The circulation in New York from this class of libraries last year was 26,003,009, or nearly one-quarter of that amount. Thus, with 10 per cent. of the population of the whole United States, New York has about 20 per cent. of the books in the public and society libraries of the country, 24 per cent. of the circulation, 22 per cent. of the library income, 39 per cent. of the value in buildings and grounds, and 38 per cent. of the total value of library endowments.

ASA WYNKOOP.

## THE BELGIAN SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

THE two-fold aim of the Belgian Scholarship Committee, as stated in a recent letter from the secretary, Dr. George Sarton, is to act as a clearing bureau between the American universities and other educational institutions and Belgian scholars and artists, victims of the war, and to raise a fund for the reconstruction of Belgian universities, museums and libraries after the war.

The committee was founded a year ago in Washington by Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins. At first it confined its activities to the District of Columbia, and its aim was simply to collect money for destitute scholars, but its scope has become broader and broader. The committee includes among its members the presidents of the following universities: Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Missouri, Leland Stanford, Pennsylvania, George Washington, State of New York and Nebraska—and many other leading personalities of this country.

It is now preparing and studying plans for the reconstruction and reorganization of the Belgian libraries and is appealing for books to all the American libraries, with the earnest hope that most of them will be willing to give some of their duplicate copies. It also hopes to receive free sets of their publications from the educational institutions and learned societies. Lacking money enough to write a personal letter to each librarian, it is hoped that the present appeal will reach them all and be understood. It may be well to recall that a similar work has been successfully undertaken in England by the John Rylands Library of Manchester in behalf of the University of Louvain. There is every reason to believe that our efforts will be even more successful in this country—the country of libraries.

The committee cannot afford to store and keep the books until the end of the war. Therefore, it does not ask for books, but rather for promises of books.

"We suggest that the whole business be managed in the following way," writes Dr. Sarton. "Each library would simply send us a list of the books that it is willing to

give to Belgium. This list would contain all bibliographical information that is necessary to identify the books without mistake (author, title, number of volumes, date and place of publication, editor). We would acknowledge receipt of these lists, and enter them on a duplicate list on cards. After the war as soon as circumstances permit, the Belgian Scholarship Committee would write a letter to all the libraries, recalling their promise, and asking them to send all the books to some central storehouse in New York City, from where they could easily be shipped to Belgium.

"It would be better to concentrate our efforts upon the making up of a collection of American books—books published in America, or relating to American affairs. We should thus be able to offer to Belgium, soon after the war, an American library: no gift would be more appreciated or would do more to bring about a better understanding of American conditions and ideals, and greater international friendship.

"Of course, books given by publishers and authors will also be welcome. We would suggest leaving in each book its former ex-libris, a short note being added to show how and when the transfer to Belgium was made. Dedications by the authors would be also much appreciated. The value of the collection would be in this way considerably increased. It would really constitute a lasting souvenir of America's generosity and sympathy."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JANUARY, 1916

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Albion Town, and Albion, Jefferson and York Townships, Ind.....	\$10,000
Bayliss, Cal. ....	4,000
Belmond, Iowa .....	7,500
Bismarck, N. D. ....	25,000
Collingswood, N. J. ....	15,000
Elmira, N. Y. ....	70,000
Linden Town and Madison Township, Ind. ....	7,500
Madera County (Madera), Cal....	12,500
Mancelona (Village and Township), Mich. ....	10,000
New Philadelphia (City School District), Ohio .....	20,000

Rockport City and Ohio Township, Ind. ....	17,000
Sapulpa, Okla. ....	25,000
Pottsville, Pa. ....	45,000
South St. Paul, Minn. ....	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$283,500

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1915

In the statement of Carnegie library gifts for the year 1915, which was printed in the February issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, an error was made in finding the total amount of increases to previous gifts in the United States, though the individual entries were correct. Since this error would affect the summarized statement which followed, we reprint below the entire summary of library buildings, in its corrected form:

United States, 77 new gifts, including 80 new buildings .....	\$823,000.00
United States, 16 increases to previous gifts including 2 new buildings.....	161,529.67
Canada, 3 new gifts, including 3 new buildings .....	22,900.00
U. S. Africa, 1 new building .....	30,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,037,429.67
81 new gifts, including 84 new buildings. 16 increases to previous gifts including 2 new buildings.	
Total amount granted, including 86 new library buildings .....	\$1,037,429.67
Library gifts for 1915 total \$1,037,429.67, as compared with \$1,834,395 for 1914.	
The total library gifts to date, Dec. 31, 1915, granted by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corporation of New York:	
2659 public library buildings.....	\$60,051,597.17
116 college library buildings .....	3,776,199.27
	<hr/>
2775	\$63,827,796.44

FOREIGN BOOK IMPORTATIONS—  
FURTHER REGULATIONS

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has received from Dr. Putnam, of the Library of Congress, a second circular referring to importations by libraries from certain belligerent countries. The Librarian of Congress has been notified of certain additional requirements by the British authorities in the applications for permits. These appear in part in a circular which he has recently addressed to such institutions as seemed likely to be interested, and of which a copy is appended.

Since the issue of this circular, one further requirement has been communicated to him. This is that in each application, the precise number of volumes applied for, the value of each, and the total value

be furnished, *in triplicate*. The second circular letter is as follows:

*Library of Congress, Washington.*

MY DEAR SIR:

Referring to my communication to you in December last with reference to the importation of books from certain belligerent countries:

I have just been notified of an additional requirement which the British authorities find necessary in order to handle properly the applications for permits. It is that the applications and the lists of books and periodicals appended shall be in *triplicate*; this, in order that one may be kept at the embassy here, a second sent to the Foreign Office in London, and a third to the British Consular Office at Rotterdam. This will mean typewriting the application (in *triplicate*) instead of using the printed form.

Also, the lists appended must be clear lists, containing no items not covered by the application. Copies of order sheets with partial checks will not answer.

Where the titles are few, they should be incorporated in the body of the application itself; where there are too many to be so incorporated, they may be extended upon a separate sheet, provided this is secured firmly to the application.

Please note also: (1) that the only shipments can be out of Rotterdam, and (2) that the *number* of applications are to be kept within as narrow limits as possible. For this purpose, it would be desirable to group as many items as possible in each application.

The above information is sent to you on the chance that you may be intending to file an application for a permit.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM,  
*Librarian.*

#### THE HENRY E. HUNTINGTON PRIVATE LIBRARY

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON of New York has purchased, for a price given as \$750,000, the great library of Frederick R. Halsey, Wall street broker and bibliophile, the intermediary being George Smith, a dealer in rare books. Mr. Huntington will add it to his own collection, already the best on this side of the Atlantic and comprising the cream of the famous Robert Hoe library, the Duke of Devonshire's Caxtons and Shakespeare quartos, the Beverly Chew books and other large acquisitions.

Mr. Huntington possesses the only duplicates in America of some of the rarest of the Halsey books. These duplicates he will probably dispose of gradually, since it is

said to be his intention never to sell his whole collection, but to make it public property after his death. The price he paid for Mr. Halsey's books is said to be less than the value of the books taken separately, because Mr. Halsey preferred to dispose of the collection as a unit to some one who he knew would keep it practically intact.

The distinctive thing about Mr. Halsey's library was not so much its value, or the rarity of its contents, as their literary appeal, and his collection was rich in English and American authors who are universally read. He gathered complete sets of the first editions of Fielding, Dryden, Dickens, Pope, Thackeray, Poe, Hawthorne, Lowell, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bret Harte and Tennyson. He took pains to get complete first editions of the moderns—Rossetti, Swinburne, Kipling, Meredith, William Dean Howells. He also got first editions of all the works of the Elizabethans—Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Peele, Ford, Ben Jonson and Dekker. The result is a library almost unique in one respect—it is not only full of rare, costly books, but these books are readable.

The most important item in the collection is, of course, the four Shakespeare folios. All are there—the first folio of 1623, the second of 1632, the third of 1663, the fourth of 1685. Marsden J. Perry paid £10,000 (\$50,000) for the four in London not so long ago. Even better than the folios is a perfect copy of Shakespeare's "Sonnets," worth about \$25,000. Only four perfect copies are known—one in the British Museum, one in the Bodleian Library, a third already in the possession of Mr. Huntington, and this copy. Mr. Halsey had also many of the Shakespeare quartos, which followed the folios.

Next to the Shakespeares is the Poe collection, of which Mr. Halsey had the only complete set of first editions in existence, including "Tamerlane" (Boston, 1827), worth \$5000 alone. There is also one of the three known first editions of "The murders in the Rue Morgue," for the Maier copy of which the late J. P. Morgan paid \$3800.

Mr. Halsey had the best collection of Cruikshank drawings in America and what is said by experts to be the finest collection of first editions of Dickens in the world. The Dickens collection is worth \$40,000 to \$50,000. It even contains the rare "A strange gentleman," with original drawings.

By the acquisition of this collection, Mr. Huntington's library is now said to outclass any private library in existence, and has been surpassed by very few in the history of book collecting. And yet it contains only about 50,000 volumes. The test of greatness is not in numbers.

"In the line of Caxtons and early manuscripts, the Morgan library is undoubtedly the strongest in the world, in private hands," writes George H. Sargent in a long illustrated article on this library in the *Boston Transcript*. "Where libraries contain unique items, no comparisons are possible. Both the Morgan and the Huntington libraries contain so many books of which only one copy is known that it is difficult, even if advisable, to make comparisons. But outside of these lines—and the late Mr. Morgan was passionately fond of the works of England's first printer and of illuminated manuscripts—there can be little doubt that the Huntington collection is the stronger. Not merely in numbers, but in character of the volumes, does this strength consist." The gems of this library, as selected by Mr. Sargent, are as follows: The Gutenberg Bible—the first book printed from movable types.

Thirty-four books printed by William Caxton, England's first printer.

Twenty-three variants of the Folios of Shakespeare.

The Bay Psalm Book—the first book printed in English America.

The Book of St. Albans—the first English book printed in colors.

The only known copy of the first laws of Massachusetts Bay.

Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, in his own handwriting.

The first description of New York printed in English.

The first Bible printed in America.

The first Latin letter of Columbus announcing his discovery of the New World.

The first book printed in Boston.

The finest collection of New England Primers in existence.

First editions of the world's famous writers.

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## American Library Association

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### FIRST CALL FOR PUBLICITY MATERIAL

For the work before it, the A. L. A. Publicity Committee should receive regularly copies of all library bulletins, booklists, reports, circulars, posters, programs, and other printed matter, issued by libraries, library associations and clubs, and library commissions. Suggestions and inquiries are welcomed.

Please help by putting the committee on your special mailing list for all such material. Address, Mr. Willis Kerr, Chairman A. L. A. Publicity Committee, Emporia, Kansas.

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## Library Organizations

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### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Special Libraries Association, held in St. Louis, on January 19, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of this Association at Asbury Park, New Jersey, on June 27, 28, and 29, 1916, in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary*.

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, which was held on Jan. 27, opened with a morning session in the Treasure Room of the Harvard University library. About three hundred members were in attendance. A greeting was extended by Professor Archibald C. Coolidge, who on behalf of the university library, welcomed the members of the club to the oldest of Massachusetts libraries.

A report of the committee of five on children's work, submitted by Lucy B. Crain, of the Somerville Public Library, summarized the work so far accomplished of securing data regarding work with children in various libraries in the state and recommended the employment by the State Commission of "a thoroughly competent librarian, acquainted with children's work" to organize and develop work with children throughout the state. A vote was passed in support of the recommendation of the committee.

William C. Lane, librarian of the Harvard College Library, gave a brief description of



the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. George P. Winship, librarian of the Widener Library, spoke of the special Widener collection. Mr. Winship referred to many of the features in which the collection is strongest and he urged that libraries generally should allow their rare books to occupy a central position in their collections.

"Reorganizing a card catalog" was the subject of a paper by T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian, in charge of the shelf and catalog department of the Harvard College library. Mr. Currier reviewed the progress of the work in changing over the public catalog at the Harvard College Library from indexed cards to one on standard sized cards, and he summarized the policy pursued in meeting the needs of the undergraduate, the student in training to become a specialist, and the trained worker.

At the conclusion of the morning session the members of the club were given the privilege of inspecting the Harvard College Library. After luncheon, which was served at the Hotel Vendome, John Jay Chapman read an interesting paper on "The schoolmaster."

The afternoon session was held at the Museum of Fine Arts. An address of welcome was given by the director, Mr. Arthur Fairbanks. FitzRoy Carrington, curator of the department of prints, spoke on "The appreciation of prints." Mr. Carrington regarded it as an encouraging sign that the matter of prints was the subject of discussion by librarians and on the basis of this interest he addressed himself to the practical question of how each library may best get together such a collection of prints as shall be of real service in a community. Mr. Carrington referred to important print collections in the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, the Albright Gallery, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and he spoke at length of the collection in the Newark Public Library and of its general utility. He outlined with some detail, through quotations from the *Print Collectors' Quarterly*, which he regarded as highly important for library use, the growth of the print collection in the Newark Library and urged the formation of a department of illustration in libraries. The resources of the museum, in the way of lending material, were outlined.

At the close of the afternoon session the members of the club were, through the courtesy of the museum staff, conducted in groups through the different departments of the museum.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The District of Columbia Library Association held its bi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9. The speaker of the evening was O. G. Sonneck, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress. Under the title of "Opera, some observations from the point of view of a librarian," Mr. Sonneck read the major part of the preface to his new work, now in manuscript, "Catalogue of full scores of dramatic music in the Library of Congress."

The lecture opened with a discussion of the historical principles governing the library's interest in the earliest operas. Mr. Sonneck then described the situation confronting the collector of opera, and the difficulties in the way of an organic development of such a collection, both as to manuscript and printed scores.

The survey of actual conditions and difficulties, Mr. Sonneck said, furnishes the only basis for a fair and intelligent estimate of the resources of the Library of Congress, which are now unrivalled, the library possessing almost 3000 orchestral scores of operas, ballets or other musico-dramatic works.

After his paper, Mr. Sonneck acted informally as interpreter of selected orchestral scores, exhibited for the purpose of calling professional attention to problems peculiar to the cataloger of music, as, for instance, the technique of music publishers' plate numbers and the sundry processes used for printing music.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary*.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The officers elected at the annual meeting at Butler in October were as follows: President, O. R. Howard Thomson, Williamsport; secretary, Miss Flora B. Roberts, Pottsville; treasurer, Miss Anna A. MacDonald, Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.

#### MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

In response to a call issued in December, 1915, librarians of the state met in the Carnegie Library of West Point, Jan. 8, for the purpose of reorganizing the Mississippi Library Association, which has not held a meeting since February, 1911. A new constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected for the year 1916: President, Whitman Davis, librarian, A. & M. College; vice president, Mrs. Pearl Travis, librarian State Normal College; secretary, Miss Lucy Evans Heard, librarian Carnegie Library, West Point; treasurer, Miss Culberson, librarian Industrial Institute and College.

The association has been inactive for several

years due to the fact that the number of librarians was not sufficient to justify the effort to do organized work. Several libraries have been built since 1911 and others are being erected, which is evidence of the increased interest in public libraries.

LUCY EVANS HEARD, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The February meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at Fullerton Hall at the Art Institute, Feb. 9, and was addressed by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute, and pastor of Central Church, on "Collections and collecting with special reference to Chicago." As Dr. Gunsaulus has been known as a collector for years, with no field too obscure or distant for him to master, his lecture had the weight of an authority. Some of the large number of Chicagoans whom he has started on the collector's way were present. As he varied the talk with exhibition of collector's specimens, with pictures on the screen, and with opportunity to examine a rare manuscript, the occasion was delightfully informal. The manuscript which was examined was a Persian copy of the Koran, very finely done, exhibited by Mirza Ali Khan, N.D., commissioner general of Persia at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to whom Dr. Gunsaulus gave an opportunity to make some remarks on Persian rarities.

Dr. Gunsaulus spoke of differing values of various articles gathered in the same place, of the necessity of learning one's subject, and of the advantage of beginning a collection before any one else, thereby attracting the attention of others and enhancing values. He spoke reminiscently of the collectors in Chicago in the '70's and early '80's, especially Eugene Field, and called attention to some valuable collections now in Chicago, and to some "finds" made by collectors in Chicago homes, such as a portrait of Burne-Jones by W. M. Rossetti, and a papal bull at Blue Island. He also spoke of Judge Clearwater of Kingston, N. Y., with his collection of church steeples and church silver, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. Then after giving some general rules for collectors, he read from the manuscript "The temptation of Friar Gunsaul," Eugene Field's tale in 16th century English of his own temptation as a book collector.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The Missouri Valley Library Club held its February meeting in the assembly room of the Kansas City Public Library, the evening

of Feb. 9. This is the club's one social meeting of the year. During the first half of the evening a library farce, written by Miss Kathryn Gentry of the Swinney branch, was given by members of the staff and created much merriment. Afterward refreshments were served in the library lunch room, which was gayly decorated with American flags.

"Modern short story writers" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. M. H. DeVault before the members of the club in March. Mrs. DeVault is a member of the Athenaeum, the largest woman's club in Kansas City.

GRACE BERGER, *Secretary*.

#### ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

How to make "the book a tool and the library a working laboratory" for every teacher and child in our schools, was the principal theme of a talk given at the January meeting of the Rochester District Library Club, by Mr. Jasper H. Wright, of Mechanics Institute. In November a committee, with Mr. Wright as chairman, was appointed by the library section of the State Teachers' Association to find means of increasing the attendance at the library section, and of bringing before the educational authorities the importance, both for teachers and pupils, of teaching the use of books as tools and libraries as working laboratories. The library section is now made up mainly of librarians, and has failed therefore to accomplish the purpose for which it was formed. Yet it is only too evident that teachers are not trained in the knowledge and use of books, and libraries do not show the proper interest in them. To remedy these conditions, Mr. Wright made the following recommendations:

1. The library section shall have an important place on the general program of the State Teachers' Association, and a live, enthusiastic speaker, and shall send into as many other sections of the association as possible enthusiastic speakers, with the intent of getting into the discussion.

2. The library section proper shall be confined to a brief business meeting of reports, etc.

3. A survey of the library equipment, organization, staff, instruction given, etc., of all the high schools, normal schools, and colleges in the state shall be made, and a selected list showing good examples of work done in this or other states.

4. An attempt shall be made to have a competent organizer of school libraries added to the state education department.

5. A minimum requirement in library methods shall be added to the English course

in high schools, as well as in schools training teachers, and appropriate examinations shall be given for it as for other subjects.

6. The results of the survey shall be brought before the state education department in the attempt to gain the other points, and if necessary a campaign of publicity resorted to.

The question was brought up whether or not the library section was regarded by the teachers as a section for librarians and not for them; for this reason they have heretofore failed to attend its meetings.

Principal Hawley of city school no. 23 briefly outlined a projected plan whereby credit could be given in the schools for reading done by the children outside of school hours. A local graded list is being prepared, from which the reading is to be selected. It is possible that an actual percentage in school reading can be given for this outside work.

The chairman of the nominating committee submitted names of officers for the ensuing year and the following candidates were elected: President, Miss Margaret Weaver, West High School; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Wright, Mechanics Institute; secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret Becker, University Library.

MARGARET E. BECKER, *Secretary*.

#### TORONTO LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Library Institute for the City of Toronto was held in Victoria College, when Professor A. E. Lang, the librarian of the college, gave the presidential address on "Library co-operation in Toronto," and Mr. George Locke spoke on "Early printing in Canada." There was an exhibition of some of the rare Canadiana belonging to Victoria, and afterwards the 106 delegates were entertained in the great dining hall. The officers for 1916 are: President, R. A. Gray, of Oakwood Collegiate; vice-president, Miss Charlton, of the Academy of Medicine; secretary, Miss Davis, of the Public Library; executive committee: Professor Keys, of the Canadian Institute; Mr. Prendergast, of the Normal School; Professor Kittredge, of Trinity College; Principal Wright, of Lansdowne School; and Mr. Hardy, of the Sunday School Association.

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

#### NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The seventh meeting of the New Jersey School Librarians' Association was held in the Reid Library, Passaic, Feb. 12, at 2 p. m. After a short business session, Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, of Bay Ridge (L. I.) High School, gave a talk on "The best magazines for

high school libraries," which was valuable because of the speaker's wide experience. A helpful discussion followed and tea was served.

A. M. HARDY, *Secretary pro tem*.

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Lectures by others than the regular faculty have been as follows:

- Jan. 15. Edward F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt Institute Library. Making the library of practical use.  
 Jan. 21. Royal B. Farnum, specialist in art education, State Education Department. Artistic bulletin making.  
 Jan. 22. Randolph T. Congdon, specialist in English, State Education Department. The school library and the teaching of English.  
 Jan. 24. Harriet R. Peck, librarian, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The technical school library.  
 Jan. 28. Herbert P. Whitlock, state mineralogist. Lettering and the use of lettered signs.  
 Feb. 1. Myrtila Avery, curator, Fire Arts Museum, Wellesley College. The acquisition and care of art material.  
 Feb. 7. Leonard P. Hatch, chief statistician, State Labor Department. Literature of labor.  
 Feb. 8. Avery W. Skinner, specialist in history, State Education Department. Historical material and the library.

The lectures by Mr. Congdon and Mr. Skinner were a part both of the elementary reference course and of the seminar course in work with schools.

Notice of the following 1915 items has reached the school since the publication last month of the brief list of alumni publications: "Books for Christmas for the children" by Corinne Bacon (H. W. Wilson); Asa Don Dickinson's "Children's book of Thanksgiving stories" (Doubleday); and A. G. S. Josephson's "List of books on the history of industry and the industrial arts" (John Crerar Library).

Through the courtesy of the New York State College for Teachers, the students and faculty received an invitation to a brief course of lectures on "Modern drama" by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University.

A collection of 114 post card views of libraries (many of them hitherto not represented in the school collection) has been presented to the school by Sibyl Browning Greenwood through Silas A. Greenwood. The collection of library views and plans lost in the 1911 fire has never been adequately replaced and contributions, particularly of plans, either original blue prints or in reproductions, will be gratefully acknowledged.

The regular school exercises will be suspended from March 3 to April 13 or 14. Field practice will occupy the time until April 1. An unusual demand for student help in reorganizing some of the smaller libraries of

the state has greatly reduced the number of students assigned to larger institutions. Nine libraries of the state will be aided by student help. Other students have been assigned to libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Utica, Rochester, Springfield, Hartford, Worcester, Brookline, Northampton, Somerville, Washington and St. Louis. Other libraries generously offered opportunities which could not be utilized this year.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The annual summer session will begin May 31 and close July 12. It will be divided into two sessions of three weeks each, beginning respectively May 31 and June 21. The first three weeks will be devoted to reference work (bibliography, public documents, and the use of reference books); the second will include cataloging and classification. As only a limited number can be admitted, early application for admission is desirable. Admission is limited, as usual, to those holding *paid* library positions. Library workers in New York state are charged nothing for tuition. To others, the fee is \$10 for each three weeks' course. A special circular giving fuller information is in press and will be sent to any one interested. All requests for admission blanks or other information should be addressed to The Registrar, State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association took place Jan. 27, at the Hotel Webster, where the function has been held for several years. Every class was represented, from 1891 to 1916, with the exception of the class of 1902. 1915 was the banner class and next to it, 1898, with six in attendance. Besides those from New York City and the adjacent regions—New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island—a number were present from a distance, including Mrs. Mildred Collar Gardner, 1896, from Newport, Anna A. MacDonald, 1908, from the Pennsylvania State Library Commission, Katharyne Sleneau, 1910, librarian of the public library at Port Huron, Mich., and Mary T. Atwater, 1915, who has been spending the winter in New Hampshire. It is very gratifying to see that the tendency is growing among the graduates to time their winter visits to New York with a view to attending the luncheon. The president, Franklin F. Hopper, 1901, presided. He urged that the association set itself a definite piece of work to do for the school, such as raising a fund to lend to students

needing help to complete the course. This could be done, he said, either by raising the dues or by individual pledges, and he asked that the graduates communicate to the executive committee their reactions to this suggestion. The director, Mr. Stevens, reported on the improvement to the library grounds, of the removal of the row of shops on DeKalb avenue and the extension of the park to that street. The vice-director told the story of the Pratt pilgrimage she made along the Pacific coast and in the Middle West last summer, and Miss Plummer, the guest of honor, gave a delightful forecast of the meeting of the American Library Association at Asbury Park next summer. The following officers were elected: President, Donald Hendry; vice-president, Mollie V. Leavitt; secretary, Norma B. Bennett; treasurer, Mildred G. Lovell; and member of the Executive Board, Elizabeth D. Renninger.

Miss Clara W. Hunt has given a course of three lectures on children's work (Jan. 18, 28, and Feb. 3), including problems of discipline, the arrangement of a children's room, and how to plan the work of a room. The second of these was given at the Brownsville Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library where the class spent a delightful morning. Miss Mary Casamajor, librarian of the Prospect branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave two talks on branch library work on January 25 and February 1, the first being "The branch in relation to its neighborhood" and the second, "The practical administration of a branch." As nineteen members of the class are doing practical work in the Brooklyn Public Library branches on alternate Friday afternoons and evenings, these lectures on branch work have been of especial interest and value.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, gave a delightful talk on Jan. 20, on "Culture and happiness" before the Institute students.

Katharyne Sleneau, 1910, librarian of the Port Huron Public Library, visited the school on Jan. 22. Miss Sleneau gave an impromptu talk that might have been called "Making the library of use to the community"; it was one of the most helpful and inspiring talks we have had this year, and as one of the girls said, "We all want to have a library just like yours."

Two informal evenings have been spent by the vice-director reading modern poetry aloud in the Library School's room at the Women's Club. It was distinctly not a class exercise

and the first occasion was tried as an experiment, but it met with gratifying response and the second was by request.

The most constructive and humanly interesting form of war relief that has been brought to our attention is the work of the Orphelinat des Armées, an organization to secure to the orphans of French soldiers education in their own homes. Through this organization the annual sum of \$36.50 a year will give an efficiently trained child to the new France. The Library School has become interested in this work and the class of 1916 has decided to pledge itself to the support of one French orphan. The headquarters of the American committee of the Orphelinat are in Room 336, Fifth Avenue Building, New York.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Flor-Etta Kimball, 1914, who has been since graduation first assistant in the Public Library at Madison, N. J., goes to Pittsburgh, March 1 as first assistant in one of the larger branches.

Janet Gump, 1915, has gone to the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library for three months.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lectures by the Director of the Library; by Miss Moore, supervisor of the library's work with children; Mr. Adams, chief of the circulation department; and Mrs. Maltby, librarian of the Tompkins Square branch, have been scheduled for the juniors since the last report.

Miss Euphemia Corwin, librarian of Berea College, Kentucky, spoke to the juniors on February 9, on "A mountain college and its library," giving a most interesting insight into the life of the mountain people.

On February 11, several graduates met the juniors to impress upon them the constant need of foreign languages in advanced cataloging, order and reference work, and the advisability of keeping up their study of languages after leaving the school.

The seniors began their work in technical Italian on February 15. The work runs almost to the end of the term.

A number of the juniors plan to attend the Atlantic City meeting, March 3 and 4. The class has been allowed to choose between the usual spring trip to visit libraries and the conference of the American Library Association, and is about evenly divided between the two. The former will cover the libraries of several New England cities.

The usual alumni meeting on February 12 was turned into a party for the juniors and, considering the weather, was well attended. Instead of valentines, charades founded on the names of students and alumni formed the principal entertainment.

The seniors have had the following lectures:

#### *School and college library course—*

Jan. 21. Annie C. Moore. Work with schools.

Jan. 31. Mary E. Herr. Libraries in private schools.

#### *Advanced reference and cataloging course—*

Jan. 12. Susan A. Hutchinson. Literature of art.

Jan. 16. C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Literature of philosophy.

Jan. 19. Otto Kinkeldey. Literature of music.

Feb. 2. V. H. Paltsits. Literature of American history; Work of the archivist.

#### *Administration course—*

Jan. 12. Mary K. Simkhovitch. Work of settlements for adults.

Jan. 13. Visits to public school grades 4-5.

Jan. 19, 26. Albert Shiels. Education of adults: Some experiments in New York public schools.

Jan. 14, 21, 28. Anna C. Tyler. Storytelling.

Jan. 20. Visits to work-study-play schools.

Jan. 27. Annie C. Moore. Work with schools.

Feb. 2. Charlotte E. Wallace. Library schedules.

Feb. 3. Franklin F. Hopper. Library administration (to continue through February).

#### *Children's librarians' course—*

Jan. 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28. Same lectures as above.

#### ALUMNI

George S. Maynard, 1915, is engaged in reorganizing the library of the Yale Club, New York City.

Helen Greene, junior, 1915, has been engaged as assistant in the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Ct.

Eleanor Hiitt, junior, 1913, has become librarian of the Yolo County Library, California.

Ella G. Simonds, junior, 1913, is engaged in cataloging the library of Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Ruth McLaughlin, junior, 1913, is reported as a member of the staff of the Chicago Public Library.

Nora Cordingley, junior, 1912, has accepted the position in the State Agricultural College Library, of Iowa, recently vacated by Irene E. Smith (1915) who went to the State Library, Salem, Oregon.

Ena Robb, of the senior class, has accepted a half-time appointment in the Columbia University Library, while finishing her school-year.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual inspection visit of the students took them this year to the libraries and printing establishments of Decatur, Springfield, and St. Louis, and occupied the whole week beginning Monday, Feb. 7. The party was in charge of Mr. E. J. Reece and Miss Ethel Bond,

instructors. As is always the case, the greatest hospitality was shown the party by librarians and others, and the school is under a debt to all those who gave so freely of their time in showing and explaining the equipment and methods of their libraries. Mr. Remann, of the Springfield Public Library, kindly arranged a visit to the Lincoln Home which will always be remembered by the students. The staff of the St. Louis Public Library entertained the school most delightfully on Wednesday evening at the library, and on Thursday afternoon tea was served by the staff of Washington University Library.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, gave two lectures before the Library School, Jan. 4 and 5. In his first lecture he set forth the desirability of paleography as a study for librarians, and in the other he described various unusual devices and routines used in the Princeton University Library.

With the beginning of the second semester Feb. 7, the following additional students have registered for all or a part of the course: Vivian S. Colgrove in the junior class; George A. Deveneau, Susan T. Benson and Mary Grace Barnes in the senior class.

The following students are not returning for the second semester's work: Nelle U. Branch, who completed the work of the senior year and will receive her degree in June, 1916; Mary G. Johnston, who withdrew early in the semester; Katharine Davis, who withdrew shortly before Christmas; and Alice Brown, who remained through the first semester but will not return.

The University of Illinois library Club at its meeting February 1, listened to a delightful address by Professor L. M. Larson on "Ibsen." Selections from Peer Gynt were played by Miss Clara Ricketts, a member of the staff.

The committee in charge of the memorial for Miss Sharp reports subscriptions amounting to nearly \$1000, largely paid in.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Effie Abraham, 1914-15, has been made head cataloger of the Miami University Library, a promotion.

Florence M. Craig, 1915-16, is assistant on one-third time at the University of Illinois Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Between the Christmas holidays and the end of the first semester, the course in trade bibliography was given by Miss Howe. Immediately following this the lectures on book-

buying and on publishing houses are given by Miss Anna G. Hubbard, head of the order department of the Cleveland Public Library.

The somewhat intensive course in library work with children, given the last two weeks in January by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, was made possible by providing longer class periods for the reading of a selected list of children's books and class discussion of them. This had been preceded by lectures by Miss Caroline Burnite, head of the children's work in the Cleveland Library system, on the administration of children's rooms; one of which included stereopticon views of the various children's rooms in the Cleveland system. Miss Burnite also lectured on "Sequences in children's reading." The students were assigned to their practical work in the children's rooms following this course, each student being scheduled for one-half day each week for four weeks.

The schedule of the second semester provides several new features for the students: the visits to the various distributing centers of the Cleveland Library system under the direction of Miss Eastman; the public library and community welfare course by the Director; and Professor A. S. Root's course on the history of the printed book. The regular work of the school for the first twelve weeks of the second semester constitutes the open course, to which special students are admitted. Three additional students are enrolled for this period.

Miss White, the secretary of the school, has been ill since the Christmas holidays. Her cheery presence and valued services have been greatly missed by faculty and students, but her return early in March is anticipated.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Evelyn C. Hess, 1913, has resigned her position as children's librarian of the Fort Washington branch of the New York Public Library to become children's librarian of the East Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

Althea M. Hayman, 1914, has been promoted to first assistant in the Glenville branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Blanche Coveney, 1914, has been promoted to librarian of the Glenville High School Library in Cleveland.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Eleanor Fitzgibbons, secretary of the Pittsburgh center of the Drama League of America, spoke to the School, Jan. 20, on the work of the Drama League.

"Story interests of children at ranging stages of their development" and "Poetry" were the subjects of the talks given by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott of Oak Park, Ill.

Examinations in reference work and classification were given in January.

The school regrets the loss from its faculty of Miss Hannah Carver Ellis, who resigned in February.

Miss Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling, is giving a course of lectures on story-telling in the University of Pittsburgh.

George Alexander Macbeth, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute and of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, died at his home in Pittsburgh, Feb. 11. Mr. Macbeth was a life trustee of the library and also chairman of the library committee since its formation. In Mr. Macbeth's death the Training School has suffered a severe loss and one which will be keenly felt by faculty, alumnae and students. Since its organization in 1901 the school has had no warmer friend, no more loyal supporter and no wiser counselor than Mr. Macbeth. His unusual knowledge of the library world, his shrewd judgment, his active interest in all matters pertaining to the school, together with his broad human sympathy, made him a much valued adviser and a rare friend.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Edith Endicott, 1914, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Md., to accept a position on the staff of the New York Public Library.

Frances Jennings Rhoades, a student in the school, 1914-15, was married Feb. 2, in Ann Arbor, Mich., to Hermann Weigand.

Martha Josephine Sands, 1915, resigned her position of assistant in the Training School, Feb. 1. Lida B. Young, 1914, has been appointed assistant in Miss Sand's place.

Ethel Pierce Underhill, 1910, has been appointed children's librarian in the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON—TRAINING SCHOOL

March 1 marks the completion of the series of bibliographical lectures given to the school by various members of the faculty of Reed College of this city. This course was included in the regular extension courses of the college, and was given in response to a request from the library. It was called "Best books in special fields," and consisted of seventeen bib-

liographical lectures on the following subjects: physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, economics, dramatic literature, literary criticism, education, American history, European history, French literature, German literature, government, psychology, commerce and finance, mathematics.

These lectures were given by the professors in charge of the respective subjects and were conducted as somewhat informal talks about the books to be considered, lists of which had previously been made and put into the hands of each student, ready for annotations during the lecture.

In order to make these talks as widely useful as possible, the classes were thrown open to the public, and the library staff was also invited to attend. That this invitation was appreciated is attested by the attendance which ranged from about 20 (exclusive of the class) to 90, with an average of from 35 to 40.

ETHEL R. SAWYER,  
*Director of Training Class.*

## Reviews

MOTH, AXEL. Technical terms used in bibliographies and by the book and printing trades. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1915. 263 p. (Useful Reference Series No. 14.)

The title page does not indicate the polyglot character of the work, which gives first the English term with its equivalents in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish, and then in separate alphabets the terms in each of these languages with the English equivalent. In some cases a definition of the English term is given, but in most cases it is assumed that the person using the work is familiar with the meaning of the English word. Yet it is not apparent why it should be assumed that "interlined composition" or "leaded matter" requires a definition and "spaced composition" does not, and it is surely misleading to give only the entomological meaning of "book-worm," omitting any reference to its figurative meaning, even if the latter is commonly known, and then give as the Swedish equivalent a word which is used only for the second.

Again, while "copy" is defined as a "single book" or "set of books," and again as a "duplicate of a manuscript," no mention is made of its meaning, at least equally common, as "the material to be copied by the compositor." There are also too many cases where the English terms given as equivalent under the foreign terms do not agree with the

foreign terms under the English. Thus under "out of print," the German equivalent is given correctly as "vergriffen," but under "vergriffen" the English equivalent is given as "suppressed."

Although it is clearly stated on the title page and in the preface that this is a supplement to F. K. Walter's "Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogues and in bibliographies," nevertheless it would appear most inadvisable to exclude from it the definitions of terms used frequently in the book and printing trades, even if they are given in the earlier work. They will naturally be sought for in this and should be found in it. For instance, the difference between the word "library" in English and the similar words "librairie," "libreria," etc., in the Latin languages is omitted entirely in this, although not brought out adequately in the other.

Unfortunately, these instances can be multiplied almost indefinitely, and the work must be carefully revised before it can be depended upon by those who are unfamiliar with the subject matter and the languages. To those who are, and who merely need to refresh their memories, it may well prove, even now, a useful tool.

It should be added that the typography is beautifully clear and distinct, and that the proofreading appears to have been done with care.

C. W. A.

KATALOG över böcker som folk- och skolbibliotek samt riksförbund som bedriva biblioteksverk samhet kunna erhålla i statsbidrag. På uppdrag av kungl. ecklesiastikdepartementet utg. av Fredrik Hjelmqvist. Grundkatalog 1915-16. Första häftet. Stockholm 1915. 112, 24 p.

In Sweden there has recently been issued the first volume of an annotated catalog, containing about 2300 titles in the Swedish language. It is edited by Doctor Fredrik Hjelmqvist, chief of the State Library Commission, and is the official catalog for the state supported libraries. This means that the books which the government distributes (furnishing the books directly instead of the money) are to be chosen by the libraries from this catalog.

In view of the great influence this catalog (the first of its kind) is bound to have on the book-selection of all the public libraries of Sweden, it has been compiled with great care. The "Riksdag" in 1912 voted 20,000 kronor (\$5300) for its preparation, and in February, 1913, the work was begun. The selection and annotation of the books have been made by experts in the various subjects,

the fitness of each book for a public library being considered.\* Finally, the lists have been revised at the office of the State Library Commission and, as far as possible, put in uniform shape.

The volume now issued is intended to be one-third of the complete catalog. It contains as mentioned before about 2300 titles. As the last volume will contain also an author and title index and a subject index the whole number of books included can be estimated at about 6000.\*

In make-up and general arrangement the A. L. A. catalog has in a large measure served as a model. The decimal classification has, however, not been used as it is not, so far, adopted to any large extent in the Swedish libraries. The contents of the volume at hand are instead grouped according to the following classes:

Book arts, library science, collections, general periodicals (90 titles); religion, including religious fiction (294 titles); philosophy with esthetics (163 titles); education (107 titles); philology (156 titles); history of literature and literary criticism (84 titles); Swedish fiction, poetry and drama (688 titles); old Norse literature (9 titles); Norwegian, Danish and Finnish literature in translation (82 titles); German literature in translation (138 titles). The next volume will begin with English literature.

An appendix contains 572 children's books in the classes corresponding to those above mentioned; the adult books suitable for children also are marked with an "u" (= *ungdom*); those books are not taken up again in the appendix, but reference is made in some important cases.

Degrees of fitness are indicated otherwise throughout the catalog in the following way: \* and \*\* ("especially recommended" and "strongly recommended" for all libraries), † (only for large libraries). The prices are given in Swedish kronor. The commercial valuation of the krona is about 26 cents; taking freight rates and, in some cases, duty on imported books, into consideration, one may as a rule figure the cost of books, if purchased for American libraries, on the basis of 1 krona equal to 35 cents. Swedish books are mostly sold unbound, and the prices refer to unbound books, when not otherwise stated. (*Inv.* before the price standing for bound). The price for the catalog (unbound) if or-

\*The only restriction made by the "Riksdag" was that immoral books should be excluded; otherwise different opinions should as far as possible be represented.



dered through Bonnier's publishing house (561 Third Ave., New York City), is 55 cents. The two succeeding volumes will be published during 1916 at the same price.

I have ventured to mention and dwell upon the features of this catalog in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* not only because it may interest American librarians to learn that Sweden, too, has become alive to the great significance of library work in that spirit in which the United States is leading the way, but particularly because I thought that it might serve as a guide also for American librarians, especially in the Middle West, where Swedish books are in demand and where some Scandinavian member of the staff (or one of the public) will presumably be available for translation as occasion requires. Of course, an English translation, particularly one covering the Swedish literature section, is highly desirable and is, I believe, already under consideration. In the meantime, I shall be very glad to give any additional information as well as assistance in the use of the catalog that may be desired.

GRETA LINDER,

*Former Secretary of the State Library  
Commission of Sweden.*

Address: Library School of the  
New York Public Library.

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## Librarians

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A committee of six has just been appointed by the executive committee of the National Municipal League to promote the centralization of municipal information and the coordination of existing agencies. The members of this committee are: Dr. Charles C. Williamson, municipal librarian of New York, chairman; John Cotton Dana of the Public Library, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Horace E. Flack of Baltimore; John A. Lapp of the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis; Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia.

BAIGRIE, Alison, Pratt 1907, librarian of the Chatham Square branch of the New York Public Library, was married on Jan. 8 to Elias Alessios. Mrs. Alessios purposes continuing her work for the present.

BAKER, Adeline M., B. L. S. Illinois 1902, has been appointed catalog reviser in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

BENDIKSON, Dr. L., who has been a reviser in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library for several years, has

resigned to take a position as bibliographer in the private library of Henry E. Huntington of New York City, entering on his new work March 1.

BOLTON, Charles Knowles, of the Boston Athenæum, was recently called to Cleveland, Ohio, by the death of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton, well known to librarians through her long list of children's books.

BUNDY, Irving R., New York State Library School, 1911-12, has resigned his position as librarian of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Public Library and will go to Kirksville, Mo., to take charge of the First District Normal School Library.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., who has been spending three months reorganizing the county libraries in Uinta county, Wyoming, and the library at Fort Morgan, has returned to Denver.

CLENDENIN, Susan R., Pratt 1901 and 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Philadelphia Public Library, because of illness at home, and is taking charge for three months of the Public Library at Harrisburg, Pa.

CODDINGTON, May, has been appointed librarian of the San Bernardino (Cal.) Public Library, in place of Estelle Hadden, who recently resigned.

CULBERTSON, Mrs. Marie, who was for twenty-five years librarian of the New Orleans City Library, when the library was located in the city hall, died Jan. 9, at the age of 78 years.

CUNNINGHAM, Jesse, librarian of the State School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., has been appointed librarian of the Free Public Library at St. Joseph Mo., to succeed Charles E. Rush, who has resigned to become librarian at Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Cunningham will assume his new duties Mar. 1, though Mr. Rush will not leave St. Joseph till Mar. 20, devoting the intervening time to acquainting his successor with the St. Joseph system. Mr. Cunningham was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1906 and received his B.L.S. degree from the New York State Library School at Albany in 1910. He has had varied library experiences, organized the municipal reference branch of the St. Louis Library, and has been librarian at the School of Mines since 1912.

DAMON, Lalia M., first assistant librarian at Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., has resigned her position, the resignation to take

effect on March 1, when she will enter upon similar duties in the library at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

DARWIN, Miss B. N., who has been in the Regina (Sask.) Public Library for four years, resigned in December and started for England, to become the bride of a Regina man now serving at the front.

ELLIOTT, Agnes M., Pratt 1896, recently reference librarian of the Newark Public Library, was married on February first to John Macfeely Rhey. Mr. and Mrs. Rhey will live at Carlisle, Pa.

HADDEN, Estelle, for fourteen years assistant and then head librarian in the San Bernardino (Cal.) Public Library, has resigned.

HUFF, Ruth D., for five years the librarian of the Wonewoc (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned.

JETTINGHOFF, Mabel E., Pratt 1913, who has been since graduation first assistant in the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the position of annotator and classifier in the cataloging department of that library.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

MCNEIL, Norah, until recently chief of the reference and loan department in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, has been appointed first assistant in the readers' department of the Berkeley Public Library.

McLONEY, Ella M., chief librarian of the Des Moines Public Library for the past twenty-five years, has resigned, her resignation to take effect April 1. Miss McLoney will assume the less arduous duties of assistant in charge of the branch maintained on Twenty-fifth street in University place, which is rapidly growing in importance. As librarian, she has seen the Des Moines Public Library increase from 6000 volumes, employing two assistants, to 90,000 volumes, with a force of thirty people. She was for eight years secretary of the Iowa Library Association, and for four years both secretary and treasurer. Later, she held the office of president of that organization.

MARRON, J. F., legislative reference librarian of Texas, has recently been elected one of the five directors of the Texas Public Health Association. This association is principally engaged in anti-tuberculosis work, but is actively interested in all public health problems.

MONTGOMERY, Thomas Lynch, the Pennsylvania state librarian, was the guest of honor at

a testimonial dinner given at the Harrisburg Club, Feb. 3, by more than 100 of his friends and admirers. The dinner was in celebration of the thirteenth year of Mr. Montgomery's service as state librarian.

OSBORNE, Maud, B. L. S. Illinois 1911, is a member of the editorial staff of the *Mother's Magazine*, Elgin, Illinois.

PLUMMER, Honor, B. L. S. Illinois 1912, has been appointed an assistant in the Library of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

ROBSON, Laura, has resigned her position as first assistant in the readers' department of the Berkeley Public Library, and has been appointed to the catalog department of the California State Library at Sacramento.

RUSH, Charles E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1908, since 1910 in charge of the Public Library of St. Joseph, Mo., has resigned, to go to Des Moines, Ia., to take charge of the Public Library in that city.

TAPPERT, Katherine, Pratt 1910, at present head of the circulation department of the Davenport Public Library, has been made vice librarian of the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Md.

THAYER, Ethel, formerly librarian of the Public Library of Morris, Ill., has taken charge of the children's work in the new Wichita (Kan.) City Library.

UNDERHILL, Ethel P., who has been children's librarian in the Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library since 1910, has left that institution and gone to Youngstown, O., where she will complete the organization of the children's department in the Public Library in that city. Miss Underhill is a graduate of Vassar and of the Carnegie Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh. Miss Underhill was in the Children's Department in Brooklyn before going to Worcester.

VIRGIN, Edward Harmon, for eleven years librarian of the General Theological Seminary in New York City, has resigned.

WARREN, Theodosia, a resident of San Diego, who for a year has been employed at the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed acting librarian to take the place left vacant by Mrs. Hannah P. Davison, resigned. Miss Warren began her duties Feb. 1, the date Mrs. Davison's resignation took effect. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. She had two years' experience in one of the branch libraries in Chicago before going to San Diego.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Corinna.* The stack room and the children's reading room in the Public Library have been newly decorated and the woodwork varnished. The main reading room is soon to have a new steel ceiling and the walls redecorated.

*Portland.* Announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Cumberland Bar Association that the law library bequeathed to it by Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, together with \$50,000 for its upkeep and the purchase of new books, had been placed in storage and insured for \$6000, pending a decision as to where it shall be located. The will specified that it should be housed in the Federal building, but no room is available there. At the annual meeting of the Greenleaf Law Library, held on the same day, it was reported that 600 volumes had been added during the year, and that the membership is now 161, the largest in the history of the organization.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Nashua.* The will of Rev. Edward Cooke Strout, superintendent of the Manchester M. E. district, leaves his library to Tilton Seminary.

### VERMONT

*Swanton.* The new Public Library has been completed and was dedicated Feb. 9. In the afternoon Miss Rebecca Wright, secretary of the State Library Commission, gave a talk to the children. Following this was an informal reception in the audience room with music and refreshments. The dedication exercises were held in the town hall in the evening with addresses by Miss Mary Saxe of Montreal and Frederick Tupper, professor of English literature of the University of Vermont. The library will be open three days every week and the reading room will be open every afternoon and evening.

*Waterbury.* The Public Library has moved into its new quarters in the remodelled Janes homestead, where it kept "open house" on Feb. 5.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Acton.* By the will of the late Luke Tuttle of this town, \$200 is bequeathed to the Acton Memorial Library.

*Amherst.* Library prospects are very much in the minds of Amherst citizens at present. The new \$250,000 library building for Amherst college will add much to the appear-

ance of the town, especially if it is located at the east side of the common, on or near the site now occupied by Hitchcock hall. In the fall of 1914, President Meiklejohn named a committee to prepare plans for a new library building, although it was not known where the money was coming from. The committee appointed was composed of President Meiklejohn, Prof. H. DeForrest Smith, Prof. John F. Genung and Librarian Robert S. Fletcher. They employed the firm of McKim, Mead & White of New York, who have prepared plans which, however, are yet to be accepted by the trustees. It is expected that construction work will be begun in the early summer, and that the building will be completed by June, 1917, in order that the books may be transferred from the old library to the new building during the summer vacation. The town of Amherst is also soon to have a new library building of its own. Work on it may be begun this year. It is expected that there will be an article in the warrant at the coming March town-meeting relative to securing a lot for the building. Many sites have been proposed, but the most practical one now seems to be the so-called Gates lot, situated just east of Sweetzer park and opposite the First Congregational church. The town has a little over \$30,000 for library purposes from the Munson estate, and something over \$1200 from the Cook estate, and it is hoped that additional contributions will be received. The trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have also asked the legislature for \$230,000 for a library, and while it may not get it this year, it is bound to get it some time.

*Boston.* For the use of Massachusetts organizations engaged in pushing legislative measures for social and civic betterment the library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has a card catalog of members of the General Court giving their home addresses, biographical sketches, roll-call record on selected measures, and towns included in their constituencies. The library also has lists of educational, social and religious organizations throughout the state presumably interested in supporting social legislation.

*Malden.* The two-story addition made to the Converse Memorial Public Library was opened to the public Jan. 27. The addition was first planned to provide for the growing need for more room in the children's department, but the plans grew until it was decided to

make the two-story addition, with more room for the growing art interests of the library. The whole cost of the enlargement was about \$25,000. In mass the addition is a hexagon, opening on the second floor out of the old art gallery and out of the cataloging room, and on the lower floor out of staircase passages. The art gallery has a large skylight for day illumination, and a border of electric bulbs to provide reflected illumination at night. The children's room is finished with gray tinted plaster walls, with cases, tables and chairs of quartered oak, like the doors. Two corners are boxed off for the smaller children. The cases range around the walls. Numerous windows provide plentiful daylight and the artificial illumination is by the "indirect-direct" system. The ceiling is heavily beamed in a geometrical pattern. There is a separate outside entrance for the children.

*Northampton.* There has been much discussion in the local papers of the proposal to consolidate the Clarke Library with the Forbes Library. This would probably effect some slight saving to the city in the matter of maintenance, though the appropriation for the Forbes Library would undoubtedly have to be increased at once. The income of the John Clarke fund is about \$2660 a year, and this could be used for maintenance purposes. The maintenance fund at the Forbes Library has always been inadequate as compared to the book fund, and the need of an extra appropriation of \$20,000 for steel stacks has been regularly presented to the city for some twenty years. At present about 25,000 volumes are stored on the basement floor, for lack of other accommodations.

*Pembroke.* In the will of Augusta B. Cheney of Kingston, there is a bequest to the town of Pembroke of \$1000 for the erection of a free Public Library to be called the Briggs Library, provided the town will appropriate at least \$1000 for the same purpose. The will also gives the books in her private library to the proposed library.

*Wakefield.* As a result of the efforts of the Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield, a free circulating library for the use of the people of the Italian quarter of that town has been opened at the office of C. Bonfanti. Members of the club will act as attendants, and the library will be open every Thursday evening.

*West Newbury.* A report was current early in the year that the four Misses Emery, residents of this town, were to buy the old Hotel Albion, and erect on the site a memorial

library. The report said the offer was made to the board of selectmen of the town, who planned to present the matter of its acceptance at the spring town meeting. A protest was made against the offer by certain citizens, since in March, 1902, the town accepted a gift of \$2400 from the Major Boyd Post, G. A. R., on the understanding that it should be used as the nucleus for a fund to erect a memorial building in the town, the building to contain the town library. This fund now has reached about \$5000. The deed of gift of the fund stipulated that the building should be erected within 200 yards of Postoffice square, and as the lot the Misses Emery planned to erect a library on is some distance away from the square, the fund set apart by the G. A. R. could not be utilized in this connection. The latest report states that the Misses Emery have withdrawn their offer.

#### CONNECTICUT

*New Haven.* The committee which has been raising funds for a site for a branch building in Fair Haven, has succeeded in raising \$1500, the sum specified by the city library board. Subscriptions were given for various amounts, ranging down to pennies by the school children in that section. The city has appropriated the sum of \$3500, and with the \$1500 added will purchase a plot of land on the south side of Grand avenue, opposite Bright street, from the estate of Joel Bradley. The Carnegie Corporation agreed some time ago to build the library, provided a suitable site is provided.

#### Middle Atlantic

##### NEW YORK

*Castleton.* The Public Library Association has appointed a committee of fifteen to choose and buy grounds for a new public library.

*Delmar.* The Public Library, organized in 1913, and now containing about a thousand volumes, is outgrowing its quarters in a room in the public school building. The women of the Progress club act as librarians, taking their turn according to a regular schedule without receiving any compensation for their services. The present need is a library building, and the trustees of the association have been authorized to proceed with plans. Two sites have been offered by residents, a Delmar architect will give his services and the location is to be solved in the near future.

*Elmira.* The Carnegie Corporation has voted to appropriate \$70,000 for a new library

building in this city. Several sites are under consideration, but the two which are receiving the most attention are the property at the northeast corner of State and Church streets, and the Reynolds property at Lake and Church streets. The latter site is nearer the street car lines and if a price acceptable to the owners and the prospective purchasers can be agreed upon, it will probably be the one chosen for the new library. The Steele Memorial Library, whose building is now crowded beyond its capacity, will become a part of the new library and move to that building, turning over its 23,000 volumes to the new library. At present extra space is rented in an office building for the children's department.

*Farmingdale.* In planning the New York State School of Agriculture on Long Island much importance is being attached to the selection of a library, not only for the students' use, but for general public reference purposes.

*New York City.* The bureau of fare research, formerly maintained by the American Electric Railway Association, was discontinued Jan. 1.

*New York City.* A collection of approximately 14,000 prints, from the estate of the late David McNeely Stauffer, has been given to the New York Public Library. At least a third of the number are American engravings, of which he had made a special study, embodied in his notable work on "American engravers upon copper and steel," issued in two volumes by the Grolier Club in 1907.

*New York City.* The Library of the General Theological Seminary now contains over 60,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, and receives currently nearly 200 periodicals. It is especially strong in liturgics, patristics, Old Testament literature, including the Semitic languages and Biblical archæology, and in American and Anglican church history. Persons not connected with the seminary may consult the library at any time, but are not permitted to borrow books.

*New York City.* A library still relatively unknown in library circles is the Missionary Research Library at 25 Madison avenue. This library was organized in June, 1914, under the supervision of a committee representing the mission boards of all denominations in the country with Miss Hollis W. Hering as librarian. It is devoted, as its name indicates, to works bearing on mission problems, and at the present time contains in round numbers 11,000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets. It is a reference library only, to which all students interested in missionary research are welcome.

*New York City.* Property said to be worth \$200,000 will come into the possession of the New York Public Library through the death, Feb. 20, of Mrs. Emma Louisa Thompson Black, wife of George Ashton Black. Before she was married to Mr. Black, in 1883, Mrs. Black was the widow of Henry Panton, a brother of Mrs. Margaret W. Duyckinck, widow of Evert A. Duyckinck. Much of the property left to the library came from Mr. Panton's estate and the estate of George L. Duyckinck. The Duyckinck family had been previously identified with the libraries of this city, the old Lenox Library receiving 15,000 volumes collected by the two brothers, Evert A. and George L. Duyckinck.

*New York City.* At a meeting of the library and social house committee of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York, it was resolved that the committee proceed with the collection of a fund for the purpose of erecting a library building for the City College. If a sufficiently large sum is raised facilities will be provided for social features, so that some of the advantages of a social house may be combined with the library. It is planned to have a dining room and a social meeting hall as a part of the library. The sum needed for the purpose is \$150,000, of which more than \$50,000 has already been pledged to the library committee. The committee is now engaged in drawing up plans for raising the additional sum of \$100,000 needed to make possible the commencement of building operations.

*Norwich. Guernsey Mem. L. N. Louise Ruckteshler, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 1, 1915.)* Accessions 1022, withdrawals 184; total 12,334. New registration 301, total since July, 1906, 3900. Circulation 44,224. Receipts \$4068.75; maintenance expenditures \$3017.26, including \$656.01 for books, \$143.80 for periodicals, \$76.46 for binding, \$971.76 for staff salaries.

The text of the report tells of its routine and special work, among which is the extension work wherein 41 district schools and 7 stations in homes and general stores throughout the county are served; a publicity campaign crying the library's wares by 56 columns in the local daily; and the firm establishment of the Saturday afternoon story hour during the school year.

*Ossining.* At the "experience meeting" arranged and carried through in New York City by sixty members of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prison, on the night of Feb. 14, a big and enthusiastic audience greeted

the speakers, and bore testimony to the increasing interest in the betterment of prison conditions. Copies of the *Mutual Welfare League Bulletin*, the league's weekly publication, were distributed, and among other articles of interest was one setting forth the plan for enlarging the use of the prison library. There are over 10,000 books in the library, and books may be kept for two weeks or may be exchanged daily. The library is open at all hours of the day, but it is desired that the men who want books secure them during recreation hours. This is a change from the former practice of issuing only two books a week, to be exchanged on stated days. Instead of waiting until library privileges are asked by the inmates, cards will now be issued to every man as soon as he enters the institution. Rev. William E. Cashin, the prison chaplain and also the librarian, is always ready to help readers in the selection of good books. The Mutual Welfare League also has a small library of its own, distinct from the large Sing Sing collection, all its books and magazines being gifts from various friends.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Caldwell.* The board of trustees of the Caldwell Free Public Library have decided to build the proposed library building at Arlington and Bloomfield avenues, on the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial property. This site is subject to the approval of the directors of the Memorial Association. When the property, formerly the Caldwell Presbyterian Church manse, was acquired by the association several years ago, it was understood that a free library site would be given to the town.

*Camden.* By unanimous vote, the Assembly at Trenton has passed Assemblyman Wolverson's bill which will enable the city of Camden to consent to the erection of a library building in one of its public parks without cost to the municipality. President Johnson, of the Victor Talking Machine Company, has given \$150,000 for the erection of the building, provided it be placed in one of the parks or squares.

*East Orange.* The enlargement of the Public Library has been completed by the building of an addition in the rear, to the improvement of all departments. The library no longer has an assembly room in the basement, the high school auditorium having met that need since the erection of the first building. A corner of the basement has been set apart as a committee room, which is used for small

gatherings; another part has been partitioned off for the installation of a heating system. The more readily observed benefits of the expansion are the wider aisles between the bookstacks, the separation of the reading and reference departments, to the greater efficiency of both, and a larger children's room in the basement. The space heretofore given over to the youngsters is now an exhibit room, which promises to be an interesting feature of the library work. Back of the new reference room are the workrooms, and the library staff room is in the basement. A comparatively new feature of the reference department is the civics collection. In the same room are educational collections and a file of newspaper clippings pertaining to local municipal happenings.

*Hamburg.* The executive committee of the People's Free Lecture Course announced in January, that it proposed opening a public reading room and library in the central part of town, provided the support of the public can be obtained. Tentative plans of the committee call for the yearly payment of \$1 to become members of the Library Association. The reading rooms will be supplied with several hundred volumes of the best books, and magazines and newspapers. It is expected to have the room open three evenings each week.

*Montclair.* The trustees of the Montclair Free Public Library have arranged for a book distributing station in the south end of the town. A year ago the Carnegie Corporation gave funds for the erection of a branch library in the north end of the town.

*Newark.* Under the title "Literature on the job," James H. Collins has an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Jan. 15, describing the work of the business branch of the Newark Public Library, mentioning some of the sources of information by which the library keeps its material up to date, and giving specific instances by way of illustration of the many and varied kinds of questions which the library is able to answer.

*Verona.* A resolution requesting the Carnegie Corporation to contribute \$11,000 for the erection of a public library building in Verona, and pledging the provision by the town of at least ten per cent. of that sum annually for maintenance, was adopted, Feb. 1, by the Verona Borough Council. The book collection of the Verona Free Public Library is now kept in one of the rooms of the public school building. The school and public library were recently merged. Prior to the placing of the books in the school they were kept at the home

of the person appointed as librarian. Because of the rapid growth of the school it is believed that the room now used for library purposes will be needed next September for class purposes. It is hoped to have the proposed building ready before that date. At the request of the library commission \$1100 was provided in the budget this year for library purposes.

*West New York.* The creation of a board of commissioners for the establishment of a free public library is under consideration by the mayor. The library is to be started in one of the larger rooms in the municipal building.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Millersburg.* There is prospect that work may be started before the year is over on the Johnson Public Library and gymnasium. When H. J. Johnson died in 1909 he left a bequest of \$75,000 for the purpose, which sum the trustees allowed to lie at interest until it should increase to \$100,000. It is understood that the plans are practically completed for the building, which it is hoped to erect at a cost of about \$35,000 or \$40,000. The property at the southern corner of North and Walnut streets, opposite St. Paul's Lutheran church, has been bought and it is here that the library will be built.

*Pottsville.* It has been announced here that the Carnegie Corporation has given \$45,000 for the establishment of a free library in Pottsville. The fund will be used for the erection of the building. The site will cost \$23,000. This amount already has been paid by Pottsville residents. A three-story building with stone front will be erected.

*York.* The City Council has taken the initial steps toward the erection of a library building for which a fund of \$185,000 was provided in the will of M. D. Martin. It is planned to build the library on Penn common. The administration of the affairs of the library will be in the hands of seven trustees to be appointed by the court. It is said \$125,000 will be expended in the erection of the building, and the interest on the remaining money will be used for its upkeep.

#### DELAWARE

*Wilmington.* Much pleasure was felt in Wilmington early in February over the report that a wealthy resident had made possible the securing of a suitable site for the new library building so greatly needed. The property in question was in the center of the city facing Court House square, and was to be leased

from the First Presbyterian church for a term of 200 years. Subsequent investigations showed that this procedure would entail so many obligations on the library that unless the property can be purchased outright it seems unlikely negotiations will be carried further along this line.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* The *Municipal Journal* for Jan. 28, published twice a month by the city government and devoted to a record of the city's various departments and activities, contains a summarized report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library for the year 1915. Besides the Central Building, there are 15 branches (with plans completed for a new one to be erected in the spring), and two stations in rented quarters. The library contained 334,366 volumes upon January 1, 1916, 199,724 in the Central Library, and 134,642 in the branches and stations. In addition to the permanent points of distribution, boxes of books were sent during the year to 55 institutions. There are 44,929 registered borrowers, by whom 696,111 books were drawn for use at home; in addition to this number, over 150,000 books of which no exact account is taken, were used in the branch libraries, and in the reading room of the Central Library. During the year, a standard open shelf library, comprising over 3000 volumes was opened, at 404 Cathedral street; the books, especially adapted for children, as well as those in the classes of Natural Science and Industrial Arts, will be removed from Central to 400 Cathedral street, in 1916, where they will be made more accessible to the public than before, and administered in separate departments. The city's appropriation for library purposes for 1916 is \$52,000, in addition to the annuity of \$50,000 established by the city, in return for Mr. Pratt's gift to the city for library purposes, which amounted to about \$1,150,000.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* The Public Library has recently started a collection of Scandinavian books, about a hundred volumes forming the nucleus. A meeting which was attended by an audience which packed the lecture room of the library, was held in January, in order that the Scandinavians of the national capital might show their appreciation of the collection. Addresses were made in English, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish, and a musical program was given.

*Washington.* By the will of the late Miss Stephanie de Cous Schisano, of Norfolk, Va., a valuable collection of nearly 9000 volumes

of French literature, mostly of the eighteenth century, and in original editions, has been made to the Catholic University Library. There are also some very rare Franco-American magazines and publications of the first half of the nineteenth century. The bequest of Miss Schisano is one of the largest received by the university library, and is particularly welcome to the professors and students of the department of modern languages.

*Washington.* A hearing was held, Feb. 1, before the House Committee on the District of Columbia on a bill to give the commissioners of the district the right to make appointments and removals of employes in the Public Library. Under the law creating the library the commission appoints the trustees, the trustees appoint the librarian, and the latter appoints his assistants. The new bill is a part of a so-called "unification" scheme which would also give to the commissioners the power to appoint the superintendent of schools, all teachers and other school employes, instead of the members of the Board of Education alone, as at present. The president of the board of library trustees and Dr. George F. Bowerman, the librarian, appeared before the committee and presented their arguments against the proposed shifting of the power of appointment, and at the close of the hearing the House committee voted unanimously to postpone the bill in question indefinitely.

## The South

### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* After many years of useful work the Rosemary Library permanently closed its doors to the public of Richmond, on Tuesday, January 25. Owing to the fact that the funds received by the library were insufficient for its maintenance it was decided by the board of directors of the institution to close, and with its closing passes a landmark in Richmond's library annals. The library was founded by Thomas Nelson Page.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Greenville.* The Chamber of Commerce has taken the preliminary steps toward securing the establishment of a free public library in this city. It is understood that some special legislation may have to be secured before the way will be entirely clear to secure the desired institution.

*Kingstree.* Bids for the erection of the Carnegie Library have been opened and the contract let for \$5150. The library will be

located at the corner of Hampton avenue and Mill street, the site of the old Kingstree school building.

### GEORGIA

*Gainesville.* The Gainesville Chamber of Commerce is behind a movement to secure a Carnegie library building, a committee being appointed to co-operate with a committee from the Gainesville Library Association.

*Quitman.* Final arrangements have been made with the Carnegie Corporation for the gift of a \$10,000 library to Quitman. Mayor Davis and the city council have complied with all the requirements and the proposition is now in the hands of a local board of trustees, which has already begun the work of securing plans, which will immediately be forwarded to the Carnegie Corporation for approval. The city of Quitman has bought a lot fronting on the court house park.

### FLORIDA

*Daytona Beach.* Capt. C. A. Young of this city recently made known his intention of building a new public library building in Daytona Beach in memory of his deceased wife. The building will be erected on the corner of Vermont avenue and Peninsula Drive in Daytona Beach, and is to be of concrete and brick. Its approximate cost will be \$8000. It will be named the Sarah Cornelia Young Memorial Library, and in the original plans, now in the hands of the contractors, there are, besides the library rooms, attractive and ample rooms set aside for the town council and chamber of commerce meetings.

### LOUISIANA

*New Orleans.* The New Orleans Advertising Club is arranging for permanent quarters and the installation of what it proposed to make "the finest library of business and advertising books in the South."

*Shreveport.* For the purpose of creating public interest in the library needs of this town, the local women's clubs invited Miss Lutie E. Stearns to give a lecture in the First Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, on "Shreveport's greatest need." The question of starting a public library has been much discussed here in the last few months, and the women hoped that Miss Stearns would make definite suggestions out of her experience that would help them to a practical method of accomplishing their plans. Miss Stearns will tour Louisiana in the interest of free libraries. Her trip will take her to DeRidder, Lafayette, Jennings, Lake Charles, Ruston and other towns in the state.



## The Central West

### MICHIGAN

*Detroit.* As a tribute to Divie B. Duffield, retiring president of the library commission, that body has voted to give the name "Duffield library" to the new branch being erected at West Grand boulevard and Dunedin avenue. A vote of recognition of Mr. Duffield's services during his 12 years as library commissioner also was accorded the former president. Addresses commending him for his work were made by Librarian Strohm and several members of the board.

*Saginaw.* The Butman-Fish Memorial Library, presented to the schools and public by W. S. Fish, two years ago, and for which ground was broken on the northeast corner of the John Moore school plot in April, 1914, was completed and opened in January. The first floor of the building is given over entirely to library purposes, with a spacious lobby backed by metal stacks, to the right being the large reading room for adults and to the left one of equal size designed and equipped for children. In each of these rooms are large fireplaces. At the rear of the children's reading room is a private office for the librarian, while in the rear of the adults' reading room is a small room equipped especially for research work. The second floor, which is reached from the building entrance by stairways winding from the left and right of the main entrance stairs, is planned for use as an art gallery or museum.

*St. Johns.* The Woman's Club, the King's Daughters, the Musical Art Society and several other women's organizations are eager to have a Carnegie library erected in this city, and they will petition for such a building.

### OHIO

*Cleveland.* A bequest of \$25,000 has been made to the Cleveland Medical Library Association by the late Dr. Benjamin L. Milliken, professor emeritus at Western Reserve School, who died Jan. 6. The money is to be known as the "B. L. Milliken endowment fund."

*Youngstown.* The Public Library has changed its fiscal year from May to the calendar year, so that it will coincide with the city fiscal year. This change was made to save much confusion and unnecessary work. The library hours have been changed from 8:30 to 9:00. On Feb. 1 the Newark charging system went into effect. This included not only the recarding and pocketing of all the books in the library, but the reregistering of the library card holders. Readers were

not required to make out new application blanks. A station of the library has been opened in the Hippodrome Arcade, which runs through between the two main streets of the city. The library consists of two double bookcases with glass doors. These cases stand in the center of the corridor, close to the entrance of the Hippodrome Theater. The station is open from 9:00 in the morning until 9:00 at night, in charge of library trained assistants. It is doing a heavy business as it catches the shopping and theater crowds. A stock of 1200 volumes is replenished by daily deliveries from the central library. Books may be borrowed and returned interchangeably by the readers. Arrangements have been made to open a station in the foreign department of one of the down-town banks. Books in several languages will circulate, as well as manuals of citizenship and easy English books. The Republic Rubber Works have arranged to keep someone constantly in charge of a station which will be opened in their club house, March 1. This will serve not only the 1500 employes but the entire neighborhood, as the club house is the social center for the surrounding district.

### INDIANA

*Indianapolis.* The corner stone for the new \$500,000 Central Public Library, opposite St. Clair Park, will be set in place the first week in March.

*Mooresville.* Demarchus C. Brown, of Indianapolis, was the principal speaker at the dedication of the Public Library here, Jan 27. The library is a brick structure with capacity for 6000 volumes.

*Newcastle.* Newcastle's new Public Library was opened and dedicated Jan. 17. Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian, gave the principal address. The library was made possible by the untiring efforts of Miss Lois Compton, who started the movement which resulted in an appropriation of \$20,000 from the Carnegie Corporation.

*Rockport.* The Public Library board has received a letter from the Carnegie Corporation offering \$17,000 for a library building on the usual conditions.

*Rockville.* The new Rockville Public Library, dedicated Jan. 14-15, was built in part with a donation of \$12,500 from the Carnegie Corporation, the women of the Current Literature Club being instrumental in obtaining the appropriation nearly three years ago, and in making the tax levy and having a library board appointed.

## ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The Cremation Association of America has established a nucleus of cremation literature at the John Crerar Library. Offers of books, pamphlets, and periodicals on the subject should be addressed to the president of the association, Dr. Hugo Erichson, 240 Chandler avenue, Detroit, Mich.

## The Northwest

## MINNESOTA

*Minneapolis.* How many people know that the Public Library of Minneapolis had its start through Bayard Taylor? It seems that in 1859, according to an account in the *Minneapolis Journal*, Mr. Taylor sent word to Minneapolis that he would come to the place—then only a pioneer town—and lecture if his expenses were paid and the surplus taken in was used for library purposes. The town had no library at that time but the balance received at the lecture, a sum of about \$85, was used in organizing the Minneapolis Atheneum, the predecessor of the Minneapolis Public Library, so that the latter institution may really be said to have had its origin in Mr. Taylor's interest and generosity.

*St. Paul.* St. Paul will soon get between \$100,000 and \$150,000 for the use of the Public Library and a free medical dispensary. The money is to come from part of the estate of Judge Henry Hale, who died Dec. 7, 1890, and provided in his will that a portion of his estate should be given to the city at the end of 25 years. About \$25,000 will soon be turned over to the city and the balance will become available upon the sale of property belonging to the estate known as the Hale block, between 3d and 4th streets, facing Jackson street. Trustees to decide on the disposition of the money given to the city are the mayor, city attorney, city comptroller, judge of probate and oldest member of the county commissioners. They will decide whether the portion going to the library shall be used in equipping the library building now being erected, and if the part for the dispensary is to be used in improving the present dispensary or building a new one.

## IOWA

*Council Bluffs.* The will of the late Gen. Grenville Mellen Dodge, who died Jan. 3, set aside \$50,000 for the establishment of a library or reading room, with bathing accommodations, for the use of the large number of railroad men who "lay over" in this city at the end of their run on one or another of

the different railroads. The provisions of the will seem to indicate that General Dodge had in mind some such institution as the railroad branches of the Y. M. C. A., and the choice of a location that will accommodate the men on all the roads bids fair to be a difficult matter.

*Iowa City.* The board of trustees of the Carnegie Library has decided to install additional low stacks in the north room. They will accommodate about 3400 volumes.

## NORTH DAKOTA

*Bowman.* The new library building erected for the use of the Bowman Public Library, by Hon. J. E. Phelan, as a memorial to the late Clara Lincoln Phelan, whose work in building up this library was but just begun when she passed away more than two years ago, was formally opened to the public in January.

## MONTANA

*Hamilton.* The Carnegie Library constructed here has been approved by the Carnegie Corporation, a check for the last of the labor and material for the building having been received by the library committee. As soon as the furniture is installed the building will be ready for occupancy.

## WYOMING

The Uinta County Library, at Evanston, has been undergoing a three months' period of reorganization under the leadership of Linda M. Clatworthy of Estes Park, Colorado. The county, formerly a very large one running from the Utah line up to the Yellowstone National Park, had for ten years maintained a system of traveling libraries among its towns, mining camps and ranches but at the time of the division of the county two years ago many of the books were lost and the popularity of the system died out. Now a new plan is being tried—that of a county school traveling library for the rural schools found to be usually destitute of books and eager for them. Toward this plan the various school district boards are contributing their book fund (heretofore unexpended), the county library promising to administer the fund and conduct the exchanges. Direct book service by parcel post from the main library was announced by circular letter to all the county tax-payers, insuring them much fresher, more vital connection than by the old system of a fixed traveling library collection, selected without intimate knowledge of the readers' tastes. In Lyman, the one other incorporated town in the county, fifty miles away and

twelve miles off the railroad, a full-fledged branch library is opening, in a room of its own on the Lincoln Highway, equipped by the town people and in charge of a young woman, Ethel Guild, trained at Evanston. A permanent traveling library station has been installed at Mountain View and others will be started as books and service become available. In the selection of county librarian a competitive examination was held, open to all young women of the county with the necessary educational and personal qualifications. Miss Marguerite Cameron, who ranked highest on all counts, a recent graduate of the University of Utah and a successful high school teacher, was chosen to be librarian, and because of her "love and reverence for library service as a distinct force in the community" she resigned a more remunerative teacher's position to train for eight weeks with Miss Clatworthy. The county commissioners have promised to double the library levy next year.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

*Belleville.* The Carnegie Library, at Jackson and East First streets, for which the Carnegie Corporation granted \$45,000, was dedicated Jan. 20, with ceremonies, which consisted of addresses and a musical program. A public reception was given in the evening in the library by the board of directors, Mayor Duvall, and all the women of the Civic League, at which souvenir post cards of the building were given away.

*St. Louis.* Arrangements have been made for the merging of the Catholic Diocesan Library of 5000 volumes, with the St. Louis Public Library. In taking over the Catholic collection, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the Public Library, agrees to allow the books to remain at the Catholic Women's Association downtown headquarters and to establish a branch station there with a member of the trained staff of the library in charge. The 5000 volumes of Catholic literature are now at the Central Library, being rebound and cataloged. This is the largest collection of books ever taken over by the Public Library from an individual or organization. The library belonged to the Archdiocese of St. Louis, and was started many years ago by the late Prof. Wright as a private charity.

### KANSAS

*Wichita.* The Fairmount College Library which was started with a basket of books

brought by one of the women of the Library Club now contains 36,000 volumes and it is a depository for government publications. The library is open to citizens of Wichita as well as to students of the college. Miss Alice M. Isely is librarian.

*Wichita.* The interior of the new Public Library building, dedicated last September, with the fine mural paintings by Mr. Covey and the attractive color scheme by the late Mrs. Murdock, has attracted the attention of various publications. The Philadelphia *Record* had a full page illustrated article on the new building last May, and this was followed by a similar article in the Kansas City *Star*. The *International Studio*, for November, has a brief description of the mural paintings with two illustrations, and the March number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* has a page of pictures.

### TEXAS

*Houston.* Enlargement of the Carnegie Library may follow repairs which the city is planning for the front wall of the building. The city architect's office is preparing temporary plans for increasing the size of the building and giving more stack room, but no action has been taken by the council relative to building any addition to the library.

*Marshall.* At the instigation of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, the City Commission has begun a correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation looking to the erection of a library building in this city to cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The City Federation owns an unusually large tract of ground, valued at \$15,000, just outside the business section of the city, which it purchased some years ago with a view of using it for library purposes. This was offered the commission as a site for the library.

*Port Arthur.* Mrs. John W. Gates has announced her intention to donate approximately \$60,000 for a memorial library building to the city of Port Arthur. Of this amount, she said, about \$35,000 would be required to build and equip the building, and \$25,000 would be invested as an endowment to maintain the library.

### COLORADO

*Denver.* The library of the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver, which was located in the Metropolitan building, moved into larger quarters in the same building, in December. At present the library contains about 17,525 volumes and subscribes to 213 periodicals. It is open every day, excepting Sunday, from ten until six.

Books are lent only to members of the society, but the library is open to all physicians and students for reference work. During the past year many books and periodicals have been lent throughout the state.

*Denver.* The Equitable Law Library is a private enterprise with full privileges extended to the lawyers of the building. The nucleus of every American law library is the reports of cases decided in the federal and state courts of the United States, and this collection of about 10,000 volumes includes large and valuable files of statutes, reports and digests. The text-book section is unusually complete. In addition, there are the usual standard encyclopedias, and a varied selection of legal periodicals. The foreign collection includes files of English reports and some Canadian publications. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. A few offices in the building have keys for evening use. Lawyers, outside of the building, have the privilege of reference.

## The Pacific Coast

### WASHINGTON

*Seattle.* Construction of a main entrance to the public library building from Fourth avenue, underneath the stairway now leading to the building, was discussed at a meeting of the library board in January, and the board architect was directed to prepare plans for the proposed improvement. The plans call for the establishment of a public comfort station underneath the stairway, and to that extent the city council will aid in the construction work.

### CALIFORNIA

*Dinuba.* The contract for the new Carnegie Library building has been let to a local contractor for \$7291. The Carnegie Corporation recently appropriated \$8000 for the building and furnishings. In the specifications it is stated that the contract may use \$250 for furniture and \$150 for light fixtures, and the present bid leaves a balance of \$341 for additional furnishings and equipment. The books will be furnished by the Tulare County Free Library. The new building will be located on the city water works block and will be approximately 40 feet by 65. It will be one story and basement. The interior finish will be entirely of oak in antique finish. The ground floor will be used for regular library purposes, while the basement will contain an auditorium, rest rooms and store room.

*Los Angeles.* Plans are practically completed by Architects Hibbard and Cody for

the branch library building to be erected in East Los Angeles, at the southeast corner of Avenue Twenty-six and Workman street. It will be a one-story and basement structure, semi-circular in shape within tangents 96 x 96 feet. There will also be an open-air reading garden in the rear. It will cost about \$30,000.

*Los Angeles.* President John Willis Baer of Occidental College has announced that the trustees of the college are to erect on the new campus a library to be called the Stimson Library, to continue perpetually the remembrance of Charles M. Stimson, who ten years ago erected a college library on the Highland Park campus. That building, with others on the old campus, is to be sold. The preliminary plans call for a building which shall eventually cost nearly \$100,000. It will probably be put in two main wings. The first wing to be built will be the Charles M. Stimson wing, and will probably cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The site for the new building has been selected, opposite Fowler Hall, facing the main quadrangle.

*Sacramento.* The plans of Architect Loring P. Rixford for the Carnegie Library will be reduced approximately \$25,000 in order to come within the appropriation the Carnegie Corporation has agreed to make for the building. This was the decision of the City Commission following the receipt of a letter from the Carnegie Corporation, in which it was stated the plans of the building as presented by the city called for a structure to cost, complete, \$130,000, when only \$100,000 was available. Investigation of early correspondence revealed the fact that the \$100,000 is to cover equipment and everything. Therefore, the cost of the building must be cut to \$75,000, allowing \$25,000 for equipment. The city had planned to put the whole of the \$100,000 in the building and furnish it out of city funds.

*San Francisco.* The new Mission branch of the Public Library, corner of Bartlett and Twenty-fourth streets, has been finished at a cost of about \$75,000, toward which the Carnegie Corporation made a grant of \$49,500.

*Santa Barbara.* Active preparations are being made for the new \$50,000 Carnegie Library soon to be built. The residence at 29 East Anapamu street, now owned by the library association, will probably be moved to the detention home site, to be used for such a home. The building at present occupies part of the property on which the new library is to be erected.

*Santa Monica.* The Carnegie Corporation will be asked for a gift of \$10,000 to \$15,000

to build a branch library in South Santa Monica, also for enough more to enlarge the present Carnegie Library and to remodel the basement into a social center for young men. About \$1500 will be expended. These plans are in accordance with an announcement made by Commissioner Berkley, who said they had been agreed on by the members of the council. The \$1500 for the improvement of the basement will be taken from the library fund. If Mr. Carnegie should not respond to the appeal the voters will be asked to approve a bond issue for the enlargements and the branch.

*Turlock.* The Carnegie Corporation has approved the plans submitted for a building not to exceed \$10,000 in cost, and as soon as the city council furnished the usual guarantee of support bids will be solicited.

#### UTAH

*Fairview.* A committee has been appointed to negotiate with the Carnegie Corporation for a library building. There has been some talk of combining a library with a school building or gymnasium, but this proposition will not be pushed if a Carnegie grant can be secured.

*Mount Pleasant.* At a special meeting called by the library committee, Jan. 22, a unanimous sentiment was expressed toward the taking of immediate steps for securing a \$12,000 Carnegie library for this city. It was suggested that the Mormon church might donate a site for the proposed building. The matter was referred to the present library committee with instructions to take the necessary steps at once.

*Salt Lake City.* The city commission as a board of estimates and apportionment, decided at a meeting held Jan. 24, that under the law the Public Library must be allowed the full amount of the revenue raised from a 1-3 mill levy. Instead of the \$29,000 asked, it is estimated the library will receive about \$64,000. The situation results from the fact that when the state legislature decreased the levies in proportion to the increased basis of assessment, the library levy was left unchanged. The extra money will be used to increase the number and resources of the distributing centers in the grade schools of the city. It is also proposed to erect an addition to the present building to cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000, to be constructed on the rear of the present building, two stories in height with a basement. The addition will be used for reading rooms, library extension work, shelving space and similar purposes. The basement reading room now used for children

will be done away with, and a room provided in the addition.

#### ALASKA

The library leaven is spreading even to Alaska. In the report issued by the Bureau of Education on its work for the natives of Alaska in 1913-14, the second part is given over to reports of teachers on the work done in individual schools. The teacher in charge of the public school at Wainright, on the shore of the Arctic ocean, after describing the teaching of the elementary branches and the working of the Wainwright School Republic says: "Our school and village library is a great blessing. The industrial class made a case for the books, which were classified and numbered by the librarian, elected by the school republic, and 128 books have been loaned for a period of a week at a time. We have some diligent and intelligent readers." Likewise the teacher of the public school at Igloo, on Seward peninsula, Northern Alaska, writes: "The native children are adepts in paper cutting and in drawing, which enables them to illustrate very nicely their language and reading lessons. In teaching reading to the lower grades, exercises made here were mostly used, as the textbooks treat of objects with which Eskimo children are not familiar. The textbooks in reading were used as supplementary reading for the older pupils. The library books which were sent here last summer were a great help. Not only did the pupils find interesting reading in them, but we also used some of them for class work. The pupils copied the stories in 'composition' books, illustrated them with their own drawings and paper cuttings, and then studied the stories from these 'composition' books. I believe that the money spent in buying textbooks on arithmetic, language, and spelling would bring better results if spent in the purchase of suitable library books. Reading these books will do much toward clearing the minds of the natives of childish fancies and of many superstitions. In history and geography, selections were read and studied as reading lessons. Local geography was studied chiefly by means of map drawing."

#### Canada

##### ONTARIO

*Ottawa.* Fire which started at 9 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 3 did great damage to the Parliament buildings here. At first it was believed that the books in the library were ruined, but in a report on the library losses presented to the Commons Feb. 14, Dr. Martin

J. Griffin and Dr. A. De Celles, joint librarians, stated that the loss is not so great as was first supposed, and that in most cases the damaged books or bound periodicals can be replaced. The more notable losses include an extensive collection of rare editions of the Bible, a large collection of English pamphlets, a valuable collection of Church literature and law, large collection of bound reviews, magazines and periodicals, principally from Great Britain and the United States, many valuable donations from the Imperial Government, and a fine collection of the reports of the American Bar Association. The report states that although millions of gallons of water covered the floor of the library while the fire was at its height, and poured out through the doors, hardly any found its way to the basement, where thousands of books were stored. The volumes which were damaged by water are now being dried out and little loss is feared. The librarians declare that the prompt closing of the iron doors by the library officials prevented the inrush of smoke and flames from the corridor leading into the reading-room where the fire started. Had this action not been promptly taken, it is stated that several lives might have been lost by the persons in the library at the time attempting to escape through the usual exit.

*Toronto.* At a special meeting of the library board of management held the latter part of January, the need of greater accommodation was emphasized. Dr. George H. Locke, the librarian, proposed that the present Reference Library building be extended north on St. George street, the upper story to be constructed as a modern historical art gallery, and the lower to be divided into a children's room, a circulating library and reading rooms.

## Foreign

### GREAT BRITAIN

*Manchester.* The John Rylands Library reports that already over 5000 volumes have been either received or definitely promised for the reconstruction of the library of the University of Louvain, and there are other equally generous promises of help yet to be realized.

### NORWAY

A feature of the last meeting of the Indiana Library Association was an illustrated lecture on "Development of libraries in Norway," given by Arne Kildal, librarian at Bergen, Norway. The libraries of Norway, the lecturer said, have experienced a wonderful growth in the last ten years. There are

now over 1000 state supported libraries, and by the establishment of a central bureau, the librarians are kept in touch with new methods and devices. In the city libraries such features as delivery stations, children's reading rooms, and classroom collections for schools have been adopted. A library association with a membership of 600 has been formed, and a permanent summer course for those who wish to study library methods is being planned.

*Christiania.* The report of the Deichman Library for 1914-15, shows accessions for the year were 16,236 volumes, bringing the total in the library up to 140,426. Of the new books 1664 were donations, the rest purchases, costing altogether 16,740 kroners. 1584 lost or damaged books were replaced at a cost of 2,038 kroners. New or renewed bindings were made for 11,763 books at a cost of 14,387 kroners. Several important private collections, in all 4675 volumes, were purchased during the course of the year. As everywhere, so the influence of the war was strongly felt in the Deichman Library. A majority of the new books purchased or donated dealt with the war, and books of other sorts, ordered from foreign countries, were not sent, or were lost in transit. Many foreign newspapers could not be obtained except occasionally and irregularly. The opening of two new branches in the eastern quarter of the city (one this year, one last) has made little difference in the circulation figures of the main library. For the term covered by the report there were noted 10,818 new borrowers for the main library and its three chief branches, bringing the total for the year up to 656,855, an average of 2175 a day. Of these 440,366 came to the main library, an average of 1458 a day (the circulation department being open 302 days during the year). The reading room for adults, in the main library, was open 347 days during the year with a total attendance of 83,982, while the reading room for children was open 255 days with an attendance of 32,302. The appropriations for the main library and its branches for this year amounted to 124,200 kroners, of which 121,291 were spent. The new branch in Grunerløkken was opened on Oct. 25. It was erected at a cost of 107,000 kroners, which does not include the item of about 16,000 kroners for new furnishing and equipment. The reading room for adults has 54 seats, that for children 66. The branch library opened with a stock of 2618 books, and its circulation for the eight months since the opening figures up to 55,235. Victor Smith is the director of the new branch. Astrid An-

erson is librarian in charge of the circulation department, with Laura Stang Lund in the children's room. Dr. Arne Arnesen is librarian in chief of the entire library system, with a corps of 27 librarians and assistants.

#### DENMARK

In a United States Bureau of Education bulletin, on "The Danish people's high school," which includes a general account of the educational system of Denmark, Martin Hegland, president of Waldorf College, has compiled a table showing the prevalence of state-aided libraries in that country. Though the figures given are for 1910-11, they are still of considerable interest. Of public libraries there were in the rural districts 655, with 305,000 volumes and recorded loans of 564,000; while 50 public libraries in cities had 122,000 volumes which circulated 394,000 times. There were 554 libraries in rural schools, with 57,000 volumes and a circulation of 368,000, and 91 city school libraries, having 39,000 volumes and making 337,000 loans. Teachers in the rural communities had the use of 10,000 volumes in 361 libraries; urban teachers had access to 17,000 volumes in 95 centers. These comparative figures are of special interest in view of the fact that 40 per cent of the population of Denmark is in the cities. In addition to the public library facilities practically every home has a well-chosen library of standard authors. In 1884 there was organized a committee for the publication of cheap and instructive books of moderate size. Among other achievements the committee has published thousands of pamphlets on scientific subjects, popularly presented, at an average price of 2½ cents a copy. These books have been of immense importance in spreading general intelligence among the working and agricultural classes in the country.

#### GERMANY

*Halle.* The University Library reports for the winter of 1914-15 a loss of 5000 marks income in fees, etc. The circulation and reading room figures show scarcely one-half the numbers of the preceding year. There were 45,638 books borrowed as against 91,681 the year before; 14,913 visitors to the reading room instead of 30,945 during 1913-14. Necessary rebuilding operations, for which plans had already been accepted, were postponed until more fortunate times. Like all university towns, the Halle Library shows the effects of the war in diminished attendance more than the larger cities with a more general population.

#### AUSTRIA

*Lemberg.* The Library of the Royal University of Lemberg was one of the important Austrian libraries most affected by the war. Lemberg was in the hands of the Russian invading army from Sept. 4, 1914, until May 22, 1915. Before the invasion the library's chief treasures had been placed in fire-proof vaults from which they have not yet been removed. A number of the librarians who had families to care for, joined the flood of emigration of the civil population, which took place in the days immediately preceding the invasion, from the 31st of August to Sept. 2. The General Director, Dr. Mankowski, with seven other librarians and five attendants, remained at their posts, while two librarians and five attendants were called to the colors. The invading army authorities treated the library as a part of the university, and did not disturb it in any way. The library was compelled to participate in the closing order issued to the university in the early days of October. It remained closed, as did the university, until the end of October, when the Russian governor permitted both institutions to open for the state examinations. No damage was done to the library rooms or collections. Other important libraries in Lemberg had the same fortunate experience, with the exception of the rich and immensely valuable collections of the "Stauropigian Institute" which were packed up during May and carried off to Kieff. The Library of the Government Archives, comprising scientific and official documents, was broken up and sold or thrown away during the invasion. All Lemberg libraries suffered considerable loss in books from the sudden flight of the population in the days when invasion threatened. The University Library sent out searching parties to the forsaken homes and recovered about one thousand books in this way. At one time there was danger of a quartering of one hundred and fifty soldiers in the fine library rooms, but the director managed to convince the Russian army authorities that the library offered little comfort or even convenience as a lodging place and the order was repealed.

#### COLOMBIA

According to an item in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, Consul Isaac A. Manning writes from Barranquilla, Colombia, that the Colombian Congress appropriated \$5000 for the initial steps in organizing a Congressional Library at Bogota, and a running appropriation annually of \$12,000 for binding the archives of Congress.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADMINISTRATION. See Organization

## ARCHIVES—PRESERVATION OF

The following information about the situation with reference to public archives in various states of the Union is gleaned from the report of the public archives committee of the National Association of State Libraries, published in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association for July, 1915. The last California legislature appropriated thirty-five hundred dollars for the purchase and installation of equipment to be used for the filing and preservation of documents in the state archives (*Statutes*, 1915, ch. 354). About one third of the probate districts of Connecticut have deposited their files in the State Library, and a part of these, numbering three hundred and fifty thousand manuscripts, have been repaired and classified so that they are now easily accessible. Legislation has been secured to enforce the use of permanent inks and papers for the making of records throughout the state. The regular appropriation for archives work has been increased from fifty-five hundred to sixty-five hundred dollars. In Iowa an index in the form of an inventory has been prepared for nearly all of the seventy thousand boxes and bound volumes of manuscript material which have been classified and filed by the archives department. A more detailed index of the papers of the territorial assembly is in course of preparation. The secretary of the State Historical Society of Nebraska reports that the society is charged with the care of the archives of the state, but has accomplished nothing as yet because of lack of space. In New York several towns have recently sent their older records to the division of public records of the State Library for permanent preservation. Many counties, cities, towns, and villages have been forced by state law to purchase safes or otherwise to make provision for the preservation of their records. Similarly in Rhode Island the state record commissioner has induced a number of towns to purchase fireproof receptacles for their records. In general the report shows that the importance of state and local archives is coming more and more to be recognized, but there is still a deplorable lack of attention to the subject in a number of states.

## AUTHORSHIP

A corporate Maecenas. Th. Eby. *New Republic*, Jan. 8, 1916. p. 244-246.

The author makes a plea that the libraries of the country should assume the function toward literature that was performed in ancient Rome, as typified by Maecenas. The following quotations indicate the author's point of view:

"Democracy robbed the private library of its vitality, and social democracy, as represented by the public library, administered the cup of euthanasia. The ownership and care of books is becoming socialized, to the gain of mankind, on the whole, but not without offsetting costs.

"Much of our high-grade production follows specifications prescribed by the retailer in the interest of his customers. This ought to be more commonly the case with the librarian than with the grocer and the haberdasher. Unfortunately, the librarian does not take his duty to the public so seriously as the grocer and the haberdasher.

"Let the librarians of the country form an association for the promotion of authorship. Such an association could easily create an efficient organization of critics, to whom any author might submit manuscripts for appraisal. Let books that are crowned with approval be published at the expense of the association for library use. And let the author be given a generous honorarium. Can any one doubt that the libraries would direct the attention of the reading public toward books thus brought out under their auspices? Or that this combination of material and immaterial reward would prove a great stimulus to solid literary production?

"The objection may be raised that such an association, like an academy of letters, would fall under the domination of a dry classicism. Not necessarily. Representing the interests of the general reading public, it could not afford to place the stamp of approval on books no one could be induced to read. It could resist popular whim, but it would be forced to yield obedience to the vital spirit of the age."

BOOK SELECTION. See Spanish book selection  
BUILDINGS—CLEANING

The general routine in the campaign against dust employed in the University of Colorado Library is described as follows in the *Occasional Leaflet*: At the end of the school year a squad of ten cleaners commences by wiping the books with dry rags, then all furniture, steel stacks and fixtures, except light globes,



are gone over with oiled rags, followed by a thorough mopping of the floors, which upon drying are oiled. Early in September all books are vacuum cleaned, then follows fumigation. Calking up the windows, doors and ventilators requires a half day. Saturday evening is selected for the ordeal of fumigating, allowing a thorough airing Sunday.

The general system employed has been to burn a combination of potassium permanganate and formaldehyde, costing about \$30 for material to saturate the 300,000 cubic feet of air space. War prices have made this process too costly, present estimates being \$160 for the same amount of material, consequently '80 No. 2 formaldehyde candles were used this year at a cost of \$16. Books receive a second vacuum cleaning during the spring vacation.

#### —SMALL LIBRARY PLANS

The country library *versus* the donor and the architect. Alice G. Chandler. *Mass. L. Club Bull.*, Mr., 1915. p. 10-17. Also issued in an illustrated pamphlet by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

Miss Chandler is a trustee of the Lancaster Town Library and an advisory visitor for the state commission, and has visited much among the smaller libraries of the state. Many of them she finds contain "a lofty hall, occupying the whole height of the building, with reading rooms on either hand. The latter may be partly separated by low partitions and handsome columns, sometimes of real marble with carved capitals, on which, with the beautifully decorated ceiling, much money has been expended. Everything is most elaborately finished, and to put up a list of books without a Florentine frame or stretch wire for a row of pictures would seem a desecration. Now, as none of us country folk live in marble halls, and never even dream that we do," she continues, "would it not be more in keeping with the character of a New England village to have these apartments of the height and general style of a comfortable private sitting-room?" Attractive and cosy reading rooms can be more easily arranged, the rooms in the second story will be useful, and the cost of heating will be much reduced. The question of lighting should also be more carefully considered in many cases. Skylights in low rooms should be avoided as much as possible, and generous ventilation provided, and windows should be placed with reference to their usefulness rather than their appearance on the outside.

The provision of a single large room with

shelves around the walls and tables and chairs in the middle is an excellent arrangement for a small library, provided a small corner is provided somewhere for the librarian's personal use. Sufficient room for expansion is seldom provided in small libraries, and in too many cases the librarian is not consulted about plans, though often the person best qualified to give them intelligent consideration.

Miss Chandler ends her article with the following admonitions:

"Don't put a Greek temple or the Pennsylvania Railroad station in a New England village for a library.

"Don't have a reading room look like an institution, but like a home.

"Don't forget that winters are long and cold, and if your building will need fifty tons of coal to heat it, provide funds to pay for this.

"Don't forget that daylight is more pleasant to read by than any other light, and that there should be plenty of it.

"Don't forget that a library is a building for books, and that they will continually increase.

"Don't forget that nothing furnishes a room as handsomely as books, and a panelled wainscot is not as useful nor as ornamental as a bookcase.

"Don't forget that it is for the public interest to have a library comfortable and convenient for the librarian.

"Don't forget to consult the librarian frequently as to the plans, and heed the opinions given.

"Remember to show your plans to the Free Public Library Commission for criticism and improvement."

#### BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Organized information in the use of business. John A. Lapp. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 57-61.

The idea of organizing information for the managers and men who are doing things in varied lines of industry and business has been an inevitable result of industrial and commercial growth, and the library so organized may contain few books but many pamphlets, clippings, charts, drawings, catalogs, etc. Upwards of a hundred large concerns have such libraries, extensively equipped for dividend-paying service. On the theory that the true test of efficiency is not what a man knows but what he knows where to find, the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., is planning to prepare a classified index to its collected data and give a vest pocket copy to every employe.

As a developer of the human factor in business the organized information bureau or library promotes personal and business efficiency, and therefore national efficiency. Another practical application of the special library is in the field of industrial and chemical research, where a careful record of past experiments would be of inestimable value.

Handling a large circulation in an office library. Mari Fay Lindholm. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap., 1915. p. 61-63.

The library of the Public Service Commission for the First District, New York City, is referred to. The commission regulates gas, electric, and transportation companies, and is planning a system of rapid transit subways for the city. It has 2000 employes, mostly engineers. In 1907 a library was established, which now contains about 5000 books and 14,000 single articles and pamphlets.

To reach the employes, the library distributes three stencilled bulletins weekly to all employes, 1200 copies being made. Two of these include references to current periodicals, pamphlets, special reports, and new books of interest. The third is an instalment of a subject catalog of the material in the library.

The forms used in charging books and making reserves are reproduced, and the rules governing use are described. No fines are imposed, but lost books must be paid for if responsibility of loss can be directly placed on the borrower.

Besides the main offices occupying seven floors of the Tribune building, there are 45 sub-offices in different parts of Greater New York, and delivery of material is handled by messengers, in most cases by the library's own special messenger.

In 1914 the circulation increased 53% and the reference use 90%. The combined circulation and reference use for 1913 was 15,322, while for 1914 it was 23,561.

Libraries in business houses. Frank Chitham. *Lib. Asst.*, N., 1915. p. 172-175.

Mr. Chitham is a director of the great London department store of Selfridge & Co., and at a joint meeting of the Library Association and Library Assistants' Association, held on Oct. 13, 1915, gave an address in which he emphasized the fact that business men usually read with some practical object in view. In business the great aim and object is to eliminate wasted effort, and this principle is applied to their reading. The knowledge which

merchants wish to acquire is the knowledge of the merchandise which they distribute. A complete technical knowledge of the various processes of manufacture is not needed. Business men are almost solely concerned with a complete and thorough knowledge of the finished article. This knowledge is called "selling points," and is the means of valuable education to the sales staff, and of assistance to customers. Information such as this is not found in text-books: and it cannot be prepared in any permanent form, because conditions governing merchandising are constantly changing. To meet these changing conditions and to keep quickly informed, the great trade papers were established, and it is there that the most useful results are looked for from what may be called the trade library.

No less than 86 copies of these trade papers, covering and dealing with 24 trades, are subscribed for by Selfridge's. There is also a small reference library, in which books dealing with the technical processes are kept, but Mr. Chitham finds that they are very little used, and is surprised that they are not used more. The experience is similar to that of other great houses where the staff lives out. In places where the staff lives in, house libraries are provided, usually of good standard fiction and some technical works. The former are freely used, but there is little demand for literature of a heavier kind. In America, a more ample provision is made. The libraries are larger and contain a good collection of works dealing with the manufacture of the various products sold. The American stores are proud of their house libraries, but, "without being unkind," says Mr. Chitham, "I think it is a pride of possession rather than of usefulness. As lending libraries, they are little used, but the books are freely used in connection with the educational systems that are operative in the great stores. In Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, for instance, whose school is now a branch of the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce, these text-books are used by the teachers to illustrate the various points in connection with the merchandise that is sold. They are of very great value in this respect, and I think in this direction lies the future of technical libraries in business houses, both in this country and in America."

#### CATALOGING

In the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1915 is described the new method of handling, in the cataloging department, the increasing masses of minor publications, un-

bound material, announcements, programs, lists, statements, etc., of societies, universities, schools, and other institutions, departments of government, etc., briefs and other records of law cases, and separates of periodical articles of varying degrees of value. Some of this material is noted in scientific bibliographies and indexes and is of interest to investigators. Little headway can be made in attempting to treat it regularly, cataloging and shelf listing each item individually. By a method of collective entry by means of which it can be brought out under (corporate) author and under subjects in the catalogs, and shelf listed and marked, it is made fairly accessible. The method had not been in use long enough to affect the statistics of the past year, but long enough to promise appreciable results, and it will be extended to other groups besides the classes of publications covered by the specimens subjoined.

International harvester company of New Jersey, *defendant*.

(United States, *plaintiff*)

Action brought under the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890.

Briefs and other records in this case, 1912—  
not separately listed or cataloged are to be found  
on shelf: HD2780.16

1. Trusts, Industrial—Law. 2. Harvesting machinery. 1. United States, *plaintiff*.

Elerding, Edward H. *plaintiff-in-error*.

(Illinois, *defendant-in-error*)

Action brought under the Women's ten hour law of 1911.

Briefs and other records in this case, 1911—  
not separately listed or cataloged are to be found  
on shelf: HD6064.E5

1. Hours of labor. 2. Woman—Employment—  
Illinois. 1. Illinois, *defendant-in-error*. II. Title:  
Women's ten hour law of 1911. III. Title: Ten  
hour law.

London and Middlesex archaeological society.  
Miscellaneous printed matter published by  
this body is classified in

DA675  
.L848

Neuchâtel. Université.

Programs (with or without dissertations), reports, announcements, miscellaneous serial lists, and occasional publications that have not been separately listed or cataloged are to be found on *Shelf*:

LF 5001

.C99

University and school publications to be in part regularly cataloged later.

CLASSIFICATION. See European War—Classification

CLEANING. See Buildings—Cleaning

CLUB ROOMS

On page 70 of the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, under the heading, "Club rooms," the town should be Chisholm, Minn., instead of Virginia.

COPYING PROCESS

Copy process for printed matter without use of photography. Walther Blumenthal. *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Leipzig, Oct.-Nov., 1915. p 321-326.

Article describing a new process, already patented for the German Empire, by means of which any student can make copies of text pages, tables, drawings, or any sort of pictures from library reference books without any damage to the books, and at a very slight expense to himself. No machinery or similar apparatus is necessary, merely sheets of a particular sort of paper, prepared by chemicals which can be produced by any photographic or dye-making establishment at slight cost.

The chemical process depends on the effect of gas from volatile oils on the page to be copied, a slight pressure only (which can be produced by leaning or sitting on the book) being necessary to print the copy.

The original work is not damaged, which is of course an important consideration where rare and costly books are concerned.

The prepared paper has successfully endured a number of difficult tests, a fact vouched for, in a postscript to the article, by Dr. Paul Schwenke, editor of the *Zentralblatt*.

Should the cost of making the copy paper prove as low as is supposed, the new process would be a great boon in saving of time and labor to thousands of students of technical or scientific subjects. The saving of time in the one matter of the copying of pages of statistics would be incalculable.

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES

The Marja Hosmer Penniman memorial library of education. Frank P. Graves. *Journal of Education* (Boston), Ja. 6, 1916. vol. 83, p. 6-8.

This article by the dean of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, is a description of the memorial library of education presented to this school by Dr. James Hosmer Penniman, in memory of his mother, the late Mrs. James Lanman Penniman. Although the newest school of education in the country, the library in connection with it compares alone with the educational libraries of Harvard and Columbia. There

are over 6000 volumes in the library, many of them very rare. The author describes a number of these rare books in some detail.

#### EUROPEAN WAR—CLASSIFICATION

The classification of war books; a few notes. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. World*, N., 1915. p. 132-134.

The purpose of these notes is to discuss the eventual disposal of war books. In the first year of the war Messrs. Lange and Berry cataloged in their "Books on the great war" about 2000 separate works, but obviously did not include all foreign books, as the October *Hibbert Journal* mentions that 4518 works were published between August and May in Germany alone.

A setting out of a few of the many schemes of classification devised by librarians and others to arrange these books, and an attempt to adjust them to existing notations, are given. "The only satisfactory class in which to place them," says Mr. Sayers, "is in General History of Europe at the chronological place. A new period division, a new epoch in the world's history, began in 1914, and every classification hereafter must have a sharp line of cleavage at that date." Mr. Sayers suggests that 940.915 (Dewey) should be the "attracting" heading, and that sub-division should be made by an arbitrary alphabetic notation.

Where this is considered undesirable, the books may go into their usual places in the classification, by subject. This undoubtedly, will be their eventual place, but it does not focus them on the war, and a classification which does not do this has failed in its "essential purpose." These books should therefore, be brought together in the catalog. One prominent librarian has used the usual places on the shelves in this way, but in his name card catalog has brought all their entries together under the general heading, European War.

A similar method by which the books, which cannot be said to have any geographical character, are placed in their usual divisions of the classification, but by which those which have are drawn out of their usual geographical place, is used in the Pittsburgh Public Library. It is as follows:

- 940.91 European War.
- .9101 Allies.
- .9102 England.
- .9103 Germany and her Allies.
- .91036 Austria.
- .9104 France.
- .9105
- .9106

- .9107 Russia
- .9108
- .9109 Belgium, Servia
- 940.911 Political History. Causes.
- .912
- .913 Special campaigns and battles.
- .914 General military history.
- .915 Naval history.
- .916
- .917
- .918 Personal narratives.
- .919 Illustrated material.
- For Diplomatic History, *see* 327.
- Foreign Relations, *see* 327.
- Military Art and Science, *see* 355.
- Pan-Germanism, *see* 325.3.
- Ethics of War, *see* 172.
- Discussion of Peace and War, *see* 172.

Mr. Sayers also quotes an arrangement under the Brown system, and considers either one satisfactory. He believes the ideal, however, would be a complete and separate classification of all material which in any way touches the war, and not this dispersal of material at 900 and at 300 and 100.

#### EXAMINATIONS

The Library Association examinations: the L. A. education committee's report. [A discussion.] James Ross. *Lib. Asst., Ag.,-S.*, 1915. p. 141-143.

Following a protest made in 1913 by the Library Assistants' Association and by branches of the Library Association, a special education enquiry committee of the Library Association was appointed. This committee recommends the provision of adequate and comfortable accommodation and the necessary books for the use of candidates during examinations, but little attention is given to the question of supervision at the various centers. Mr. Ross believes it to be desirable to secure the services of men outside the profession to supervise the giving of the examinations, and to hold the examinations in buildings other than public libraries.

The introduction of a preliminary test in English grammar and general information is approved, as eliminating at the outset undesirable candidates, but Mr. Ross raises the question how this will affect senior assistants of several years' experience, who may wish to proceed to the technical sections.

The committee realizes the importance of organizing classes for teaching in connection with libraries, universities, and technical schools. To ensure uniformity of teaching, lecturers are to be asked to adhere to the lines of the official syllabus. The correspondence

classes are approved, and the hope expressed that they may be extended to include other subjects. It is agreed that henceforth in the examination in classification students will be permitted to consult the indexes to whatever system is under discussion.

Candidates who take honors in four subjects, in addition to presenting a thesis of distinction, henceforth will be awarded a diploma with honors. Then why not also a diploma with merit, to distinguish it from one obtained by six pass certificates, asks Mr. Ross.

EXHIBITS. See Toy exhibits

#### FURNITURE, COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS ON

The Grand Rapids Public Library contains one of the notable collections in the United States of books on furniture and interior decoration. For example, it now has more books on furniture than the Library of Congress. It is the ambition of the board of library commissioners, as stated in the plans formulated and adopted in 1903 (before the Ryerson Library building was occupied), to make this collection the best of its kind in America, and ultimately in the world. With this end in view, the library, as its funds permitted, has been systematically purchasing books on these subjects, and almost every year since then has seen important additions to the collection.

The theory of the library board in establishing and building up its collection is that furniture is essentially an art industry. The cornerstone of an art industry is a widespread feeling for and a thorough knowledge of artistic principles, and a collection of the best books relating to it is one of the essential means of producing the proper atmosphere. Since furniture books are usually expensive, it is only natural that an institution such as a public library should recognize a leading local industry by building up a collection of books relating to it, presenting the opportunity to workmen, students, and designers to get the best experience of the best men of all times about the design, construction, and manufacture of beautiful furniture.

As an aid to the intelligent purchase of books on this subject in December, 1904, the library board appointed an advisory committee of furniture designers to work with the librarian and the book committee in the selection of the material for purchase. The members of this committee appointed at that time were Mr. A. W. Hompe, of the Royal Furniture Company, the late Mr. D. W. Kendall, and the late Mr. Adrian Margantin. On the

death of Mr. Kendall, Mr. Henry J. New, of the Nelson-Matter Furniture Company, was appointed in his place, and after the death of Mr. Margantin, Mr. Henry W. Frohme, editor of *Good Furniture*, was appointed.

The first great purchase on furniture was everything relating to it in the exhibition of the French book trade at the International Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. This was the largest purchase ever made at one time, and immediately attracted wide attention. Ten years earlier, in 1894, a beginning was made in buying fine books on furniture for the library. Many of these works in the St. Louis collection were, of course, in the French language, and French designs naturally predominated. At the present time, however, the number of titles on furniture in the German language is almost equal to that of the French, and the combined number in German and French is a little over one-third of the whole collection. Nearly all of the rest are in English.

On Dec. 31, 1915, there were in the library 716 titles on furniture and interior decoration, more than two-thirds of them being on furniture proper. This does not include a large number of furniture periodicals not yet bound. Of these volumes, 84 are portfolios of plates, containing from a dozen to 500 plates, some of them in colors. The average is about fifty plates per portfolio, so that the total number of separate, loose, or detached plates is between four and five thousand.

The number of books mentioned above does not include technical books on glues, paints, stains, varnishes, woodworking machinery, and other subjects very closely related to the manufacture of furniture, although they are an essential part of the technology of the furniture industry. If all the books directly and indirectly related to the industry were counted the number of volumes would exceed one thousand.

The collection includes books on style and costume, with contemporary furnishings of the home, on household art, the simpler side of interior decoration, as well as the furniture of the various periods and of countries. There are a number of books on colonial furniture, on church furniture, and books on the furniture of great buildings, such as Windsor Castle, French palaces, and the castles of Berlin and Potsdam. Most of the books deal with the furniture of England, Germany, and France, but there are also special books on the furniture of Belgium, Spain, the Tyrol, Flanders, Russia, Scotland, Ireland, and Holland. Another group of books contains the illus-

trations and descriptions of the furniture at the great exhibitions, such as those at Turin, Brussels, London, Paris, and great collections such as the Hoentschel collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City.

Many of the books are for the advanced special student, but there are a large number of readable books on all phases of the subject for the beginner and the general reader. A number are of considerable interest as works of the printer's art, as specimens of engraving and general design. It has been the custom of the library for many years to display some of the recent things it has added to this collection, in connection with the semi-annual furniture exhibitions. All the exhibition space in the upstairs corridor was filled during January with plates which have recently come to the library, one of the most beautiful collections illustrating Japanese textiles in colors, some of which are used in upholstering modern furniture.

Closely related to the books on furniture are those on architecture, for the study of architecture is the foundation of a correct knowledge of furniture. The library has a considerable number of books on architecture, many of them portfolios of plates. The books on architecture, however, are not counted as a part of the furniture collection.

Some day the library hopes to print a descriptive, annotated catalog of its furniture books. This was a matter in which the late Mr. Margantin took much interest, and he left a considerable number of notes on books to be used for such a purpose.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See School libraries

#### HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Supplementing last month's summary of Grace Whiting Myers' paper on "Medical libraries for modern hospitals," it may be of interest to give more in detail some of the practical points in administration which her experience has proved useful.

The hospital library will seldom be a large library, but it should be very much alive and in easily accessible quarters. A comparatively small collection of books, with periodicals, government documents, and reprints, usually furnishes material sufficient for the required service. The periodical literature is most valuable, and the great indexes to medical literature should be provided to make it easily available.

The classification used by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is recommended

as the best in use. This was published complete in volume 1 of the *Bulletin* of the Association of Medical Librarians in 1902. The Library of Congress classification is also approved, but the Dewey system, despite its minuteness and even when used with its amplification in the *Bibliographica Medica* (a French publication, 1900-1902), is still considered by the writer deficient on the subject of medicine and surgery. Some libraries have made satisfactory classifications of their own, but a standardization of practice is desirable.

The hospital library should collect all matter relating in any way to the individual institutions; lists of all publications by staff members should be kept and reprints of articles obtained and kept; reviews of their books should be noted and references kept. Topics of current interest should be brought to notice by means of bulletins posted conspicuously, with periodical references, and if space is available, files of hospital reports should be collected.

Some libraries bind reprints, grouping either by author or subject, but filing in pamphlet boxes or in vertical files is considered more satisfactory. If duplicates can be obtained and space permits, one may be filed under author and the other under subject, obviating the need for cataloging where time is limited. An arrangement of hospital reports first by state, second by cities in the state, and third, alphabetically by name of hospital in the city, has proved a good method in the Treadwell Library.

A dictionary catalog containing both author and subject cards is the best for general use, and the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library is universally accepted as the finest example of medical subject classification. Printed cards for many items may be obtained from the Library of Congress and "The Indexers" of Chicago.

Collections of portraits of men of the profession will be found interesting, as well as reproductions of famous pictures dealing with medical subjects, furnishing good material for an occasional exhibit to attract attention to the library.

Easy access to all material should be allowed, but readers should be forbidden to return books to the shelves.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

In discussing "What Miami has done in the way of instruction in the use of the library," at the round table of small college librarians in Chicago, Miss Marie Hammond described what that college has done towards teaching

the use of the catalog, towards instruction in the use of the library in general, and towards giving help in specific cases where only one kind of help is needed.

The need of instruction in the use of the catalog was especially apparent at the summer sessions, where many of the students had never had access to any large collection of books. A short talk on the catalog at chapel time was given, and made a noticeable difference in its use. During the regular school year various methods have been tried. Lectures have been given to freshmen in both the Normal and Arts colleges, supplemented by group inspection of the card catalog and stack room. Three years ago a more comprehensive elective course for one semester was organized, and there are always a few anxious to take the work, for which credit is given. Where it is impossible to get a period regularly set aside for library economies, the librarian is frequently able to get some of the classes when the regular instructor is absent. In an hour's instruction he gives twenty minutes to periodical indexes, ten to classification, and the rest to the catalog. To make the catalog better understood, he had a student assistant make enlarged cards of bristol board, 28 x 17 inches, with the printing of corresponding size so that the cards can be readily deciphered in the big lecture room. There are cards for author, title and subject, author, title and subject analytics and cross-references.

The freshman manual training class is required by the professor in charge to start a professional bibliography at once, and in this the library staff is expected to co-operate with information as to form and method. The librarian plans to make a circuit of the seven county normal schools in the southwest corner of the state at their expense, and will give an hour to each school on libraries, library facilities, and on organizing libraries.

#### MAGAZINES—STORING IN PAMPHLET CASES

In a number of small libraries in which the lack of funds prevents the binding of magazine files, a satisfactory substitute has been found in the pamphlet cases sold by H. Shultz & Co., Superior and Roberts Sts., Chicago. They cost seven cents apiece including the freight and are made of strong pasteboard covered with green cloth at the back and corners. In order to make them a little stronger and prevent the corners from breaking, paste or glue a narrow strip of buckram or any kind of binding cloth along the open edge. The size 10 by 7 by 3 inches will hold a volume of the ordinary size magazines such as

the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, or *Everybody's*, while the 4-inch will hold a whole year of such magazines as the *Bookman* and *St. Nicholas*, or six months of the *Outlook*. The name, date, and volume number may be written on the backs of the cases, and the latter arranged on the shelf as though they were bound. Thus they are always in order, easy to find and no trouble to return after they have been used.

#### MUSIC ROLLS

Donations of perforated music rolls, for use in mechanical piano-players, have been received by the St. Louis Public Library from a number of persons. These rolls are being classified and cataloged like the printed music and will be shelved with it. They will be circulated precisely like books and under the same conditions. The type of piano-player for which each roll is adapted, will be noted on the catalog card, and the rolls of each type will be shelved separately. In all, 436 have been received.

The Star Piano Company in January offered 500 music rolls for player pianos to the Birmingham Public Library, and announce that a committee appointed by the Music Study Club is now selecting the first installment of rolls. Probably only 200 rolls will be chosen at once, and the other 300 will be added from time to time, after the tastes of the public have been learned. The selection will include popular as well as standard music. The rolls are to be circulated, one or two at a time, for one or two weeks, in the same way that books are now circulated.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See School libraries

#### ORGANIZATION

Notes on matters connected with the organization of libraries. [I.] Thomas Aldred. *Lib. Asst.*, D., 1915. p. 188-196.

Though really practically synonymous, the term organization is generally restricted to the establishment of a system of management, and administration to the maintenance of the established system. The qualifications essential in a librarian Mr. Aldred lists as knowledge, administrative ability, judgment, initiative, enterprise, and determination.

Putting aside consideration of the planning of buildings, and systems of classification and issue, Mr. Aldred considers in turn the questions of additions to stock, loans, and personnel. Concerning gifts, he says: "To catalog, retain, or put on the shelves a book which no one is ever likely to want, or a book in which the data is obsolete and therefore misleading,

is waste of time and money because every addition to stock occupies valuable space, and by its presence on the shelves causes labor. Conversely, books should be selected very largely according to the needs of the locality"; but he finds the comprehensive works usually recommended for libraries are seldom consulted by the artisans who have but little theoretical knowledge, and to follow the advice of a specialist will frequently result in the omission of the popular books which many readers want.

In buying for a library system, seasoned judgment and knowledge of markets is necessary, and the librarian should have authority to buy when and where he can do it to the best advantage. The purchase of books should be controlled by the central library, where allocation should be settled and justice done to reference, central, branch, and juvenile libraries.

Mr. Aldred proceeds to describe in some detail the system he follows in Hackney, covering the ordering of supplies and books, the preparation of the latter for use, and the regulation of issues and fines. It has been found advisable not to favor specialization of different classes of literature at the different branches, but to carry such special collections in the central library, making the branch collections practically identical. Borrowers are registered at any branch and their cards are good in any other branch. Duplicate registration occurs so seldom that a union registration list is not considered necessary. The cards are numbered progressively at each library, adding a letter to indicate the branch of issue, and expire at the end of two years.

In a library there should be at all times a responsible officer in charge, preferably a senior officer in each department, and accountability and responsibility must be secured.

PAMPHLET CASES. *See* Magazines—Storing in pamphlet cases

PLANS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS. *See* Buildings—Small library plans

POSTALS. *See* Preference postals

PREFERENCE POSTALS

The Minneapolis Public Library is seeking to extend its usefulness by getting into personal touch with more readers through a larger mailing list. Since the tastes of the individual cannot always be determined by his vocation, a special postcard has been designed to record readers' preferences on technical subjects. On the face of the card, besides the library's address, is the invitation: "Let us keep you posted on the new books as soon as

they are acquired by the library. If you will mark a cross opposite those subjects in which you are interested and return this card we will, without cost to you, place your name on our mailing list for new book announcements."

On the reverse is a long list of technical subjects, many of them with several subdivisions, arranged in four columns, with place for checking at the sides, lines for additional subjects at the end, and space for the reader's name and address at the bottom of the card.

If this card is successful, similar ones will be designed for other departments—the art book room, the business branch, and the general circulation department. Though the idea is not a new one in the business world, few of the large libraries have adopted this method of extending personal service to their readers.

#### PRINTED BOOKS, INSTRUCTION IN HISTORY OF

A half-course in the history of the printed book, conducted by George Parker Winship, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library at Harvard, is offered by the division of the fine arts of that university. The course is open to students at Radcliffe as well as to the Harvard undergraduates, and at present about a dozen are taking the course, which, as the catalog states, "is intended for men who are interested in books as objects of art, and who desire to possess or to produce beautiful books. The lectures on the history of printing and its subsidiary crafts will be supplemented by discussions of the characteristic qualities which affect the excellence and the value of any volume. The physical make-up of a book and the conditions governing its manufacture will be explained with sufficient detail to provide a basis for sound judgment of the quality of any piece of work.

"The lectures will treat of book production from the period of the illuminated manuscripts to the present time. The work of the men who made noteworthy contributions to the advancement or the deterioration of the art of fine book-making will be studied historically and technically. Considerable attention will be given to the presses which are now producing good work.

"The incidental aspects of the subject which affect the collecting of books will be considered. An important object of the course is to train the taste of book-buyers, and to cultivate a well-informed judgment of the value of rare and attractive volumes. The methods by which books of moderate importance are made to seem desirable will be explained. Old and modern examples of good



and bad book-making will be shown. There will be opportunities to examine volumes belonging to members of the class and to express opinions as to their fundamental and commercial value."

The class meets in the Widener Memorial room and the lectures are illustrated by examples from the Harry Elkins Widener Library as well as from the other special collections and the Treasure Room of the Harvard Library. The class will visit the Boston Public and other near-by libraries to examine the literary and bibliographical treasures which they contain, and also some of the private libraries in the neighborhood. In addition to the required reading, each student will be expected to prepare a written report upon the bibliography of some subject of especial interest to him.

The following six questions constituted the mid-year examination in the subject, with a note that satisfactory answers to the first three questions would be sufficient.

1. Describe bibliographically a fifteenth century book. Add, in the form of readable notes, any information you may have about the book or its printer. State what other facts would be desirable, and where you would expect to find them.
2. Criticise the typographical appearance of a piece of modern printing, suggesting changes which might improve its appearance. Specify the type-letters which seem well or badly designed, stating reasons.
3. What were fifteenth century books about?
4. How would you distinguish a block-book from a Costeriana?
5. Which is the more important book, the Thirty-six or the Forty-two line Bible? Why?
6. What was accomplished by Peter Schoeffer; Nicholas Jenson; Colard Mansion; Henry Bradshaw; Robert Proctor; W. A. Copinger.

#### PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Librarian Charles E. Rush, of the Public Library in St. Joseph, Mo., believes in leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to promote the use of the library. He has recently sent to the JOURNAL a package of material which included all sorts of lists. There is a vacation reading list on "Heroes and heroism" for children, and to every child who reads ten books on the list is offered a diploma from the library. A bookmark list of a dozen books on "Preparedness?" has a picture of John Paul Jones at the top. Another pocket-size list on "Better babies, better parents" is attractively printed. The postal announcing that a new reader's library card is ready contains also a form to be filled out by the reader interested in pursuing a course of reading. Place is provided for the subject of the course, books already read, and for a list of recommended books to be suggested by the library.

The overdue postal, with the caption, "The value of a book lies in its use," has a note on the front saying that "It is a kind and neighborly act to tell others how they can increase their earning power and joy in life—reading library books."

Besides distributing copies of the co-operative list on "Business books of to-day," compiled last fall by the Los Angeles Public Library for fifty American libraries, the St. Joseph Library has distributed attractive lists of business books prepared by Appleton's, McClurg, and the Ronald Press, with the comment, printed on the cover with rubber stamp, that "You can find nearly all of these books in your public library."

The library collection of books on business was recently revised and enlarged, and when some fifty-five or sixty of the new books on banking methods, currency, accounting, etc., were ready for the shelves, arrangements were made to have them taken bodily behind the cages of six of the leading banks, where Mr. Rush personally demonstrated the practical value of the books to all the employees of each bank from the officers down to the newest employe. It served to emphasize the practical relationship which might exist between each man and his public library, and in the presence of the officers it served to impress upon each young man what a good thing it might be to inform himself upon the general principles and newer ideals in his daily work. These books were carried from bank to bank in this way, and at each place copies of the list were distributed to each man. For the business man a book in the hand is worth much more than two in the library. The results of this plan thoroughly demonstrated its value. Mr. Rush has arranged to take other classes of these new business books in the same way to the meetings and luncheons of the local Commerce Club, Rotary Club, Advertising Club, Press Club, etc.

READERS' INTERESTS. See Preference postals

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The annual reports of the inspector of state graded schools and of state high schools, in Minnesota, contain in each case a report by Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, on the library conditions existing in each class of schools. In each she gives a tabular list of the schools showing the number of books at the beginning of the year, additions, and total, and the expenditure for books, magazines, and total. These numbers are not wholly accurate in many cases, as all

accession books are not carefully kept, but they give at least an approximate idea of the school library resources.

The list of high school libraries includes 209 names. Forty-five have a library room on the first floor, 130 on the second, 5 house the library in the superintendent's office; 15 use hall, assembly or classrooms; and 6 have no general library room, scattering the books throughout the rooms. Rooms vary greatly in size, only 26 reporting rooms as large as or larger than classrooms. Open shelves are used in 88 schools, and 140 provide reading tables.

The Dewey classification is used in 125 libraries, 28 report original systems, and 46 are unclassified. One hundred and sixty-seven report accession books, 111 have card charging systems, and 60 use book records. Few schools have adequate card catalogs.

Library service is rendered by teachers in 113 schools, by superintendent or high school principal in 18, by normal training department in 4, students in 13, superintendent's clerk in 9, and school librarians in 25. Of the latter, 10 give full time to the school library. Sixteen schools depend upon the public library for all but classroom reference books, and Redwood Falls, Sauk Center and Virginia have made definite contracts with the public library for service. Eighty-two schools attempt to give some public library service, and Ada, New Ulm and Osakis house the books belonging to the public library association. South High School, Minneapolis, maintains a deposit station of the Public Library, and Hastings and St. Louis Park have combination school and public libraries, jointly supported by the town and the school with good library rooms and librarians.

Compensation for library service, exclusive of teachers' work, is reported by 31 schools. Professional training for school library work is reported by 13 persons in charge of school libraries who have taken summer school library courses, 12 who have attended lectures in normal or other schools, and 7 who have served as public library apprentices or assistants.

Opportunity in Minnesota for training for school library work is offered by the summer school course given at the university under the direction of the Minnesota Library Commission and the Department of Education, and the course to be given at the College of Education, University of Minnesota, beginning September, 1915.

The orders for library books filed in the office of the state superintendent show that the state school library lists, books for ele-

mentary and rural schools and books for high schools, have been more closely followed than formerly, thus insuring for the schools standard books thoroughly usable with boys and girls of school age.

Teacher training department libraries are a feature of school library work in Minnesota. They are usually maintained as separate collections housed in the training department rooms and used exclusively by the normal cadets. Many of them include good collections of standard children's books.

Analysis of the report on grade school libraries shows that they exist in some form in 243 schools. Few of them, however, contain a thousand volumes, the average seeming nearer 500. Thirty-six report a library room on the first floor, 149 on the second, 3 on the third, 11 in hall or classroom, 2 in the principal's office, and one in a cloakroom. Six schools scatter the books among the different rooms. Open shelving is used in 94 school libraries and 50 have reading tables. Eighty-two use the Dewey decimal system or a modification of it, while 18 have original systems. One hundred and sixty-eight report accession books, 48 use card charging systems, and 142, book records.

Library service is rendered by teachers in 107 schools, by principals in 31, students in 11, and two schools have librarians on full time. The services rendered by teachers appears to be in addition to full time teaching work. The high school board rules now require that teachers in charge of school libraries may not teach more than six hours.

Nashwauk and Keewatin maintain public libraries in the school house. The library rooms are well planned with separate out-door entrances and heating arrangements, and can be entirely closed off from the rest of the building in the evenings. They are well equipped, have good collections of books and are administered by trained librarians. In each town, the village contributes \$500 annually for books, and all the other expenses are borne by the school. Mountain Iron will combine its collection of books with the new public library recently opened. Several schools report some service from public libraries in nearby towns.

#### SCHOOLS—RELATIONS TO LIBRARIES

The relation of the organized library to the school. *Classical Journal*, N., 1915. p. 115-119.

Among the reports presented to the classical group for consideration in this the central topic for discussion by all departments of the Educational Conference of Academies

and High Schools with the University of Chicago in April (1915) were three entitled:

I. A minimum classical library, by Harry F. Scott, University High School.

II. Periodicals and recent articles of interest to teachers of Latin, by Clara Sullivan, J. Sterling Morton High School.

III. The teaching of Roman antiquities in the high school, by Mary Zimmerman, John Marshall High School.

Mr. Scott presented a suggested list of twenty standard works. Miss Sullivan made the following suggestions as to the use and selection of material from periodicals: (1) Actual Latin phrases and expressions gleaned from magazines; (2) English words derived from Latin; (3) paragraphs with words of Latin derivation, underscored; (4) use of advertisements in magazines; (5) pictures and articles pertaining to ancient Greece and Rome; (6) analogies between ancient times and the present. The recent articles of interest comprised 31 different papers from magazines and periodicals of 1913 to 1915.

In the teaching of Roman antiquities, Miss Zimmerman sought to broaden the scope of the Latin course; to enrich it by appealing to the imagination of the pupil, and by giving him a feeling of kinship for a civilization closely related to his own. The following topics taken from Professor Francis W. Kelsey's "Fifty topics in Roman antiquities" (Allyn and Bacon) were assigned to the most efficient pupils of the Cicero class:

1. The Roman home-life and family.
2. The Roman house.
3. The Roman dress.
4. Roman education.
5. Slavery among the Romans.
6. Trades and practice of medicine among the Romans.
7. Roman books and their publications.
8. Roman public architecture.
9. Roman architecture of transit.
10. Roman religious architecture.
11. Roman commemorative architecture.
12. The Roman Forum.

The papers prepared from these subjects by the pupils and submitted for suggestion and criticism show how they vitalize the work, and that it is an indifferent pupil, indeed, who does not derive some benefit from ten or twelve such exercises.

#### SPANISH BOOK SELECTION

In the paragraphs on Spanish book selection in the January JOURNAL (p. 76), Professor Bourland is quoted as saying that Hills and

Ford's "Spanish grammar" is the "most complete and careful we have had, as yet, in this country." His comment to that effect was intended to apply to Ramsay's "Text-book of modern Spanish," mentioned farther on in the list.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. See Furniture, Collection of books on

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. See also Business libraries; Educational libraries; Hospital libraries

Special reference work and the municipal reference library. Wyndham Morgan. *Lib. Asst., O.*, 1915. p. 157-163; *N.*, 1915, p. 176-178.

Mr. Morgan, reference librarian of the Cardiff Public Libraries, was, at the time of printing, on active service in the European war. The paper was read before a meeting of the Library Assistants' Association in May.

In this paper the author states: "I have drawn largely upon American theory and practice for materials, for the simple reason that the American movement has been well written up. Our own special libraries, or, to be precise, the newer forms of special libraries have received relatively little attention. It is quite possible that one is inclined to overestimate the importance of the American movement from the reading of American periodicals. You will, of course, form your own opinion upon this point."

"The value of research work, based on accumulated knowledge and experimental work, is gradually being recognized in the United Kingdom," says Mr. Morgan, and he indicates some of the ways in which British public and private libraries are being adapted for reference and research work, citing especially the case of information on coke-oven by-products—tar, ammonia, gas from which are produced hydrocarbons, and from them aniline dyes and the bases of explosives. Before 1882 no by-product plant was in use in England, although they had been introduced into France and Germany twenty years earlier. "Results such as these are not due to experimental work alone. However new a problem may be, someone else has worked or is working upon it. It is essential that the original worker should know what has been and is being done in his particular field, and for this purpose the special library has been evolved. Of course, it is not altogether a new idea; with the older forms—theological, legal, medical, etc.—all are quite familiar. It is to the newer forms—engineering, finance, banking, insurance—that attention is now being

directed. Every large library can already cite instances where business men and manufacturers have been saved time and money by information supplied. The gain to the community by the greater efficiency of technical and other special students is also an important item."

The work of the Solvay Institute of Sociology at Brussels, the Special Libraries Association of America, the Co-operative Reference Library in Dublin, the Royal Library at Berlin, the Cardiff Public Library and its special collections, the Municipal Reference Library at Toronto, are briefly described, and Mr. Morgan asks for more information on the special libraries of Great Britain. He suggests a report on the various special collections to determine, in the case of any collection of unusual importance, its completeness, rarity, local interest, and the unique copies it includes. Proprietary libraries of importance need special attention. Prof. Adams, in his recent report to the United Kingdom Carnegie Trust, considered the possibility of aiding special libraries.

Collections on special subjects can often be attracted to a library with very little expense, and a system of co-operation, based on a knowledge of the resources of the collections in different libraries, might be advantageously worked out.

#### SURVEYS, LIBRARY—STATE

Decision to undertake a comprehensive survey of all library activities in the state was reached by the State Library Advisory Board at its first meeting, held in Olympia, Wash., Jan. 21. Unanimous approval of this undertaking was given by the State Library Commission, which consists of the governor, attorney-general and justices of the Supreme Court. Librarian John B. Kaiser, of Tacoma, was elected president of the board, the other members of which are Mrs. Josephine Preston, state superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. O. K. Williamson, of Prosser; Mrs. Sarah McMillan Patton, of Hoquiam; and Mrs. Henry McCleary, of McCleary, with State Librarian James M. Hitt *ex-officio* secretary. Mrs. Preston was elected vice-president. The survey is to be under the direction of the members of the advisory board as chairman of special committees. Each head of a department of library activity will have a place on the committee investigating that activity, together with an expert who may be called in. The work will require a year or more, and the board's report will be made to the commission. The survey is to cost nothing

except the expenses of the board members.

The following subjects will come within the scope of this survey either because specifically mentioned as subjects the advisory board should advise upon, or because of their relation to the work of the departments specifically named:

- The state library.
- Is a legislative reference division desirable for the state library?
- Is a library organizer needed in the state?
- What aid can be rendered small town libraries?
- Traveling library department; can the advisory board help develop it?
- How can further co-operation between existing libraries and the public schools be fostered to the advantage of both?
- Can the county school circulating libraries be aided?
- The problem of instruction in normal schools in the use of libraries and a knowledge of children's literature.
- The county library question. The last legislature by an error altered the law unintentionally.
- Can and should the state aid the libraries in the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions?
- What should be the relation of the state university library to the other libraries maintained by the state?
- Is a summer library school desirable under the auspices of the state library commission or the state university?
- How can the extension department of the state university aid in the solution of the state's library problems?
- What legislation, if any, is recommended by the advisory board?
- Work with foreigners.

#### TOY EXHIBITS

During the pre-Christmas season, a rather unique exhibit was held at the Binghamton Public Library, which, together with the usual Christmas exhibit of books for children made a fairly complete guide for anyone playing Santa Claus to a child. This was an exhibit of carefully selected educative toys, games, pictures and books held by the Binghamton members of the American Institute of Child Life. Libraries may very well co-operate with this association whose purpose is "to serve the home"; and thus add to their own scope of service.

TRAINING. *See also* Examination; Instruction in use of library; Printed books, Instruction in history of

First steps in library routine. W. B. Thorne. *Lib. Asst.*, Aug.-Sept., 1915. p. 135-141.

The aim of this article is to provide the simplest possible introduction to the ordinary routine work of a library, suitable for placing in the hands of new assistants, for the purpose of giving them a general idea of the duties as a whole, and to render unnecessary many of the usual explanations commonly demanded when new assistants are appointed. Argument has been entirely avoided and direct state-

ments have been employed to prevent confusion arising in the minds of the uninitiated. While it is not expected that the instructions laid down will fit every case, it is believed that no difficulty will be found in introducing modifications or amplifications where they may be considered desirable.

Mr. Thorne, who is honorary secretary of the Library Assistants' Association, describes concretely the departments of a general public library, so that every newly appointed assistant shall endeavor to form in his mind a clear idea of the work connected with each department. He divides the library into the lending department (with sometimes a separate department for children), the reference department, and the reading room or rooms. Occasionally there is a lecture hall in addition. The details of procedure for the open access system, the indicator system, the card charging system of the lending department, are given at length, and also of the work required of the assistant in the reference and reading rooms.

Mr. Thorne states that "accuracy and carefulness are the two most important virtues an assistant can possess; a healthy share of these, combined with an interest in the work, are the principal factors that lead to advancement. A neglectful and careless assistant dislocates the working of a whole system, and his removal is inevitable as soon as his delinquencies are known. A wise assistant will seek instruction from his seniors when in doubt upon any point, and will never act independently in matters out of his province." A number of books on librarianship are recommended, and the assistant is also advised to secure particulars of the examinations held annually by the Library Association, with a view to enter for them in due course.

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

"Talks to help you choose a career" is the heading of a card issued by the Binghamton Public Library and listing eight talks for high school students on vocational opportunities in the new High School building. Students attending these talks showed a real interest by asking many questions.

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### Bibliographical Notes

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The list of accessions to the San Francisco Public Library during 1915, printed each month in the library's *Bulletin*, have been cumulated in one author list that runs to 136 pages—or cxxxvi pages, as the library prefers to put it.

The "List of references on railway motor cars," prepared by the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington, and issued Nov. 30, 1915, is being published in the *Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*, beginning with February, 1916, issue, p. 130-132.

The October, 1915, number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* publishes several "early documents of the Library Company of Philadelphia, 1733-1734." The most interesting of these is a memorandum of agreement between the board of directors and William Parsons, librarian, who was engaged in March, 1733, as librarian at the salary of six pounds per annum. In the agreement the duties of the librarian are defined.

The Seattle Public Library has started publishing a *Library Poster*, to be issued weekly and to tell about some recent publications of importance on current topics. The first number, which appeared Jan. 26, contained a short annotated list of important books on municipal affairs published in 1915, and the first few numbers will be confined pretty closely to material on social problems, municipal affairs, education, and similar topics.

The Public Library of Syracuse, N. Y., has added to its list of regular publications *The Junior Bulletin*. This will do for the young folks who use the library what the *Bulletin* does for the grown folks. Volume 1 no. 1, just issued, is a small pamphlet bound in blue. It contains a complete list of all the books that have been added to the young people's department since last March, with explanatory notes telling what the books are good for.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library, in co-operation with experts in the field, has just issued a bibliography on "Feeble-mindedness." From a large amount of material, about 50 authoritative books and reports have been selected. Careful evaluation and critical annotations make this an important contribution to a subject in which there is nation-wide interest. An American authority on feeble-mindedness, to whom the bibliography was submitted in manuscript, commended it with these words: "I have gone over it carefully. I think it remarkably good. It is not too long to be practical. It covers all the different viewpoints and it gives me pleasure to recommend it unreservedly."

The chapter on "Library activities" in the 1915 report of the United States Commission of Education (volume 1, p. 513-537), was prepared by Dr. John D. Wolcott, chief of the

library division of the Bureau of Education. After describing in some detail the legislation in the various states, which was generally toward the extension of library facilities, Dr. Wolcott devotes the rest of the chapter to Public library extensions, County library systems, State-wide use of university libraries, Library service to immigrants, Library exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Meetings of associations, and Recent books on library administration and technique. The chapter has been issued in a separate pamphlet also.

There are a few libraries where Miss Byington's "What social workers should know about their own communities," has not been used to good advantage. Many copies have been distributed by librarians desirous of arousing community interest and at the same time of showing the kind of help the library may give to all who would know their town or city. Two editions of ten thousand copies each have been prepared, but for several months the pamphlet has been out of print. A third edition just published by the Charity Organization Department of Russell Sage Foundation has been delayed long enough to give the whole a thorough revision—not so much with a view to enlargement as to dropping everything that could be dropped, and substituting the up-to-date data that social work experience during the last five years has found to be essential.

Two college library publications of interest have recently appeared. One is a handbook of Vassar College Library, issued in a trial edition, and intended to give general information about books and libraries that will be of use to any student and increase facility in using the library. It lists briefly the libraries available to members of the college, and what are the conditions and resources of each; describes the workings of the common library aids—classification, catalogs, reference books, bibliographies, indexes—and the duties of the library staff; and closes with some brief suggestions about bookbuying and books on note-taking, author's manuals, and books about reading and about books. The second publication is a booklet describing with some detail the new library building of the University of Missouri, of which the central portion has been completed and opened for use. Floor plans and exterior and interior views illustrate the text. The library building has been in use this college year, but the formal opening was not held until Jan. 6.

## RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

**BLIND, WORK WITH**  
Chamberlain, Mary C. Library work with the blind. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 12 p. 10 c. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chap. xxx.)

**FILING**  
McVety, Margaret A., and Colegrove, Mabel E. The vertical file. Woodstock, Vt.: The Elm Tree Press, 1915. 34 p. (Section 1 of Part XVIII, Reference work, of Volume II, of "Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J. Free Public Library," by John Cotton Dana.)

**FREE MATERIAL**  
Booth, Mary Josephine. Lists of material which may be obtained free or at small cost. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1915. 67 p. 25 c.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

SOME recent publications by Iowa authors. (In *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Ja., 1916. p. 129-137.)

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of this province. Parts I, II. 25 p.; 34 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, MARKETING OF**  
Weld, Louis Dwight Harvell. The marketing of farm products. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

**ALFRED UNIVERSITY**  
Clawson, C. R., comp. Alfredana. Alfred, N. Y.: Alfred Univ. Library. 15 p. (Bull. 7.)

**AMERICANA**  
Selections from the private library of Leonard Benedicks of Mount Vernon, comprising rare Americana, fine books and first editions. New York: Heartman. 32 p. (Heartman's auction no. 43. 393 items.)

Short list of uncommon Americana, arranged in 2 alphabets. New York: Heartman. 15 p. (No. XIII, 139 items.)

Three consignments, consisting of interesting Americana, including early imprints, almanacs, American pioneers. . . . New York: Heartman. 20 p. (Heartman's auction no. 42. 377 items.)

Valuable Americana. . . . embracing genealogy, Indian history, military tactics, state and county history, duelling and the sword. . . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 71 p. (Catalogue no. 1146. 817 items.)

Valuable American history from various sources including state, county and town history, the Revolution and War of 1812 and Civil War. . . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 82 p. (Catalogue no. 1155. 890 items.)

**ANTHROPOLOGY**  
Miller, Gerrit S., Jr. The jaw of the Piltdown man. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Inst., 1915. 8 p. bibl. 15 c. (Miscellaneous collections.)

Osborn, Henry Fairfield. Men of the Old Stone Age; their environment, life and art. Scribner. 20 p. bibl. \$5 n.

**ART**  
Catalogue of books on painters and painting, engravers and engraving, also on some famous book illustrators. London: Francis Edwards. 26 p. (No. 356. Nov. 1915. 393 items.)

**BABIES**  
Bascom, Elva L., and Mendenhall, Dorothy Reed. Infant welfare. (In *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ja., 1916. p. 32-38. Also reprinted as a separate pamphlet.)

**BALLOT, PREFERENTIAL**  
University of Oklahoma. Extension Div. Dept. of Public Information and Welfare. The preferential ballot. Norman, Okla.: The university, 1914. 9 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)

**BERGSON, HENRI**  
Sait, Mrs. Una Mirrielees Bernard. The ethical implication of Bergson's philosophy. New York:

- Science Press, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Archives of philosophy.)
- BIBLE**  
Catalogue of the library of the late T. K. Cheyne, D.D., professor of the interpretation of Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. 49 p. (No. 161. 1788 items.)
- BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT**  
Robertson, Archibald Thomas. Syllabus for New Testament study; a guide for lessons in the classroom. 4. ed., rev. and enl. Louisville, Ky.: Baptist World Pub. Co., 1915. 12 p. bibl. \$1.35.
- BIBLIOGRAPHIES, NATIONAL**  
New York State Library. Selected national bibliographies. Albany: Univ. of the State of New York, 1915. 58 p. (Bull. of the Univ., no. 603. Library School bull. 38.)
- BINET-SIMON TESTS**  
Schwegler, Raymond Alfred. A teachers' manual for the use of the Binet-Simon scale of intelligence. Topeka, Kan.: Univ. of Kan., 1914. 5 p. bibl. (School of Education publications.)
- BUSINESS METHODS**  
Elmer, Emma O., comp. List of references relating to economy and efficiency [in government offices]. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Jr., 1915. p. 99-101.)
- CANADIANA**  
Canadiana & Americana. Montreal: G. Ducharme. 32 p. (Catalogue no. 14. Dec., 1915. 6876-8128 items.)
- CANALS**  
Frank, John C. American interoceanic canals; a list of works in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ja., 1916. p. 11-81.)
- CITIES**  
Zueblin, Charles. American municipal progress. New and rev. ed. Macmillan, 1902-16. 75 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- CIVIL WAR (AMERICAN)**  
The fine library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis. Part V, Civil War material. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 135 p. (No. 1190-1916. 1354 items.)
- COCHRAN FAMILY**  
Haughton, Mrs. Ida Clara Cochran. Chronicles of the Cochrans; being a series of historical events and narratives, in which members of this family have played a prominent part. Columbus, O.: Stoneman Press Co., 1915. bibls. \$1.50.
- COLLEGES, WOMEN'S**  
Dealey, Hermione Louise. A comparative study of the curricula of Wellesley, Smith and Vassar colleges. Worcester, Mass.: The author, 1915. 3 p. bibl. (o. p.)
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**  
Farrington, Frank. Community development; making the small town a better place to live in and a better place in which to do business. New York: Ronald Press, 1915. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- COUNTRY LIFE**  
Indiana State Library. Bibliography on country life, the farm and the small town. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L.*, D., 1915. 11 p.)
- DEAD, DISPOSAL OF THE**  
Smith, Grafton Elliot. The migrations of early culture; a study of the significance of the geographical distribution of the practice of mummification as evidence of the migrations of peoples and the spread of certain customs and beliefs. Longmans, 1915. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Manchester Univ. pubs.)
- DEBATING**  
Mabie, Edward Charles, comp. and ed. University debaters' annual; constructive and rebuttal speeches delivered in the intercollegiate debates of American colleges and universities during the college year, 1914-1915. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. bibls. \$1.80 n.
- DEVINNE, THEODORE LOW**  
Theodore Low Devinne, printer. New York: DeVinne Press, 1915. 15 p. bibl. privately printed.
- DISSERTATIONS, DOCTORAL**  
Stephens, Alida M. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1914 [with supplementary lists of these printed in 1912 and 1913]. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 157 p. 30 c. (Library of Congress publ.)
- DRAMA**  
Davidson, Hannah Amelia Noyes. Studies in modern plays; a study outline. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. bibls. 35 c. n. (Study outline series.)  
Foshay, Florence E. Twentieth century dramas. Part II, Irish dramas. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, O., 1915. p. 221-222.)  
Kaplan, Samuel, comp. Actable one-act plays. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Ja., 1916. p. 1-6.)  
Smith, Robert Metcalf. Froissart and the English chronicle play. New York: Lemcke & Buechner, 1915. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)
- ECONOMICS**  
*Bibliotheca Economica*. A catalogue of books and pamphlets illustrating the industrial, commercial, monetary, and financial history of the United Kingdom. London: George Harding. 80 p. (New series, no. 209—1916. 2852 items.)  
Nationalökonomie, Teil 1, Zweite Abteilung. Soziologie; Sozialismus; Sozialpolitik; Gewerkschafts- und Genossenschaftswesen; Versicherungswesen und-Recht. Frankfurt a. M.: Joseph Baer & Co., 1915. (Antiquariatkatalog 635. 184 p. 5475 items.)
- EDUCATION**  
Education; a select list including classroom aids. (In *Bull. of the Rosenberg L.*, Galveston, Tex., N., 1915. p. 71-80.)  
Hegland, Martin. The Danish people's high school; including a general account of the educational system of Denmark. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 8 p. bibl. (Dept. of the Interior. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1915. no. 45.)
- EDUCATION—GREAT BRITAIN**  
Parker, Irene. Dissenting academies in England; their rise and progress and their place among the educational systems of the country. Putnam, 1914. 3 p. bibl. \$1.20 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
European War: its economic political, and military history. London: *The Athenaeum*, Jan. 22, 1916. 47 p. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals.)  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1915. p. 936-940.)  
The European War; some books recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, D., 1915. p. 1003-1007.)  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ja., 1916. p. 82-91.)  
The great European War; an annotated catalog of the books in the Norwich [Eng.] Public Library dealing with the great war of German aggression, and the countries involved. (In *Readers' Guide* [to the Norwich Public Library], Ja., 1916. p. 2-26.)
- FEMINISM**  
McCrimmon, Abraham Lincoln. The woman movement. Griffith & Rowland, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- FILING OFFICE**  
List of references on systems and methods on office filing. (In *Munic. Ref. Lib. Notes*, N. Y. P. L., Jan. 5, 1916. p. 141-145.)
- FINE ARTS**  
Catalogue of books on fine arts, including architecture, decoration, applied arts, sculpture, topography, ornaments. London: J. Tiranti & Co. 46 p. (No. 6—1915, 1916. 756 items.)
- FOLK DANCES**  
Hatch, Alice K. A selected list of books on folk dances and singing games. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, D., 1915. p. 370-372.)

## FOODS

Bevier, Isabel. Food and nutrition, laboratory manual. 3. ed. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 30 Huntington Ave., 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$1.

## FRATERNITIES, COLLEGE

Baird, William Raimond. Baird's manual of American college fraternities; a descriptive analysis of the fraternity system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity. 8. ed. New York: College Fraternity Pub. Co., 363 West 20th St., 1915. 15 p. bibl. \$3.

## GERMANY

Krüger, Fritz-Konrad. Government and politics of the German Empire. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co., 1915. 33 p. bibl. \$1. (Government handbooks.)

Marriott, John Arthur Ransome, and Robertson, Charles Grant. The evolution of Prussia, the making of an empire. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1915. bibls. \$1.75 n.

## GOVERNMENT

Macy, Jesse, and Gannaway, John W. Comparative free government. Macmillan, 1915. 15 p. bibl. \$2.25 n. (Social science text-books.)

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Bibliography. (In Alfred Claghorn Potter's *The Library of Harvard University*. p. 156-167.)

## HEBRAICA

Hebraica and Judaica, mostly from the library of the late Dr. Christian D. Ginsburg. . . London: Charles Higbam & Son. 40 p. (No. 539. Sept., 1915. 1283 items.)

## HEREDITY

Conard, H. S., and Davenport, Charles Benedict. Hereditary fragility of bone (*fragilitas osseus, osteopsathyrosis*). Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.: Eugenics Records Off. 8 p. bibl. 15 c. (*Bulletin*.)

## HOSPITALS

Allemann, Albert. Index of hospital and sanatorium literature. (In *The Modern Hospital*, N., 1915. p. 363-364.)

## HYGIENE

Howe, Eugene Clarence. Syllabus of personal hygiene. Concord, N. H.: Rumford Press, 1915. 3 p. bibl. 75 c.

## IMMIGRATION

Ichibashi, Yamato. Japanese immigration; its status in California. San Francisco: Marshall Press. 5 p. bibl. 50 c.

## INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Barnett, James Duff. The operation of the initiative, referendum and recall in Oregon. Macmillan, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## JESUS CHRIST

Vedder, Henry C. The teaching of Jesus. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, Boston, Mass. Vol. VIII. no. 2. p. 11-13.)

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

The fine library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis. Part I, Lincolniana. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 138 p. (1311 items.)

## LITERATURE, ENGLISH

Ward, Sir Adolphus William, and Waller, Alfred Rayney, eds. The Cambridge history of English literature. v. 12; The nineteenth century, I. Putnam. 163 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## LITERATURE, MEDIEVAL FRENCH

Foulet, Lucien. Bibliography of medieval French literature for college libraries; edited by Dr. Albert Schinz and Dr. George A. Underwood, of Smith College. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 30 p.

## LOGIC

Davies, Arthur Ernest. A text-book of logic. Columbus, O.: R. G. Adams & Co., 1915. bibls. \$1.50.

## MCGEE, W. J.

McGee, Emma R. Life of W. J. McGee, distinguished geologist, ethnologist, anthropologist, etc., in service of United States government; with extracts from addresses and writings; by his sister. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press, 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## MAGAZINES

Stephens, Ethel. American popular magazines; a bibliography. Part I. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ja., 1916. p. 7-10.)

The full list is also separately reprinted as No. 23 of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets. 32 p. 25 c.

## MATHEMATICS

Hardy, Godfrey Harold, and Riesz, Marcel. The general theory of Dirichlet's series. Putnam, 1915. 10 p. bibl. 90 c. n. (Cambridge tracts in mathematics and mathematical physics.)

## MEDICINE

Stern, Heinrich. Theory and practice of blood-letting. New York: Rebman Co., 1915. 11 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## MILITARY TRAINING

Bacon, Corinne. Selected articles on military training. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. 67 p. 25 c. (The abridged debaters' handbook series.)

## MONROE DOCTRINE

Hart, Albert Bushnell. The Monroe Doctrine; an interpretation. Little, Brown & Co. 16 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## MUSIC

Toronto Public Library: Cataloguing Department. A list of books of music and relating to music, which may be found in the College Street Circulating Library of the Toronto Public Library system. Toronto, 1915. 56 p. (Special collections series.)

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

Wise, Jennings Cropper. Empire and armament; the evolution of American imperialism and the problem of national defense. Putnam, 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## NATURAL HISTORY

A catalogue of books on natural history. Part II. London: Quaritch. p. 133-266. ls. (No. 340. 2206-4161 items.)

## NEWSPAPERS

Catalogue, part II, large collection of old newspapers, 1730-1850, from the Portsmouth Athenaeum, Portsmouth, N. H., and other consignments. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. p. 31-71. (447-1280 items.)

## ORIENT

A catalogue of works on oriental art, history, language and literature, including a fine collection of illuminated manuscripts and a selection of important new books. London: Bernard Quaritch. 203 p. 1 s. (No. 341.)

Luzac's oriental list and book review. London: Luzac. p. 46-90. 6d. (Vol. XXVI, nos. 3-4. March-April, 1915.)

## PHILIPPINES

List of works recently received in the Filipiniana division [of the Philippine Library]. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, O., 1915. p. 11-14.)

## PHILOSOPHY

Stebbing, Lizzie Susan. Pragmatism and French voluntarism; with especial reference to the notion of truth in the development of French philosophy from Maine de Biran to Professor Bergson. Putnam, 1914. 5 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (Girton College studies.)

## POETRY—AMERICAN

Braithwaite, William Stanley, ed. Anthology of magazine verse for 1915; and year book of American poetry. New York: Gomme & Marshall, 1915. 26 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## POETRY—FRENCH

Lowell, Amy. Six French poets; studies in contemporary literature. Macmillan, 1915. 22 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Michels, Robert. Political parties; a sociological study of the oligarchical tendencies of modern democracy; translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Hearst's Internat. Lib. Co., 1915. bibls. \$3.50 n.

## POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

Wadsworth, William S. Post-mortem examinations. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1915. 5 p. bibl. \$6 n.



- PRINCETON, MASS.  
Blake, Francis Everett. History of the town of Princeton, in the county of Worcester and commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1759-1915. 2 v. Princeton, Mass.: The town, 1915. 1 p. bibl. \$5.
- PRINTS  
Weitenkampff, Dr. Frank. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to prints and their production. Part I. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1915. p. 847-935.)  
Weitenkampff, Dr. Frank. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to prints and their production. (Conclusion.) (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, D., 1915. p. 959-1002.)
- PROHIBITION  
Beman, Lamar T., comp. Selected articles on prohibition of the liquor traffic. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. 36 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- PSYCHOLOGY  
Titchener, Edward Bradford. A beginner's psychology. Macmillan. bibls. \$1 n.
- RAILROADS—N. Y., N. H. & H.  
Trial bibliography on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Washington, D. C.: Bur. of Railway Economics. 144 typewritten p.
- RAILWAY MOTOR CARS  
List of references on railway motor cars. Washington, D. C.: Bur. of Railway Economics. 37 typewritten p.
- RECREATION  
Edwards, Richard Henry. Public recreation. Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wis., 1915. bibls. \$1 (Bulletin.)
- RELIGION, PSYCHOLOGY OF  
Ellis, R. S. The attitude toward death and the types of belief in immortality: a study in the psychology of religion. (In *Journal of Religious Psychology*, D., 1915. p. 466-510. 49 titles in bibl.)
- ROADS  
Road dust preventives; references to books and magazine articles. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library. 39 p.
- SCHOOLS  
Edwards, George Herbert, Jr. The school as a social center. Columbia, S. C.: Univ. of S. C., 1914. 26 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)
- SCIENCE  
Catalogue, part I, scientific books: duplicates from the Library of the Engineering Societies, New York City . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. p. 1-31. (446 items.)
- SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM  
Boston Public Library. Shakespeare tercentenary, 1616-1916; an exhibition, free lectures, selected list of working editions, and works relating to Shakespeare, offered by the library. 1915. 44 p.  
Luttrell, Estelle. Annotated Shakespeare book list for secondary schools. Tucson, Ariz.: Univ. of Ariz. 26 p. (*University of Arizona Record*, F., 1916. Library bibliography, no. 2.)  
Meyer, H. H. B. A brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1915. 61 p. 50 c.  
William Shakespeare. [Part II.] (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 171-174.)
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Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. Slavs in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, O., 1915. p. 217-220.)  
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Lapp, John A., and Mote, Carl Henry. Learning to earn; a plea and a plan for vocational education; with introduction by William C. Redfield. Bobbs-Merrill, 1915. 11 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Vocational guidance; a reading list for teachers, parents and pupils, supplementing the list printed in the . . . *Bulletin* for May, 1913. (In *Mo. Bull.*, Pittsburgh P. L., D., 1915. p. 384-392.)

## WAGES

Bibliography of official documents of concerted wage movements of railway employes, 1912-15. (In *Labor Gazette*, Ja., 1916, p. 41-42.)

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

University of Oklahoma. Extension Div. Dept. of Public Information and Welfare. Workmen's compensation. Norman, Okla.: The university, 1915. 7 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Hayes, Alice. The woman movement. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, O., 1915. p. 220-221.)

Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women. The case against woman suffrage; a manual for speakers, debaters, lecturers, writers, and anyone who wants the facts. New York: The association, 1915. 5 p. bibl. 15 c. (Publication.)

## WOMEN—IN INDUSTRY

Henry, Alice. The trade union woman. Appleton, 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

WORDSWORTH, JOHN, *Bishop*.

Watson, Edward William, D.D. Life of Bishop John Wordsworth. Longmans, Green. 6 p. bibl. \$3.75 n.

larged edition, completely revised and brought up to January, 1915" by J. Ellis Barker.

That the two works with the same title, but presumably by different authors, were written by the same author is evident from the fact that in each the introduction and several chapters were identical. The later edition of "Modern Germany" is, as its author claims, "an encyclopedia of German affairs," and is well worth buying; but the librarian who already has the original work should be made aware of the fact that O. Eltzbacher and J. Ellis Barker are one and the same. I find in the London "Who's Who" that Mr. Barker was born and educated in Cologne. Ellis Barker is evidently an anglicization of Eltzbacher, and possibly a concession to English prejudice against German names.

Respectfully,

JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

Iowa State Library, Des Moines.

COWHIDE VS. BUCKRAM

Editor Library Journal:

In the second edition of Library Handbook No. 5, "Binding for libraries," recently issued, the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding advocates the use of cowhide in binding fiction and juvenile books. Unfortunately the war demand for cowhide has caused the price to advance and the quality to deteriorate. The committee, therefore, suggests that buckrams meeting the specifications of the Bureau of Standards, or other cloths equally as strong, be substituted for cowhide in all cases. When the price and quality again become normal this policy should be reversed.

A. L. BAILEY, *Chairman*,

A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding.

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## Library Calendar

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### Communications

#### LITERARY GOLD BRICKS

Editor Library Journal:

In 1905, Smith, Elder & Company, London, published "Modern Germany: her political and economic problems, and the causes of her success," by O. Eltzbacher. The work was imported and sold in this country by E. P. Dutton & Company.

In 1915, the Duttons, New York, published "Modern Germany: her political and economic problems, her foreign and domestic policy, her ambitions, and the causes of her successes and of her failures—a fifth and very greatly en-

Mar. 3-4. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association. Joint meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mar. 4. American Library Institute. Annual meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mar. 9. New York Library Club. Russell Sage Foundation building, 8 p. m.

May 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 26-July 1. American Library Association.

Annual conference, Asbury Park, N. J.

June 27-29. Special Libraries Association. Annual meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.

July 3-8. National Education Association. Annual conference, New York City.





DR. JOHN THOMSON, LIBRARIAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
1894-1916

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 41

APRIL, 1916

No 4

THIS number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL gives special attention to bookstacks and new library devices, in connection with Mr. Thompson's paper regarding the progress of the work of his A. L. A. committee. This committee on labor-saving devices showed its first fruits in its excellent exhibition at the Washington conference, which is to be repeated as a feature of the Asbury Park conference this year. It has not attempted to cope with the bookstack problem, which will be always with us, but the competition of manufacturers in this field may be depended on to insure steady improvement in this *sine qua non* of library fittings. The rivalry is as much between two systems as between rival manufacturers—the standard system, which has the merit of rigidity and certainty, and the bracket system, which has the merit of convenience and adaptability. Mr. Borden claims to have found the happy medium between both out of his experience as a librarian, but his solution has yet to be tried out in practical experience. The metal bookstack as developed by Mr. Green for the Library of Congress, the original of the Snead stack, and by other inventors and adapters for the Library Bureau and other forms of stack, is especially an American product, which is being increasingly accepted in foreign library use.

AMERICAN ingenuity is also responsible for a large share of modern library devices, but we must admit that American invention is not responsible for all the triumphs of peace in library economy or elsewhere, or all the mechanical horrors of war. It was Herbert Spencer, while an engineer, who invented the first paper clip, as is illustrated in the story of his life; the first vacuum cleaner known to Americans was shown to them in 1897 in an English library, where, apparently, it originated; and, as we have previously pointed out,

Japan originated the revolving bookcase a few centuries before Danner, and President Eliot's invention of the mausoleum had been in use several decades among the Yankees of the East. Library devices are many and manifold, some useful only in the largest library systems, others useful everywhere. The alert librarian should be on the watch for everything that will save time and increase convenience, but must not become too mechanical and try to run everything by machinery. A hundred dollars may wisely be spent in library devices, if two hundred dollars' worth of time can thus be spared for more important work. It is not always possible to prove to trustees an actual money saving, because that means the saving of one person's full time, at least a single salary; and it has been the general experience, as, for instance, with the Library of Congress cards, that it is not easy to do this through co-operative help except in large library systems. If, however, the librarian or assistant can save time from mechanical work for vital work with library users, that will abundantly justify the purchase and use of additional library devices. Real labor saving is always one of the best of economies.

PRESIDENT RICHARDSON supplemented his plan for the practical development of the American Library Institute, published in our March number, with a second paper giving a bird's-eye view of the whole field of library work and scholarly research, which was an interesting feature of the successful spring gathering at Atlantic City. His scheme for making the Institute specifically an instrument for research and an inspiration for higher or specialized teaching within the library field, met with general approval and resulted in a more friendly feeling toward the possibilities of the Institute among several who had been its critics either in its inception or since.

It will be interesting to see this plan put to the test, especially as it can be co-ordinated later with the work of the Council of the A. L. A., as well as with the "sponsors for knowledge" plan. Attention was called during the discussion to the tendency in the Council of the A. L. A. to give time to the reading of papers rather than to the discussion and decision of questions in library economy and administration, as somewhat far afield from the function planned under the revised A. L. A. constitution.

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THE best part of the Atlantic City meetings, the two sessions devoted to live discussions, reminded the old-timers of the best days of the A. L. A. If the same practice were followed of opening a discussion with a wide-awake paper on a mooted practical question, following that with brief written discussions and thus opening the way for a live debate occupying the rest of an hour, there would seem to be no reason why one or two sessions of even a large A. L. A. conference could not be brought back to this happy and inspiring interchange of views. A delightful evening of entertainment was occupied with an amusing series of musical humoresques (which had nothing, however, to do with the connection between books and music programmed as the subject), and with lantern slide illustrations of early books for children; but it was generally admitted that the daytime debates, really relating to library subjects, were more enjoyable as well as more useful to librarians as such. But others may think that "all work and no whirl, makes Jane a dull girl," and that it is worth while to make time for "librarians at play."

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How much of the public's reading is supplied by public libraries was a conundrum which afforded text for one of the most wide-awake discussions at the Atlantic City conference, led by Miss Louise Connelly, the "educational expert" of the Newark Public Library, a lady of extraor-

dinary common sense, wide sympathy and infinite wit, whom Mr. Dana has promoted from the ranks of the teachers into a new library service. Her amusing calculation of the habits of commuters and other inhabitants of New Jersey, resulted in the conclusion that three-fifths of the reading of the community, especially the commuting community, was of newspapers and periodicals, and that of the more solid reading less than one-half, or one-fifth of all, came from public libraries. Naturally, people who have private libraries make comparatively little use of public libraries, and if the trustees present had been asked how many books they drew from their respective libraries, the figures would have been strikingly small; but about these readers the libraries need not worry. Their mission is to induce better reading, more effective reading than that of newspapers and flashy periodicals, among those whose reading is mostly of this kind. Miss Connelly's talk and the ensuing discussion indicated how extraordinarily large is this unworked field.

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THE New Jersey Commission and the Newark Public Library made an interesting graphic exhibition at Atlantic City of library methods and results, and Mr. Dana presented a paper at one of the Institute meetings on "Exhibition methods of instruction." One of the Newark exhibits presented an interesting solution of the problem of cheaply bound books, which cost from 10 cents to 25 cents, but would cost 30 cents or 35 cents more if cataloged and shelved in regular course. The solution consisted in placing these books uncataloged on Multiplex display wing frames, where the public might select at their will, and their honesty was trusted to bring their selections to the charging desk for inclusion in the circulation. This seems an idea worth adoption in other libraries, small and large, and it is a good example of effective economical use of a new library device, described elsewhere in this number.

# BOOKSTACKS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

BY W. R. EASTMAN

THE construction of a library bookstack presents problems which have received much careful study at the hands of librarians, architects and manufacturers. Certain conditions must be met. Books must be assembled in vast quantities; each book must be perfectly accessible and kept in the best possible condition. The structure must also be durable.

## THE PLAN

The first condition of success in planning is to provide ample shelf space. The extent of this can be determined only by counting and measuring the books, estimating as nearly as possible the additions and losses for the next twenty years and then adding a generous allowance of room for various practical purposes, such as receiving new books, convenience in handling, disposal by classes, the care of oversize books, temporary selections, special collections, and the accommodation of the unexpected. It should be borne in mind that all the books of the library are not to be in the stack, so that when the book capacity for the building as a whole has been fixed, the capacity of all the reading rooms and work rooms must be deducted from the total and the stack will then be planned to take care of the remainder.

It is a common rule, when the desired capacity of the stack has been named, to provide a foot of shelf space for every seven or eight books. Since it is possible for ten average books to stand in the space of a foot, this rule makes an allowance of one-fifth or three-tenths which is to be left empty. This margin is none too large. Indeed it may be questioned if it is large enough to meet the needs that are sure to arise. A safer rule, in the opinion of many, is to allow an average of one-third of every shelf to remain unused. The calculation can then be readily made by adding one-half to the total number of the books to show the desired capacity and then to reckon at ten books to the foot. This will be the same as six and two-thirds books

in the running foot. For example, a bookstack to hold 100,000 books should have a capacity of 150,000, at ten books to the foot.

When the total capacity is determined it must be distributed among the several floors or decks. In a building of one story there may be three of these decks—one below, one on the main floor and another in the open space between this and the ceiling. In a building of two stories there should be five levels in the stack. In the case supposed, with a capacity of 150,000, there will be, for each of five floors, an allotment of 30,000. Cases to provide for this number must now be furnished. If each case will hold 2000, the number of cases will be fifteen, the exact dimensions of which are known and these, or their equivalents, may be grouped at proper intervals. The width of aisles will vary from two and a half to four feet according to the use expected; the wider passage being needed in case of general public access. The cases or ranges being plotted in their places, space must be allowed for stairs, lifts, tables, desks, or other furniture and thus the size and shape of the floors of the stack room can be determined, subject, of course, to the conditions required to fit it to the rest of the building. Sometimes cases radiating from the delivery desk are found convenient in a book room, but, in a stack of several stories, the radial arrangement shows no advantages and would be more expensive to build.

A true stack rests upon its own foundation. Two stories of stack, however, may be carried upon a substantial floor supported by side walls. It is often found convenient in building a small library to put cases on the main floor for immediate use, providing a similar arrangement of cases in the basement beneath and to postpone the placing of the third story for books till the filling up of these two floors shall make the addition necessary.

In a public library it is desirable for ac-

cess and supervision that the ranges shall run from front to rear behind the delivery desk and be lighted at the back. In a large closed stack the cases may very properly stand at right angles with the line of approach, receiving light from windows on both sides in a room which may afterward be extended to the rear.

#### MATERIAL

It will be generally conceded that some kind of iron must be used for structural strength, for economy of space, for openness of construction promoting cleanness and also for the sake of using non-combustible material. But there is sharp contention between the advocates of cast iron and sheet steel. It is claimed for cast iron uprights that they are at once solid and open; that they have no hollow chambers for gathering unwholesome dirt; that the castings are uniform and readily replaced; and that their pattern is such as to provide the most complete ventilation and light and opportunity for inspection. It is further noted that cast iron will resist rust and fire better than any form of wrought iron or steel. The castings are painted after being put in position and a better result is claimed also on that account. In reply to all this the rival makers say that cast iron is not only rough on the surface but liable to have concealed bubbles and blow-holes which endanger the strength of the structure at critical points, and that the roughness of it is unsightly, a collector of dirt and a damage to the bindings of the books.

When sheet steel is used for uprights it is first cut and enameled and then bent into a hollow flattened form showing numerous narrow slits to receive the sliding shelves or else, in the case of bracket shelving, there is a hollow post upon which the brackets are hooked. Either form of hollow chamber is charged with being the lurking place of much unsanitary dirt and, in some cases, in reply to this criticism, the stack builders pierce every upright with a half-inch hole through which a vacuum cleaner can suck out the last vestige of dust.

But, as the years pass, the arch enemy of a metal stack is rust, and the continuing

strength of a stack would be more certainly assured if there were no concealed surfaces open to insidious attack. So much can be said against either kind of metal upright that the purchaser may well feel compelled to make a choice of evils and is inclined to make his decision, not upon the merits of iron or steel, but mainly upon grounds of appearance and cost. It is to be noted, however, that the champions of cast iron do not hesitate to place wrought steel columns as the others do at the center of their cast uprights whenever four stories or more of book stack are required to be built.

Book shelves in a stack are usually of sheet steel, rolled at the edges for strength and enameled to provide a surface than which no better can be found. One stack, the one with the cast iron uprights, has a shelf of open hollow bars of enameled steel, very light, yet of ample strength. In some ways it is a very convenient shelf and admits the use of a simple and excellent book support which is caught between the bars. One of its most remarkable merits, as claimed, is that dust cannot lodge upon it to grind the bindings but that, with every movement of a book, dust will fall off. The case of the books below has scant recognition.

Wooden shelves are sometimes used with iron brackets, but a bracket shelf is generally made of a piece of enameled sheet steel turned up at each end in the form of a bracket with hooks at the back of each upright piece which catch into holes in the side of a square hollow post of steel or else with pins projecting from the side of each bracket to be caught by notches upon the post. The weight is thus carried by the brackets. The weak point is at the angle where the sheet is bent and is apt to bend again in handling and become difficult to adjust. A new form of shelf attempts to remedy this by scoring the sheet metal at this point with two deep grooves, thus stiffening it and fastening it at a true right angle. Unless the front edges of every bracket are made blunt and wide there is danger that books will be split or their leaves torn when carelessly thrust into their places.



## FIREPROOF BOOKSTACKS

It is too much to expect of a bookstack that it shall be proof against fire. It has been a habit, perhaps not wholly outgrown, of the makers of stacks to advertise them as "fireproof," "thoroughly fireproof," and "fireproof throughout." In past years, some have gone so far as to announce themselves as "specialists in fireproof stack construction."

The dictionary meaning of "fireproof" might perhaps justify this, for the definition is given as "of incombustible material," and an iron or steel bookstack is not likely to burn. But the popular and better definition includes protection against fire for the contents of the building.

The architects say that fireproofing requires not only incombustible material, but a "fire-resisting design." A bookstack is anything but that. It is in its nature of a fire-inviting design. Books are loosely spread along its shelves which stand at regular open intervals. If the design of the stack was intended to create a draft for flame and insure complete combustion of its contents, it could scarcely be better adapted to its purpose. When the whole framework is made open to admit light and promote cleanliness, the path for the fire is also made open. An open-barred shelf is about as fireproof as the grate bars of a furnace, and is much more likely to collapse and drop its load. It is possible that a bookstack might be made safer by dividing it into many closed compartments by metal partitions.

In some cases the bottom shelf of each tier, the "diaphragm shelf," is treated as a "fire stop" and the desk slit in front of it, while kept open for air, is covered with fine wire netting with fire protection in view. The serious menace of crossed electric wires still remains. In general we may say that in proportion as we follow the idea of open construction we are increasing the danger from fire. Real protection can be secured only at the price of eternal vigilance and a claim that any bookstack is fireproof is a delusion.

## ADJUSTABLE SHELVES

Shelves are adjusted in many different ways corresponding to the pattern on which

the stack is built. Cast iron uprights are cast with great projecting notches in front from the bottom to the top upon which the protruding horns at the side of the shelf may be laid while the back of the shelf is caught upon a hook at the rear and so made firm in its place. When hollow sheets of steel are used the sheets are cut by frequent slits into which the thin ends of the shelf may slide. The brackets catch upon their proper places by hooks that enter holes prepared in the sides of hollow posts, or else in notches or in the narrow projecting side of a solid post. At one time we heard of shelves that were "absolutely adjustable" which could be fastened at any desired height. This was done by brackets slipping in a groove and fastened by a set screw, or else by shelf ends slipping upon hanging metal bands and fastened by a screw wherever the librarian might wish. The theory was excellent but the practice was impossible because it required a machinist with a spirit level to produce an even appearance.

In the modern bookstack every shelf is movable, except, of course, the shelves at the bottom of each tier. The many ingenious devices for free and easy changes determine the character and appearance of the stack, for this one thing, the facility for adjustment, is counted essential both to the profits of the maker and the convenience of the librarian. Yet, sometimes, a question will occur to one who is impressed by the proportions of the stack question. Is it all worth while?

We walk through the long passages of an enormous stack with the rough, projecting, great iron teeth grinning upon us from every side, and wonder why it must be so? We ask the attendant how often the shelves are changed? He stares at us amazed. He doesn't remember. In fact, the vast majority of shelves have been exactly where they now are ever since the library was built. The only answer is that the call for change may come at any moment and we must be prepared. It is a huge and costly case of preparedness. But is it really impossible to look far enough ahead, to study the size of the books by their classes and to fix upon a plan for some parts of our col-

lection, such as fiction for example, according to which, if liberally provided for at the outset, they may stay in their places undisturbed and unadjusted? Can we not know beforehand of some stack territory which need never be changed? If this can be done those parts at least would have stronger, cheaper and better shelves than even these marvels of ingenuity.

But if it cannot be, because we must in some places, as in reading rooms, have adjustment ready to hand and because, perhaps, a new librarian will appear some day, who will want things done differently,

or because some like contingency may overtake us, can we not, at least, have invented for us some other mechanism of adjustment which, if not wholly concealed, will be less conspicuous, will not stare upon us with remorseless and obtrusive insistence and will not force upon us the impression that adjustment is the great purpose for which the library exists, the books being quite subordinate. In truth the libraries owe a debt of gratitude to inventor and manufacturer. They have tried to pay what they owe. But they are quite willing to be delivered from bondage.

## BOOKSTACKS: THE LIBRARIANS' VIEWPOINT

A RECORD OF EXPERIENCE AND OPINION FROM DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

### THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE New York Public Library has in its central building the Snead standard stack in the main stack room and in all special reading rooms except (1) about 7000 feet of metal shelving in the suite of six rooms at the southeast corner of the third floor, and (2) the main reading room, the Stuart room, and the central circulation room. In the main stack room are about 334,530 feet of Snead shelving and in the special reading rooms about 63,000 feet, a total of 397,530 feet.

The first exception noted above arose because the shelving plans of these rooms were not ready at the time the stack contract was let. This shelving was included in a later contract—for the interior finish—and the contract for its installation was given by the John Peirce Company, to which this contract was awarded, to the Jamestown Metal Company (now the Art Metal Furniture Company), as a sub-contractor. In a public contract no particular make of stack could be specified and the Peirce Company and the Snead Company could not agree as to price. The library would naturally have preferred uniform shelving. The problem was further complicated by the fact that doors were required for all shelving in these rooms, which apparently were not easily hung on the standard Snead stack.

The second exception was due to the feeling of the architects that wooden shelves in the main reading room, the Stuart room, and the central circulation room lent themselves to a better architectural treatment than steel shelving.

In the branch libraries the shelving is, in general, wooden. The Ottendorfer branch (built in 1884) has in the rear a two story steel stack with wooden shelves. The Yorkville branch—opened December 13, 1902, as first of the Carnegie buildings—has Art Metal Company steel shelving. The Chatham Square branch—opened November 2, 1903, as second of the Carnegie buildings—has Library Bureau steel frames with wooden shelves. In all the other branches wooden shelving is used entirely, its cost being much less than metal shelving, and its general appearance more pleasing. Steel shelving is undoubtedly best for stack storage of books, but with comparatively low wall shelving or free standing shelves wood has many advantages for reading rooms.

H. M. LYDENBERG,  
*Chief Reference Librarian.*

### HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

It has been interesting and profitable to watch the construction of the stack in our new library, and to study its possibilities now that it is finished. The Snead stack

has been installed and we are well satisfied with the general result. Three points in which the construction differs from what has been done before deserve mention.

In the first place, except for a slight variation in the height of the successive stories, the construction is uniform throughout, whether the shelving is to be adapted to octavos, folios or newspapers, the result being that although the newspaper collection may be kept for many years in the place assigned to it on the plans, it is quite possible at any time to increase its extent there or to transfer it to any other part of the building. The same is true in regard to the shelving for octavos and folios.

The aisles are  $31\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. The double rows of shelves between the aisles are 19 inches wide, but the solid bottom shelves are wider, increasing the stack width to 26 inches, and diminishing the aisle width on the floor from  $31\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $26\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The shelves for octavos are 9 inches in width, but 12-inch shelves are also provided which fit equally well into the stack frame, but project 3 inches more into the aisle than the narrow shelves, making the aisle width about 26 inches, or about the same as the width of the floor space.

We had expected to concentrate our folios in certain sections or rows at the beginning of each subject group, and therefore required perfect liberty in assigning any row to books of one size or the other. Now that we are completing the distribution of our books, we are inclined to stretch our folios along the broad lower shelves and place the corresponding octavos over them; but here and there, as in Church History, Fine Arts and Music, the folios are too numerous to be accommodated on the lower shelves alone and two or more folio shelves in each section are used, so that we have not so much need for the 12-inch shelves as we expected to have. Those that we do use prove satisfactory, although when fully loaded with very large books they are a little bent in the middle, but the deflection is very slight. For newspapers and portfolios a special shelf with wider folios between the parallel bars is used, and the volume, lying on its side, runs through

from one face of the row to the opposite face of the next row. Some economy of space is sacrificed, because shelving designed especially for newspapers need not be 36 inches or more in width, but the advantage of uniform construction we think outweighs this.

The second point to be mentioned is the position of the opening for ventilation,—the deck slit, as the constructor calls it. In all previous stacks I believe this has been introduced into the *floor*, close up to the face of the shelves. In our stack it is transferred to the vertical *base* of the fixed lowest shelf, giving us a floor continuous from one face to the other, and preventing the loss of pencils, papers and even books through the opening. The purpose of the slit—ventilation and distribution of heat—seems to be equally well accomplished by the new arrangement. The base in which the opening is made is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and diminishes by so much the vertical space available for books, but it is not well for books to come clear to the floor, and the space is not entirely sacrificed since it helps out by so much the space available on the upper shelf of the deck below.

On the third point characteristic of the new Harvard stack, so much has already been said that it does not need to be further dwelt upon—I mean the provision of stalls around the outer edge of the stack for the use of readers. There are 300 of these stalls provided on six floors of the stack around three sides of the building. Each is well lighted, and will have a convenient, specially designed table, a comfortable Windsor chair and a hanging electric lamp adjustable as to height and position.

I have already referred to the varying heights of the stack stories. This variation is due, not to choice, but to the exigencies of the architecture. The lowest two stories have a clear 6 feet 10 inches from floor to ceiling, the next five, 7 feet 2 inches, while the top story, upon which the upper floor of the building rests, somehow manages to gain an additional two inches.

The teeth of the stack frame, upon which the shelves rest, are  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches apart. Allowing for the base of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches and

for a slight lack of adaptation at top and bottom amounting to a fraction of an inch, we may say that the clear height of the three varieties is measured by 70, 73 and 75 points, respectively, meaning by point the inch and one-eighth adjustment provided for the shelving.

Having these three heights of story to work with, it has been interesting to consider which gives the best result, and whether a still better result might have been obtained by some slight modification of the dimensions. In a closely classified collection where it is necessary to be able to introduce new books at any point, shelving of standard height is essential,—shelving which will receive all books up to a certain height, larger books being placed on special folio or portfolio shelves. This standard may perhaps be modified in special classes, but uniformity, particularly at the beginning, contributes greatly to simplicity. A shelf of 11 points proves to be the best for general use here. This gives us a clear  $11\frac{5}{8}$  inches ( $11 \times 1\frac{1}{8} = 12\frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{4} = 11\frac{5}{8}$ ). This is a good shelf to hold all books 11 inches or under, but is just too low to take books of 30 cm., which is the usual upper limit for "large octavos," yet a 12-point shelf, which would give  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches clear, is unnecessarily high. Eighteen or twenty points is good for folios, 18 points giving  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches clear ( $18 \times 1\frac{1}{8} = 20\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = 19\frac{1}{2}$ ) and 20 points giving  $21\frac{3}{4}$  inches clear. We find a good disposition for our purposes is one 18 or 20 point shelf below with five 11 point shelves in each section, making up the 73 or 75 points available in our upper six stories, but in the lower stories of 70 points we have to diminish either the folio shelves or the octavo shelves to get in the same number of shelves. Seven 11-point shelves, which we should often like to use, is also not practicable. Theoretically, one would expect to get seven 11-inch shelves in  $81\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On these floors we have  $82\frac{1}{2}$  and  $84\frac{1}{2}$  inches clear, and we expected before moving in to use seven octavo shelves to a section throughout a large part of the stack. But the measure of adjustment,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, does not happen to make the space fully available. This makes it interesting

to inquire whether a slightly different measure would have been better. If we were to adopt 11-16 inches for the measure of adjustment, and, for the clear height of the story, 85 inches, which is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches more than we now have on our five principal floors, we should get a somewhat better result. 85 inches permits 80 points of 11-16 in. each; 12 of these points between shelves give 12 inches clear ( $12 \times 11-16 = 12\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = 12$ ), which easily covers a 30 cm. book; 20 points gives  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches clear, which takes a 20-inch or a 50 cm. book easily; 10 points gives  $9\frac{7}{8}$  inches, which is a very little more than 25 cm., the usual dividing line between octavos and large octavos. The 80 points available would permit us to divide the space into four folio shelves of 20 points each; or one folio of 20, plus five large octavos of 12 points each; or eight shelves of 10 points each; or one folio shelf of 20 points, plus six shelves of 10 points. We could get seven 11-point shelves with 3 points to spare, but the clear height of the shelf would not take easily a full 11-inch book. One or another of these arrangements would suit well in the different divisions of the Library. In a class where few books fall between 25 cm. and 30 cm. in height, a 10-point shelf would be advisable, throwing what are usually called large octavos among the folio volumes; in other classes a 12-point shelf would be preferable, permitting everything up to 30 cm. to be kept in the main series. These considerations suggest that in planning a stack careful attention must be given to the mathematical details, and those dimensions should be adopted which give the best practical results.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, *Librarian.*

#### THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

NEARLY all the 370,000 volumes of The John Crerar Library are shelved on stacks of four different types: the all wood cases advocated by Dr. Poole, adopted by The Newberry Library, and acquired with the medical collection from that institution; the older form, vintage of 1895, of Library Bureau "commercial" bracket stack with wooden shelves; the later form of the same stack, also with wooden shelves, and the

all steel bracket stack of the Art Metal Construction Company. There are also a few sections of the all steel Library Bureau "Parsons" bracket stack.

Besides these the library has installed for experimental purposes single tiers of several other makes, notably the Green (Snead) standard, the Art Metal standard, the Van Dorn bracket, the General Fireproofing standard, the Stikeman bracket and two local makes. While the latter possess points of interest, they are not on the market, nor is the Stikeman, and the General Fireproofing stack does not fit our needs.

From our experience we draw the following conclusions:—

I. In a library of our character, the proportion of books too large for the regular shelves varies so greatly in the different subjects, even in closely related ones, that if any considerable rearrangements are to be possible, the stacks must permit the installation in each section of as many wide shelves as are needed, from one to all. This necessitates the use of either the bracket stack or a standard stack which will allow the use of projecting shelves as in the new Harvard library. It further determines the minimum distance between stack centers as four feet six inches.

II. That while the wooden shelves do not allow the thin books to slip as much as the steel shelves, we have found no confirmation of Dr. Poole's view that they are kinder to the books, and on the whole their advantages do not out-weigh the great disadvantage of placing so much combustible material in the stack room.

III. That an adjustment to one inch is usually all that is required, especially if space over the books on each shelf is to be allowed for dusting.

IV. That each of the types most used in libraries at the present time has its advantages but that these are not sufficiently marked to warrant any considerable difference in cost.

V. That if price is to be disregarded the Parsons stack seems to offer the greatest combination of advantages for our needs.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, *Librarian.*

#### THE THEORY OF BOOKSTACKS

At the present time there are many types and varieties of book-stacks on the market, from which, as his own time for building approaches, the librarian is required to choose; and this choice must satisfy not only himself, who considers mainly the question of convenience in the practical work of the library, but the architect as well, who studies the question from both the artistic and the engineering stand-points.

The most important requirements a book-stack must satisfy are those relating to its convenience for the regular work of the library staff and the library patrons. The primary object of a stack is to hold books and to hold them in such a way as best to serve the convenience of all the people who use them.

Next in importance are the questions of safety, both of the books themselves and of the people using them.

Then comes the question of artistic appearance; and this is put last because, if the stack meets the other requirements, but fails to satisfy the architect's ideals, he can either disguise it or hide it behind something that does satisfy him.

From the standpoint of convenience the important requirements are as follows:

First: The height of the cases should be such that a reasonably tall person would be in no danger of striking his head against the cross braces and a person of ordinary stature be able to reach any book without leaving the floor.

Second: Space within the limits of the main stack is expensive and all of it not absolutely needed to insure safety and to allow access should be available for the storage of books. The passage ways of the stack should be as narrow as the proper handling of the books will allow, and books in constant use should be shelved in wall cases or floor cases in the rooms in which they are most used, so far as an orderly arrangement will warrant, and not in the stack where crowds cannot be conveniently handled. The width of the double-faced rows, taken in connection with the width of the passage ways between them, is of great importance. If these widths can be so

economized that the rows space but a shade over 46 inches between centers one can place 26 rows of cases in every 100 feet of stack. Much room is often wasted between the different cases in the row, and valuable book room is always wasted between the top shelves of each story of the stack and the bottom shelves of the story next above. Careless planning and inadequate construction in regard to these three points often mean a loss of one-fifth of the possible capacity of the stack.

Third: The design of the stack should allow the shelves to be interchangeable throughout the entire library, so that but one type of shelf need be kept in stock.

Fourth: The design should allow the shelves, with the books on them, to be easily adjusted to height in the cases and as readily moved from one case to another or to any part of the library. A shelf of books should be a unit, to be placed or replaced wherever most needed.

Fifth: The stack should accommodate any ordinary width of shelf and any desired spacing between shelves wherever the convenience of the library indicates.

In order to insure the safety of the books the stack should meet several other requirements:

First: It should be as nearly fireproof as possible. Books are slow burning, and the stack should contain no inflammable material, nor any non-burning material so punctured as to allow the fire to run up through the shelves. An effectual fire-stop should be introduced between all the stories of the stack so far as that can be accomplished without interfering with proper ventilation.

Second: So far as it can be accomplished without unduly increasing the fire-risk, the stack should be open to the free circulation of air, dry air preferably, pure air certainly. It should be protected from direct sunlight, and recent authorities are inclined to discourage daylight as well.

To fully insure the safety of the people using the stack there are many important requirements, fully as important, perhaps, as those pertaining to library convenience:

First: The structure must be strong enough to sustain its maximum load with

plenty of margin for safety. If the stack is built of mild steel, as most stacks are, its greatest load should not subject that material to more than a 16,000 pounds fibre strain, which is considered the limit of absolute safety. If the material is cast iron half that strain is the limit. The upright posts of a stack, the posts that sustain the weight of the books on the shelves between them, and of all the other posts, books, and passage ways above them, are struts, or columns, in engineering language, and their ability to support a superimposed weight is not measured by the resistance of that amount of steel against crushing, but by the resistance the smallest diameter of the column would offer against bending near the center, which is quite a different matter.

Second: The structure must be absolutely rigid against sway in any direction. This sway to be resisted is not confined to that caused by unequal loading, nor to the pushing the individual cases might be subjected to by heavy bodies falling against them; as explained above, the ability of a column to sustain weight is measured by its strength against bending; a tall stack is composed of a number of separate posts joined end to end, each post carrying a heavy load of books. If each joint is not adequately braced the combined column will bend, or sway, at the weak place and the whole structure collapse. It will thus be seen that the rigidity of a stack is fully as important as its strength; in fact, its strength lies in its rigidity.

Third: The structure must not only be strong, but it must be so built as to remain strong. Parts subject to wear must be attached in such a way that they can be replaced. Parts liable to rust should be exposed in such a way that the rust may be detected and the part painted. Theoretically enamelled steel will never rust. The theory is perfect, but one cannot say the same for the ordinary shop practice.

Whether or not all these requirements are met by any stack now on the market, or likely to be offered for some years to come, is not a question affecting the validity of the requirements, which are founded upon good library, and good engineering, practice.

WILLIAM ALANSON BORDEN.

*QUESTIONS OF COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE*

OF all the difficulties which beset library workers, none presents more obstinate perversity than those which respond only to physical laws. Human opposition can be combated through education and zeal, the inert mass of books in a library has been made to yield up its treasures through the librarian's technical skill, but the metal skeleton of the stacks which carry these books refuses to be flexible and rigid at the same time. It is the desire to compel this combination which causes trouble.

In addition to questions of a stack's proper location and general arrangement, it would seem that the time had come when comfort and convenience in a stack might also be considered.

For several years, library architects have been placing the stacks in a less valuable location in the library building than along the outside wall, since all the natural light possible should be received for reading rooms. This has been possible through the development of artificial lighting which has robbed an inside or under-floor location for the stack of its terrors.

Since natural light is no longer necessary in many stacks, why continue to use glass floors in book stacks? In an artificially lighted stack, they are without excuse. In the first place, glass floors are exceedingly noisy and few students at work in the stack can withstand this annoyance. Also, they are so slippery as to be unsafe, and frequently cork carpet or rubber mats have to be placed at the top of steps and at other dangerous places on the glass floors. If sunlight reaches these glass floors in the stack, the reflected glare is most trying. Then too, they crack either through expansion or contraction, or else because a metal shelf has fallen on them. Another disadvantage of glass floors, in a dry climate at least, comes from the putty used along the joints and edges. This soon dries out and is loosened by the constant walking on the floor. The result is that not only are the books and floors constantly powdered with putty dust, but small putty fragments have a penchant for dropping down the necks and into the eyes of readers and workers in the stacks.

There are many composition materials on the market, any one of which would seem to be desirable for stack floors where translucency was unnecessary. Not only do they have strength and quietness, but some of them lack weight as well, which in itself is desirable. Damages to such material are much more easily repaired than to glass floors.

The usual design for stack floors shows openings three or four inches wide between the glass floors and the book stacks themselves, which extend along the entire length of the stack. Doubtless these openings are designed for heating and ventilating purposes, but as placed at present, they have decided disadvantages, especially in book stacks open to the public. It is a frequent occurrence for readers and attendants to drop books or book cards through these openings, which means a descent of many steps and a search for the missing article. These openings are edged with a raised metal flange which holds the glass floor slabs in place. In stacks open to the public, it is quite usual to see some reader skimming through a book while in the meantime he unconsciously uses the projecting metal flange as a boot scraper. The result is that books and shelves underneath are covered with mud and litter from above. It is sometimes necessary in public stacks to have these openings covered to protect the books below. If, in addition to the stairways in the stacks, it is still necessary to have these openings in the stack floors for heat and ventilation, it would seem preferable to have them at the end of the cases instead of extending lengthwise with the stacks.

Some few difficulties are apparent in the book shelves also, the remedying of which would be gratefully received. If shelves fit in tightly, they are difficult to adjust. If loosely fitted, they are liable to be knocked out. Those that fit loosely also have a disadvantage in that they leave a small opening between the shelf's end and the uprights. With nothing to support the book covers over these cracks, bindings on heavy books are strained.

Why cannot a book shelf be devised to be attached to the uprights by means of

one hook at each end? If such shelves were made with closed ends to keep the books from falling out, the entire shelf of books could then be easily carried about the stack and adjusted wherever desired.

Another improvement would be a book support that could not fall from the shelf and that could not be slid about or toppled over by heavy books, as now happens with supports on polished metal shelves.

A small device that would save many steps to the catalog or the Dewey decimal

classification book, would be a frame placed at the end of a book case on each stack floor, to hold a chart or key to the first one hundred or so sub-divisions of the classification system. Unless one constantly works with the classification system, its sub-divisions are easily forgotten and frequent trips from the stacks to the catalog are made necessary. Such a metal frame to hold a classification chart would be a convenience.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

## LIBRARY EQUIPMENT AND LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

By C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.*

A LITTLE more than a year ago the librarians of the country were requested to contribute to the A. L. A. committee on library administration all the information they possessed concerning library equipment and labor-saving appliances. It was a large request, but approximately 20 per cent of the librarians who received it have responded in a most gratifying spirit of co-operation. It is earnestly hoped (and believed) that it need not be inferred that the 80 per cent who did not respond are without interest in the investigation which the committee has been conducting. Some forgot to reply, others could not take the necessary time, and some mistakenly thought that there was nothing which they could contribute, but it is believed that there were few who were unwilling or entirely without interest.

To all, therefore, the committee wants the results of its investigation to be of value. The work is now sufficiently advanced to justify a prediction that within a few months some definite results may be made accessible to all who want them. Before the end of the present year, certainly, librarians will again be invited to co-operate; not, this time, by contributing information, but by allowing the committee to pass on to them all the information which it has been able to gather. The questionnaire of last year was a success because as many as 20 per cent of those who received it replied, but it is hoped that a far greater number will respond to the next appeal.

The writer therefore wishes to offer a brief explanation of the work which has already been done, of the plans for making the results of the work valuable to the greatest possible number, and of the nature of the co-operation which is still needed. First, however, it may not be out of place to give a brief review of the general question of mechanical appliances in library work.

From the earliest days of the organized library movement considerable attention has naturally—or necessarily—been given to questions of suitable equipment and useful mechanical devices. The relation of the Library Bureau to the early history of the American Library Association, and the attention given by Mr. Dewey to matters of equipment as well as of method, are too well known to require comment. At the first conference of librarians, in 1853, various forms of tables, step-ladder chairs, and book-rests were exhibited by one of the librarian delegates. Similar informal exhibitions have been made by manufacturers, with the consent but not under the auspices of the association, at many of the A. L. A. conferences. In 1914 was held the first exhibition on a comprehensive scale, and the first which was planned and held under the auspices of the association. Plans are now being made for a similar exhibit at the Asbury Park conference, of which more detailed announcement will be made in the next issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Among early attempts to bring mechan-



ical devices to the aid of the librarian, one of the most interesting is the method adopted by William F. Poole in compiling statistics of daily circulation. As described by Dr. Poole in the 1876 Report issued by the Bureau of Education (p. 503), "the plan is to have a tin box made 16 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 3 inches high, divided into eight compartments, seven of which have a funnel-shaped cover; and the eighth, which is larger than the others, is an open receptacle for peas. The seven have these inscriptions on the front: Fiction and Juveniles; History and Biography; Voyages and Travels; Science and Art; Poetry and Drama; German and French Literature; Miscellaneous. As each book is delivered, the attendant drops a pea into such compartment as the book properly belongs to in its classification. There is a slide in each compartment on the back side of the box, by which the peas are let out. At night they are counted, and a record of each classification is kept."

Possibly Dr. Poole's device (strikingly similar in fundamental purpose to the "telephone counters" now used in a few libraries in registering circulation) may have met with ridicule from some of the contemporary librarians, as it certainly would to-day from not a few. For there is by no means universal agreement concerning the amount of attention which should be given to labor-saving devices. There are few paths along which it is not possible to travel so far that it becomes advisable to turn and go back, and many librarians believe that we have gone too far along the paths supposed to lead to efficiency. The very word "efficiency," so often overworked and misused, has caused many to groan in despair. Some of the protests against over-emphasis on mechanical appliances are so important, if well-founded, that they should receive careful consideration.

At the London International Conference of 1897 Mr. MacAlister, speaking of "Some tendencies of modern librarianship," said "A librarian who wants to distinguish himself is driven to mechanical inventions, designed to save either the time of himself or his readers. My critics will tell you that the more time-saving apparatus is

used the more time the librarian will have to cultivate his intellect and discourse with his readers on the beauties of Browning or of Byron. But is the time saved by mechanism used in this excellent way? I am afraid not. The taste for such things grows on what it feeds, and the librarian who has invented an appliance for supplying his readers with the books . . . by means of an automatic ticket-in-the-slot machine will not be happy, or spend any time in reading Browning, until he has invented one which will, by the touching of a button, shoot the book into the reader's home, and so save for the busy librarian the time lost in opening the library door. . . . If a new machine comes to be wanted very badly, it will be produced; but let us wait for an imperative demand, instead of cogitating how we can, by clipping off the corner of a card, or sticking in a new pin, or even by calling an old spade an agricultural implement, secure fame for ourselves as original inventors." (2nd International Conference, Proceedings, p. 10-11.)

These sentiments were echoed in 1898 by Mr. Jast. "A hindrance to library progress is to be found, it seems to me, in the great prominence given at the present time to the subject of mechanical appliances for libraries. . . . The amount of time and attention that is now bestowed upon this side of library work, to the inevitable detriment of its higher and nobler sides, is astonishing and lamentable. Now there is a subtle and fell fascination about these things, which if once allowed full play becomes a positive disease. It may begin quite innocently in the purchase of some book-supports; these you discover scratch the shelves, so you get others which take up too much room; from a book-support to an automatic step—well, is only a step; then you get a dictionary holder, and a dusting machine, and all kinds of binders, and various card outfits; and the fascination grows with what it feeds on, until the funds of the library, and time and thought of the librarian, are frittered away in the pursuit of these mechanical accessories. I have nothing to say against these things in themselves; it is a question of perspective with which I am concerned; I want them

put into the background of librarianship, which is their proper place, and not in the very foreground, where they have no business." (*Library Association Record*, v. 2, p. 83-84.)

Without inquiring closely into the conditions prevailing eighteen years ago in English libraries, we cannot help suggesting that, in painting these forbidding portraits of the mechanically-crazed librarian, Mr. MacAlister and Mr. Jast were allowing their imaginations to "grow with what they fed on." Hyperbole and sarcasm are often amusing, but seldom convincing. But their views are held, at least in part, by some librarians to-day. One of the best known American librarians recently wrote: "Many of the so-called labor saving devices would not be labor saving in a library outside of the city of New York. Among the useless methods for libraries I would include adding machines, addressing machines, billing machines, book typewriters, cash registers, copying machines, dictating machines, folding machines, mail openers, printing presses, sealing machines, and stamp affixing machines. There may be others. A lot of nervous energy is wasted in consideration of such devices, which are really not needed in even the largest public libraries, with possibly one exception." And still more recently we have been entertained by a serio-comic controversy over the relative merits of various paper clips, with mock depreciation of "poetry, and other minor literary matters" as compared with "those larger fields of efficiency and equipment, which are of such real importance to the librarian," and in which co-operation is necessary in order that we may "achieve the educational ideal, and make the library the true university of the people."

Unquestionably, it would be deplorable if the "higher and nobler" sides of librarianship were relegated to the background in the pursuit of new and improved mechanical appliances. But it is decidedly questionable whether anyone could cite any library in which such a state of affairs has existed. Both time and money have been wasted in many libraries in the purchase of equipment which was either unnecessary or poorly adapted to the purposes for which it was

purchased. But it is also true that many libraries, without undue expenditure of time or money, could improve their present methods by the wise purchase of certain apparatus. The unwise expenditure of time and money does not furnish an indictment of all time and labor saving appliances. It is, rather, an indication of the difficulties surrounding the librarian in every effort to purchase the equipment which he needs and to refrain from buying that which is not needed or is not well adapted to his work.

To relieve librarians so far as possible from these difficulties is the present aim of the committee on library administration, and with this purpose it is endeavoring to bring co-operation to bear on all problems of equipment and mechanical appliances. It ought to be, and we believe it is, easily possible to obtain book supports which neither scratch the shelves nor take up too much room, and to have the necessary binders, card outfits, and many other mechanical accessories, including even the most satisfactory paper clips, without subordinating the library's true functions. But in order to make this most easily possible co-operation is needed, not that through the efficiency of our office appliances we may achieve the educational ideal, but that each librarian may have the equipment best suited to the business needs of his institution without devoting to their acquisition attention and energy and money which might better be expended on its professional needs.

To some extent standardization of certain kinds of library equipment has been possible. But in most questions of equipment, as of method, so much depends on the size and nature of the library or on various local conditions that no effort to effect complete standardization could be successful. Equipment which is an absolute necessity in one library might, in another, be an unjustifiable luxury, and that which saves time for one might, for another, be a source of nothing but annoyance. But there are a number of well-established principles which, interpreted in the light of local conditions, may serve as a useful guide. A brief statement of some of these principles, well-known and perhaps axiomatic as they are,

may aid in explaining both the need of co-operation and the nature of the co-operation which is desired.

There are some appliances and some kinds of equipment which are indispensable in all libraries, or which can be dispensed with in so few that their use may be considered an almost universal necessity. Most important of these is the typewriter. Many others might be mentioned, such as inkpads, inkwells, floor covering, book supports, and paper clips. With reference to such equipment, questions concerning the desirability of purchase may be eliminated, and the librarian has only to decide which of the available forms is best adapted to his purposes. Obviously, the importance of the decision varies with the importance of the article under consideration. The purchase of an inferior typewriter, for example, would be a more serious matter than the purchase of unsatisfactory inkpads. Many librarians can testify, however, to the unsatisfactory results which follow the purchase of inferior inkpads, and it seems almost self-evident that in the purchase of all equipment, however slight its relative importance, care should be taken to get the best.

The effort to decide on the best involves consideration of the following points: (1) durability; (2) ease of operation or convenience of use; (3) quality of work produced or attractiveness of appearance; (4) cost. In individual cases there may be others, but these are the fundamental points, some or all of which must in all cases enter into consideration. The question of cost we place last, for in very few cases, unless the competing articles are equal or nearly equal in all other respects, should the cost be the determining factor. Financial conditions may make it necessary to give chief consideration to cost, but in such cases it is seldom that the best can be obtained,—although the cheapest may, of course, be also the best; it is rather a question of obtaining the best which can be purchased with the money available. The question of cost, too, is usually relative, to be considered in connection with durability or other points.

A second class of equipment includes

many devices which are not now used in as many libraries as could, we think, use them to excellent advantage. Of the libraries heard from, only a very few report having used any pencil sharpeners or any moistening devices. Here are two very simple appliances, which can be obtained at trifling expense, which might be used to good advantage in practically every library in the country, provided care is taken to get the best. The same could be said of many other devices, now little used, by which the routine business functions of the library could be more satisfactorily performed at no expense to the professional and educational functions.

A third class includes adding machines, addressing machines, billing machines, folding and sealing machines, and many other devices which would be entirely or nearly useless in many libraries but are of great importance in others. Such equipment is sometimes purchased where it is not needed, and sometimes (what is nearly as unfortunate) is overlooked in other libraries where it could be of value. In considering equipment of this kind, before attempting to decide which of various competing firms offers the best, the following questions should be answered concerning that class of equipment in general. Will it save time, by enabling us to do certain work more quickly? Will it save money, by enabling us to do it more cheaply? Will it conserve mental or physical strength, by enabling us to do it more easily? Will it promote accuracy, thereby eliminating expensive and aggravating errors? Will it promote neatness and uniformity, thereby making a better impression on those who use the library? And finally, will the gain along any or all of these lines be sufficient to justify the cost of purchase and upkeep?

This last question is the most important of all, and the one most easily overlooked. All statements concerning the value of any device must presuppose a sufficient amount of work to keep it profitably employed, and also the intelligent use of it for those purposes, and only those purposes, for which it is designed. A page who waits for the elevator and a book-truck to carry six books up two stack floors is not making

either the elevator or the truck a paying investment. A typewriter would be a poor investment if it were used only one or two days a month. An adding machine insures against inaccuracy, but it does not follow that all libraries have enough mathematical calculations to perform to make an adding machine desirable. A manifolding machine is not profitable when it would be quicker to typewrite or cheaper to print, or if the occasions when it can be profitably used are very infrequent. All matters of cost and saving, and all considerations of what is the best, are relative questions, the answers to which must depend very largely on local conditions governing not only the library's financial resources but also the volume of work for which the device under consideration could be profitably used.

It must also be kept in mind that in library use very few devices are capable of effecting a *direct* saving of money. A manifolding machine may do so, in comparison with what the cost of printing would otherwise be; a non-evaporating inkwell may effect a slight saving in the purchase of ink; in a very large library an addressing machine may, perhaps, save the salary of a stenographer or typist. But in general it is possible to save money only indirectly through a saving of time or strength or through eliminating mistakes. With this qualification, it will be seen that a few devices meet all the conditions named above, and others meet only some of them. The typewriter, the oldest and best-known labor-saver, saves both time and strength, and promotes both accuracy and neatness. The adding machine may save time and strength, and promotes accuracy. The dictating machine saves time. The manifolding machine saves time when substituted for the typewriter, and saves money when it avoids a printer's bill for work which can just as well be manifolded. Once more it may be emphasized that each librarian must decide for himself, considering both his finances and his work, how much saving of any kind an appliance could effect, and how important, relatively, such saving would be.

By what methods can a wise decision on all these questions be reached, and the

selection of what seems the best be made? The easiest course is along the line of least resistance, and this line is too often pointed out by the persuasive salesman of an inferior article. Even with the salesman eliminated, decision is often difficult. Much correspondence and preliminary investigation may be necessary in order to get in touch with all the competing devices which should receive consideration. The librarian may then devote a large amount of time to examining and testing these devices. He may also, or as an alternative, endeavor to obtain the advice of others who may have had experience with such devices. Either method is costly, and leads to results of uncertain value. How easily, for example, can *you*, by personal investigation, arrive at an intelligent conclusion concerning the merits of the leading typewriters? How easily can you obtain satisfactory statements from other librarians, on which you can base your choice of a typewriter or a manifolding machine or a vacuum cleaner? Would it not be easier to decide on all such questions if you had convenient access to an up-to-date statement, framed after careful investigation and much correspondence, giving the essential facts on which your decision should be based?

A manual containing such statements will be ready for distribution, it is confidently expected, before the close of the present year. In the past year information has been sent to 40 librarians concerning 29 kinds of equipment, and the committee on administration, acting permanently as a clearing house of information (or, in line with Mr. Lee's idea, a "sponsor for knowledge"), will continue to send to librarians, on request, the best and latest information it can obtain on all questions of equipment and mechanical devices. But more than this is necessary if the results of the investigation are to be as far-reaching as the committee wishes. If the librarian wants to strengthen his book collection on any subject, he can very readily obtain reliable information to guide him in his decision. The committee wishes to make it as easily possible for him to secure helpful information which will

facilitate wise decisions on the purchase of all library equipment and appliances.

In the proposed manual will be given the best obtainable information of this nature. In order that it may always be up to date the manual will be issued either in loose-leaf form or as a pamphlet which can be readily revised whenever necessary. If the loose-leaf form is adopted new sheets will be issued whenever necessary, after the first sheets have been distributed, either to replace earlier sheets or to supplement them. If the pamphlet form is adopted the arrangement will be such that the entire manual can be issued in a revised edition whenever it is desired to make important changes or additions. To keep the work more strictly up to date, new information on any specific subjects will be sent as often as received, in advance of the revision of the manual, to all subscribers who signify a special interest in those subjects.

The subscription price of this manual cannot be stated definitely until the work of preparation is further advanced. It will depend to some extent, too, on the number of subscribers. The committee's present estimate, which is, however, subject

to some revision, is \$1.00 if not less than 200 subscribers are received. The subscription price will entitle subscribers to the complete manual as first issued, and to all subsequent revisions for at least one year following the first publication. Thereafter, the annual cost to each subscriber would not be more than a few cents. Subscribers will also be invited to file with the committee lists of any equipment, as indicated above, concerning which they are especially interested in having the most complete information available for reference at all times.

Subscriptions will be invited by the secretary of the A. L. A. as soon as the preparation of the manual is completed and the cost is definitely known. In the meantime, advance subscriptions will be welcomed as a partial indication of the support which may be expected. Those who wish to encourage the efforts to make this work a success, will therefore aid very materially by writing at once to the association's secretary, expressing their willingness to subscribe at a price not to exceed \$2.00, with the understanding that the price will probably be considerably less than that amount.

## FICTION AS REFERENCE MATERIAL\*

By ELLA B. COOK, *Reference Librarian, Trenton, New Jersey, Public Library*

### THE SEQUEL

It would be cruel indeed, after such a pleasant sojourn in this imaginary land of books, to drop you suddenly into a practical world. That is why I shall attempt, though in far less vivid fashion, to prolong your stay by showing the results of the books' successful pleadings.

So many won their cases that there was consternation in the reference department on the day when they were supposed to arrive in their new quarters. The shelves were over-crowded, tables, chairs, trucks were loaded, all with volumes and volumes of fiction to be used in reference work. There was nothing for it but to enlarge the room.

But what is the use of a room full of books about language and lawsuits, persons and places, nature and science, no matter how thoroughly sugar-coated, if one cannot find the information in a reasonable time?

Unfortunately, patience being a virtue, it is of slow growth. Consequently the people demanded greater service and the reference librarian more tools and more assistants, so that now the reference department has at least five trained women, an incredible number. And the tools have grown in the shape of an immense catalog, brilliant with subject headings and analyticals. The staff of catalogers rose up in revolt, but no matter, the public must be served, the books must be pacified. Like all ambitious people the more they had the more they wanted, so, not satisfied with being let into the department as reference

\*This paper immediately followed the one by Miss McClelland (printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March) at the meeting of the New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, March 3, 1916.

material, each volume of fiction demanded that its every page be examined and made the subject of an analytical.

There were descriptions of castles and costumes, of knights and ladies, of table manners in the Middle Ages, of customs in Egypt and America, of witchcraft and inquisition, of houses and scenery and people. Nothing was omitted.

"Graustark" demanded to be given a card on the teaching of etiquette! "Quo vadis" called loudly for a place under bull-fights. "Les misérables" must have a heading for the battle of Waterloo. "Romola" demanded that Savonarola's sermon be "brought out."

Fortunately the Wilson Company came to the rescue by publishing a "Readers' guide to current fiction," arranged somewhat after the plan of the periodical index and appearing at similar intervals. The joy of the public knew no bounds. Even club-women could use the index and were able to find their own material. The sole excuse for the librarian's superior knowledge was the creation of atmosphere.

By this time study in the reference department had become such a delightful pastime, that advertising posters, street car signs, bulletins, and the like, were no longer necessary. Statistics grew by leaps and bounds. Whole clubs begged to be invited to study in such an attractive place. The library's praises were sung everywhere. It was not long before the library became the leading institution in the community, and all because a few hundred volumes of fiction clamored to be used as reference material!

\* \* \*

Seriously, there are three questions which suggest themselves as soon as one tries to think how fiction can be used as reference material.

1. What are meant by the terms reference material and reference work?

2. What fiction shall be used? Shall all classes of fiction take their places in the reference department, or shall some kinds be omitted? How shall we determine what shall be used and what rejected?

3. If fiction is used as reference material, how will its use affect the reference department, other departments, and the public?

1. Every librarian knows what is meant by reference material, but for clearness let us say that it is information about any subject in the entire range of human knowledge, that the information must be true, that it must be clearly and generally concisely stated, and that it must be accessible, either through its own position in the book, or by means of catalogs and indexes. If in addition it has literary style, well and good. I have omitted supplementary reading and am dealing with the subject only in its narrower sense. Reference work is, briefly, finding the information.

Fiction has nothing inherent in its own nature which can be called reference material in the generally accepted sense of that term. Of course it can be so used, but in order to use it, our definition must be enlarged to include works of fancy as well as fact, and in the definition of reference work "finding the information" we must put the emphasis upon "finding," rather than upon "information."

2. Having enlarged our definition to include fiction, what shall determine our selection?

Suppose there is accurate information about ginseng in "The harvester," shall that book be used in the reference department? Shall we include Oppenheim and McCutcheon because court life and society manners are described? Will "The secret garden" suffice for a treatise on robins and spoiled little girls, and "The girl of the Limberlost" for one on moths? Or when fiction is to be used for serious study must we not have a higher standard for choice than when it is used merely for pleasure to be cast aside and forgotten in a short time? Obviously we must use it because it is artistic, not primarily for its information. Many examples from the better class of fiction will occur to you. I shall mention only a few.

There is a class of fiction containing sketches of famous men and women, such as Savonarola in "Romola," Washington in "The Virginians," Nero in "Quo vadis," Richard and Saladin in "The talisman," Mary Queen of Scots in "The queen's quair" and in Charlotte Yonge's "Unknown to history," Oliver Goldsmith in Moore's

"Jessamy bride," Alexander Hamilton in "The conqueror," Eleanor of Aquitaine in "Via crucis."

In these and many others there are descriptive passages which might well be made available for reference use, such as the plague and famine in Manzoni's "Betrothed," the battle of Waterloo in Hugo's "Les Misérables," the storming of the Bastille in Dickens' "Tale of two cities." Others might be cited, but we must hurry on to the next point.

3. How will the use of fiction affect other parts of the library and the public?

It is impossible to think of the question "How to use fiction as reference material" without thinking of its effect upon the whole. That is, will it work, and how?

We may agree that much fiction contains reference material, whether we use it for its beauty or its facts. That is not sufficient. It must be made available. There are but two ways to accomplish that end, one through the librarian and her assistants, the other through catalogs and indexes. It would be very delightful to go to a library where the reference librarian and her assistants were able to select the novels containing just the information desired, but catalogs and indexes are still in fashion.

Not only subject headings but analyticals as well will be necessary to bring out the choice bits. To spare the catalogers, analyticals could be made in the reference department. Members of the staff and intelligent readers might be asked to jot down useful passages as they read. Warner's "Synopsis of books" could be used when time was too short for more thorough work. Brewer's and other literary handbooks give suggestions for suitable selections. Some of the rhetorics and books of prose selections contain passages which might be brought out. To save time and expense these could be copied upon spoiled catalog cards and filed in the reference catalog of miscellaneous notes.

Having chosen a selected list of standard fiction and having made it accessible by means of subject headings and analyticals, what is the next step? If the reference department is a separate department in a different room, and if certain works of fic-

tion are to be used as reference material, they must be shelved in that room if they are to be really useful and if we are to keep to our question. If they must remain in the other department, whether it is called the circulation department or fiction department, and used there for reference, our question must be changed from "How to use fiction as reference material" to "What reference work shall be done in the fiction department?"

Finally, whichever way we interpret the question what will be the effect of the use of fiction as reference material upon the public? Several years ago there was much talk of the ruinous effect of teaching poetry by requiring the student to analyze every part. Is there any danger that the student will develop a distaste for fiction if we analyze it for him and require him to read this bit of exposition or that paragraph of description? Perhaps at last we have discovered a way to decrease the circulation of fiction!

Suppose, on the other hand, this serious study of fiction sharpens his taste, making him a keener judge of excellence in style. Will he then become more discriminating in his choice of non-fiction, possibly creating a demand for improved literary quality in our books of travel, biography and history?

The benefits to be derived from any very general use of fiction as reference material scarcely compensate for the time, labor and expense necessary to make so much material available. If fiction is to be used, let it be only the best, included gradually, added slowly and selected with discrimination, because it is honestly believed to contain the best material upon the given subject. Why spoil a work of art, such as is found in fiction, by trying to make it useful? Has it not a far higher and more legitimate use in its own field? If we use it because it is beautiful, well and good, but we shall be compelled to change our conception of reference work.

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Books should to one of these four ends  
conduce,

For wisdom, piety, delight, or use.

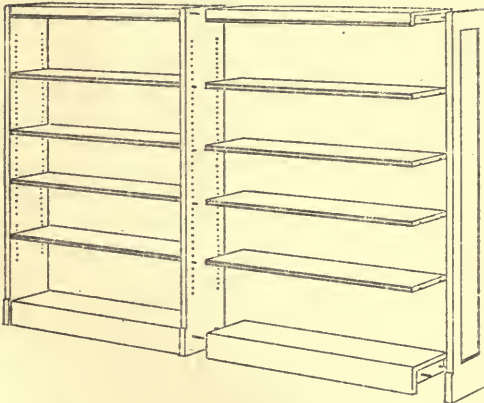
—SIR JOHN DENHAM.

## BOOKSTACKS AS DESCRIBED BY THEIR MANUFACTURERS

THE following descriptions of the better known models of library bookstacks have been prepared by their respective manufacturers, to each of whom the same request was sent. An effort has been made to confine each to a concise descriptive statement of the principal points of construction, leaving the librarian to make his own comparisons and draw his own conclusions.

### LIBRARY BUREAU BOOK SHELVING

LIBRARY BUREAU quartered oak unit shelving in wall and double freestanding type is designed for reading, reference, periodical and open shelf rooms, and is used frequently in stack rooms where a single story height only is required. This shelving is supplied in children's height 4 feet 6 inches, and in adults' height 6 feet 10 inches, both being made in 8 and 10-inch depth of shelf. Where used for magazines, newspapers, etc., 12-inch depth shelving is supplied, furnished with sloping shelves of different depths for current magazines and storage cupboards for old or reserve copies, and with racks to receive newspaper files.

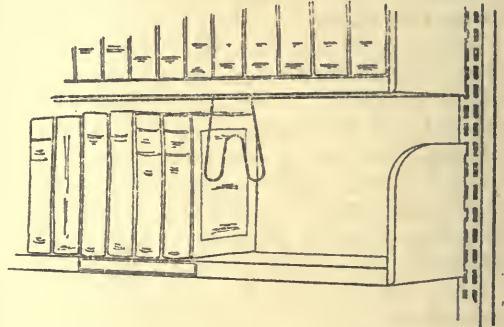


The section may be fitted with removable hinged bulletin boards when desired. This shelving is built throughout on the unit or sectional principle; the unit or section is 3 feet wide on centers, and the initial unit, complete with ends, is the basis of a range of any length. The component parts of

Library Bureau unit wood shelving are paneled end uprights, plain intermediate uprights with base, cornice and shelves for each section. All shelves are adjustable, and the front of each shelf is grooved to receive labels without the use of a label holder.

### BRACKET STEEL STACK

The bracket type of bookstack in use in a very large number of libraries is the most



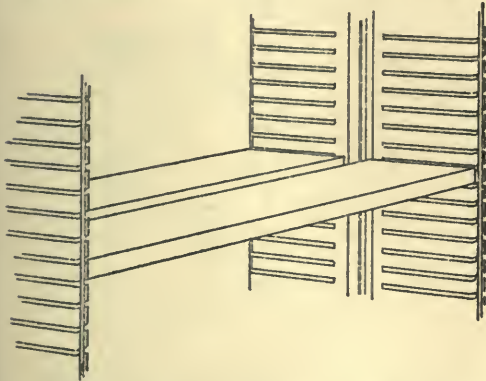
practical form for either single-story or multi-story installations. Its supporting steel uprights are 2-inch square tubes, formed of heavy-gauge steel, and minimize the obstruction to light and air; and as the upright has an inner reinforcement for multi-story installations, the same form of upright is used up to ten stories in height. The shelves are formed of cold-rolled plate steel, with square-turned edges which form a 3-angle truss, producing the strongest and most rigid shelf possible. The shelves are made with a solid surface so that dust cannot pass through to the top of books underneath, and also to give a perfectly even surface for the books to rest on, preventing the abrasion of book bindings. The brackets, which are of plate construction and attached to the shelf without bolts or screws, are fitted with adjustment hook at the top which fastens into the rectangular holes punched in the stack upright. A safety lug locking into the same series of holes prevents accidental dislodgment of the shelf. The standard book shelves are made in 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch depths. Special shelves of extra heavy construction, 18 inches deep, with inverted brackets for close adjustment, are furnished for bound newspapers or folios which must lie flat. All



shelves are adjustable on inch centers and are interchangeable. One distinct advantage of the bracket type of stack is the fact that shelves of varying depth may be used interchangeably in the same section.

**SLOTTED STEEL STACK**

Another form of steel bookstack is the slotted upright type with U-shaped uprights or supporting columns of cold-rolled plate steel, reinforced with inner steel bars and tees. These uprights are slotted front



to back on inch centers to receive the shelves which are of the same construction as for the bracket stack, but finished with notched projecting ends which engage in the slots in the stack uprights. This type of stack is furnished in single and multi-story installations commonly with the 8-inch depth of shelf. All stack is finished in baked enamel of olive-green color, furnishing a smooth, even surface at all points. Special colors of enamel are furnished where desired.

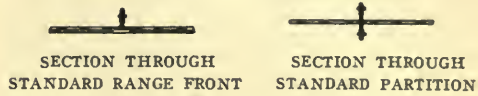
**SNEAD STANDARD STACK**

THIS work is generally built to order to meet the particular requirements of each building, economy being secured by using standardized manufacturing methods, dies, fixtures and patterns. There are three unique features of this stack, namely, the form of the shelf supports, construction of the shelves and the method of finishing the metal.

The shelf supports are made of fine gray iron castings, reinforced, if necessary, by structural steel columns. Simplicity and compactness are gained by making the shelf

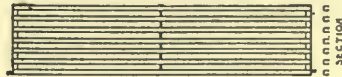
supports serve several purposes: to support the adjustable shelves, to hold the books upright, to carry the deck floor of the tier above, and to carry the shelf supports of the superimposed tiers. The shelf supports have rows of rounded blunt teeth on their front edges and strip steel horn locks riveted to their central stiffening ribs to lock the shelves in place automatically and allow of their easy adjustment at intervals of about 1 inch.

The gray iron uprights are made either open work to permit circulation of light and air or solid paneled for architectural effect. They are compactly made without hollow



spaces so that the ends of the shelves are about 7/16 inch apart and all available space can be occupied by the books. All edges and corners are rounded to prevent scratching. Great stiffness is secured by compact ribs behind the back corners of the shelves. Each casting is carefully tested so that the stability of every stack is absolutely assured.

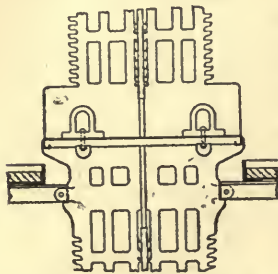
The adjustable shelves are of the ordinary solid plate type or preferably of the Snead open bar construction, and are designed for convenience, lightness, strength, perfect adjustability and to give the books thorough ventilation. The bars are curved



**OPEN-BAR SHELF**

on top so that they will leave no impression on the books. They are made of bright polished strip steel with a surface as smooth as glass and they have a certain flexibility which allows them to rest on all four points of support without rattling. The rear supports are in the form of a simple gravity lock effectually preventing the accidental displacement of the shelves and yet allowing their adjustment without withdrawing them from the compartment. Every shelf is complete in itself without any loose parts or brackets which waste space and are

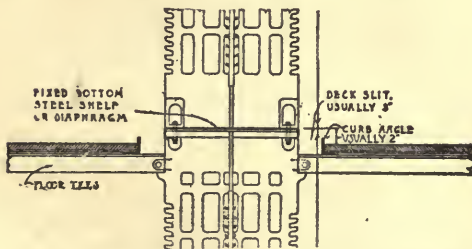
liable to be bent out of square. Over-size shelves can be inserted wherever required. These are generally used in connection with wide fixed bottom shelves, which, in the case of multiple tier construction, extend over and protect the ventilating slits in



DETAIL AT FLOOR LEVEL  
SHOWING VERTICAL  
PROTECTED DECK-SLIT

the stack deck floors, thus preventing objects from dropping through as well as providing accommodation for big books. The adjustable shelves are finished with baked enamel at the shop. The fixed parts of the construction are painted by hand after erection and finished with air drying enamel or bronze. By this method, any part of the stack may be refinished or touched up whenever required and assurance is given that a stack will begin its work with the finish in good condition and that the finish can be easily, economically and satisfactorily maintained.

The deck framing is generally so secured to the shelf supports and stackroom walls as to tie together both the building and the stack. The flooring material is preferably white marble for the sake of brightness, appearance and good walking surface.



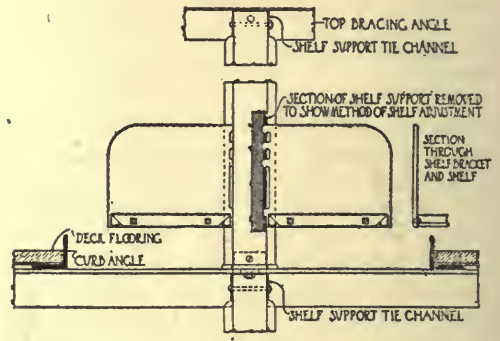
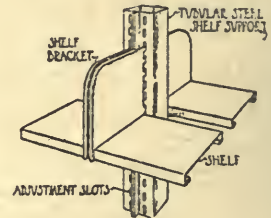
DETAIL AT FLOOR LEVEL SHOWING HORIZONTAL  
DECK-SLIT

Snead stacks are designed to meet all kinds of engineering problems, such as bridging over empty spaces, carrying overhead loads and floors and suspension from roof trusses. Accommodation for heat-

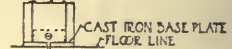
ing, lighting and ventilating equipments and arrangements for future extension, either horizontally or vertically, are readily provided.

TUBULAR STEEL BRACKET STACK

For the sake of economy this stack is made entirely of sheet steel without the use of any gray iron castings. The uprights are of winged tubular form with adjustment holes at one inch intervals and have sections of varying strength for use in stacks of any required height. The security of



LARGE SCALE TRANSVERSE SECTION  
SHOWING DECK FRAMING FOR TWO TIER STACK.



DETAILS OF BRACKET STACK CONSTRUCTION

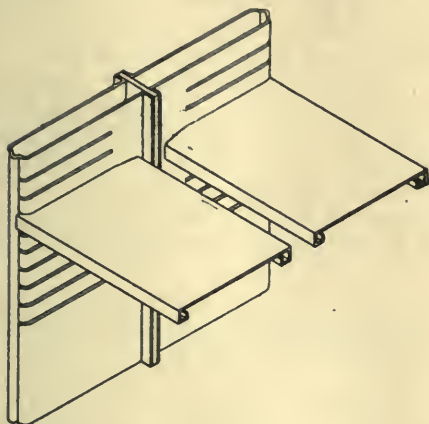
the shelves is trebly insured by three hooks that engage the slots in the uprights. The shelf brackets are flanged on the front and top edges to prevent straddling the books and are interlocked with the shelves in a secure but easily removable manner. The shelves themselves are made of smooth, cold rolled steel, triple flanged along the front and back edges for stiffness and single flanged at the ends where fastened to the brackets. Both shelves and uprights are finished with baked enamel.

SPECIAL CASES AND SHELVING

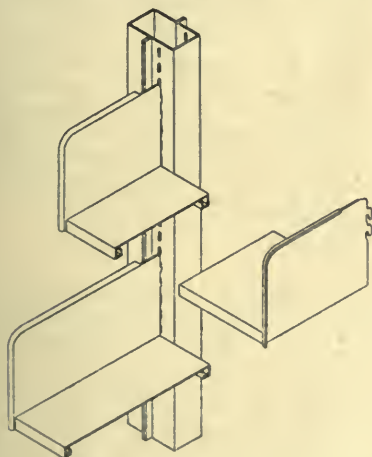
The Snead & Co. Iron Works also manufactures steel cases with glass and metal doors used for valuable collections, museum cases of steel or bronze and miscellaneous steel shelving for all purposes.

ART METAL LIBRARY STACKS

The Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., has within the last



three years developed a very neat and efficient bracket shelf. The brackets are fastened to the shelves by a special method, the flange on the end of the shelf slipping into an open fold on the bottom of the bracket. This has engaging lugs to hold



the two rigidly together, eliminating any unsightly bolts. This also enables the company to ship its brackets and shelves in the

flat, thereby saving crating and bulk in shipping, and the assembling of the bracket to the shelf is a comparatively simple matter that is quickly done. The standard stack is furnished with both cornice and base, and a cornice can be arranged for the bracket stack also, though it is not usually furnished.

Both standard and bracket types are so designed that at any time future installations may be made. This case is parallel to the ability to add stories to a building at any time, provided the structural features of the initial section of the building are made heavy enough to carry the load of the additional stories.

The Art Metal finish is extra strong enamel and in every way in keeping with the rest of the work.

VAN DORN LIBRARY SHELVING

The Van Dorn bookstacks are made in four styles, the bracket type, the closed



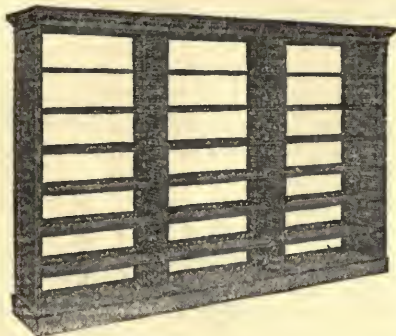
type, plain and simplex shelving, by the Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland, O.

The bracket type shelving consists of post uprights carrying shelves fastened to brackets by bolts, and the brackets are equipped with a lug and hook as the means of attaching to the upright. The hook slips into the slots in the post and provides a secure yet movable shelf. This type of shelving may be erected in any number of tiers in height, with intermediate floors and stairs.

The closed type shelving is constructed of sheet steel uprights re-inforced with

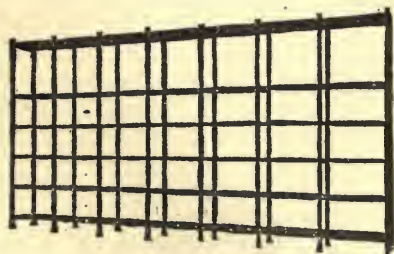
angles, and with slots for adjustment of the shelves. These adjustments are placed on one inch centers and the entire stack is equipped with base and cornice. A peculiar feature of the Van Dorn shelf is in the small blister on each shelf which prevents accidental withdrawing of the shelf with the books. This type of shelving may also be erected in multiple tiers as well as single tiers.

Van Dorn plain stock shelving consists of solid uprights, backs and shelves, adjustable every inch. The shelves bolt through the intermediate uprights and hook into the end uprights. The uprights are either 6 feet 11 inches, or 9 feet high.



There are two sizes of shelves—24 inches wide by 14 inches deep, or 36 inches wide by 14 inches deep. The bases and tops are 3 inches high and a shelf is necessary for each top and base. If a solid back is not wanted, a pair of back stays is necessary between each pair of uprights.

Simplex shelving consists of a rigid skeleton shelving, consisting of 2 inch by 2



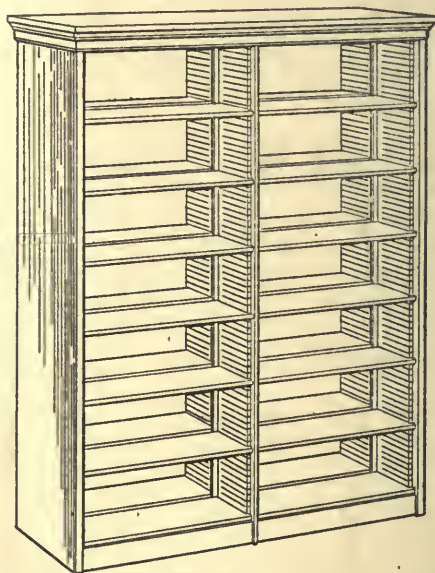
inch channel posts and solid re-inforced shelves adjustable every 3 inches. This shelving is easily put together without tools. The stock sizes of the posts are 7, 8, 9, 9½, or 10 feet high.

#### GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY

The General Fireproofing Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, emphasizes in its manufacturing of metal library stacks, the popularity of standard slotted shelving. Its adjustment of shelves is on .97 of an inch, instead of the one inch adjustment found on the average type of shelving, which means that this type of book stack permits the average woman to reach the top row of books without the necessity of a stool. The shelves lock in, making a rigid and durable stack, as well as a good looking one.

This type of shelving can be designed to carry any number of additional stacks in height, and heating and ventilating ducts, as well as electric wiring, can be carried up in the ends of the stacks out of sight.

Some of the little refinements to which the manufacturers call attention are adjust-

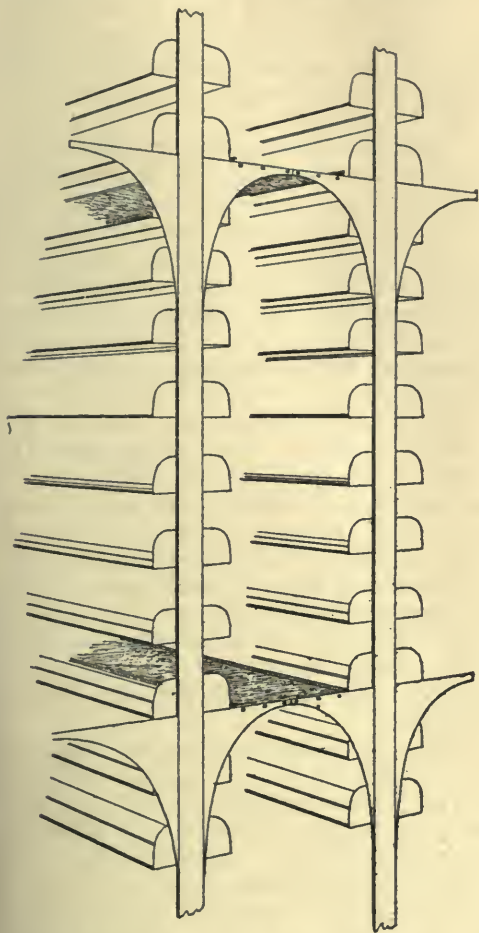


able shelf label holders, several types of book stops, double label holders on ends of double faced stacks, number plates, etc.

#### THE BORDEN CANTILEVER BOOKSTACK

ALTHOUGH this stack, patented Dec. 28, 1915, and manufactured by the Borden Bookstack Company, Westport, Ct., differs from others in several points that have been suggested to the inventor in his

long experience as a practical librarian, the most important difference between the Cantilever and other bracket stacks lies in its system of bracing. Architects know, and librarians who have had engineering experience also know, that when such heavy weights as books are to be supported, in multi-story arrangement, by a compara-



tively small column of steel, that column must be so adequately braced from every direction that it cannot be bent at its weakest points, which are where the different stories of the stack are joined together.

An overweighted column does not yield by crushing, but by bending. The lowest joint of a ten-story stack must hold true under a load of from seven to ten tons; rather too large a weight for anything short

of the most scientific bracing. Each lower post of a four-story stack must support nearly three tons.

Each post of every story of the Cantilever stack is braced *along* the line of the rows by a system of horizontal and diagonal braces common to most stacks. *Across* the line of the rows each Cantilever post is fastened to the post opposite by an arched cantilever truss of steel. This combination of braces renders every post immovable and makes each story of the stack a solid foundation for the story above. The only limit to the height of a Cantilever stack is the point at which the entire stack becomes a column and is subject to the engineering restrictions that limit the height of columns.

The braces of the Cantilever stack are so placed that they do not infringe upon the book space of the stack. The presses extend in an unbroken length from the bottom of the stack to its extreme top (they are not interrupted at the top of each story); the shelves may be hung at any inch of this space, thus increasing the capacity of the stack by ten per cent. or more.

In this stack, also, the hollow post of the ordinary bracket stack has been turned inside out, decreasing the width of the double-faced cases by nearly two inches and thereby increasing the number of rows in the stack room. This change of form converts the hollow post into a solid one, bringing all surfaces liable to rust out into the open where that rust can be detected and remedied.

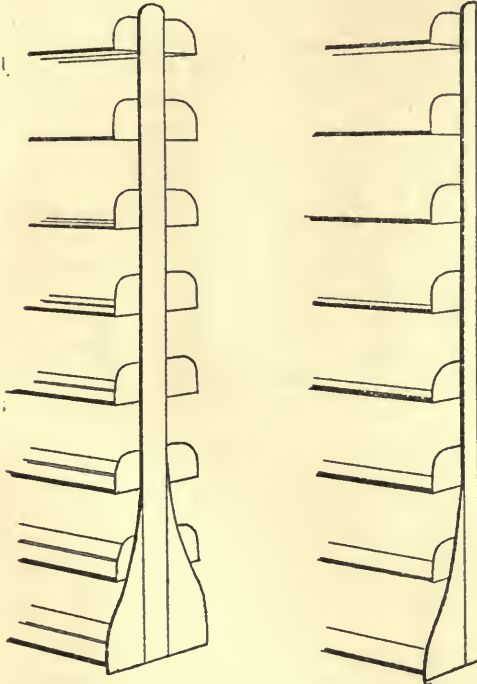
When the posts of the Cantilever stack are used *in* the stacks the ends carrying the cantilever trusses are at the top of each story; when these posts are used in the wall cases and floor cases of the reading rooms they are turned upside down, bringing the cantilevers to the bottom where they form broad bases on which the cases stand securely without any further cross bracing. The shelves of the reading rooms and the stacks are thus made interchangeable.

Both the floor cases and the wall cases (as well as the stack cases) will take any width of shelf, up to twenty-three inches,

and in any of these positions the shelves may be spaced within a fraction of an inch of each other, if so desired.

The shelves of the Cantilever are ordinary bracket shelves, with the brackets reinforced against bending, and the hooks so staggered that they cannot hit each other when inserted into the same slot from opposite sides of the case.

Every part of the Cantilever stack, or of the reading room cases, is made by machin-



ery and is interchangeable; the manufacture of the various parts is carried so near completion that the erection of the stack in the library is only a matter of inserting the bolts in holes already punched for them; any good mechanic can do it; the same degree of intelligence can also take them down again, re-erect them in another building, or store them away for future needs. The stacks are furnished in baked enamel, in paint, or in the raw steel (the library to complete the finish after erection). Or the manufacturers will erect, if so desired.

Every piece of steel introduced into the Cantilever stack is put there to meet some

definite stress and to meet it adequately. While the Cantilever is lighter than any standard stack it is also heavier than some others of the bracket type, though not without a very good reason.

#### AN ENGLISH SHELF STACK SYSTEM

THE *Librarian and Book World* of London, in its February issue, describes a system of bookstacks invented by Alexander J. Philip of the Borough Library of Gravesend.

"The essential feature of the new shelving and stacking," says the *Librarian*, "is steel tubes of greater or less weight according to the use to which the shelving is to be put. That is, for a library the tubes would be comparatively light, but for storing metal ingots in a foundry they would be appreciably heavier. The outside of the tubes may be grooved with a shallow, flat-topped worm.

"Four of these tubes form a single stand joined together by cross-ties of tubing at top and bottom. The top jointing is by means of right-angles which screw on to the worm of the tube, the bottom joins a tube with a screw circle going over the tube to the desired height. This bottom bracing is unnecessary in a library. The ends of the upright tubes fit into feet on the floor. The support for the shelf is a grooved collar, running on the wormed tube, with a loose lip.

"The collar (four to each shelf) is strung on the upright. It is moved round, running up or down the worm of the upright, to the required height, carrying the lip, which revolves on the collar, with it. The lip is upright to carry a small tube for the support of a steel shelf falling on the tube. For books, which are lighter, the shelf may be all flat resting on lips.

"This is also the form to be used for wooden shelves.

"This is the essential feature of the new shelving. It fulfills the ideal conditions in the following way:—

"(1) Reduced cost: being a tube, made in one operation in any length, the cost is very much less than in the usual standard in which there is considerable handwork.

"(2) It is mechanically perfect because there is no spring throughout, to fail at odd moments, to lose its elasticity, and to suddenly jump.

"(3) The adjustment is microscopically exact, and yet for use in warehouses, shops, etc., where the shape of the articles stored makes it desirable, the back of the shelf can be lowered to produce a slope.

"(4) For lowering the shelf there is no need to remove the contents. For raising it, however, the weight must be taken off the collar. If there are fewer shelves needed than the collars provided, the unused collars may rest on the next shelf or be turned to the bottom.

"(5) The four standards with the bracings produce an absolutely rigid structure, capable of resisting any pull or shock in any direction. The base need be no wider than the body—in most stands it is necessary to make the base stand wide—because the weight is distributed over the square instead of being thrown on to a centre upright.

"(6) The weight to be carried by reason of the distribution over the square is unlimited.

"(7) Expansion is unlimited. One of the T or right-angular pieces for jointing must be the key, after that any length in any direction can be added. If a single has to be made into a double-fronted case or stand, the juncture is effected with T's.

"If a second stand has to be added to one existing a double-angled joint is used to connect up.

"If a shallow stand has to be made into a deep one, another upright is connected with similar joints.

"If two straight stands have to be made into a corner shape, the joints only need to be changed.

"In fact, there is no practical limit to the extension of the casing in any direction, including upward.

"(8) Portability. To remove the whole stand and dismantle it, the only operation is to disconnect the joints.

"(9) Simplicity in design. The spiral of the worm produces a pleasing design in the four chaste uprights. The square of the four uprights makes a complete structure

without any appearance of being a skeleton—even when the shelves are empty.

"(10) Increase of decorative effect. If, however, something more ornate is desired, the field is without any restrictions. The most simple addition is scroll work attached to the corner joints; this can be of any size and design reaching from top to bottom. If something still more advanced is desired, a whole sheet of steel can be hung in the same way, or a case of steel can be built up round it, although in practice it will be found that such extension of ornament is not necessary except where it is desired to give the appearance of wood. Bronzed, silver or gilt, or even black or green, the uprights look handsome.

"(11) The simplicity of manipulation does not require demonstrating.

"(12) Stack system. This has had its greatest development in America and is very little used in this country. In principle it may be described as building each floor with book-cases resting on book-cases on the floor below. This new shelving can be carried up story upon story by joints with a floor in place of a shelf.

"(13) The healthy conditions under the system are obvious. As there is (unless desired) no base, and there is a clear space under the last shelf, no dust gathers. In warehouses and libraries it is desirable to have the lowest shelf at least a foot from the floor. This can be regulated according to the condition of the stock, its nature, and the demands made upon the shelving at particular times. The top is covered in by throwing up a top shelf.

"(14) Libraries require three degrees of stands: the cheapest and most simple for stacks, something perhaps a little more ornate for the lending, and something handsome for the reference library.

"(15) For use in factories or warehouses the shelving lends itself admirably, as wooden shelves can be readily transferred for transporting from one place to another without unpacking."

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A GOOD book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond.—MILTON.

## LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

To stimulate interest in the practical adaptability of various labor-saving devices for library uses, the LIBRARY JOURNAL offers herewith short descriptions of a few of recent development or in standard use. This schedule does not attempt to be comprehensive, nor is inclusion in this list to be construed as a special endorsement, on the part of the JOURNAL, of the appliances described.

### UNIVERSAL PASTING MACHINE

The Universal pasting machine made by A. G. Prior, 136 Liberty Street, New York City, is a saver of time, labor and paste. The cost of size no. 1, which is the size best adapted to most library purposes, is \$10. The cost of up-keep is practically nothing, for the construction of the machine is extremely simple and it can be used for several years without the replacement of any parts. The machine may look to some like an ingenious plaything, but those who have subjected it to a careful comparison with the old method of pasting by hand, have demonstrated that it is an important saver of time and strength.

The base of the machine contains a reservoir into which a suitable amount of paste mixed to the right consistency is placed. When the book plate, dating slip, or card pocket is fed between the rolls by means of the crank, a thin layer of paste is evenly distributed over the surface and it is ready for inserting in the book. If the paste is of the right consistency the rolls cannot deposit too much paste on the surface of the paper and the paste is necessarily distributed evenly. If, as in the case of dating slips, it is desired only to tip the slip in instead of pasting it over the entire surface, this can be done by feeding the slip the desired distance through the machine and then reversing the roller. This results in getting the upper roller somewhat covered with paste, but it is readily cleaned.

The care of the machine requires but little time. The machine can be used to good advantage every day if there are on an average 25 or 50 or more books to be pasted, or in smaller libraries it can be

saved for occasional use when a large number of rebound books come to be prepared for circulation.

### MULTIPLEX DISPLAY FIXTURES

Few devices are known by a more truly descriptive name than the *multiplex* display fixtures made by the St. Louis Multiplex Display Fixture Company. These fixtures are made in many different styles, and the uses to which they have been put in many libraries are manifold. For the display of pictures, posters, bulletins, maps, reading lists,—in short, for the display of *anything*, there is a Multiplex fixture.

The essential features of the Multiplex are a main frame or standard, to which are attached a number of swinging leaves or wings. The main frame is made in many sizes and styles, and may be placed on a base attached to the floor, or may be placed on a desk or counter, or fastened to the wall, to the end of a bookstack, or a table. The leaves are pivoted to swing easily, and

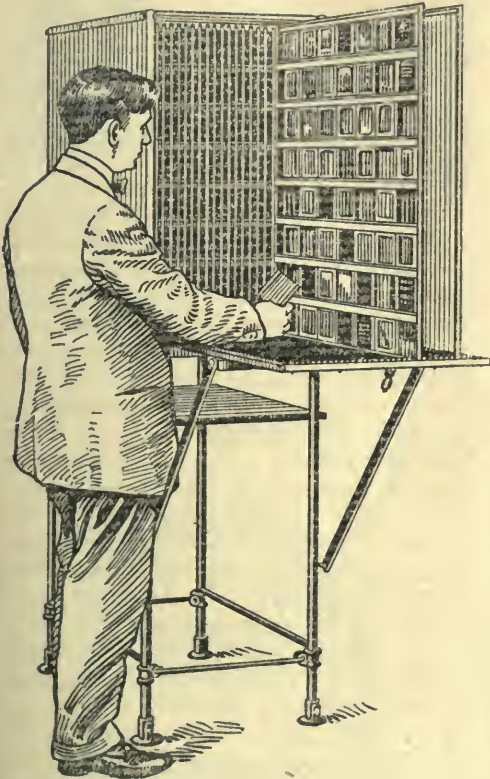


open out so that the exhibit on each leaf is readily displayed to view. If desired, they are so pivoted that they can be brought to any position or angle, and two adjoining leaves can be shown to full view at the



same time. This style of Revolving Multiplex, shown in the first cut, is excellently adapted for use by lecturer and for many exhibition purposes.

Another style very useful in libraries consists of standards attached to the wall or a table, equipped with wings on which is narrow shelving, with guards, and adjustable to any height, for the convenient display of book lists and other printed matter intended for distribution. Other similar standards have wings covered with glass, for the better protection of fine pictures which it may be desired to display. Some libraries have made an interesting combination of these two styles, having some glass-



covered wings for small exhibits of pictures, and some wings with the shelving, on which are placed reading lists and bulletins bearing on the subjects illustrated by the pictures.

One of the newest styles of the Multiplex

is designed for filing lantern slides. It carries 27 leaves, each leaf having a capacity of 56 slides, giving a total capacity of 1512 slides. In this fixture the leaves, instead of being pivoted to revolve about a fixed point, slide into a cabinet. The second cut shows how readily the slides can be brought into view, 56 at a time, by drawing the sliding leaf from the cabinet. A covering of tracing linen diffuses the light so that the slides, when exposed, are protected. The rest on which the leaves are drawn out for inspection of the slides becomes a dust-proof door when the leaves are all in place in the cabinet.

These few examples are fairly typical of what the Multiplex fixtures can be used for in libraries. All of the many different styles contain the same essential features and meet the same purpose of displaying exhibits compactly, conveniently, and attractively. The flexibility of the Multiplex system is such that new styles are being frequently brought out, designed to satisfy special needs.

#### VISIBLE INDEXES

The visible index made by the Index Visible, Inc., of New Haven, Ct., is in use in a number of libraries where comparatively short lists are needed for quick reference, as for listing periodicals, new books, coming events, the "black list," and an alphabetical list of manuscripts in process of chronological compilation. Cards are mounted on aluminum strips in such a way that they overlap, leaving the top line visible on each, and the strips, whether hung on rods or on a wing device, leave every key word visible. A device similar in appearance, though with some points of difference in construction, is manufactured by the Rand Index of North Tonawanda, N. Y.

#### CLIPLESS PAPER FASTENER

The Clipless paper fastener, for fastening together three or four sheets of paper as in a correspondence file, is made by the Clipless Paper Fastener Company of Newton, Iowa. It is in two styles, one operating like an ordinary perforator and the other like an ordinary punch. The latter is a specially useful little tool, saving time in

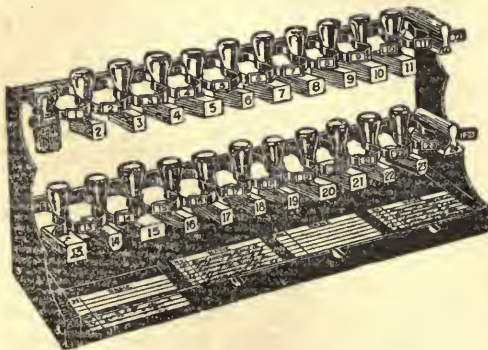
preparing letters for filing and space in the file itself. The fastener simply cuts a hinged tongue from the paper itself, bends



it back and inserts the tongue in a slot, locking the papers together easily and securely.

#### INDEX STAMP HOLDER

The Index stamp holder is made by the Index Stamp Holder Company, 6313 Harper Avenue, Chicago, in four different styles and many sizes. Style no. 1, the style best adapted to library purposes, is an ornament to any desk rather than a disfigurement and has the further advantages of enabling one to locate a desired stamp instantly. Whether the holder contains 12 stamps, or 36, or more, every stamp is in full view at all times. The index cards on the base of the holder supply a key to the arrangement of the stamps, so that there need never be any groping about to find the desired one. The Index also enables one who is not familiar with the arrangement of the stamps, to find any one which he may desire without trouble.

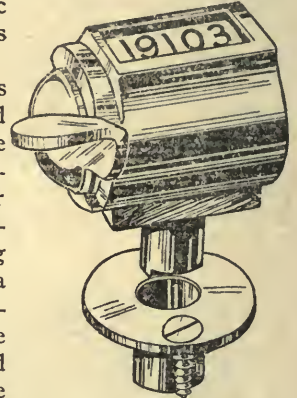


The metal parts of the holder are finished in hard rubber enamel and the top of the base is covered with glass to keep the index cards clean and visible.

#### AUTOMATIC COUNTERS

As it is desirable to make suitable records for statistical data of the various classifications of books placed in circulation by libraries, some means of tabulating this must be employed. The Veeder Mfg. Co. of Hartford, Ct., market three types of automatic counters for this purpose.

The counters may also be used as attendance registers, recording the number of persons entering or consulting the books in a certain department. They are customarily used in groups—one counter for each record or classification it is desired to obtain.



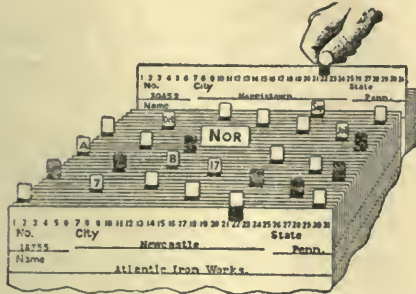
#### FABRIKOID FOR BOOK-BINDING

With the increasing shortage of hides, users of leather are looking to other quarters for material that will take its place. During the last few months the increasing cost of skivers and buffings for book-binding has caused many binders to consider giving artificial leather a trial. Book-finish Fabrikoid, manufactured by the E. J. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., is one of these artificial leathers under consideration, and is the result of a practical binder's experience. Some of its advantages and features as set forth by the manufacturer are that it has the leather effect in any grain or color; it comes in rolls and thus eliminates waste in cutting; it has just the needed degree of pliability, neither too soft to work well in a case-making machine, nor too hard to stand the bending of the joints; it is water-proof and washable, and book-covers of Fabrikoid can be washed; it is vermin-proof; and its cost is less than real leather.

#### ENAMELED STEEL SIGNALS

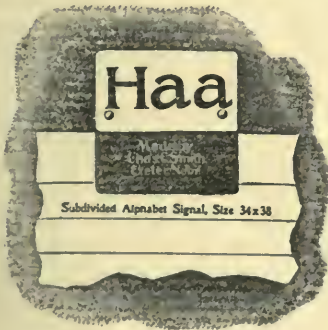
Smith's enameled steel signals, made by Charles C. Smith, Exeter, Neb., are designed for follow-up work of all kinds

either in ledgers or on card records. In library use they are especially well adapted for the purpose of following up over-due periodicals or keeping a record of outstanding book orders. The signals are made in different sizes and colors and are fur-



nished either plain or with printed guides. They therefore have an adaptability which suits them for many different purposes. In a small library an extremely simple system could be installed at slight expense, whereby there could be more satisfactory supervision of the outstanding book orders and of delinquent periodicals. In the larger libraries where the records are necessarily more extensive and the needs of supervision more urgent, a more elaborate system of signals could be installed which would simplify the work of keeping all records up to date.

The signals are made of two plates of tempered steel firmly welded together.



There is nothing to break or wear out and they are easily attached to the card or the ledger, while at the same time, they are clipped so closely to the card that they cannot accidentally become detached.

NEW CLEANING METHOD

The "Lang Method" of scientific library cleaning, recently perfected, was originated by William W. Lang and was first tried out in the Yale University Library. Since then it has been adopted by a number of libraries in New York City. It makes use of the vacuum system, but through the use of new devices for handling books, pamphlets and unbound material, together with special brushes for taking the dust, the work is done in a convenient and systematic manner and without causing injury or disarrangement.

The operation includes removing all books, etc., from shelves and cleaning both with a special vacuum brush, after which the shelves receive treatment with a special dust absorbing brush. Pamphlets and loose material are cleansed with a contrivance which renders them dust-free. Atlases, bound newspapers, portfolios, etc., are conveniently handled with another device.

A knowledge of the "method" is as necessary as the equipment. Mr. Lang makes a contract to clean the library once and by studying conditions is enabled to adapt the various devices and to instruct operators so that the outfit furnished is adapted to the particular conditions and needs of the individual library where the "method" with its apparatus is installed. Regular employes of the library can easily do the cleaning thereafter. It is claimed that with this innovation, one man can accomplish from three to five times as much as under ordinary conditions and get a far better general result.

SCHAPIROGRAPH MULTICOPIER

A duplicating machine which has been found useful in a number of libraries is the Schapirograph Multicopier, made by the Schapirograph Co., 228 West Broadway, New York City. It consists of a band or film of duplicating material, stretched across a platform in a box, wound on a spool at either end. The copy to be duplicated may be written either with typewriter or pen, the handwritten copy being capable of producing more copies. This is placed face downward on the band and left for two minutes, producing a negative from

which the duplicates are made. When enough are printed the film is wound up until a new copying surface is in position. The old ink will be absorbed so that the film can be used a number of times before it need be replaced.

### JOHN THOMSON

JOHN THOMSON, for twenty-four years librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has passed away, and with him has departed another of the splendidly equipped men of books who are seldom found in the later generations. Librarian, actor, musician, and even prestigitator, he brought a marvelous versatility into his labors for the building up of one of the most popular educational institutions of this time.

Mr. Thomson was a self-taught man. Although he had but the beginnings of an education in a London Latin School, he deciphered the most difficult text or elucidated the dimmest of manuscripts with comparative ease. His first work in America was in connection with the library of Mr. Clarence H. Clark of Philadelphia, and those who are familiar with Mr. Thomson's catalog of that collection will think of it as the most important production from his pen. His work in the library of Jay Gould was not so interesting on account of the restrictions as to the subject matter of the catalog.

The Free Library of Philadelphia was chartered in 1891, but it did not open its doors to the public until 1894, when three rooms in the City Hall were awarded to it. In the meantime a series of branch libraries had been built up under the supervision of a committee of the Board of Education, and these two institutions were ultimately joined in one system. Mr. Thomson, therefore, began his active work in 1894, and for about ten years thereafter the writer saw and consulted with him nearly every day in the year. Indomitable in industry he would work from early morning until half past six at his desk, and then, after a hasty lunch, travel to some suburban library or institute to lecture upon one of the many topics in which he was interested, or to take part in some

local function, more or less in line with the library work. Although a man of firm convictions on very many points, Mr. Thomson was always willing to listen and to profit by the advice of his friends. In fact he was more than remarkable in this respect.

It was largely owing to his efforts that Mr. Widener presented to the institution the wonderful collection of incunabula which is now in the Widener branch, and he conducted alone the negotiations with Mr. Carnegie which led to the presentation of the \$1,500,000 for the branch libraries. While he delivered many lectures and wrote a number of treatises he will always be best remembered by the marvelous breadth of his interest in his conversations with his friends.

He was an organist of no mean ability. Thoroughly familiar with the church music of all time, he delighted in Mrs. Thomson's enthusiasm in hymnology. He would tell with the greatest pride of her having composed more hymns in the present Hymnal than any other living writer. He was thoroughly versed in the ceremonial of the church, and could not only give you the reasons therefor, but would describe the difference between it and the ceremonials of other churches.

He was associated with Dr. William Pepper in the foundation of the Philobiblon Club, and had a great deal to do with the success which attended its development.

He had hosts of friends in the Franklin Inn and the Art Club. He received honorary degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and Ursinus College—tributes which gave him the greatest satisfaction. He will be missed by his friends for what he was, and by a large constituency in the city of his adoption for the many kind acts that he took pleasure in doing. His indomitable energy was never better shown than in his final struggle.

The portrait of Dr. Thomson which appears as the frontispiece of the issue, was painted by Henry Rittenberg. Mr. Rittenberg had only two sittings for this portrait at the end of June and the beginning of July, 1915. Mr. Thompson had al-

ready, at this period, been confined to the house for some months, only going down town at rare intervals. Sick as he was, he wished to be painted standing, and his erect, seated position in the picture suggests his strength of will. The large volumes with clasps, and the opened volume back of them, are sixteenth and seventeenth-century liturgical books, placed there to indicate his interest in books, music, and matters ecclesiastical. Over the corner of them is thrown the doctor's gown. This painting, which measures 40 by 50 inches, will hang in a place of honor in the new main building in Philadelphia.

THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY.

### A CLIENTELE OF MEN\*

THE National Cash Register Library is now passing through the metamorphosis every collection of books passes through before it becomes a well-organized library.

The books accumulate. A custodian, a factory employe without library training, was appointed. The fiction collection grew rapidly and became very popular. Little or no discretion was used in the selection of books. Any book requested was purchased. The employes were pleased and satisfied. The factory was a convenient place to borrow the latest stories. There is no objection to this. Recreative reading is essential. The trouble lay in the fact that the library was a corporation library. Its service was giving no material gain to the company. That is the first step to be considered in a library supported and maintained by a business.

The company has an organization plan which provides for the arranging of the departments in groups called pyramids. About two years ago the library was transferred from the welfare pyramid to the educational pyramid. It soon became evident that a radical change was necessary to make the library fill its proper mission under this pyramid. The company hesitated a long time between appointing a practical business man or a woman with library training.

The library is under the direct supervision of the bulletin department. This department has carried on the real reference work for the company; subjects and books were analyzed; digests made; lectures compiled; newspaper articles written; research work carried on. The head of this department, with his complete understanding of this phase of library work, and I have worked hard on the construction of plans for a business library that will suit business methods and library technic. The reorganization of the library is still under way and will be for some years to come.

The purpose of the library to the company differs from the regular business library. We do not have collections of books on how to construct cash registers. The library resembles the college library more than the highly specialized business library. The collection of books is general, but we are rapidly developing special classes, such as business organization, buying, selling, salesmanship, advertising, accounting, auditing, and practical psychology for the men in the offices and on the sales force, and metallography, metallurgy, tool-making, mathematics, etc., for the men in the shop.

Our greatest effort is made to arouse the interest of the men in the shop. They are skeptical about finding anything in books that will prove of practical value in their work. We are working on the same five fundamental principles that the sales force uses in the selling of cash registers. First, attract the attention; second, arouse the interest; third, create the desire; fourth, gain the confidence; and, fifth, close the sale.

And now, how to put these into effect in the library? It was necessary that the library have some direct point of contact with the men in the shop. And to get this point of contact, the library purchased two complete sets of "The Machinery Reference Series and Data Sheets." I shall use these series to illustrate this method.

The men were told about the sets. But they did not use them to any extent until we issued a descriptive pamphlet of the sets, in pocket-size edition, copies of which were inserted on the *N. C. R. News*. This

\*Being extracts from a paper read at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, Oct. 5-8, 1915.

is the factory paper. Each employe receives a copy. In the pamphlet we tried to reach several types of men with the information about how to obtain these books from the library. The simple arrangement of the sets was explained for the benefit of the men who like to find their own material. Information as to the length of time books may be kept, and library hours, was given for those who had never come to the library. For the men who do not have time, or for some reason do not want to come to the library, the use of the department clerk is permissible. That was our first attempt to attract the men in the shop.

Many men who had never been near the library are now our regular patrons. As soon as a man signs an application we know the type of books in which he is liable to be interested. The application shows the name of the applicant, the department in which he works and his check number.

It is easy to pick out the newcomers from the large number of persons who use the library at noontime. The newcomer approaches the desk, and, in rather a frightened manner, asks for R68 or R71 of the Machinery Reference Series. He is given special attention. He is taken to the collection and the books are found for him. While looking through one he feels more at ease. His interest has been aroused by finding something in the book with which he is familiar. A new member never leave the library without fully understanding that we know his knowledge of the work is so much more complete than ours, and that possibly the book we have given him will not be of use to him. In that case he is not to hesitate to return the book and, frankly tells us it is not the one he wanted, and we will try again. He leaves the library with his interest thoroughly aroused. When he returns the book, we know by the department he is from and the book he returns, what to recommend. He is shown several books on the subject in which he is interested. The desire to know more about the subject, or to read what other people think about the subject, is created.

The confidence of the man has been gained by not failing him on his first visit

to the library. By these methods we gain new members, who become constant visitors to the library. Individual work with the people is the secret of success in building up a clientele in a business library. We have attracted his attention, aroused his interest in the library, created his desire to know more about his work, gained his confidence in the ability of the library to help him, and closed the sale by having a satisfied user of the library.

Another method is the special and prompt attention give to the reference questions that come by telephone, messenger, or from persons who have no time to wait. Here I want to mention the great amount of assistance received from the reference department of the Dayton Public Library. In gathering data on a subject, all available information is collected and carefully marked. Business men have no time to search through contents and indexes to find what they want. If the question is too technical, we refer it to the department where it best can be answered. For instance, a difficult question on diseases is referred to the hygiene department, on chemistry to the test department, on law to the legal department, on electricity to the electrical engineering department, etc.

It will be necessary to do this until every book in the organization is entered in the central catalog at the library. Many of the offices have collections of books that especially pertain to the work in their departments. By cataloging and marking the cards with the name of each department having the books, and filing the cards in the library catalog, these books will be made available to any employe in the organization. These collections will supplement and greatly strengthen the general library collection.

Supplementing the work of the educational department is another important function of the library. The company has about one hundred and fifty young men attending classes of the Co-operative School at Stivers High School and the University of Cincinnati. The instructors as well as the students come to the library for research work. We use the usual library system of reserving a space for books on the subject which is being studied.

The system used by the company to instruct these apprentices is far-reaching. The foremen of the departments are given lists of questions by the instructors of the Co-operative School. With these as a guide, they are to give assistance to the apprentices in their departments. Many of these men come to the library as a last resort. They are practical men, who understand how to do their work perfectly, but have to have assistance to be able to explain the theory. The course in business English given to the clerks reaches the men in the offices in the same manner.

Many of the heads of departments are organized into classes and receive a general business course based on the Alexander Hamilton Institute books. Every six months, classes are held at the Agents' School for the training of salesmen.

All these courses are outlined and planned in the bulletin department. Rough drafts are mailed to the library. Lists of books supplementing each lesson are returned to the bulletin department and the books held until after the classes have met. Last year we had one special table for the English students. Every noon hour the men spent some time looking up antonyms, synonyms, and the definition of words.

The National Cash Register Company have long contended that in order to build the best machines, they must also build the men who are to build these machines; hence, we have a real reason for the existence of hygiene departments, rest rooms, gymnasiums, lecture halls and educational work. The library is part of this man-building work at the factory. And there lies our only excuse for existence.

EDITH PHAIL, *Librarian, National Cash Register Company, Dayton, O.*

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF PARIS: TO-DAY—TO-MORROW

THE library situation—or at least the public library situation—of Paris was described last year in a paper of approximately 14,000 words by E. Coyecque which was printed in two parts in the *Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothécaires français*, (Jan.-April, 1915, p. 9-22; May-June, 1915, p. 49-61). In this paper he gives an ex-

haustive analysis of the subject from all viewpoints.

From it we learn that Paris has 82 libraries, created, endowed and maintained by the municipality. These may be divided into two groups, the *arrondissement* or district libraries and the *quartier* or ward libraries; 20 of the former, 62 of the latter. The *arrondissement* library is installed in the district municipal building. It is open twice a day and offers loan and reading and reference facilities. The staff is selected either from employes in public offices, or from retired members of these offices. The *quartier* library is installed in a boys' primary school, and is a loan library only, open once a day. The school director and an assistant instructor fill the positions of librarian and assistant-librarian. These are the general characteristics with a few variations. The 11th *arrondissement* library opens eight hours a day; the 16th *arrondissement* library besides loan and reading departments has historical, topographical and literary collections which are memorial legacies.

These 82 municipal libraries were not founded at the same time. Some date from the Second Empire; the greater number date from 1878; the oldest have been in existence fifty years; the majority have been in operation for twenty, twenty-five or thirty years. "This chronology," says the author, "raises the question; 'During this long period have the municipal libraries kept pace with the great law of evolution?' In other words, 'What should be the status of a municipal library in the City of Paris, of our epoch?'"

Under the sub-heading "The library of to-morrow" the author then details extensively the functions of the up-to-date library, and emphasizes that under the modern conditions specified, "the municipal library becomes transformed. It is no longer 'popular' only; it becomes 'public,' because 'tooled' or directed to serve all,—it is useable and it is used by all. Thus, in England, in America and even already at Levallois-Perret, are the functions of the modern public library understood. Is not the public library the most excellent of post-graduate institutions? that which becomes the companion of the grown-up

even before leaving school, to accompany them throughout life, and to leave them only at the threshold of the tomb? . . . The time then has arrived to modernize the municipal library, and this does not mean to increase the library budget, but to employ to better purpose the social capital already devoted to the purpose, so that it may produce real—*commercial*—results."

"The author then proceeds to demonstrate how these results can be best obtained, elaborating the details with much historical, interesting and lively comment under the headings: Location; Books; Publicity and catalogs; Hours; Home loans and reference reading; Free shelves in the free library; Administrative organization; Administrative council and general director; Local agents and local commission; Feminism in the library. All the suggestions are made along the lines of the most up-to-date American library methods.

Part II of the article is devoted to "The library of to-day," and the opening paragraph typifies its contents: "If with the ideal library, the library of to-morrow, of which the essential features have been indicated, is compared the actual condition of the municipal libraries of Paris, one finds unfortunately that the differences are still very great."

Illustrative of these conditions is the paragraph: "The great trouble (*désastre*) with French libraries," says our confrère Eugene Morel, "is that they are always shut. Of the 82 Parisian libraries, 14 open two and a half months a year; 67 others open only a month and a half a year; one only, that of the 11th *arrondissement*, the dean of the libraries, dating from the Second Empire, is open three months in the year. Let it be understood that the 14 open twice a day for the two-hour sessions; and the 67 once a day for two hours. As a contrast, the library of the Place Voltaire opens from 11 to 17 hours." The recommendation will appear somewhat strange to American eyes that "in the district libraries the work of assistant librarians could be usefully confided to women," and that "in all other libraries, women are quite capable of filling

the functions of attendants." And will the American mind agree with the author that "an increase of the library budget is not needed to produce better commercial results" when we read in "The budget of municipal libraries" that in 1915 the total expenses for operating 83 municipal libraries amounted to 287,200 francs (\$57,440) while the fixed annual salaries ranged as follows:

#### *Librarians*

28 of the 1st class at 1000 francs ea.=\$200.

26 of the 2nd class at 800 francs ea.=\$160.

27 of the 3rd class at 700 francs ea.=\$140.

#### *Assistant Librarians*

34 of the 1st class at 650 francs ea.=\$130.

34 of the 2nd class at 600 francs ea.=\$120.

35 of the 3rd class at 500 francs ea.=\$100.

#### *Attendants*

58 of the 1st class at 500 francs ea.=\$100.

60 of the 2nd class at 450 francs ea.=\$90.

### REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE report of the New York Public Library for the year 1915 shows a continuance of the steady growth which has been a feature of its existence each year. Some comparative figures brought together in the report of the trustees show what this growth has been in the past five years.

The number of visitors to the Astor and Lenox libraries in 1910 was multiplied more than tenfold in the number of visitors during the past year to the central library. The number of those who called for and consulted books in the reference reading rooms in the central building has grown from 232,506 to 827,644. The total number of books and pamphlets belonging to the corporation has increased by nearly half a million—or from 1,919,982 to 2,410,379—of which a large proportion are now exposed on open shelves for the indiscriminate use of all visitors. The total number of employes of all classes has increased from 732 in 1910 to 1248 in 1915; that is, it has almost doubled.

All of this, it must be noted, has been accomplished without any corresponding increase in the invested funds of the corporation or in its income. For the first complete year of occupation of the Central building, the expenditures of the reference department were \$473,579.42, but these had increased in 1915 to \$617,704.43, an in-



crease of only 23.38 per cent. The expenditures of the circulation department increased still less—from \$656,685.10 in 1910 to \$806,026.42—a growth of only 22.74 per cent. The income for circulation is almost entirely derived from an appropriation by the city.

The five years for which Mr. Carnegie provided a maintenance fund for the library school have expired, but his contribution has been continued for another year. Its continued existence, however, is a matter of serious concern.

During the year 2,558,717 persons entered the Central building. Of these 827,664 registered as readers, and were supplied with 2,289,436 volumes. The most popular class in the main reading room was literature; the next was economics and sociology, and the third, history. The circulation from the branches amounted to 10,384,579 books.

In the American history division considerable research work has been done, and a large number of American and Canadian maps have been added to the map collection. The manuscript division became a separate division during the year. An unusual number of readers were noted in the genealogy and local history division, due to the increased interest in anniversaries of cities. Readers here numbered 26,129, and they consulted 154,863 volumes. People came to the art and prints division for all sorts of information, as well as to view the exhibitions there displayed. In the music division work was begun on the revision of the catalog as well as on the card index of characters, scenes and stage settings of operas. An unusual number of books and pieces of music were added to the collection. The economics division, which now includes the documents division, had 21,446 readers and added 21,728 pieces to its collection. The effects of the war in Europe have been seen in the character of the investigations pursued here, and the selection of material has been influenced by the increased interest in economic and sociological problems.

In the science division there were 24,712 readers. During the entire year there was an unusual demand for books on optics,

more especially on the manufacture of lenses and the physical properties of optical glass. As in the preceding year, the European War increased the number of inquiries about pharmaceutical products. To facilitate the search for information, and to help those who read only English, much time was spent in selecting and indexing articles in the *Philosophical Magazine* and in the *American Journal of Science*. In the technology division, the war brought many investigators to the library to study the opportunities afforded for new industries, notably in the coal-tar and petroleum products. The toy makers sent their agents to learn how to make dolls, mechanical toys, and Christmas tree ornaments. Annotated lists of new technical books printed separately and in the library publications have proved useful and popular. There were 85,326 readers in the technology and patent rooms, 70,282 coming to the technology division. This was an increase of 64 per cent. for the latter and 13 per cent. increase for the patent room.

The oriental, Jewish and Slavonic divisions all report an increase in number of readers, but a serious decrease in the number of foreign books, magazines, and newspapers possible to obtain by importation, and readers have had to depend more than usual on the publications in foreign tongues printed in this country.

In the new manuscript division 375 applicants registered and were supplied with 776 volumes, 183 boxes, 5 packages, and 1082 separate pieces of manuscript. Many more persons, who were not registered, sought advice and information pertaining to books, articles, or addresses, upon which they were engaged, or else they submitted manuscripts for an opinion as to their genuineness or intrinsic value. The most important accession was the papers of William Smith, the historian of New York, covering the period from 1763-1783.

The collection of about 60 war periodicals has had many readers in the periodicals division. Trade journals were also much in demand. Thus, a representative weekly journal dealing with the subject of advertising was called for 646 times during the year; one dealing with drygoods, 902 times; one

on architecture, 973 times; one on hotels, 259 times; and one on jewelry, 279 times. There were 549 calls for a certain weekly dealing with railways, 1693 for one about real estate, and 1919 calls for a journal on the subject of moving pictures. There were 161,185 readers who signed slips for periodicals during the year—an average of 445 a day, taking no account of the use of over ninety periodicals on open racks.

During 1915, the order division received, for the use of the reference department, 46,411 volumes, of which 15,479 were purchases and 30,932 gifts. The number of pamphlets was 66,181, of which 10,895 were purchases and 55,286 gifts. Gifts were received of 4667 volumes and 2518 pamphlets for the circulation department. In the reference accessions division 35,406 volumes and 2665 pamphlets were accessioned. Of this number 18,508 volumes were purchased or were received on exchange account and 16,898 volumes and 1278 pamphlets were gifts. Included in this record are 1315 "pamphlet volumes" made by binding together in single volumes 1408 unbound volumes and 15,129 pamphlets, grouped so as to make volumes of about two inches in thickness, relating to a single subject.

The number of volumes newly cataloged in the reference department was 22,596; of pamphlets, 19,419; of maps, 233. The cataloging of 783 volumes and 694 pamphlets was carried on by adding to entries already existing. There were 10,165 volumes and 1670 pamphlets recataloged; and 7829 volumes and 1600 pamphlets cataloged by the use of cards purchased from the Library of Congress.

Of works serial in their form, magazines, society publications, etc., there were cataloged 2722 volumes and 4681 pamphlets, a total of 7403. In addition, 14,241 volumes and 12,079 pamphlets were added to entries already in the catalog. There were recataloged 1452 volumes and 903 pamphlets. In all, 59,788 volumes, 41,001 pamphlets, 233 maps were handled, making a total of 101,022 items.

In the library printing office 62,875 titles were set, from which 655,541 catalog cards were printed, a decrease of 171 titles and 39,482 cards from 1914. Of miscellaneous

stationery forms 11,193,486 were printed, and of publications 696,000 copies, each group being a considerable increase over the preceding year. In the bindery 55,183 volumes were bound, 1831 repaired and 17,336 miscellaneous pieces handled.

Use of the Municipal Reference Library, in the Municipal building, has steadily grown. The total number of books and pamphlets received was 12,685. The number of inquiries answered, including those received by letter and by telephone, was 8023. During the year, 6693 persons borrowed 10,836 books. The *Municipal Reference Library Notes* was published weekly except during July and August, and about two-thirds of the 200 periodicals on file are received by gift or in exchange for the *Notes*. The library also prepared a new edition of the Municipal Year Book.

In the circulation department 10,384,579 books were borrowed for home use, an increase of 868,097 over 1914, and representing a circulation of 3.4 per capita. The number of volumes in the department was 1,100,952, of which 1,029,996 were for home use, 112,834 being in 27 different foreign languages. The book order office purchased 197,816 volumes. In addition, 4667 volumes and 2518 pamphlets were received as gifts and sent to the branches. The custom of receiving new books on approval has continued, and of the 7194 new titles examined, 5452 were added to the library. Of these, 1,630 were in foreign languages. Subscriptions have been placed for 3805 magazines and 371 newspapers for 1916. In addition, 1162 magazines and 274 newspapers are received as gifts. The number of magazines bound was 1136. In the cataloging office 191,297 books were handled, an average of 638 per day. A year ago it became apparent that a picture collection for lending was desirable in the circulation department. Consequently the cataloging office began to gather, classify, and prepare pictures for circulation, until, at the end of the year, there were 17,991 pictures, more than half of them mounted, and the rest in folders. A surprising number of these pictures came from unbound magazines and old books, which might otherwise have been sold for old paper. The collection also con-

tains 5444 post-cards, 3500 of which were presented early in the year.

Fifty per cent. of the books supplied in 1915 by the interbranch loan office reached the applicant within three days after he had made his request. During the year, 95,184 books were supplied, out of a total of 127,598 asked for. An additional 6571 were lent as "sets" for temporary reference use, etc., making, altogether, 101,755 titles lent between branches.

The total attendance in the adult reading rooms in the branches was 1,224,526, a loss of 43,353 from 1914. The greatest use of reading rooms was at the Seward Park and Hamilton Fish Park branches on the lower East Side. One reason for the loss in total attendance is because fewer men have been out of work. The Sunday attendance in the five adult reading rooms which were open was 38,694.

In the Library for the Blind, the total circulation, including magazine and music scores, was 31,528. Three embossed sections of the catalog were issued early in the year. The home teacher gave 280 lessons, paid 476 visits, and exchanged 318 books.

The traveling libraries office had 952 stations, through which 962,355 volumes were circulated.

The number of children coming into the children's rooms of all the branches was 1,608,753. The circulation of books from children's rooms was 3,938,031. The total circulation of books to children, including the figures recorded by travelling libraries, was 4,415,794, or 42 per cent. of the total circulation of the library. Systematic work with elementary schools has been developed as the limited resources of the library permit, and the children's librarian of the traveling libraries office was unusually busy.

Exhibitions both for adults and children have been held in the Main building and in the branches, and have included paintings, etchings, engravings, and museum exhibits designed to stimulate interest in certain classes of books.

One new branch building was opened during the year. This was the George Bruce branch, moved from West 42d street to a

location on Manhattan street when the Central building and the West 40th street branches were opened.

#### ANNUAL REPORT BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

A GRATIFYING record of progress in all departments is revealed by the annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library for the year 1915, which has just been made public.

The most interesting event of the year was the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in voting the issue of \$210,000 of corporate stock for continuing the work of building the Flatbush Avenue wing of the new Central Library Building. This wing, when completed, will provide fireproof quarters for the rare and valuable reference collection now housed in the Montague branch, and will accommodate the various administration departments now located in rented quarters at 26 Brevoort Place.

The cost of books purchased in 1915 was \$95,003, only seven per cent. of which was spent for new works of fiction published less than a year back. The circulation of all fiction was 3,977,998 volumes, of which about nine per cent. represented novels published within a year. This would seem to indicate that the percentage of money spent in the purchase of new fiction is not sufficiently large to arouse adverse criticism.

One new branch library was opened during the year. This was the Red Hook branch, the last of the twenty buildings to be erected from the Carnegie fund. In this connection it is noted that there is still sufficient money remaining in this fund to erect two additional buildings, provided the city furnishes the sites. Tentative suggestions for the location of these two buildings are made in favor of the Ridgewood section and the Tompkins Park neighborhood.

The number of books owned by the library at the end of the year was 862,112. The library received as gifts during the year 4,706 volumes and 10,717 pamphlets.

The circulation of books for the year was approximately 6,000,000, the exact figures

being 5,875,190. This circulation represents an increase of 880,309 over that of the preceding year, and is the largest annual circulation recorded in the history of the library. The circulation is fairly well distributed over the entire area of Brooklyn. In the past year nearly every branch in the system reported an increase in circulation, ranging from 63,494 at the Montague branch, 47,503 at Bedford, and 46,098 at East, down to 139 at the Library for the Blind.

The reference department at Montague branch not only serves readers who come in person to that branch, but also renders assistance to persons who apply to other branches for information. Thus, in the past year, 4,177 questions which could not be adequately answered by means of the limited reference collections at the other branches, were forwarded to the reference department at Montague and satisfactorily disposed of there.

The work of the department of sociology is likewise growing steadily. As the resources of this department become more generally known, an ever increasing number of ministers, doctors, social workers, and students rely upon it for help in the solution of their various problems. The development of this department is therefore a convincing argument in favor of the specialization in reference work.

The very liberal policy of the board of trustees in regard to the use of the library auditoriums is greatly appreciated by the public. Assemblies of all sorts meet in these halls, while story hours and study-club work are conducted in the smaller study rooms by members of the library staff.

In spite of the unusual increase in circulation, money was not available for a corresponding increase in the staff of the library. Resignations, deaths, and new appointments produced many changes in the personnel, but the actual increase in the number of persons due to the increased amount of work was only five.

#### CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY CENTERS

A NATIONAL conference on community centers and related problems, called by about one hundred leaders in the work in

all parts of the United States, will be held in New York City beginning Wednesday, April 19, and continuing through Saturday morning, April 22. The following will be the main divisions of the conference: The financial support of community center work; the community center and recreation; the community center and immigration; the community center and public health; the demands of community center work on the city plan; co-operative art in the community center and the application of art forms to rural life. There will be reports and discussions on all these subjects, and it is believed that the vital contact between workers which this conference will bring about, will do much to clarify the philosophy of the community center movement.

So many libraries to-day are centers of community work, and the correlation of their activities with the wider use of school buildings and playgrounds and parks is so important, that librarians should follow closely the progress of this conference. The organization headquarters are at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, and the secretary, John Collier, will be only too glad to give fuller information regarding the plans for the meetings.

#### THE ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE

THE coming conference of the A. L. A. at Asbury Park, N. J., in June, in no wise affected attendance at the annual bi-state meeting at Atlantic City, Mar. 3-4, unless it can be said to have focussed the attention of librarians upon New Jersey. The record of attendance surpassed all previous years, with 330 names on the hotel register for all or part of the conference.

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held Friday afternoon, Mar. 3, with Miss Margaret A. McVety, president of the association, in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the treasurer's report was given in very brief form. Receipts for the year amounted to \$240.53 and disbursements were \$143.79, leaving \$96.74 now on deposit. The association has a membership of 227 at the present time. The president appointed the following committee on nomi-

nations: Dr. Richardson (who afterwards withdrew), Miss Peters, Miss Winsler, and Mr. Hughes. At a short business meeting after the session Saturday morning, this committee reported the following nominations, and the candidates were unanimously elected: President, Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University; first vice president, Edward L. Katzenbach, trustee of the Trenton Public Library; second vice president, Adeline J. Pratt of the Asbury Park Public Library; secretary, Norma B. Bennett, librarian of the Madison Public Library; and treasurer, Elizabeth White, librarian of the Passaic Public Library.

Dr. Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library was the first speaker Friday afternoon, his subject being "Twenty-five years of the New Jersey Library Association." New Jersey's library law was introduced in the legislature in 1884 by William Prall, and passed in the same year, its passage being followed within a few years by the establishment of public libraries in Paterson (where Dr. Hill was librarian), Passaic, Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The first meeting of the state association was held in Trenton in 1890, in the rooms of the Union Library Association, and the association was organized with 26 members, though a larger number were present at the meeting. Mr. Prall was the first president, Dr. Richardson vice president, and Dr. Hill secretary. The commission bill was not passed until 1900, and the commission had no appropriation until the next year. The first Atlantic City meeting, planned by Dr. Thomson of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hill in 1896, was held with about 125 present, and the meetings have been held each year since that time.

Following Dr. Hill's reminiscences, Miss Maud McClelland of the New York Public Library opened a discussion on the use of fiction as reference material, with the paper printed in the *JOURNAL* last month. She was followed by Miss Ella B. Cook of the Trenton Public Library, whose general conclusion was that while fiction may sometimes be used to advantage to make more vivid the information derived from other less appealing sources, the benefits derived will scarcely compensate for the time,

labor, and expense necessary to make it available in most libraries, and that its introduction should be gradual.

Three-quarters of to-day's novels are not written for enjoyment, but for the discussion of some problem, and so require greater mental effort on the part of the reader than many a book classed as "literature," was the opinion of Miss Corinne Bacon. If novels were to be classified by kind, not by use, one group would contain those which were purely recreative; in another group would go the ones distinctive for their literary workmanship; a third would include the novels written not to instruct or for propaganda, but solely as "slices of life"; a fourth would take in the novels of inspiration. None of these would be especially useful for reference purposes. Novels which might be adapted for reference use would be those giving information through the introduction of real characters of history or through the careful picturing of the life of some particular place or period. Novels written as social propaganda also often contain valuable reference material, but to try to classify all information which may possibly be included in fiction involves much useless work.

Inexpensive material that would be good for teachers, especially of history and geography, was described by Miss Marion G. Clark of the Newark State Normal School. She also urged the librarians to get the advice of teachers when selecting books for school use, in order to get just the right material for the different grades. With a little encouragement, the teachers would be willing to make notes of material in the educational journals, suitable for "special day" programs. If one drawer in the catalog could be reserved for these notes, in the course of a year or two an index to much valuable fugitive material would be provided. She also urged letting the children collect and mount the picture collection; letting them write, as a language lesson, letters ordering inexpensive material for the library; interesting both children and parents to bring curios for exhibits of local interest; getting parents to give travel talks to children on places they have visited; greater co-operation with the school dis-

tract in the purchase of reference books for the use of schools; and the co-operation of manual training classes in binding pamphlets and public documents.

Miss Louise Connelly, educational expert of the Newark Public Library, closed the session with an exhibition of pictures chosen from the Newark Library's collection to illustrate the differences between the Scandinavian and Greek peninsulas. The pictures were chosen by children for a geography lesson on the two peninsulas, and included a comparison of customs, architecture, costumes, literature, civilizations, and mythology. Several librarians joined in the discussion, and told of various sources of pictures and pamphlets which they had found valuable.

Some of these papers were printed in a pamphlet, "Atlantic City topics," which was distributed in advance of the meeting. A bibliography of fifty titles on "Municipal government" by Prof. W. B. Munro of Harvard was included in the pamphlet, and a mimeographed list of publishers of inexpensive geographic material, compiled by the Newark Public Library, was also distributed.

The Friday evening program was provided by the Pennsylvania Library Club, and was presided over by Frederick N. Morton, the president of the club and librarian of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. In the absence of Mayor Riddle, the city solicitor welcomed the librarians to Atlantic City. Constantin von Sternberg, president of the Sternberg School of Music of Philadelphia, spoke briefly on "The connection between books and music," and advised the librarians to add not only more music, but more books treating of the ethics and esthetics of music, to their collections. He followed his remarks with several amusing selections on the piano, ending, in response to repeated applause, with a more serious composition. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, followed with an interesting talk on "Early American children's books," of which he has a considerable collection. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, and the quaint pictures of these early primers brought home forcibly the great change

which a century has brought about in juvenile literature.

Saturday morning the second of the joint sessions was held, Hon. Pierre P. Garven, a director of the Bayonne Free Public Library, presiding. The meeting opened with a general discussion of the value of the fines system. Miss Agnes Miller, of the Princeton Public Library, upheld the system, saying it is generally regarded by the public as being both legitimate and necessary. Miss Hill, of Summit, read a paper prepared by Miss Flor-Etta Kimball, who has recently gone from the Madison Library to Pittsburgh. She believes fines to be unnecessary and undesirable with children, laying the burden on the parent rather than the child, and suggested withholding the card as an alternative. A paper by Miss Catherine Van Dyne, of the Newark Public Library, was read by Miss Herber of Bayonne, after which there was a warm discussion by those present as to the extent to which fines should be allowed to mount up, and how rigid the librarian should be in the application of the rules.

Miss Louise Connelly then discussed, in her own inimitable way, the question "What part of all that is read in New Jersey is supplied by libraries?" By various devious methods, not always entirely clear to her listeners, she arrived each time at the general conclusion that only about one-fifth of the printed words read in the state during a year were read from library books. She suggested that any skeptical person who might question these figures should consider the members of any group of people whose reading habits were known to him, and ask what per cent of their reading was from library books, what from non-library books, and what from papers, magazines, circulars, etc. The library seems to be facing the same problem that confronts every teacher: Shall it continue to live up to the standard set for itself for the sake of the few who appreciate it, or shall it drop to the level of the majority now, in the hope of lifting the mass later?

Saturday evening's meeting, with Dr. Richardson in the chair, opened promptly at 8.30. By a rising vote the members present expressed their concurrence in the

following appreciation of Dr. Thomson, of Philadelphia:

The members of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and of the New Jersey Library Association, have learned with sorrow of the death, on Feb. 23, 1916, of John Thomson, A.M., Litt.D., librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomson was one of the founders of the annual meeting, at Atlantic City, of these two organizations, and frequently presided at its sessions.

His industry in providing the speakers, and his personal interest in the proceedings, had much to do with the success of these annual meetings.

His genial presence, his friendly greeting, and his definite personality, will be long remembered by the members of the two organizations with which his name has been so closely connected.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *Chairman.*  
JOHN ASHMURST.  
EDWARD J. NOLAN.

The first speaker of the evening was George F. Deiser, librarian of the Hirst Free Law Library in Philadelphia, who talked on "Legal parchments," illustrating his remarks with numerous stereopticon slides. He pointed out many curious characteristics of the writing on the old manuscripts. He was followed by E. M. Sterling, vice president of the George L. Dyer Company of New York City, who summarized reports made on the question "What libraries can learn from the methods of promotion and education of the Curtis Publishing Company," by Martha A. Burnett, librarian, Dover Free Public Library; Irene A. Hackett, librarian, Englewood Public Library; Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian East Orange Free Public Library; Edith C. Moon, head of loan department, Trenton Free Public Library; and Marie L. Prevost, assistant librarian, Elizabeth Public Library. The library, as the Curtis Company tries to do, must find out the public need and work to make it the public desire, while endeavoring to provide the means of satisfying that desire. It must follow the Curtis policy of making its organization personal and human and a helpful influence in the community, and may well adopt as its own the four principles governing the Curtis policy: (1) Expansion by promotion or growth; (2) aggressive action in taking printed matter to the possible reader; (3) persistent and intelligent advertising; and (4) timeliness in all its offerings.

Saturday afternoon the usual delightful tea to the visiting librarians was given by the Atlantic City Public Library. This year, attendance at the meetings having

grown so large, it was decided not to hold the reception in the library building, but to go instead to the Belvedere room in the Hotel Traymore, with its beautiful outlook over sea and city. There were the usual New York and Drexel dinners Saturday night, and the Pratt graduates who stayed over Sunday had a post-conference luncheon Sunday noon.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE Institute held a preliminary business meeting Friday morning, March 3, in the small banquet room of the Hotel Chelsea at Atlantic City, which was attended by seven members, President Richardson in the chair and Miss Ahern arriving from Chicago just in time to take her place breathlessly as secretary. The secretary made a report on the questionnaire and nominations submitted by mail to the forty-nine members of the Institute, from whom thirty-five replies had been received. Of these thirty-two were assentive to all the proposals on the paper, while three split their vote. The proposition to increase the membership to two hundred called out some comment in the replies unfavorable to the plan, and the opinion of those present was decidedly in the same direction, so that a motion to lay the proposal on the table was made and carried, with the understanding that consideration might be assumed at a larger and more representative meeting.

The following additional members of the Institute were elected through affirmative answers to the nomination paper: Louis N. Wilson, A. C. Coolidge, W. N. C. Carleton, Adam Strohm, A. S. Root, Andrew Keogh, Walter Lichtenstein, Victor Paltsits, Ernest D. Burton, Willard Austen, Walter B. Briggs, W. L. R. Gifford, Genevieve M. Walton, Matthew S. Dudgeon, George S. Godard, Horace G. Wadlin, W. E. Henry, J. C. M. Hanson, George Parker Winship, Charles K. Bolton, and Wilberforce Eames.

There was considerable discussion as to the continuance of the Institute and its relations with the A. L. A. and other library organizations, in which each person present took part. The general sentiment was that the plan outlined by the president gave a field for the work of the Institute which

perhaps would differentiate it usefully from other library organizations, but it was thought best to have this question more definitely treated, and a motion was carried to the effect that the board be directed to formulate plans as to methods and field of the Institute in co-ordination with other library organizations, which might later be submitted to the members for full discussion. It was also decided that those elected to membership who had not taken up their membership or had suffered it to lapse, might become members in full standing on payment of current dues.

The second meeting was held in the same room, with a good attendance of a score or more, on Saturday morning at 9:00 o'clock at which hour the prompt president promptly called to order the one prompt member then present. President Richardson read his comprehensive analysis of the possible field for the Institute in the direction of "learned society development," with a special reference to scholarly work and the teaching of bibliography and library science in general in universities and to advanced students desiring to specialize in paleography and like topics. This led to a further discussion of much interest as to possibilities before the Institute, which was presented by Miss Plummer, as president of the A. L. A., and by many of those present. The trend of the discussion was in favor of "trying out" the plan proposed by the president, and Miss Ahern at this as at the previous meeting, specially emphasized the desirability of having an organization which would not be limited in scope or method by regulations necessarily covering and limiting the Council of the A. L. A.

The third session was held Saturday afternoon at 2, the general subject for consideration being the field of co-operation between libraries of learning. Preliminary to this discussion letters were read from several library schools on "the best book on library economy published in 1915," opinion being about equally divided between Fay and Eaton's "Instruction in the use of books and libraries" and Sayers' "Canons of classification," with scattering votes for several other volumes.

Dr. Andrews summed up in an admirable

paper, to be printed later in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the "Recognized needs and proposed solutions" in the field of co-operation. Dr. Hill reported on a circular sent out in February to libraries in this country asking for information looking toward the preparation of a joint list on Civil War collections, the answers showing the location of much unsuspected material. Mr. Montgomery cited the many uses to which photostat copies of rare and valuable books and documents could be put, and suggested the preparation of a general list of material available to other scholars in photostat form. Dr. Gould, of McGill University, raised the question whether an institution should always have the privilege of obtaining reproductions of any material in another institution, with the understanding that copies should not be made from the copy and that proper credit should be given to the institution owning the original. It was the general opinion, with one dissenting voice, that while ordinarily such privilege should be accorded, under certain circumstances an institution might properly refuse the privilege. Dr. Lichtenstein, discussing historical periodicals, spoke of the need of more general co-operative lists, and discussed their possible scope and the ways and means of publication. H. S. Leach of Princeton reported briefly on two English department specialties in that library, the drama collections and the publications of the Bannatyne Club. Reports on early American newspapers, by A. E. Morse, and on American travels, by Dr. Steiner, were included in the proof copies of papers distributed to all in attendance.

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#### STATE SUPPORTED LIBRARY ACTIVITIES—INFORMATION WANTED

THE Washington State Library Advisory Board is making a state-wide survey of all state supported library activities and seeks the co-operation of all who have heretofore been connected with work of this kind, or who may be at present engaged in it. The board wishes to profit by the experience of previous workers in this field.

The members have access, of course, to



the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau Bulletin on "State supported library activities in the United States," the publications of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, and the reports of recent state commissions on economy and efficiency which have discussed state supported library activities.

As the Washington survey will include the whole field of the relation between libraries and schools, normal school instruction in library use, county libraries, the state library, legislative reference work, libraries in state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, the relation of the state library to the other libraries of the state, traveling library work, library extension, etc., any special reports made on the subjects named will be of definite value to the board.

#### COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

THE committee on high school libraries of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, has organized local committees in nearly every southern state. Up to the present time the committee has endeavored to secure the co-operation of educational organizations of all kinds and to give as wide publicity as possible to the library needs of southern high schools. In order to gain a direct knowledge of library conditions in the high schools of the South, the committee has sent out a questionnaire through the National Bureau of Education. After a survey of the general conditions has been completed with reference to southern high school libraries, a definite program of constructive work will be taken up. Some of the problems to be studied are:

- (1) What are the duties of the high school librarian and what should be her qualifications and salary?
- (2) What kind of library equipment is needed in southern high schools and how much money should be appropriated annually for the maintenance of the high school library?
- (3) Under what conditions is public library control preferable to school board control?
- (4) What can be done to improve conditions through state legislation?

(5) What general state supervision is needed in order to secure the most efficient use of high school library facilities?

(6) How should instruction in the use of books and libraries be given high school students?

The future work of the committee will be directed along lines determined upon through the survey now being made in co-operation with the National Bureau of Education. This survey will cover sixteen states. The following is a partial directory of local committees by states:

#### CITY HIGH SCHOOLS

*Kansas:* Willis H. Kerr, chairman, librarian Kansas State Normal School, Emporia; Mabel Parks, Hutchinson High School, Hutchinson; Hazel Howes, Wichita High School, Wichita.

*Texas:* W. T. Doughty, chairman, state superintendent of education, Austin; Mrs. Lizzy Litsey, High School, Fort Worth; J. C. McIlhannon, English department, Baylor University, Waco; Laura Alexander, Dallas High School, Dallas.

*Oklahoma:* Anna LeCrone, chairman, North Western Normal School, Alva; Ruby Canton, State Normal School, Oklahoma City; Maggie Delo, High School, Oklahoma City; Adelia Clifton, High School, Oklahoma City; S. B. Lippincott, High School, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Anna Burk Love, county superintendent, Oklahoma City.

*North Carolina and South Carolina:* Louis R. Wilson, chairman, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

*Virginia:* Dr. S. A. Steger, chairman, principal of Benford Junior High School, Richmond.

*West Virginia:* Walter Barnes, chairman, head of department of English, State Normal School, Fairmont.

*Maryland:* Dr. Edward F. Buchner, chairman, professor of education and psychology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

*Louisiana:* Mrs. Esther Finlay Harvey, chairman, Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, New Orleans.

*Missouri:* Prof. Mark Burrows, chairman, State Normal School, Kirksville.

*Arkansas:* J. L. Bond, chairman, Department of Education, Little Rock.

*Kentucky:* Fannie Rawson, chairman, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort.

*Tennessee:* Harry Clark, chairman, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Marilla Wait Freeman, librarian Goodwyn Institute, Memphis.

*Alabama:* C. C. Certain, chairman, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Olive Mayes, librarian, Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo.

*Florida:* Amelia Kendall, chairman, Cres-

cent City; Prof. J. N. Thackston, state high school inspector, Gainesville; I. I. Himes, West Palm Beach; Dr. Kelley, county superintendent, Gainesville; Marshall Moore, county superintendent, Tampa; James Hatcher, DeFuniak Springs; Pearl Bellamy, Micanopy; Herbert deWolf, Pensacola High School, Pensacola; T. R. Coot, Live Oak; O. R. Heweth, Glendale.

*Georgia:* Ralph Newton, chairman, superintendent of public schools, Fort Valley.

#### RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS

*North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland:* Dr. J. L. McBrien, chairman, school extension agent, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

*Kansas:* Etta Joe McCoy, chairman, superintendent of Franklin County, Ottawa; J. F. Shoemaker, rural school inspector, Topeka; Prof. H. M. Culter, Normal School, Emporia; Prof. H. L. Kent, Agricultural College, Manhattan; W. H. Kerr, librarian, Normal School, Emporia; S. R. Rowland, county superintendent, Hutchinson; Hattie E. Woods, county superintendent, Garnett; Nettie E. Barber, county superintendent, Phillipsburg.

*Arkansas:* J. L. Bond, chairman, supervisor of rural schools, Little Rock; Eva Reich, 1201 Welch Avenue, Little Rock; L. M. Redwine, Greenwood; D. A. Bowen, Brinkley; W. R. Edwards, Bentonville; Mrs. R. T. Milwee, Clarendon, Little Rock.

*Louisiana:* M. L. Bonham, chairman, department of history, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; Sallie Brooke, Homer High School, Homer; Dr. E. L. Stephens, president, Industrial Institute, Lafayette; C. E. Byrd, superintendent of Caddo Parish, Shreveport; H. L. Garrett, White Castle.

*Missouri:* Prof. Mark Burrows, chairman, Kirksville.

*Oklahoma:* Charles Evans, chairman, Edmond.

*Texas:* E. L. White, chairman, county superintendent, Brady; Ernest Keeling, county superintendent, Jourdan; Mrs. E. L. Walker, county superintendent, Brownwood; W. C. Martin, county superintendent, Roby; W. S. Ely, county superintendent, Waxahachie.

*Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida:* Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, chairman, department of public instruction, Nashville, Tennessee.

C. C. CERTAIN.

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## American Library Association

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### ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE

Plans for the Asbury Park conference are going forward, although definite announcements cannot yet be made. The president, the secretary, and Miss Edna B. Pratt, chairman of the local committee, visited Asbury Park, March 5 and 6, looked over a number of the

hotels and discussed the conference with their managers.

Headquarters will be at the New Monterey and the Columbia. These two hotels are directly across the street from each other and together will house about 950 people, assuming a reasonable amount of "doubling up." We will have the *exclusive* use of both. There will probably be an attendance of from 1200 to 1500, so perhaps it will be the largest conference in the history of the A. L. A. Therefore an overflow from the two headquarters hotels is expected and being planned for, and with the co-operation of the local committee, arrangements are being made with a number of other hotels in close proximity to headquarters. There are hotels in abundance in Asbury Park, and so there will be plenty of room, no matter how many come.

Rates at the headquarters hotels range from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a day, American plan, according to number occupying room, location, size and bath. Definite information as to rates for all recommended hotels and directions as to making of reservations will be made about May 1, through the library periodicals and the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. In order to preserve absolute impartiality, the rule will be observed that those applications received by the hotel managers before the date announced for making reservations will be considered as having been received on the opening date for making such reservations. There is small likelihood that any who apply within reasonable time after receiving the directions in the *May Bulletin* will fail of accommodations at the headquarters hotels.

The general sessions will be held in the Convention Auditorium, occupying a city block, just across the street from the New Monterey and the Columbia. Sections and affiliated societies will meet in the parlors of the two hotels, and the larger groups in the Auditorium.

Recreative features abound—there are tennis courts close by the New Monterey to which we shall have access, there is a golf course on the edge of town, there is a fresh-water lake with boats and canoes two or three hundred yards away, so near the ocean that it seems as if the waters of the two must mingle; there is the boardwalk, somewhat similar to the famous institution at Atlantic City, there are auto drives, a good dancing floor at the New Monterey, which will be duly utilized, and last, but not least, there is the ocean. The New Monterey is right on the beach, and bath houses are close at hand. The local committee is preparing a pamphlet on "What to

do at Asbury Park," which will be distributed free to all at the registration desk at the conference. The local committee will maintain a desk at headquarters to give information, arrange drives, boating parties, and the like.

The president is arranging an exceptionally appropriate and helpful program for the general sessions, and the officers of the sections and affiliated societies are also planning good specialized group meetings.

The National Education Association will meet in New York the week following our conference at Asbury Park, and it is hoped that this close proximity of date and place will enable many teachers to attend the library meetings and many librarians the teachers' meetings.

A preliminary statement by the travel committee regarding transportation is given in this issue, and a final report will be made in the next number.

Special attention will be paid to exhibits. The committee on library administration plans to conduct an exhibit of library labor-saving devices similar in many respects to that held in Washington in 1914, which proved so very popular.

Altogether, it seems conservative to say that the Asbury Park conference bids fair to be one of the best in the history of the association. The place is easy of access, the dates are probably as convenient for the majority as any which could be chosen, there is an abundance of first-class hotel accommodation at reasonable rates, there is the ocean and many other recreation features, and we are promised a good program. Ought not this combination give us an exceptionally good conference, and one of which in after years you will be glad to have been a part? G. B. U.

#### PRELIMINARY TRAVEL NOTICE

Asbury Park, N. J., is easy to reach from all parts of the country, and reduced round-trip summer excursion rates will be available.

From New York City, an unlimited round-trip is offered for \$1.75, good either by rail or by boat and rail. (To this, 20 cents must be added if start is made from the Pennsylvania Station.) The routes from New York City are: (a) Sandy Hook boat to Atlantic Highlands, connecting there with train for Asbury Park. (b) Pennsylvania Railroad. (c) Central Railroad of New Jersey.

From Philadelphia, a choice of routes and tickets is offered: (a) Five-day excursion *via* Monmouth Junction, \$3.00. (b) Sixteen-day excursion same route, \$3.75. (c) Sixteen-day excursion *via* Elizabethport, \$3.75. (d) Sixteen-day excursion *via* Seaside Park, \$3.25.

Although the rates for June are not yet all available, the travel committee feels assured they will be practically the same as those given in the following table.

From New England, the North Atlantic states (exclusive of New York City, Philadelphia, and surrounding local points which have special rates), and from Southern points (south of Washington and west of New Orleans) excursion tickets will be on sale—good either for six months or until Oct. 31, according to locality.

From the Middle West—Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, etc.—a thirty-day ticket will be available (also in most of these places a slightly higher-priced rate, good until Oct. 31, will be made). It should be noted, however, that Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, are to be reckoned with the North Atlantic states points, as they have an all-season ticket available at minimum price.

From Colorado, and from Missouri river points—Omaha, Kansas City, etc.—also from Minneapolis and St. Paul, round-trip tickets will allow a sixty-day limit returning. From Texas excursion tickets will be good until Oct. 31.

Pacific coast delegates will buy to New York City, good for return until Oct 31, or good for nine months. No rate is made from the coast to Asbury Park.

Prices of excursion tickets from New England and the North Atlantic states are from five to nine per cent. less than double the one-way fare. From the Middle West there is a slightly greater saving.

From Southeastern territory, Texas and Colorado, the reduction amounts to about 20 per cent.

Western tickets should be purchased including New York City, as nearly everyone will wish to visit that city.

A personally conducted party from Chicago and the Middle West will be arranged by John F. Phelan, of the Chicago Public Library. A Pullman train will be run from Chicago to Asbury Park without change.

From New England, F. W. Faxon will conduct a party, *via* Sound line boat to New York and thence by Sandy Hook boat to Atlantic Highlands, only 40 minutes from Asbury Park by rail.

The post-conference trip will be omitted this year.

No personally conducted parties will be planned returning, but the travel committee will make reservations for any wishing to return together, and will be glad to give all information required.

## PROBABLE ROUND-TRIP RATES TO ASBURY PARK

New York City	.....	\$1.75—\$1.95
Philadelphia (5 days' limit)	..	3.00
" (16 days' limit)	..	3.75—3.25
Boston (all rail)	.....	12.25
" (Sound lines)	.....	9.75
Washington	.....	10.55
Pittsburgh	.....	21.25
(There is also a 16-day excursion rate of \$12.00, good leaving only Thursdays.)		
Buffalo	.....	19.65 (Differential, \$17.75)
Cleveland	.....	26.20
Detroit	.....	31.70
Grand Rapids	.....	31.70
Indianapolis	.....	33.00
Chicago	.....	35.00 (Differential, \$31.70)
Cincinnati	.....	32.00
Louisville	.....	34.00
St. Louis	.....	40.00 (Differential, \$37.00)
Memphis	.....	43.00
Atlanta	.....	37.55
New Orleans	.....	54.55
Forth Worth	.....	58.75
Denver	.....	72.85

From Middle Western points and Buffalo, by traveling over "differential" lines, a saving of from \$2 to \$3 on the round-trip may be made. This is shown, for example, from three points in table above.

F. W. FAXON, *Chairman Travel Committee.*

## Library Organizations

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held Feb. 24, in the lecture hall of the Mattatuck Historical Society at Waterbury.

The president, Miss Helen Sperry, introduced the Hon. Martin Scully, mayor of Waterbury and president of the Silas Bronson Library Board, who welcomed the association to Waterbury. A letter from Rev. Joseph Anderson, D.D., president of the Mattatuck Historical Society, was read, expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the meeting and extending a welcome in behalf of the Historical Society.

The first paper of the morning was by Miss Mary H. Davis, librarian of the Connecticut College for Women, who described briefly Connecticut College as it is to-day and outlined the course in library training which is a part of its curriculum. Referring to the demand for librarians trained in practice as well as theory, she said that the Connecticut College for Women aimed to combine these essentials in their Library School; and added that the librarians of the state could greatly aid by providing the students with opportunities for practice work in their libraries.

Henry W. Kent, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Art Museum, gave an interesting address on museums. He traced the history of museums from the earliest times, point-

ing out that the curiosity of the Crusaders was the foundation upon which the museum idea was built. The public museum as we understand it to-day, we owe to Queen Victoria. With the museum at South Kensington, educational museums really began.

The early American museums were established chiefly by schools and societies, the one founded at Bowdoin College in 1811 being the first. To-day the museum is of great importance in supplementing the work of the public schools.

Mr. Kent said that librarians might learn much from museums concerning the value of exhibition. Everything connected with book making, prints, etchings, etc., should be shown, and they should not be content with bulletins composed of magazine pictures, but should provide reproductions of higher artistic merit. He considered it an important duty of libraries to create a respect for books and teach people how to buy wisely. One of the results of the war has been the development of a special interest in the use of the collections of fabrics and jewelry by designers who formerly obtained their designs abroad. Librarians, he thought, should strengthen their departments of art and design, for after the war there will be an increased demand in this line by manufacturers who must prepare to compete with foreign manufacturers.

The Silas Bronson Library entertained the association at luncheon and after luncheon at the invitation of Mayor Scully, the members inspected the new city hall.

Many visited the exhibition of children's books at the Silas Bronson Library and listened to an informal talk by Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford, on foreign picture books, supplemented by a splendid collection of these books from the Hartford Public Library.

At the afternoon session, resolutions of regret were offered on the death of Prof. John C. Schwab, Mr. Walter Learned and Mrs. Lillian Gunn Smith.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Anna Rockwell of New Britain; vice-presidents, Frederick W. Edgerton of New London, Miss Anna Hadley of Winsted, Miss Laure H. Philbrook of Middletown, Miss Fanny Brown of Danbury, and the Hon. Martin Scully of Waterbury; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Bissell of Southington; treasurer, Miss Esther B. Owen of Hartford.

A delightful talk entitled "Recollections of a Goethe collector" was given by William A. Speck of Yale University and was illustrated

by many rare and valuable specimens from his collection of Goetheana, which now numbers 3000 items and is one of the most complete in the world. He explained his methods of collecting in Weimar, relating numerous anecdotes of his experiences and mentioning his occupancy in Weimar of the room where Goethe spent much time.

Miss Anna Hadley of the Gilbert School, Winsted, gave an account of the meeting of the Library section of the Association of Classical and High School Teachers in Hartford, Feb. 12.

The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Mattatuck Historical Society and the Silas Bronson Library.

ELEANOR M. EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The fourth meeting of the year was held at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, March 9, at 8 p. m., President Jenkins in the chair.

Mr. John M. Glenn, director of the Foundation, graciously welcomed the club in a brief address and Miss Theresa Hitchler gave voice to the feelings of all present by moving that a vote of thanks be extended to the Foundation for their cordial welcome and most hospitable reception.

The membership committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Ralph Dunbar, has been working vigorously to enlarge the club. At this meeting ninety-eight new members were elected.

After the usual routine business, the president introduced Mrs. Riggs (Kate Douglas Wiggin), who delighted the audience by readings from her own stories. Admirers of Dickens rejoiced in the glimpse of a most lovable man given in "A child's journey with Dickens." Equally pleasurable was the reading from the pathetic story of "A village Stradivarius." For the last reading Mrs. Riggs permitted her audience to choose between a Rebecca story and the struggles of the Ruggleses in preparing for that never-to-be-forgotten Christmas dinner, and the Ruggleses won by a large vote.

It was a gracious act on the part of Mrs. Riggs to give so generously her talent, particularly as she was just recovering from an illness. The unusual treat was greatly appreciated by the members of the club. This was shown by the large attendance of more than five hundred.

At the conclusion of the meeting, on a motion made by Mr. H. W. Wilson, the club expressed its pleasure in Mrs. Riggs's readings by a rising vote of thanks. The club

then adjourned to the library, where refreshments were served.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met March 9 at the Newberry Library upon the invitation of the latter. About one hundred were present, of whom thirty-five had dined together beforehand. The second vice-president, Miss May Masee, of the *Booklist*, took the chair in the absence of both Mr. Hanson and Miss Forstall.

The subject of the evening was "Some special libraries in Chicago." The speakers were authorities in their lines, had made special investigations, had summed up their information, and presented it in an interesting way so that the meeting was profitable and enjoyable. An extended account of the information given will be printed in the *JOURNAL*.

After the formal discussion was over, three minutes were allowed for a suffrage speech, and then the meeting adjourned for inspection of exhibits and for refreshments provided by the Newberry Library.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club was held in the Assembly Room of the Kansas City Public Library, Monday evening, March 13. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. M. H. DeVault of the Kansas City Athenæum, who spoke on "Modern short story writers." Mrs. DeVault traced the history of the short story, beginning with the cave man, who first pictured the story and then told it. The four greatest short story writers, according to Mrs. DeVault's classification, are Poe, Hawthorne, Mérimée and Gautier. In the writing of short stories, America takes first rank—not only because of her two great masters but more because of the uniform excellence of her short story writers. Mrs. DeVault enlivened her talk with the plots of many short stories told very briefly but so artistically as not to lose their spirit or their effect upon the audience. The meeting was most interesting and profitable.

The April meeting will be the annual question box conducted by Miss Florence S. Smith, head of the reference department of the Kansas City Public Library. This will be preceded by a paper on the Wyandotte Indians by Mrs. Sarah Judd Greenman, librarian of the Kansas City (Kan.) Public Library.

GRACE BERGER, *Secretary*.

## OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association has accepted the invitation of the Kansas Library Association for a joint meeting at Arkansas City, Kansas, in October, 1916. The exact dates of the meeting will be decided on later.

JULIUS LUCHT, *Secretary.*

## TORONTO LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Library Institute of the City of Toronto was held in Victoria College, when Professor A. E. Lang, the librarian of the college, gave the presidential address on "Library co-operation in Toronto," and Dr. George Locke spoke on "Early printing in Canada." There was an exhibition of some of the rare Canadiana belonging to Victoria, and afterwards the 106 delegates were entertained in the great dining hall. The officers for 1916 are: President, R. A. Gray, of Oakwood Collegiate; vice-president, Miss Charlton, of the Academy of Medicine; secretary, Miss Davis, of the Public Library; executive committee—Mr. Prendergast, of the Normal School; Professor Kittredge, of Trinity College; Principal Wright of Lansdowne Public School; and Mr. Hardy, of the Sunday School Association.

EVA DAVIS, *Secretary.*

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**Library Schools**


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## PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

For the second time the school has had the privileges of the J. P. Morgan Library extended to it, and the class of 1916 enjoyed to the full the experience of seeing and actually handling the treasures of that wonderful collection. The Golden Gospels (a manuscript of the time of Charlemagne), Queen Elizabeth's prayer book, Mary Queen of Scots' school geography, the original letters of Catharine de Medici, the Gutenberg Bible, the manuscript of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," were among the priceless treasures the students were allowed to lay reverent hands upon.

Advantage was taken on February 17 of a triple attraction at the American Art Galleries—the exhibition of the Lambert collection of old masters, the J. S. Morgan engravings, and a library of rare books—to attend one of the auction sales at which first editions of Dickens and other English authors were sold.

The Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association has for several years past appropriated money for the library of the Music School at the Greenpoint Settlement. Miss Gibbs who has charge of the school invited the class to her studio on St. Nicholas Avenue

on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. A visit was paid to the Jumel Mansion nearby, after which some children from the Greenpoint Settlement danced the minuet in costume in token of their gratitude for what the Chapter had done for them.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, superintendent of children's work in the New York Public Library, gave the class two lectures on Feb. 8 and 15, one on the history of children's work and the other on book selection for children. Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library system, lectured Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 29, on the human aspects of the administration of a large library. On Tuesday afternoon, March 7, Miss Mary E. Hall gave her annual lecture on the opportunity of the high school librarian, which, as usual, met with enthusiastic response from the class. Mr. Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University, lectured on March 14 on the problems of college library administration.

The school was represented at the Atlantic City spring library meeting on March 3 and 4 by Miss Gooch. A Pratt dinner was held on Sunday at which there were 14 in attendance.

The students attended the March meeting of the New York Library Club held at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, at which Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs read from her own works.

Plans are in the making for the spring trip which it to include a group of New England libraries. A full account of it will be given next month.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Elizabeth M. Sawyer, 1914, has been made assistant to the supervisor of smaller branches and high school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library.

Mary T. Atwater, 1915, is working temporarily in the children's room of the Columbus branch of the New York Public Library.

Janet E. Gump, 1915, has been made a senior assistant at the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Edith M. McWilliams, 1915, who has been since graduation in the Cincinnati Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the National Association of Advertisers in New York.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

## SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second term of the year divides itself into two sections, separated by the spring recess, March 23-April 4.

In the first division, just ended, the out-

standing special feature was the "reference week," Feb. 21-28, under Miss Elisa Willard. Before her coming, the upper class students began to get into the spirit by looking up questions which had recently been asked in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The preliminary lecture was given to all the upper classwomen together but for the rest of the week Miss Willard met them in two smaller sections daily, and by the end of the week they were far richer in the appreciation of the joys and the spirit of reference work, and of the value of department team work, as well as in an increased knowledge of methods and aids.

The school was fortunate also in having a visit from Miss Annie Carroll Moore, who spoke to the class in library work with children on Feb. 28.

Both Miss Moore and Miss Willard were guests that afternoon at a tea in the Students' room, where the girls had an opportunity to meet them off the platform.

Visits of special interest during January-March have been those made to the Boston Book Company, and to the Somerville and Brookline Public Libraries.

Simmons was very glad to welcome some of her fellow library schools on their trips to New England libraries, and regretted that the vacation made it impossible to be as cordial as she would have wished. On March 30 the School of the New York Public Library made its first visit, and New York State is expected early in April.

As usual, the courses in children's work, under Miss Jordan, and in documents, under Mr. Belden, run through the entire second term.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL AND CONFERENCE

The summer course in library science will be held this year from July 3 to Aug. 11. Following the practice which has been found to work well for two years past, the work will be given in two three-week periods, either of which may be taken alone, though both are usually carried by the majority of those who register.

The general course from July 3 to July 21 will be one called "Cataloging and classification," which will include also book numbers, shelf-work and accessioning. There will be thirty class periods, two a day throughout the three weeks, followed by practical work. Miss Mary E. Hyde, the instructor in cataloging in the regular courses, will conduct this course.

The second general course, from July 24 to August 11, will be called "Reference work

and library economy," and will be in charge of Miss Susan Crampton of Boston, recently reference librarian in the Tacoma Public Library. Special lectures will assist Miss Crampton on library economy topics. It is planned to have several talks devoted to the problems of those who are either connected with school libraries, or have public library work in co-operating with the schools.

A new feature of great interest is the opportunity given the college to co-operate in the conference for librarians of Massachusetts, to be held at Simmons College under the auspices of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, for the three days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, July 25-27.

The program, of which details will be given later, will be under the direction of the commission, and promises to be very much worth while. This conference will be open to members of the summer class, and on the other hand the regular summer school reference lectures for those days will also be open to all visitors. As this comes just at the beginning of the second three-week period, it will be conveniently placed for those who wish to take either course, or both.

The course in "Library work with children" will be repeated this year, July 3-21, and will again be in charge of Miss Alice Higgins. Last year several of those who carried this course the first three weeks found it profitable to enter the reference courses the second three weeks.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Rowena Edwards, 1914-15, who has been engaged in organizing work in the Gammons Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, has been appointed on the staff of the State Teachers' College, Iowa.

Jennie C. Frost, 1914-15, has been appointed an assistant in the Simmons College Library.

Minnie Pert, 1914-15, is working on the Bradley bibliography at the Arnold Arboretum.

Ruth Eaton, 1915, is employed in cataloging in the Harvard College Library.

Charlotte Norton is the librarian of the Scoville Memorial Library, Salisbury, Conn.

Alice Poor has been appointed to take charge of a library to be organized in Norfolk House, Roxbury, by the trustees of the Fellows Athenæum Fund.

Mabel Williams, 1909, has resigned as the librarian of the High School branch of the Somerville Public Library to join the staff of the children's department of the New York Public Library.

Laura Stealey, 1911-12, has been appointed in the Seattle Public Library.

Mary I. Haskell, 1910, is in the Extension department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine.

Marian Jones, 1908, is the visitor for the Social service bureau, Denver, Colorado.

The engagement has been announced of Edith Watson, 1907, to John A. Lowe, agent for the Massachusetts Free Library Commission.

Grace Hewett, 1908, has been married to H. A. Watkins. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are living in Washington, D. C.

Katherine Stegmaier, 1908, is now Mrs. Edmund H. Sears, and is living at East Dennis, Mass.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The opportunity offered the students of the school to hear speakers of national fame at the University Convocations has always been appreciated. In January, Dr. Burton, president of Smith College, spoke on "The educated person." Dr. Burton spent several days in Madison and upon invitation very graciously consented to speak at the Library School. He spoke in a most compelling way on realizing ideals, saying that the ideal must be absolutely unattainable to be worth striving for, yet some of it can be reached every day. Both faculty and students appreciated the opportunity of hearing Dr. Burton and meeting him personally.

Several special lectures preceded field practice. First, "Foreign fiction" by Prof. Campbell of the English department. This lecture finished the work in fiction, which had been the topic under discussion in the book selection course for several weeks, and was a most suitable conclusion, pointing the way to the masterpieces from other countries that should be in every library. Second, Miss Bernice Ehler, head of the art department of the Madison High School, lectured on the "Principles of composition," showing many pictures and bulletins to illustrate her points. This lecture was in preparation for the making of picture bulletins. Third, correlating with the regular lessons in publicity, Prof. Bleyer of the School of Journalism gave a helpful lecture on "Newspaper publicity," the students going to the quarters of the school for the lecture, and at its close under the guidance of Prof. Bleyer, inspecting the equipment of the department, learning much in a brief time of the things that go into the make-up of a newspaper. The extension

department of the university was also visited, the greater part of the time being spent in seeing the manner of making up, filing, and mailing the package libraries. The students have opportunity to test the lessons in publicity during their field practice, and enthusiastic reports are being received of newspaper "stories" that have brought results, of store windows lent by public-spirited merchants for a library display, of posters put in conspicuous places, of visits to schools, etc., all to spread the "gospel of good books."

The first semester closed with the usual examinations, and Feb. 1 found the students at work in the several libraries of the state, to which they had been assigned. The faculty spend the months of suspended schedule, February and March, supervising the work of the students in the field, and in office work, completing records, revising courses of study, etc.

March brought Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers to Madison for a series of lectures and sermons. All the faculty and students who were in residence were invited to hear his lecture on "The literary clinic."

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary Watkins Dietrichson, 1909, has been placed in charge of the business branch of the Minneapolis Public Library, which was opened Feb. 1. She had previously been at the head of the municipal reference work, which will be transferred to the new branch.

Maude Le Roy, 1912, received appointment as assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library in January.

Leila A. Janes, 1913, librarian of the East Side branch, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, was granted two months' leave of absence in January for a trip to South America.

Leone Hamilton, special student first semester 1915-16, has accepted a position in the cataloging department of the Wisconsin Historical Library for the remainder of the year.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH — TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, lectured to the school March 8 on "Public libraries."

"Mrs. Dodge and fifty years of Hans Brinker" and "The New York Public Library," were the subjects of two talks given March 11 by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library. The second talk was illustrated by lantern slides.

George B. Utley, secretary of the American



Library Association, spoke March 14 on the work of the A. L. A.

As a part of the course in "Lending systems," junior students were required to visit circulating libraries maintained by book stores and report on the methods followed in lending books.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Mary Abbie Goding, 1903-04, died February, 1916, in Philadelphia. Miss Goding was children's librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia from 1904 to 1911.

Eva I. Cloud, 1912-13, has been appointed chairman of a state committee on publicity by the Illinois Library Association. Miss Cloud is librarian of the Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.

Mabel Harlow, 1910-13, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept the position of children's librarian in the Carnegie Library, Oberlin, Ohio.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Bookbinding is the subject of absorbing interest to the students at present. This course is given by Miss Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding in the Cleveland Public Library, and began Feb. 28. Lectures on social psychology by Professor Gehlke, of Adelbert College, began on the 10th of March, and will continue for ten weeks. In the book selection course lectures have been given recently by Mr. G. O. Ward, of the technology department of the Public Library, on the technical books, and Professor Arbuthnot, of Adelbert College, discussed the literature of economics. For the remainder of the year each student is assigned to some one department or branch of the Public Library for one evening each week. This gives opportunity for direct work with the public and for such duties as might be assigned to a regular member of the staff.

The school had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Feb. 23, when she spoke on the "Function of the public library in democratic society." A social hour followed the lecture when the class had the further pleasure of meeting Mrs. Elmendorf. Geo. B. Utey, secretary of the A. L. A., spoke Mar. 1 upon the work of the A. L. A., in such an interesting manner as to stimulate the interest of the students in becoming members of the association. The presence of Mrs. Utey was appreciated. On the same day Elwood Street, of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, gave a talk on the work of that organization, illustrating it by moving pictures shown on the Pathé portable moving

picture machine. The machine itself, as well as Mr. Street's pictures, proved of great interest.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern was another welcome visitor who spoke at the school March 9. Her inspiring and splendid presentation of the qualities entering into well-balanced library service were keenly enjoyed by the students. The visit of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, March 13, added yet another to the list of notable women librarians whom the students have recently had the opportunity to hear.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Mary Marshall, 1914, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to accept the position of cataloger at the Akron Public Library.

Hazel Clark, 1914, has resigned her position in the circulation department of the Detroit Public Library to accept the position of organizer with the Iowa Library Commission.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The curriculum of the Library School has been strengthened by the addition of a new course in the binding and repairing of books. It is given by Miss Mary Ketcham, Professor of Design in the John Crouse College of Fine Arts. Prof. Ketcham has studied the art of book making in the best English studios and also in American binderies. She is accordingly well equipped for the work both in its artistic and commercial aspects. The course is given two hours a week for the second semester.

Miss Elizabeth Smith of the Library School faculty has made an innovation which adds interest and diversity to the work of the school. Under her direction Bernard Shaw's play, "Arms and the man," was read on February 10 by students of the Library School with the assistance of instructors from the English department of the College of Liberal Arts.

The purpose was to show that good plays can be entertainingly presented without action and to give the students training in dramatic reading. Those who later become librarians in small towns where only inferior plays are offered, will be qualified by such training to assist in cultivating the taste of the public for good plays.

There was an audience of seventy-five present, including students, the staff of the University Library, and some invited guests. Miss Smith plans to continue the work and a second play is now in course of preparation.

Miss Ethel Knight, '10, who has been an assistant in the cataloging department of the University Library, goes on March 1 to a position in the Bureau of Education at Washington.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The winter school at the Riverside Public Library opened Jan. 10 and ended Mar. 4. There was an advance registration of 36 students, of whom 31 reported at the beginning of school. The course included lectures in documents and reference work, by Edith E. Clarke; cataloging and classification, by Mrs. Jennie Thornburg Jennings; school libraries and the relation between libraries and schools; binding, by W. Elmo Reavis; and library law, administration, etc., by Joseph F. Daniels. In addition there were lectures by representatives of different publishing houses, and by several of the leading educators of the state.

The 1916 summer school announcements will be out in April. The following instructors may be announced at this time, others later: Miss Theresa Hitchler, head cataloger of the Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., will teach cataloging and classification; Miss Helen Evans, assistant librarian of the San José (Cal.) Normal School, will teach documents, library law, and reference; W. Elmo Reavis will have two weeks of half-day sessions in the bindery; Mr. Daniels will teach business management; Miss Alice Butterfield will teach periodicals and serials. Two others are to be announced, besides a long list of lecturers who will be with us for a single period. Mr. W. C. Tanner will give six Saturday lectures on fine arts.

#### PERSONALS

Alvan W. Clark, 1916, leaves about April 1 for a position with the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Clark is a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, a resident of San José, Cal., and has made an exceptionally good record in the library service school. He has the distinction of being the first man to take the work in this school.

Nelle Sanord, 1915, has been employed as head cataloger at the Public Library, Bakersfield, California.

Mary Griffin, 1916 winter school, has been employed by the Ames (Iowa) Public Library, beginning in March.

Pansy Bolton, 1916, winter school, will not return immediately to her position in Strathcona, Alberta, Canada, but will visit with her parents in Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. Geraldine V. Carlisle will not return to Aberdeen, S. D., for the present but will

continue in the Library Service School at Riverside.

Mrs. Mabel Faulkner will return to the Raton, New Mexico, Public Library, after an extended visit to coast cities, the San Diego Exposition, and an experience of two weeks in the Pacific Library bindery in Los Angeles.

Esther Leiser of Missoula, Montana, will return to her position in the Public Library of Missoula after an extended visit in Santa Monica and other coast cities.

Five members of the 1916 winter school and of the long course also have applied for special certificates for high school work.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

Announcement is made by the University of Illinois Library School that a summer course of training in library methods will again be offered in 1916. The attendance at the courses given in the last five summers seems to indicate a demand for this form of instruction. In these years one hundred and eleven students have registered, seventy-nine of whom have come from Illinois libraries. The course this year will extend from June 19 to July 29.

The purpose of the summer course is to help persons engaged in library work in Illinois who feel the need of training but who are unable to take a regular library school course. The only requirements for admission are that the applicant be a high school graduate actually engaged in library work either as a librarian, library assistant, or teacher-librarian. No fee is required of persons from within the state of Illinois. For those coming from outside the state the tuition charge is twelve dollars. Board and room in Champaign or Urbana for the six weeks of the summer course cost ordinarily not over \$36. The only other expenses are those for books and materials, which do not exceed \$8.

The course is under general charge of P. L. Windsor, director of the University of Illinois Library School. The principal instructors are Ethel Bond and E. J. Reece, members of the Library School faculty. Eva Cloud, librarian of the Kewanee, Illinois, Public Library, will give the instruction in children's work and literature. Various members of the university faculty will present the literature of their respective subjects.

The general university summer session offers many incidental opportunities which students in the summer library course find at-

tractive. Among these may be mentioned lectures, concerts, religious services, social gatherings, and trips to points of interest on the campus. Every effort is made by the university authorities to render the summer session a source of inspiration as well as of instruction.

A circular describing in detail the subjects treated in the summer course of library training has recently been issued. Requests for this as well as general inquiries may be addressed to P. L. Windsor, Director University of Illinois Library School, Urbana.

*PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
—SUMMER SCHOOL*

The Summer School for Library Workers will open its sixth year at State College, June 26, for a six weeks' term in connection with the summer course for teachers. Admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. No entrance examination will be required but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation. Credentials showing that the applicant either holds a library position, or is under appointment to one must be presented with the application.

Besides the usual courses for librarians, a library course for teachers will be given.

Tuition will be free to all residents of Pennsylvania. Others will be expected to pay a fee of \$20 at registration. For application blanks, write to the Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

*COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—SUMMER LIBRARY COURSES*

At the summer session of Columbia University, July 10 to Aug. 18, courses in library economy will be given, with regular university credit. The work will include courses in bibliography, under Miss Helen Rex Keller; school library administration, under Miss Mary E. Hall and Miss Ida Mendenhall; cataloging and classification, Miss Gibbs and Miss Campbell, of the Columbia Library staff; public documents, and legislative and municipal reference work, Miss Imhoff, Mr. Hicks and Miss Lyle. Full information will be supplied on application to the secretary of the university.

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## Review

LIBRARY PLANNING, book stacks and shelving. Jersey City, N. J.: The Snead and Company Iron Works, Inc. 271 p. Q.

The Snead Company issue this enlargement of their "Bookstacks and shelving for li-

braries" published in 1908. The work has been entirely rewritten. It has grown from 160 pages to 271, and in completeness of treatment and lavish illustration is a great advance upon the first. The former standard of elegance in paper and press work is more than maintained. The earlier issue gave pictures and floor plans of 26 libraries covering 60 quarto pages. The present book gives 125 pages to the illustration of 96 libraries, presenting in convenient and attractive form a collection of some of the foremost and most instructive examples of modern library design which are anywhere to be found. This feature alone gives to the book an important library value for reference. The change of title also marks the introduction of four notable articles by recognized authorities on library planning. These are by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of the architectural department of Columbia University; Theodore W. Koch, until recently librarian of the University of Michigan; Edward L. Tilton, an architect of experience; and the late Bernard R. Green, who designed the original Snead stack for the Library of Congress. Three of the four articles are reprints of papers published elsewhere, but fully in line with this publication. In none of them is to be found any word of praise or dispraise of any particular kind of stack.

But, with full appreciation of the value of the book as a study of library planning, we cannot overlook the fact that, so far as the book stack is concerned, its purpose is avowedly commercial. The book is costly. No expense has been spared to make it attractive. The nominal price is \$5. But it is intended, as we learn, "for distribution among architects, librarians and trustees." The likelihood of business developing is the actual price.

Now, it is conceivable that the company might be aware of some slight infelicity attaching to the use of their particular stack, but, if so, no one would expect them to mention it. Whatever can be said in favor of the Snead stack is to be said. Other systems when mentioned can be dismissed with a phrase. This tendency appears in more places than one and sometimes leads to inconsistency.

It will, however, be noted with general satisfaction that the claim of a "thoroughly fireproof" book stack, which was asserted in earlier editions and which has been repeated, till very recently, in various forms of advertisement, is no longer urged. This is doubtless due to a recognition of the fact that protection against fire cannot be assured by the use of incombustible materials alone unless there is also a "fire resisting design" and that

the very openness of construction which is important for ventilation and cleanness offers the best facilities for the rapid spread of fire. Here, as elsewhere, real protection is and must be the result of unremitting care.

The book is arranged in three parts: the first for business; the second for instruction or suggestion, and the third for illustration, showing not the stacks, but the buildings in which the stacks have been placed.

In the first part, covering 92 pages, there are set forth at length, under no less than 28 heads, the principles of the modern book stack, the history of its development and the fitness of the Snead construction, with profuse illustrations on almost every page. One not familiar with the subject is amazed at the infinite complexity and minute nicety of detail requisite to the production of satisfactory results on such an enormous scale as the growth of great libraries demands. The mere reading of these descriptions must create a profound respect for the stack builder who has met the conditions of the problem with so great ingenuity and is able to offer to the libraries the finished product.

The cost of shelving is given on page 73 as varying from 40 cents to one dollar or more per lineal foot. This is not definite. In each case this is a matter of contract and depends on style, finish and, possibly, competition.

The second part of the book, taking 17 pages, treats of various aspects of library planning. The articles are valuable. In the main, they apply to large libraries. One of them is written from the librarian's standpoint, the others from the architect's. They have no connection with one another and necessarily fall short of giving a complete treatment of their subject. Hence this present volume cannot take the place of a manual of library planning as the title of the book would suggest. One paper which treats specifically of "Scientific planning" offers at the outset a carefully worked out formula based upon the appropriation as a fixed fact as if the amount of money was the first thing to be ascertained. This may, very properly, be the architect's point of view, but the real scientific planning begins with the public need. It must count the books and the readers before it counts the dollars.

A bibliography of the subject of library buildings is given on page 120, followed by a list of 201 libraries which have received Snead installations. This list includes a few duplicates, such, for example, as Columbia University, which are also on the list of other stack builders. No doubt these libraries are using more than one kind of shelf.

The third part of the book consists of a very interesting collection of pictures of library buildings with floor plans. As said above, 96 libraries are here represented on 125 quarto pages. Four monumental libraries head the list: the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the Columbia University Library and the more recent Widener Library at Harvard. The illustrations of these are very full, completely showing the plan of each building. There are also many small libraries, city branches, village libraries, college and professional libraries and government buildings at Toronto and Victoria. This part of the book is most attractive. It displays not so much the results of the Snead Company's work, as the quality of the patronage which they have secured.

W. R. E.

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## Librarians

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ASHHURST, John, has been elected librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John Thomson. Mr. Ashhurst was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania College Department in 1887 and had charge of the West Philadelphia branch library from 1895 to 1898. Then he served one year as assistant at the main library and went to the Mercantile Library from 1901 to 1903. He returned to the Free Library as assistant librarian in 1904, and has held the post continuously until the present time.

BICKFORD, Frances H., Smith 1909, Simmons 1913, for the past five years connected with the Free Public Library of New Haven as assistant in the children's room, head of Fair Haven branch, and for the last two years as head of the school department, has resigned her position to take up work April 1 as librarian of the Bridgeport (Ct.) High School Library.

CLAXTON, Mrs. P. P., wife of the commissioner of education, and before her marriage one of the prominent librarians in the South, read a paper on the development of libraries in the United States before the Second Pan-American Congress, held in Washington in January.

GODDARD, Wm. D., who has been librarian of the Naval War College at Newport for the past seven years, assumed his new duties as librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 1, succeeding Mr. Dougherty, who has gone to Newton, Mass.

HAMLIN, Louise, Pratt 1909, has become assistant at the Morris High School Library in the Bronx.

HOWSON, Roger, who has been a bibliographer at Columbia University for some time, was formally appointed assistant librarian at the last meeting of the library trustees.

JETTINGHOFF, Mabel E., Pratt 1913, who has been since graduation first assistant in the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the position of annotator and classifier in the cataloging department of that library.

KEOGH, Andrew, who has been acting librarian at Yale University since the death of Prof. John S. Schwab, was made librarian at the meeting of the Yale corporation, Mar. 20. Mr. Keogh was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. His college studies were at the Durham College of Science and he holds the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. He was reference librarian at the Newcastle Public Libraries from 1892 to 1898. Since 1899 he has been at Yale and since 1904 has held the position of reference librarian with the rank of professor. He has been librarian for the Elizabethan club at Yale since its organization and is a member of many important library and bibliographical associations of both America and England.

McKILLOP, Samuel, librarian of the South Side branch of the Milwaukee Public Library for about twenty-three years, has been appointed director of extension by the library trustees. The new office will control all branch libraries, including school libraries, in Milwaukee county. Mr. McKillop started his library in a corridor of the old South high, when he was a freshman in that school, and when the South Side Educational Society became interested in a library for that section of Milwaukee. At the start this library was limited to the use of high school pupils. In two years it became a circulating library and was opened to the public, being moved from the corridor to a room in the building. It is now the second largest library in Wisconsin, located in a model building.

ROBERTS, Louise, Atlanta Library School 1915, has resigned her position as librarian of the West End branch of the Birmingham Public Library to become children's librarian in one of the branches of the Portland (Oregon) Public Library.

ROBESON, Julia G., Pratt 1904, has been made librarian of the newly opened Richmond Hill High School Library.

RUSH, Charles E., who has gone from the Public Library of St. Joseph, Mo., to Des Moines, Ia., was the recipient of a testimonial volume expressing the good will of the members of the library board and staff. The book is bound in limp brown morocco, with silk lining, and is the work of the library force. The marginal illuminations are beautifully wrought, and the scroll work is of a high order. In the volume are photographs of the three libraries in St. Joseph, a number of verses and quotations, the resolutions adopted by the library board, and the signatures of the board and staff. In the front is a reproduction of the private book plate of Librarian Rush, and at the end is one selected from the library collection of plates. A dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Rush and Jesse Cunningham, the new librarian, was given by members of the library staff, Mar. 9, and a farewell to Mr. Rush and a welcome to Mr. Cunningham was a feature of the Commerce Club luncheon Mar. 8.

SQUIER, Nellie, has resigned the librarianship of the Monson (Mass.) Free Library, a position she has held for twenty years.

STONE, Rachel N. T., has been appointed librarian for the new library to be opened in West Springfield, Mass.

SUTHERLAND, Florence, B.S., Simmons 1908, has resigned her position as first assistant librarian at the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, and has accepted the appointment as cataloger of the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Cal.

SWEET, Maud, who has been connected with the Brooklyn Public Library for the past ten years, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Monson, Mass., her home town.

TILTON, Asa C., B.A. and Ph.D., Yale University, has been appointed assistant in the manuscript division of the New York Public Library, beginning March 1. Dr. Tilton was with the Wisconsin State Historical Society from 1904 to 1910, and at the Library of Congress from 1913 to 1915.

WILEY, Dr. Edwin, M.A., Ph.D., has been appointed librarian at the Naval War College in Newport, R. I., to succeed William D. Goddard, who has gone to Pawtucket, R. I. Dr. Wiley has been connected with the libraries of Vanderbilt, Tennessee and California Universities and assistant at the Library of Congress.

WILLIAMS, Mary, Pratt 1898, has been made medical librarian on the Laboratory Staff of the New York State Department of Health.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Waterville.* Plans for a new library reading room have been submitted to the trustees of Colby College.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*New London.* The will of Amos H. Whipple of Boston leaves \$15,000 and a lot of land in trust for his mother's use during her life. On her death the trust is to terminate and the money and lot are to go to the inhabitants of the town of New London for the establishment of a public library, provided the town votes to accept it. The money must be used for the building, equipment and establishing of a library, on the Nelson lot, and to be known as the Whipple Memorial Library, in memory of his parents, Dr. Solomon Mason Whipple and Henrietta Kimball Whipple. In the event that the town does not accept, the fund reverts to the estate.

### VERMONT

*Burlington.* The report of the librarian of the Fletcher Free Library, George D. Smith, shows that during the year there has been a circulation of 93,186, which is the largest in the history of the library and a gain of 6145 over 1914. The average daily circulation was 306, and 1293 new borrowers were registered during the year. There was a total of 1192 new books purchased.

*Montpelier.* Bids on the new State Library building were opened in February, but as the lowest bids exceeded the appropriation of \$150,000 the plans must be altered before any award can be made.

*Townshend.* It was voted at the town meeting in March that no money be appropriated for the library this year, save that required by law. This means that no new books can be bought during the entire year and that either the rooms must be opened for a fewer number of hours, as the small sum required by law (\$25) is not nearly sufficient to pay the present salary of the librarian, insurance, etc., or a small reserve intended to be used for necessary bookcases must be used for these current expenses. About 2000 books have been given out from the library the past year.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Athol.* The original Carnegie grant to this town of \$15,000 for a library building has been raised to \$22,000. The present library is in

a vacant store in the Lyric building. L. S. Starrett, president of the L. S. Starrett Company, has offered the town a site for the library near Starrett Square. There is some opposition to this place by persons who are in favor of the town taking over the Sally Fish property in the rear of the Pequog Hotel, where municipal buildings can be erected in time.

*Brimfield.* A suitable approach to the library building has been constructed with the money given by Mrs. Mary Knight Hyde of Ware, a former resident of the town. The approach includes a walk of flat stones from Brimfield hillsides, entirely in keeping with the character of the building, which is of field stones, and is an enduring memorial of the interest in the library of one who has previously been its generous benefactor.

*Cambridge.* The Widener Library of Harvard has received a very valuable collection of Horace, the gift of William Cross Williamson '52, who died two years ago. The 105 volumes that constitute the collection were given to the library by his daughter, Mrs. Edes. The volumes range in date from 1501 to 1900. The bindings are exquisite and include the handiwork of many famous binders.

*Gardner.* The trustees of Heywood Memorial Library are planning to open a new and larger branch in West Gardner, to replace the branch recently destroyed by fire. An appropriation of \$1000 for doing the work was asked at the March meeting. The trustees have opened negotiations with Thomas Brazell for quarters on the second floor of his building at Vernon and Parker streets. These quarters are in the heart of the business district, and more centrally located than those formerly occupied by the branch.

*Hancock.* By the will of Miss Jennie A. Taylor of this town the sum of \$6000 is left for the erection of a concrete or brick building to be used as a public library and to be known as the "Taylor Library Building."

*Leverett.* The sum of \$3500 for a library building and \$1500 for its maintenance has been given to the town by Mrs. Judson Curtis of Chicago in memory of her father, Bradford Field. Karl Putnam of Northampton has prepared plans and it is hoped to begin construction in the spring.

*Lynn.* Plans for the new West Lynn Carnegie Library, as announced by the architect,

C. Vernon Burgess, provide for a one-story and basement flat roof building of second class construction. The walls are to be of tapestry brick. The building is to be laid out in cruciform plan with reading rooms on the right and left, off the central delivery hall. A store room, librarians' room and staff room are provided. A lecture room in the basement will accommodate 290 persons. Mr. Burgess expects the building to be erected by Sept. 1. It will be 74 feet long by 60 feet deep.

*Northampton.* A gift of four portraits in oil, three oil paintings and a collection of 48 miniatures, known as the Holland House collection, have been given to the Forbes Library by Mrs. Frances Sarah Bates of Boston. The portraits are all of members of old Northampton families, and have been hung in the reference room; the paintings and miniatures have been placed in the reading room.

*Rehoboth.* The Goff Memorial Building has been finished and dedicated. The building, which cost about \$40,000, contains a large hall and the library room on the main floor, a well equipped kitchen and dining-room in the basement, and two historical rooms on the third floor.

*Williamstown.* To house the collection of rare books which he presented to Williams College last May, Alfred C. Chapin, of the class of 1869, now proposes to erect a special fireproof building, and the entire matter has been referred to the committee on grounds, buildings and improvements, in conference with Mr. Chapin, with power to act. Since, in the opinion of the authorities, the building should be physically connected with the main library, the question of site and the style of the new building involves the question of a complete new library building to take the place of Lawrence Hall. No action upon an entire new structure has been taken, however. To fulfill the purposes of the giver, it is expected that the small building provided by Mr. Chapin for his collection will be about 50 feet long by about 25 feet wide, of fireproof construction and so arranged as to display and at the same time to protect the rarer books.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Bridgeport.* It is hoped that a few months' time will see the Bridgeport High School Library tripled in size. The present collection of books in the school library is a memorial to the late Alexander Wheeler, a graduate from the school in the early '90's. In the will of the late Edward Hallen, former judge of probate and member of the board of educa-

tion, \$500 was left to the city to be used as a fund for a memorial, and a Hallen collection in the new High School Library is suggested as a fitting reminder of his interest in the schools. An effort is also being made to raise a fund for a Somerset memorial section in the library, to commemorate the work of the late Miss Margaret Somerset, French teacher in the school. Although nothing has been determined, it is likely that the Somerset memorial will be of French literature and the Hallen memorial of technical books.

## Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Auburn. Seymour L.* Elizabeth Porter Clarke, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) The report shows a decided increase in the number of persons using the library. The number of card-holders is now nearly 7000, or more than one-fifth of the population. The circulation of books for the year was 82,184, and the reference use in the building 33,580, making the total use of books for 1915 of 115,764. The circulation of books from school and other stations also shows a large gain, nearly 10,000 volumes having been taken from the schools to the children's homes. This includes the books loaned from the Y. M. C. A. and the Woman's Union. The library also lends books to the rural schools. Over 150 Italians are drawing books from the collection in their own language. 1614 volumes were added to the library, making the total number of volumes in the library 27,625. The library has grown to such an extent that a new stack is much needed to shelve books for which there is no place on the over-crowded shelves. The addition of an upper stack seems a necessity and is under consideration. The project of opening the reading room on Sunday afternoons is also under consideration of the trustees.

*Carthage.* It is announced that the Corcoran Memorial Library will be built next spring and summer. The sum of \$15,000 was left in the will of the late Martha J. Corcoran for the building. The building will be erected on the site in Budd street purchased by the association early last fall.

*Herkimer.* The remodeling of the present library building in such manner as to double its book capacity is under consideration. The building, which was the residence of the late Judge Robert Earl, was bequeathed by him to the village for library purposes in 1895.

*Highland.* A free library was opened in January with a collection of about 600 books.

*Ithaca.* Fire destroyed Morse Hall, seat of the chemistry department of Cornell University, on Feb. 13. The loss is estimated at more than \$300,000. Valuable research work, the product of years of study, was consumed, and chemicals and apparatus were also lost. Several hundred students saved 5000 books from the library on the first floor, and the records of the department. The building was erected in 1890, and in 1891 Andrew Carnegie gave \$60,000 for an addition. It was valued at about \$200,000. The university carries that amount of insurance.

*Lowville.* A legacy of \$3000 has been left to the free library by the will of Mrs. Mary L. Chambers, conditioned on the purchase of a lot and the beginning of a library building within three years of the date of her death. A second legacy of \$1100 is provided for the library in the will of the late Mrs. W. L. Scott, subject to a life interest in behalf of a brother.

*Marlboro.* The entire stock of books and other property of the free library was destroyed by fire on Dec. 7, 1915. Fortunately the association had a good balance of cash in the treasury, and this, together with \$300 received from insurance, will provide for the immediate restoration of the library and its activities.

*New Paltz.* A site for a new library building has been given to the Free Library Association by the Huguenot National Bank.

*New York City.* The private library of the late professor of Greek, Fitz Gerald Tisdall, consisting of approximately a thousand volumes of historical, linguistic, and classical interest, has been donated to the City College by Mrs. Tisdall. These volumes are distributed among the Greek, Latin, history, and English departments. The collection is the work of a lifetime devoted to study and research. A bust of Professor Tisdall is included in the donation to the college.

*New York City.* Announcement was made that more than \$70,000 had been raised toward a new library for the College of the City of New York, at the alumni dinner of that institution held in the Savoy Hotel, Mar. 4. Pleas were made by several speakers for an additional \$80,000 which is necessary before the trustees of the college can take advantage of the city's offer of a site for the building. An anonymous donor has agreed to give the last \$30,000 needed to complete the desired \$150,000.

*New York City.* *United Engineering Soc.* L. W. P. Cutter, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Acces-

sions 2535 books, 621 pamphlets, 58 maps; total books and pamphlets in library, 62,446. Total attendance was 12,820, and about 3000 inquiries were answered over the telephone. A Library Service Bureau was organized in May to care for the increasing demands made by members for reference lists, translations, and photostat copies, and each of the three Founder Societies contributed \$250 for its establishment. For this kind of service during the year there were received 307 requests for reference lists, 71 for translations, and 301 for photostat copies involving the making of about 2500 prints at a cost of \$600. During the year the library published the "Catalogue of technical periodicals" in preparation for three years, the cost of preparation and of printing and binding 1000 copies being \$1200. A plan of joint administration was adopted, by which each of the Founder Societies agrees that the future current purchase of books, periodicals, etc., for addition to the Joint Library shall be made and paid for by the United Engineering Society. Each society may still make additions to its own library under its own bookplate, and continuations of serials bought by the United Engineering Society shall carry the same bookplate and be the property of the society possessing the earlier numbers. The library made a study in March and April of the method in use for handling periodicals, which is described with some detail in "Library work" in this issue. The need of an index to technical literature is discussed, and the annual cost for publication is estimated at \$11,700 for salaries for the editorial staff and \$11,340 for publication expenses. No estimate of postage, stationery, and office supplies needed for the work is included.

*Oneonta.* A large lot on Ford avenue has been bought for a possible future site for a new library building. An indefinite option has also been secured on adjacent property. The building on the lot just purchased is being remodelled for a temporary home for the library.

*Schoharie.* Through the efforts of Schoharie Chapter, D. A. R., this village will have a free library. The committee appointed to solicit has raised \$125 in cash and at present time has over 600 books ready for the library.

*Seneca Falls.* Plans for a new library building have been adopted and contracts authorized. It is to cost about \$12,000, having a frontage of 63 feet and a depth of 35 feet. The cost is provided for in the award made for damages by the state in the construction of the new barge canal.



*Southampton.* The building of the Rogers Memorial Library is to be largely remodeled, transforming the large auditorium into two spacious rooms, one to be used as a children's room and the other as a room for the collection and exhibition of local history antiquities, relics and mementos. Special efforts are to be made to induce residents of the village to give or loan such articles and documents to the library. There has been provided for the proposed changes and improvements \$7455, of which \$3000 is from the village corporation, \$700 from entertainments, and \$3755 from individual donors.

*Spencerport.* The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the "Farmers Library Company of Ogden" (the early name of the town), was celebrated last December. It culminated in a large public banquet in the village hall served by the women in the town and attended by about 400 persons. Music was furnished by the village band and by other local talent. Addresses were made by W. F. Yust, head of the Rochester Public Library, J. R. Slater of the University of Rochester, and Judge John D. Lynn; letters were read from the State Education Department, and the veteran writer, J. T. Trowbridge, who has dwelt on the enjoyment he derived during his boyhood from the books in this collection, in the pages of "My own story"; and a comprehensive history of the library was read by its former president, Chauncey Brainerd.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Collingswood.* An appropriation of \$15,000 has been made by the Carnegie Corporation for a library building, and several sites are already under consideration.

*Dover.* The trustees of the Public Library are discussing the importance of a new building, as new quarters must soon be secured to accommodate the present library books and patrons. Many of the books are kept in the cellar and stored away in other places because of lack of proper shelving.

*Elizabeth.* Permission to use a portion of the Branch Library at Elizabeth avenue and Erie street for school purposes was granted the Board of Education in February at a meeting of the Board of Library Commissioners. The Board of Education requested the use of the south section of the first floor of the Branch Library in which to establish two classes for the remainder of the term. About seventy pupils comprise the two classes and the granting of the request will enable them to have school full time instead of part time.

*Long Branch.* Title to the Edward R. Slocum estate was taken Mar. 9 by the Long Branch Free Reading Room Association. The property has a frontage of 104 feet on Broadway and is more than 200 feet in depth, and adjoins the city hall. It is planned to build a Carnegie Library on the site and move the old homestead. The Library Association is willing to deed the land to the city if it will maintain the library.

*Plainfield P. L.* Florence M. Bowman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915.) Accessions 2430; total 52,580. Registration (new) 5829. Circulation 99,607; adult 73,901, juvenile 25,706; 64 per cent, adult fiction; 3717 volumes circulated through sub-stations, 3166 through school libraries, 3279 music scores. Receipts including balances on hand, \$19,213.24; disbursements \$11,499.65, including salaries \$5203.75; books \$2653.96; periodicals \$782.22; and binding \$344.67. The endowed scientific department numbers 9355 volumes; the endowed library of Americana 1237 volumes; the department of music 1924 volumes, and the law department 1857 volumes.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Pittsburgh.* The Conrad Dietrich estate has offered to build a branch library for the people of the North Side and to rent the building to the city for a nominal sum, \$600 a year. The Dietrich site is at Woods Run avenue and Brighton road. The sub-committee of the city council has under consideration five other sites that have been proposed. In the 1916 budget \$4500 was appropriated for the equipment of a branch library.

*York.* The Martin Library Association has been incorporated. Under the will of the late Milton D. Martin the sum of \$125,000 is now available outright for the purposes of the association, while \$60,000 additional is placed in a trust fund, the income of which is to be applied for the maintenance of the library. An additional \$8000 in cash is payable to the association after the death of Lizzie Harline, who receives the income during her life.

## The South

#### GEORGIA

*Atlanta.* The South branch of Carnegie Library at Capitol and Georgia avenues, was occupied on March 1. The exterior is in the Spanish style of architecture, built of light pressed brick, with projecting red tile roof, window casements and frames of Pompeian green. This is the second of the four branches to occupy its own building, the other being

the Anne Wallace branch on Luckie street. The Oakland City branch occupies rented quarters and the Uncle Remus branch has quarters in the Uncle Remus home. The South branch had its beginning in November, 1914, when L. M. Dodd, of 162 East Georgia avenue, offered the library space in the back of his store to place a deposit of books. From this little deposit in the rear of a store over 30,000 books have been circulated in the last year. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$17,000 for the building, thus making a total of \$177,000 that the city has received from the Corporation for library buildings.

*Savannah.* Construction of the new library is progressing satisfactorily, according to H. W. Witcover, architect, who states that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy during the month of June. All of the exterior granite walls had been completed in February, and work on the interior finish was commenced in March. The building is two stories high, with a basement. The entire building is of fireproof construction. The floors and roof are of reinforced concrete and the partitions are of brick and terra-cotta blocks. The total cost of the building, including furniture and equipment, will be about \$80,000. The building will accommodate 60,000 volumes. The present library has more than 50,000 volumes of which 28,000 will be turned over to the new library.

#### ALABAMA

*Huntsville.* The new Carnegie Library which cost \$12,500 was opened to the public Feb. 29 with a book shower which was largely attended. The number of books contributed, with the previous donations, gave the library a fairly good start. Miss Carolyn Burke has been placed in charge as librarian.

#### TENNESSEE

*Nashville.* The new negro Public Library was formally opened Feb. 10 in the presence of a large audience. G. H. Bandy of the negro board of trade presided. Addresses were made by G. H. Baskette, president of the board of directors; by Alfred E. Howell, a member of the board, Miss Margaret Kercheval, librarian, and others. Music was furnished by students from Fisk University, Roger Williams and Pearl High School. The new building, which is located on Twelfth avenue, north, opposite St. Joseph's church, was erected at a cost of \$25,000, the money being provided by the Carnegie Corporation. This is the second branch library and the first for the colored people.

#### MISSISSIPPI

A bill to encourage the establishment of county free libraries in Mississippi has been introduced in the lower house. The measure bears the indorsement of the Mississippi Library Association, and is very similar in its provisions to the California state library law.

*Biloxi.* A movement for the establishment of a Carnegie Library is being urged by a number of citizens. The city needs a public library but has none, excepting the one operated by the King's Daughters.

*Gulfport.* Those interested in securing the establishment of a Carnegie Library here have petitioned the county board of supervisors for the lot at the southwest corner of the county court house site. The matter has been taken under advisement by the board.

*Laurel.* In order that a donation may be secured for the erection of a Carnegie Library, it is probable that the city commissioners will arrange for a new census of the city of Laurel. The last federal census, taken in 1909, gave Laurel 8862 people, and it is believed a careful census will now show somewhere between 13,000 and 15,000 population.

*Yazoo City.* Mrs. Fannie J. Ricks has presented a building valued at \$8000 to the Yazoo Library Association. She has already given the \$20,000 building and several other substantial gifts to the city.

#### LOUISIANA

*Monroe.* Following a conference with Miss Lutie Stearns as adviser, a committee of business men announced that they would personally guarantee the first year's salary of a trained librarian to be chosen by Miss Stearns. It was understood that at the end of that time the city will take full control of the library, providing for the salary of the librarian.

*Opelousas.* A movement to secure Opelousas a Carnegie Library is being vigorously pushed. The nearest approach to a public library here is that maintained by the High School for the benefit of the pupils.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Detroit P. L.* Adam Strohm, lbn. (50th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 36,012; total 329,675. New registration 35,156; total 100,204. Circulation 1,491,034. Receipts \$554,392.27, including a bond issue for \$314,336.19 for the new main building. Expenditures for maintenance \$208,684.58, in-

cluding \$39,987.25 for books, \$3500 for periodicals, \$10,657.39 for binding, and \$114,577.01 for staff salaries.

The report is prefaced by a detailed exposition by the president of the library commission of the history of the new main building from the first agitation nearly fifteen years ago, to the starting of work on the foundations early in 1915, and the application for an additional bond issue of \$750,000.

#### OHIO

*Cincinnati.* The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce is planning to establish a reference library of information about export trade, tariffs, etc. Miss Helen Waldsworth, principal assistant in the foreign trade department of the chamber of commerce, has spent several weeks in Washington, making a study of the methods of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in promoting export trade.

*Paulding.* The new Paulding County Library was opened early in March, with 4000 volumes on the shelves.

#### INDIANA

*Albion.* The Carnegie Corporation has granted \$10,000 for a new library building. The present library was founded eighteen months ago and now has more than 2000 volumes.

*Carlisle.* A Carnegie building costing \$10,000 is to be erected here for the town of Carlisle and Haddon township. Plans are now being drawn and the building will be erected this summer.

*Fort Wayne.* The children's department of the Fort Wayne Public Library has grown so fast in the past year that the librarians in charge have found themselves cramped and unable to develop the full efficiency of the department in their present quarters, and as the result a large workroom for the children's director and her assistants has been installed in the basement floor and a new stairway built to connect it with the children's room. Other improvements in the library building include the placing of new files and tables in the reading rooms on the second floor devoted to government documents and newspaper storage.

*Owensville.* The town of Owensville and Montgomery township, Gibson county, have reached an agreement to maintain a Carnegie Library, for which a grant of \$12,500 has been made. The library building will be erected in the middle of the park which forms the public square at Owensville. It will be of dark Rugby brick with Bedford stone trimmings

and red tile roof. In the basement will be an assembly hall and public comfort stations. The main floor will contain juvenile and adult reading rooms. The building will be 39 by 59 feet.

*Rockport.* Not waiting until the \$17,000 Carnegie building is erected the library board has opened the library in temporary quarters in the rear of the Farmers' bank. The library started with close to nine hundred volumes.

*Vincennes.* The Carnegie grant of \$30,000 for a public library building has been increased to \$35,000. The increase resulted from appeals made to the Carnegie Corporation by the city officials and the school board, who cited the fact that Vincennes had grown more in the last year than in 10 years previous, and that a slogan of "Fifty Thousand by 1920" had been adopted. The city intends to purchase a lot at a cost of \$18,000, if the city council votes the annual maintenance of \$3500 for the upkeep of the building.

*Winchester.* The Carnegie Library building was opened to the public for the first time, Feb. 21, when the Indiana traveling art exhibit was displayed by the Woman's Club. The schools of Randolph county also had displays of their manual training and domestic science.

#### ILLINOIS

*Lockport.* A petition was in circulation here in February to have the new two-mill tax assessed for library purposes. This would yield \$7000 annually, enough to provide site and books and maintenance for the building the Carnegie Corporation might grant.

## The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

*Shawano.* The new \$10,000 Carnegie Public Library was dedicated Feb. 22, with exercises at the library assembly room. M. S. Dudgeon of Madison, secretary of the State Library Commission, made the principal address. The library building is 32 x 60 feet. The basement floor has an assembly room, directors room and a kitchen, and it will be generally used by societies for various gatherings. The library proper is on the main floor.

*South Milwaukee.* Plans for the Public Library granted by the Carnegie Corporation have been completed by Charlton & Kuenzli, architects. It will cost \$15,000, will be of brick with stone trimming, one story and basement, 34 by 66 feet. On the first floor there will be a general reading room, a chil-

dren's room, the librarian's office, delivery and cloak rooms. There will be an assembly hall, 35 by 31.6 feet; recreation, boiler and work rooms in the basement.

*Superior.* The city council has authorized the purchase of four branch library sites, and bonds for \$40,000 have been sold to the sinking fund trustees.

#### MINNESOTA

*St. Paul.* Plans are being made to establish a branch of the St. Paul Public Library in Merriam Park. Fifty business men of that section have decided to appoint committees to purchase a site and raise funds. The proposed site is on the north side of Marshall avenue, between Fairview and Dewey avenues.

#### IOWA

*Davenport P. L.* Grace D. Rose, lbn. (13th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Circulation, 192,098, an increase of 17,823 over 1914, and an average of 4 books per capita of the population. New readers registered, 1997; total registration 11,341, 24 per cent of the population. Library contains 42,669 volumes. Income for the year \$26,169.49, of which \$4186.58 was spent for books, \$1158.35 for binding, \$7549.90 for salaries. A special feature noted was the observation of "Boys' book week" in November when special books were exhibited and an entertainment given for the boys in the library club rooms. Two new deposit stations were opened during the year.

*East Moline.* The possibility of securing a new library building through the Carnegie Corporation is under discussion here. The library now contains about 900 volumes.

*Greenfield.* The contract for the new library building has been let to Lloyd D. Willis of Omaha.

#### NEBRASKA

*College View.* After a delay of seven months the new Carnegie Library was dedicated Feb. 5.

*Omaha P. L.* Edith L. Tobitt, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 6052; total 105,870. Circulation 418,154, exclusive of single plays, pamphlets, stereoscopic pictures, plates from reference books, or stereopticon slides, all of which were lent freely upon request. The circulation of books in foreign languages was 14,672, including French, German, Danish, Italian, Yiddish, Bohemian, Spanish, Swedish, and Russian. Registration 27,101, 12% of the population of Greater Omaha. There were 86,727 visitors to the reading and reference rooms. The two most prominent features of the library's work during the year were the

establishment of the High School branch library and the adjustment of the South Omaha library system to that of Omaha, following annexation. The High School branch is supported jointly by the Board of Education and the library board and is for the use of the pupils and teachers of the High School. The work is under the supervision of the library board. The South Omaha branch is situated close to the business center of the South Side and within a short distance of several of the largest public and parochial schools and is well placed to obtain the greatest use by the people of the locality. The classroom at the Majn Library had almost daily use and the lecture room at the South Omaha branch was used frequently by the Woman's Club and various musical organizations. Both rooms are available for the free use of the public for all educational purposes.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

*Bismarck.* Bismarck went on record emphatically in favor of a public library at a special election Feb. 28. The board of education must now select a library board, in which will be vested the management of the institution. An appropriation has been provided in the budget in anticipation of this election which becomes available as soon as the board is formed. It is likely that a meeting of the school board will be held soon to name the board so that no time will be lost in employing a trained librarian to take charge of the temporary quarters established in the Commercial Club rooms. This ends an agitation begun many years ago and assures some kind of a library for the city. There is a strong sentiment in the city in favor of accepting the Carnegie offer of a \$25,000 building, the city to provide a site and appropriate at least \$2500 a year for its maintenance.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota had 143 traveling libraries in the field the first of January, and expected to add 20 more within a short time. A glance at the directory for the traveling libraries reveals some interesting facts about the system. Forty-five libraries are located in residences, twenty in stores of a general nature, sixteen in schools, ten in drug stores, eight in public libraries, seven in post offices, and the remainder in banks, parish houses, club rooms, newspaper offices, hotels, town halls, and general offices. The most unique location for a traveling library, however, is in the car belonging to the county agent of Codington county. At his own suggestion, a library was sent to

A. W. Palm, which he takes with him on his trips around the country, exchanging books wherever they are wanted. In this way, without additional expense to the Commission, good reading is taken to the very doors of the farm houses. Mr. Palm is not a trained librarian, but he knows his people, and he knows good books, and he is enthusiastic about bringing the one to the other.

*Flandreau.* During the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs last October, so much enthusiasm for a public library was aroused that rooms were secured in the county court house, on condition that the library be free and accessible to all citizens in the county. The library is known as the Moody County Public Library, and opened with over 800 volumes. Mrs. George Chorpensing was made librarian.

#### MONTANA

*Plains.* The town council has been requested to take over the Public Library now supported entirely by public subscription, and the proposal will be put before the voters at the regular spring town meeting.

### The Southwest

#### MISSOURI

*St. Joseph.* Bids for the addition to the main library building were asked for, March 15. The addition is to be 68 x 62 feet, three stories, and all but one room will be used for museum purposes. A reading room for the library will be on the second floor, just north of the room now used for this purpose, and west of the stack room. The reading room will be 50 x 30 feet. The present reading room will be used for other library purposes, the main library now being crowded for room.

#### KANSAS

*Topeka.* Members of the Masonic Grand Lodge, whose sixtieth annual communication closed Feb. 17, raised the amount to be spent in erecting a new library and administration building at Eighth and Harrison streets to \$100,000. Plans already prepared by New York architects for a building costing \$75,000 were exhibited to the grand lodge by means of stereopticon slides. Dismantling the old building will begin early in April.

#### TEXAS

*Vernon.* The Carnegie Corporation has approved the plans submitted for a library building, and has made a grant of \$12,500 for its construction.

#### COLORADO

*Denver.* Four new distributing stations have

been opened by the Public Library, to keep pace with the growing demand for library books.

### The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Tacoma.* A petition has been circulated among residents of the North End, asking to have the old Mason Library reopened. It has been closed since the removal of Whitworth College to Spokane two years ago.

#### OREGON

*Portland P. L.* Mary Frances Isom, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1915.) Accessions 31,916; total 225,560 volumes, 18,998 pamphlets. New registration 22,141; total 80,317. Circulation 1,385,964. Receipts \$206,604.85; expenditures \$157,781.74, including \$23,754.84 for books, \$6,236.75 for binding, \$3,050.24 for periodicals, and \$100,745.70 for salaries.

Besides the Central Library, there are 16 branches, 1 municipal reference library, 37 deposit stations, 4 high school libraries, 692 class room libraries in school district No. 1, and 91 class room libraries in rural schools. The circulation records show an increase of 101,462 or 7.8% over 1914. Stated in another way, the circulation increase was 2% at the Central Library, 14% in the branches, and 24% in the deposit stations. A total of 2483 lectures and meetings were held in library buildings, with an approximate attendance of 108,926. The pressing need of branches in three districts is mentioned, in anticipation of the preparation of the 1917 budget.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* The University of California Library, of which the first portion was built some years ago, at a cost of \$684,000, met by bequest from Charles Franklin Doe, is now to be completed. The regents of the University of California have further contracts for this work to the amount of \$381,000. The total cost of completing the library, including steel bookstacks, will be approximately \$525,000, this cost being defrayed from the university building bonds voted by the people of California a year ago. The plans for the completion of the building include increase of the shelf capacity from three hundred to five hundred thousand volumes; the provision of space in which additional bookstacks for another half-million volumes can eventually be installed; the building of a reading room large enough for about three hundred readers; provision of space for a library school, and provision for a large number of additional seminar rooms.

*Gridley.* The new Public Library was formally dedicated and opened to the public March 15.

*Riverside.* Ernest S. Moulton, member of the Board of Directors of the Riverside Public Library, died February 4. As president of the First National Bank of Riverside, and a leader in civic affairs, he was probably the best known man in this community, and to his influence was due much of the success of the Public Library here.

*San Francisco.* The concrete work and steel frame of the new Public Library building were practically finished the first of February and it is expected to have the granite work finished by August. January, 1917, should see the building in use, unless unexpected delay occurs.

*Sanger.* The trustees accepted the new Carnegie library building from the contractor early in March, and have made arrangements for the removal of the books from the old building, which is located across the track. The new library cost \$10,000, and is built upon standard lines for modern libraries. It is of pressed brick, with cement trimmings.

*Turlock.* The contract for the Carnegie Library has been awarded for the sum of \$8350. Bowen & Davis, of Fresno, are the architects. The building will stand at the corner of North Broadway and Spring streets. The money for the purchase of the site, \$1950, was raised by public subscription through the efforts of the Woman's Improvement Club.

#### UTAH

*Salt Lake City.* A county library bill similar to those in effect in Ohio, Wyoming, and California will be introduced in the next legislature, if plans set on foot by Miss Mary E. Downey have a chance to mature.

### Canada

#### ONTARIO

*Guelph P. L.* A. M. Harris, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 801; discards 993; total on shelves 17,404. Circulation, adult, 52,122, juvenile, 15,878; total 68,000. Registration 2586 (\$12 juvenile). Receipts \$4,662.57; expenditures \$4,584.43, including \$1,602.75 for salaries, \$543.55 for books, \$270.22 for periodicals, and \$199.35 for binding.

### Foreign

#### GREAT BRITAIN

*Aberdeen.* A collection of chamber music, said to be the finest of its kind in Scotland,

has been added to the music section of the library, thereby greatly increasing its usefulness.

#### DENMARK

*Copenhagen.* The report for 1914-15 of the Copenhagen City Public Library shows a circulation for the year of 568,651 books to 13,315 borrowers. The reading room was visited by 150,100 persons. The year's expenses were 90,092 kroners of which 28,634 went for new books and bindings, and 59,213 kr. for the running expenses. The city gave an appropriation of 82,160 kr. The library has ten branches and lending stations. Mayor Dybdal is chairman of the Board of Directors, City Librarian J. Aarsbo is librarian in charge, with 22 assistant librarians, eight attendants and assistant pupils. The report does not give the number of accessions for the year, but an interesting account of certain lines of books most called for is added. In the list of favorite English fiction, Conan Doyle with "The adventures of Sherlock Holmes" and Jack London with "The call of the wild" lead, while Kipling's "Jungle books," Jerome's "Three men in a boat" and Dickens' "David Copperfield" run them a close second. "De profundis," by Oscar Wilde, is also a favorite. The report adds that the proportion of women who visit the library is still only half the number of men, and that women still ask mainly for books that entertain. But an improvement in this condition is slowly gaining ground, attributed by the librarians to woman's greater participation in public life, awakening her interest in instructive literature. The proportion of women visitors to the reading room is still very small but the librarians are endeavoring to awaken the interest of school girls in the lower grades and accustom them to what the library offers for their study and their entertainment.

#### GERMANY

*Munich.* The Royal Court and State Library has opened new and better rooms for its music and map collections. The latter is housed in a fine new reading room where the shelves are much more convenient than before, and the facilities for study vastly improved. A novelty in the map department is its inclusion of the works of the State Geodetic Survey, by which publications of the survey are open to students with much less expense and inconvenience than when they are to be had only from the government itself. The music collection of the library is particularly rich in valuable manuscripts. It now has its own particular "war collection" of music inspired by the war.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## ADMINISTRATION

The internal working of a public library. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 56-57.

"What is here set down is in response to a request from the editor for an expression on certain topics, the first of which is 'the present state of professional interest among library assistants.' In the first place, is librarianship a profession? Shall we restrict the profession to holders of library-school degrees? At any rate we may assert that if librarianship is a profession not all, or perhaps not many, assistants are members of it. But hair-splitting aside, how many library assistants take genuine interest in their work? Rather more, I believe, than workers in other occupations. The very fact that they are underpaid tends to assure this. But taking them by and large, the majority are still untrained, despite our library schools and training classes, our institutes and meetings, although our higher grades are now pretty fit for their work. The great cause of weakness is inability to rise above routine; failure to see that fresh ideas, initiative, sympathy with one's work, and a desire to improve and extend it are what every live administrator is looking for, what he is anxious to reward. We would rather reject a dozen impractical suggestions, restrain a dozen false starts, for the sake of encouraging and accepting a single one. The Boss is not fulfilling his obligations if he simply holds every one down to an iron system of his own, under the false impression that he has created an ideal machine, and that the duties of the members of his staff begin and end with being simply the cogs and wheels of it."

The internal affairs of a library. Chalmers Hadley. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 57-59.

"I know of no other workers to-day," says Mr. Hadley, of the Denver Public Library, "aside from those in religious fields, where more zealous, cheerful, disinterested service is given than by the great body of library assistants in this country. There is no goal in library work toward which any assistant cannot legitimately aspire, and those lacking the formal, technical training of the library school may have compensations through an unusual endowment of native ability, the power to work, and common sense. Criticism has been passed on the library assistant who changes positions solely for an increase in

salary. With few exceptions library workers are given no protection against poverty-stricken old age, and no librarian should object to an assistant going elsewhere if he cannot compete with salaries paid. Just criticism, however, can be passed on the increasing number of library assistants who repeatedly embarrass the library and its head by their craze to change positions, seemingly for the sake of change. This desire seems especially to have afflicted library school graduates. In combatting this restlessness a librarian will do well, particularly when increased salaries cannot be administered as a tonic, by giving a change in work to the various departmental assistants.

"The relations between a library employe and her fellow workers will become strained if she comment on the institution or its staff to any member of the library board. This is permissible only when information is officially requested."

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The field of the American Library Institute. A letter to the fellows of the Institute, by Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton, the newly-elected president. From the printed proceedings of the Atlantic City meeting, 1915. p. 7-12.

Dr. Richardson, according to this statement, "was hardly in favor of the foundation of the Institute, and has all along been somewhat at a loss to grasp any definite reason for its being. Its casual discussions have been pleasant and profitable to those sharing in them, but at best they have merely duplicated a function of the American Library Association now more naturally and better performed by the A. L. A. Council. On looking into the matter, however, on Dr. Hill's suggestion, it seemed possible that the trouble was functional rather than organic. The constitutional object of the Institute is the 'study and discussion of library problems,' and it is only necessary to emphasize *study* to give a real field and object for the Institute. Once emphasize the study side, and there is a field almost untouched by the A. L. A., but clearly recognized in all branches of the educational world. It is nearly the difference between study and teaching, research and application, learning and technology, science and method. It is the difference between the American Historical Association and an As-

sociation of American History Teachers; it is the difference between the American Philological Psychological, Oriental, Modern Language, etc., Associations, and the National Education Association. The A. L. A. stands for library economy, or library technology, or applied library science; the A. L. I. might stand for library science as science, and for learning, but learning, of course, as to the most useful as well as ornamental library matters. If the object of the A. L. I. were paraphrased to read 'to promote research, literature, learning and higher education in the book sciences and to assist in the organization of co-operative methods for reference libraries,' this would provide a definite aim along recognized lines of actual usefulness, and one differentiated from the work of the A. L. A. There is just as great a line of higher education tasks in the book sciences as there is in any of the lines taught in the universities. Even palaeography, which is one of the few higher learning matters taught, is not very much taught in the universities, and when taught is not at all co-ordinated with the book sciences. Moreover, such teaching as there is, in the matter of book illustration, prints, book binding, the bibliographical history of science in all its departments, and many other things, is undeveloped and unsystematic. In the matter of research, why is it not as creditable and desirable that research be carried on in the field of libraries as that it should be carried on in the other recognized lines? Take, again, the matter of archaeology. The mass of material gathered in anthropology, Oriental, Greek and Roman archaeology in the last twenty-five years is full of information relating to the nature and forms of books, the history of their transmission and their keeping in libraries, and this is almost wholly untouched as yet, although it is of fascinating interest to one who is at all concerned in the unfolding of the human mind in civilization. Many of the highest co-operation tasks are in the field of the learned rather than the popular libraries. The demand in this field is getting more definite, and will in itself produce a new association if the Institute does not take the field."

#### ASSISTANTS

The trials and tribulations of an assistant. Martha J. Brown. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 76-77.

"Usually the assistant hardly dares to breathe the fact that she has such things as trials. I am going to tell the impolite truth.

Almost all library troubles come from within the library itself. A lack of co-operation to my mind is the greatest cause of trials and tribulations, and I mean the kind of co-operation that extends from the librarian down to the janitor. How often the well formulated plans thought out by the librarian are never communicated in any way to his staff, who are left groping in the deepest ignorance of what they are supposed to be working toward and yet intelligent service is expected of those assistants! Neither all librarians nor all assistants are easy to work with, and it is too bad that librarians ever have to inherit their assistants from a board. They should be allowed to select them, so that they can take into careful consideration personality, temperament, etc. To welcome suggestions probably does more than any other one thing to help an assistant to a larger view of the work. Nothing looks like a blessing to an assistant who has worked too many hours or been kept too long at one kind of work. And then there is the much-bemoaned small salary, and the much-talked-of A. L. A. troubles, which are first cousins to the salary troubles. There are large troubles and small troubles, but a sympathetic co-operation does much to lessen the more enduring kind."

#### —PERSONAL LIFE

Some aspects of our personal life. Josephine Adams Rathbone. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 53-56.

The vice-director, school of library science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, prepared this paper as the basis for a talk to the staff of the Public Library of Trenton, N. J. "It is a great mistake," says the writer, "to draw the sharp distinction between our personal and our professional life that many do. The happiest and most efficient lives are the most completely unified. Success in our work is only a by-product of our personal life. It may be safely said that with due attention to the laws of health, with proper food, sleep, air and exercise, any normal human being can keep fit. Therefore to keep fit is a duty. For example, the cataloger needs more regular, carefully planned exercise than the circulation department worker or children's librarian, and probably less food, or at least less meat and heavy food. She also probably needs more variety and social life. But all, whatever their work, will be better all days for a few simple setting-up exercises—five minutes is enough—each morning, just to start the circulation. So simple a matter as the drinking of water morning and night is of great benefit. But the sound body is chiefly of



value as the home of a sound mind and as the instrument of a vital, informing spirit. I am not going to take up your time by trying to prove that you all ought to read during your leisure. It really isn't a matter of duty, but of pleasure. But I do want to emphasize this one thing: try to make vital connection between your reading and your work. If you are working among Italians, read up about Italy, its wonderful history, its art, its great men; read stories of life in Italy—Verga, Fogazzaro, Serao—that you may have a more sympathetic understanding of the people, their natural characteristics, their civilization, their background. If your contacts with books are largely technical, develop an interest in books as books. Or take up book illustration and you will find your interest wandering out and embracing all the arts of reproduction, engraving, etching, lithographing, photopresses—there is simply no end to the variety and extent of the lines of interest that center in the book."

#### —RELATIONS WITH LIBRARIANS

What an assistant expects of a librarian. Lenore Weissenborn. *Pub Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 73-75.

"Many interesting and helpful papers have from time to time been read on that inevitable subject, 'What the librarian expects of an assistant.' Revenge is sweet. I invite you, Librarians, to sharpen your mental pencils and be prepared to jot a bit in your mental notebooks those hints which may be of value in rendering your assistant's lives more happy ones. If a veil of secrecy is thrown over the doings and sayings of our superiors and directors we cannot be blamed for whispering in the stacks. We must divulge everything to the inquiries of our institutions, must answer a why for this and a wherefore for that—we must even divulge our own true ages to the records. We ask in return that we may not be left standing as some deluded audience to wonder what is going on behind the scenes. We like to be confident that we can go to our executive in a perfectly free and frank fashion, and tell him our troubles and perplexities, and that he will listen in a friendly way without thinking us fault-finding and discontented. Let us assistants share your responsibilities, Librarians, but bear in mind that we cannot do it until you have laid low the unsurmountable wall of monarchial aloofness which most of you have built around yourselves.

"It is only natural that an assistant in a

well governed library should look upon as her ideals many of the qualities which she daily admires in her own executive."

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS. See American Library Institute

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unselfish nature of bibliographical labor in the last century. Raymond C. Davis. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 1-3.

Prof. Davis, who is librarian emeritus of the University of Michigan, has been led to a consideration of the "labor of love" manifested in bibliographical literature, by a recent reading of Dr. Poole's preface to the 1882 edition of his "Index to periodical literature," in which it is stated that "persons who look only to pecuniary reward should never engage in this kind of work." Dr. Poole felt himself well repaid by the satisfaction he experienced, although his toil was utterly unrequited in any material way.

"Dr. Poole's case is not without parallels," says Prof. Davis. "Of a similar nature was the experience—with additional sad features—of the authors of some of the best known catalogs of the last century." He quotes M. Paul Deschamp, who supplemented the work of Brunet, the creator of the *Manuel du Libraire*, to the effect that the bibliographer's toil is "ill considered, profitless, hard, evil spoken of." Prof. Davis adds that what has impressed him most in the careers of Dr. Robert Watt and Lowndes is that their labors were performed under difficulties, their pecuniary profit was practically nothing, and their fame posthumous. The compiler of Lowndes' "Biographer's manual" died in England in 1843, a mere wreck, mentally and physically. And Dr. Watt, who created the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, "died a martyr to bibliography" doing his last work on his death bed. Prof. Davis says that we, too, have had our martyr to the same cause in Mr. Frederick Leyboldt of New York, whose 1876 "American catalog" started "that fairly adequate and continuous record of American books that ever since has made the buying and selling of them so satisfactory." His death resulted, in 1884, from his many unselfish labors.

But "the old order changeth." The extraordinary increase of libraries and the alliances formed by them with the educational work of the country have modified conditions. One might even say now that such work *paid*. However, "the greater efficiency of

the present should not be permitted in any way to obscure the fine fibre of which these men were, and what they brought to pass."

BINDING. *See also* Periodicals, Handling of.

—PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

The issue of the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* for the fourth quarter of 1915, describes briefly on page 209 the four ways of treating books or pamphlets now in use at the Bodleian Library.

"Nearly all the substantial volumes, and all books likely to be much used, are bound in the usual way, with variations of material, color and style. But large-sized periodicals which are not likely to be much called for are 'cased,' that is, inserted unbound in a framework resembling a volume, of which the back and lower edges are wood, the front open, and the sides mill-board.

"This is filled without regard to the period covered; it may be a year's numbers, or more, or less; the facts are noted on the back. For smaller sizes of periodicals and for pamphlets these cases are not found to be much cheaper than binding, and this class is 'boxed,' i.e., placed loose in cardboard boxes of five or six standard sizes, costing about 3d each on the average; in this matter we have borrowed the idea from Cambridge. Lastly the British Museum has shown us a system of 'self-binding,' in which two cardboard sides, and a flexible back of cloth are adapted to receive one, or at most two, pamphlets, by having attached to the back two gummed guards. You open the cover, moisten the gummed surfaces, place the pamphlet or two pamphlets between the gummed surfaces, close the cover, and lay it aside till dry. The advantage of doing this within the walls of the library is obvious, and the system may be recommended to private collectors who wish to reduce their binding bills. The cloth can be so chosen as to allow a written title on the back."

BOOKSTACKS

Library stack construction. Illustrated and described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office. Feb. 26, 1916. Vol. 223, p. 941.

Eight claims are allowed for this patent, five of which are printed in the *Gazette*. The patent has been assigned to the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y.

BORROWERS. *See* Readers, Non-resident—  
Rules for

BRANCHES—IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In a lecture before the Milwaukee Library Club in February, Purd B. Wright, the librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, told of the branch libraries in school buildings in Kansas City.

"We now have, besides our main library, four blocks from the business center, twelve branch libraries," he said. "Of these, two are settlement libraries, one for colored people, and a new experimental one is in Little Italy. As most of these libraries are attached to schools, they cost little compared to your branch in Bay View. We pay only for the square feet we occupy. We have our own entrance, and our own lighting and heating systems, so it is not necessary to light and heat the entire building on those days when we only open the library. All libraries, except the main one, are open Sundays.

"These branch libraries are of distinctly different types. The first is the 'minor civic center library,' so near the business district that business people will drop in. The second is the 'neighborhood branch.' These, together with the 'settlement branches,' in Jewish and Italian districts, have become regular social centers. One of our branches, in a district where there are seven hospitals, makes it a business to cater to the nurses. The colored library is near a vocational school for colored people, and the demand we have from these pupils for the different vocational books can hardly be supplied.

"We are now making slides to show what the libraries are doing. These slides will be shown at women's clubs, before men's societies, etc., and we expect to get the adults of Kansas City to come to the library by this method.

"Eight out of ten of these libraries were built with \$2,000,000 from a \$4,000,000 bond issue. The branch library, built in connection with a school, costs less than if built like your Bay View branch; in fact, you can build several for what that cost and cover a larger territory and reach many more people."

BUILDINGS. *See* Bookstacks

BULLETIN BOARDS

One means which an Ohio library has found effective in securing new patrons is a bulletin board at the entrance to the building. On this are placed the best photo reproductions from newspaper supplements illustrative of current events. Books dealing with the same subjects are placed in a nearby rack. This combination of pictures and books brings new readers into the library.

CATHOLICS, BOOKS FOR. See Index Librorum Prohibitorum

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

An interesting experiment has been tried in the children's room of the library at Wellesley, Mass. Picture covers of books purchased during the year, the titles being removed, have been placed on the bulletin boards three at a time for a few days and the children have been allowed to guess what book is represented. They could look on the shelves constantly to help decide and each child could vote once. At the end of the contest a book was presented to the boy and the girl guessing the largest number.

A Library League has been formed in the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library through the efforts of Miss Bertha G. Kyle, the children's librarian, to promote and foster the love of good reading among children; to encourage the purchase of the best books for children; and to co-operate with the city library toward these ends.

At the present time there are over one hundred members in the Library League, 26 of these members being adults. Those under fifteen years of age who join the league pledge themselves to handle all library books carefully; to be quiet and orderly in the children's room or in any part of the city library; to invite others to join the Library League, and to try to interest them in good books.

The active members of the league must be registered as card holders at the library. There is also a clause, or an agreement, for associate members (young people over fifteen and adults) which reads as follows: "The object of the Library League meet with my approval; and I will lend it my support in some of the ways indicated over my signature."

Those who sign the agreement stipulate one or more of the following things:

I agree to interest residents of neighborhood in objects of Library League.

Obtain information concerning the best literature for children.

Observe the kind of books children are reading. Use influence in promoting the sale of the best juvenile literature in Lowell.

Assist in making the best children's books popular throughout the city.

Advocate careful book-buying at Christmas time. Encourage children to begin carefully chosen libraries of their own.

Read aloud to children. Take an interest in children's reading matter in hospitals and institutions.

Introduce topic of children's reading in club or social circle.

Encourage children and parents to visit the children's room in the city library.

Take charge of a "Home Library" group.

Give talks on literary topics.

Conduct story hours.

Interest Library League groups in nature study, and act as guide on "hikes."

Assist in bringing a knowledge of books to blind children.

Take interest in Sunday school library.

Circulate city library book lists.

Make lists for library, of good books read.

Assist the city library in work among foreign children.

CONTAGION AND DISINFECTION

The Montclair Public Library has adopted the following rules for subscribers: "First, do not cough or sneeze into the book; always use a handkerchief. Second, do not moisten the fingers in turning the pages; the hand should always be clean and dry. Third, always keep the book closed when it is not being read." As an additional precaution against germs the library books are sterilized.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Rural library service for millers. H. Winslow Fegley. *The American Miller*, F., 1916. p. 121-122. Illustrated.

A brief historical account of the Washington County, Maryland, Free Library, and its delivery service. The article emphasizes the use of the service by millers.

DISEASE. See Contagion and disinfection

FINANCE, LIBRARY. See Taxation

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

The "intermediate section" of the circulation department of the Public Library in Portland, Oregon, cares for the reading of students in the trade schools and also of the large dependent class of readers, those who "don't know what to read," or who are selecting books for others. Within supervision of this section are books in foreign languages, with volumes on citizenship and on learning the English language. The use of these books practically doubled during 1914-15. With the co-operation of the county clerk's office, the names of applicants for naturalization papers have been secured from time to time and circular letters of invitation, which emphasized the help the library could give in preparing for examinations, mailed to these prospective citizens. Many of the letters were brought to the library later as introductions. In an effort to appeal to the new citizens, dodgers were distributed in large numbers in Multnomah Field on Americanization day. One of the dodgers gave the location of the library and its branches and the other the number of languages represented in the book collection. Huge banners bearing similar legends were placed conspicuously on the field.

HEALTH OF ASSISTANTS. See Assistants—  
Personal life

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

High school libraries of California. Ella S. Morgan. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 8-9.

A paper which shows the rapid development of the high school library in a state that "comes very near leading all others in the number of high school librarians." It was originally read before the Library Department, N. E. A., at Oakland, Aug. 24, 1915. In January of 1903 the first high school librarian in the west was appointed at the Los Angeles High School. There were then 143 high schools owning 70,997 books. Last year 241 high schools owned libraries with a total of 340,000 books, not including pamphlets or periodicals. There were 33 libraries. The demand for persons of special fitness for these positions has caused library training schools to give special attention to this branch of endeavor. In the University of California library course last summer lectures were given by a high school librarian. "Instruction in use of books and the library is now given," says the author of the paper, who is attached to the Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, "in all the schools having librarians. This, and the regular use of the library required in daily preparation of lessons, is giving high school pupils knowledge which is bearing fruit in colleges and out. Academic instruction in library methods is given in 8 or 10 schools. Pupils are thereby given an opportunity to learn whether or not they care to go to a library school for training. Several positions are now filled by young women who first learned their aptitude for the work in this way."

Two of the Los Angeles high schools are used by summer sessions and evening schools. In the evening people of the neighborhood are also welcomed. Several high schools in country districts likewise offer the privileges of the library to the towns people. About 75 high schools are receiving the benefit of county library service in greater or lesser degree.

This paper is followed in *Public Libraries* by an outline of an 8-weeks' course in reference work given by the librarian of a small town library to the high school pupils.

#### INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM

*America*, "A Catholic review of the week" for Feb. 19, 1916, (volume 14, pages 439-441), contains an interesting article by J. Harding Fisher, S.J., on the "Index librorum prohibi-

torum." This is a descriptive and historical account of the "List of books that have been explicitly and officially condemned by the Catholic church, and are strictly forbidden to Catholic readers." It does not include all books that the church regards as reprehensive, nor even the worst books, but only such as have been denounced to Rome, examined, and officially condemned.

The laws of the church on this subject are contained in a single volume of two parts. The first part consists of general discussions which forbid the reading of certain general classes of books on the part of Catholics. The second part is made up of a catalog of particular ecclesiastical decisions that prohibit the reading of particular authors whose works are condemned either in their entirety or in part. There have been a number of editions of this work, which are described in the article. This last edition is published by the Vatican Press, and can be obtained for a nominal price from any Catholic bookseller.

INFECTIO FROM BOOKS. See Contagion and disinfection

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS. See Assistants; Staff meetings; Vacations

LIBRARY ECONOMY—INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING. See Training

#### —NORMAL SCHOOL COURSES

A special course in library economy is given in the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb, supplementing the regular two-year normal work. The special certificate for the course is based upon thirty-five hours a week for one school year of practical work. A standing of not less than B in the prescribed course in library economy is a prerequisite to this course.

The candidate for his certificate shall do work which is outlined as follows:

a. He shall have charge of some particular department of library work—*e. g.*, circulation, receiving of periodicals, binding—and be responsible for the phase of work assigned.

b. He shall practice in all phases of the routine of library work—selecting of books, ordering, receiving, classifying, accessioning, cataloging, including both classed and dictionary catalogs.

c. He shall have practice in reference work through assigned problems involving use of general and special reference books, through finding material for practice teachers and other students in the school, through assist-

ing in finding material for debates and other work of the literary societies of the school.

d. He shall have charge of and be responsible for the order in the reading room and for the general reference work during at least one busy study period each day.

The regular courses in library economy, for each of which one credit is given, cover instruction in the use of reference books, the making of bibliographies, the organization, care and use of school and class-room libraries and the school use of public library, and a course in children's reading, discussing books valuable for children's reading outside of school, the teacher's responsibility for this reading, the influence of good and bad books, and standards for judging the value of books.

In the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., a general course in library methods is required of all professional students.

The aim of this course is not to train librarians, but to acquaint teachers with library indexes and helps invaluable in the preparation of their work, to prepare them for selecting books for supplementary work, for directing the children's reading, and making the school library valuable to pupils.

The first course of ten lessons on the use of the library, is given the entering class and includes the making of a bibliography on some topic used in the regular work, and a study of general reference books and of those especially valuable to teachers.

The senior class has a course of ten lessons on the use and care of books, to be given pupils during the school course, and practice in giving these lessons to children in the Training School, is provided. The principles that guide in the selection of books for children, some of the best book lists, the use of pictures in school work, how to direct the children's reading, and the help the teacher should get from the public library and from the state, are also discussed.

LIBRARY LEAGUE. *See* Children, Work with

MAGAZINES. *See* Periodicals

NORMAL SCHOOLS—LIBRARY TRAINING IN. *See* Library economy—Normal school courses

PAMPHLETS. *See* Binding—Pamphlets and Periodicals

PERIODICALS. *See also* Binding—Pamphlets and Periodicals

—HANDLING OF

During March and April, 1915, a study was made of the method employed at that time in

handling the periodicals in the library of the United Engineering Society in New York City. A report of the result of this study was printed in the annual report for that year.

The library had in its reading room the current numbers of over 1000 periodicals. After they ceased to be current the numbers were removed and filed in a store-room. When the numbers of a specific periodical constituted a completed volume with index and table of contents, these were taken out and prepared for the bookbinder. This preparation consisted in removing the wire staples which held the sheets together, in separating the advertisements from the reading matter, in collating the volume to see that all pages were present and in proper place, and in tying up in a bundle. A standard "blue slip," containing directions to the bookbinder as to the material and character of the binding and as to the content and location of the exterior lettering, was then filed out in somewhat the form of a code. An entry was made, recording this volume and the directions to be conveyed to the bookbinder by this blue slip, upon a "binding card," there being one such card for each periodical. The binding cards were retained for reference in the library. The preparations thus far made were inspected and, if necessary, revised, by the assistant librarian before the bundle with others was packed in a box for delivery to the expressman sent to the library by the bookbinder. A letter of transmissal, listing in alphabetical order and identifying each volume, was sent with each shipment. In order that the books of a set should be uniform in binding, lettering and spacing, the binder had on file a "rub" or picture of the back of each set of periodicals. New rubs were taken and sent with the letter of transmissal.

Upon return of the bound volumes from the bookbinder, the boxes were unpacked, the volumes checked against the list given in the letter of transmissal, and the binding and lettering compared with the blue slip directions. A book plate was then inserted, the volume accessioned by having it entered upon either the gift-list, the exchange-list or the purchase-list, its presence noted by a checking or by an entry in the union-list and on the shelf-list, and it was then put away on the shelves.

A study was made of the labor costs involved in the handling of each volume. The individuals involved received respectively per hour of rendered service \$0.500, \$0.465, \$0.435 and \$0.395, and are represented by the letters A, B, C, D, in the tables that accompany the report. The first table gave the labor costs

per volume of periodicals during the time that they are current. The study covered a month's time during which 1437 numbers were received, 32 hours of C service and 62 hours of A service, or a total of 94 hours being required.

non-residents and to study clubs outside of Pittsburgh. Library cards are now issued to two classes of non-residents:

(1) Taxpayers in Pittsburgh, and (2) persons who pay an annual fee of one dollar.

TABLE 1: LABOR COST PER VOLUME OF CURRENT PERIODICALS

Item	Number copies per volume						
	1	4	6	12	26	52	
1. Unwrapping and stamping .....	A	0.0095	0.0380	0.0570	0.1140	0.2470	0.4940
2. Checking receipt .....	C	0.0085	0.0340	0.0510	0.1020	0.2210	0.4420
3. Claiming numbers not received .....	C	0.0012	0.0048	0.0072	0.0144	0.0312	0.0624
4. Filing on current shelves .....	A	0.0083	0.0332	0.0498	0.0996	0.2158	0.4316
5. Filing in storeroom .....	A	0.0042	0.0168	0.0252	0.0504	0.1092	0.2184
Total cost while current .....		\$0.0317	\$0.1268	\$0.1902	\$0.3804	\$0.8242	\$1.6484

The second table gave the labor costs per volume expended by the library in preparing the number to be sent to the bookbinder and in placing the volumes on the shelves in service after receipt from the book-binder. The study extended over one month, during which 84 volumes were bound, the bookbinder's bill amounting to \$137.10, or \$1.634 per volume.

Persons employed or attending school in Pittsburgh may furnish the guaranty of a resident tax-payer instead of this fee. These cards entitle the holder to the same service as that provided for residents of Pittsburgh. Holders are expected to call in person for their books.

Non-resident card-holders who find it inconvenient to call in person can arrange to

TABLE 2: LABOR COSTS FOR BINDING, CATALOGING AND SHELVING PERIODICALS

Item	Cost per volume	Grade of service	Total hours
1. Selecting for binding—writing for missing parts.....	0.0565	D	12
2. Destapling, tearing up, collating and tying in bundle .....	0.1693	D	36
3. Listing on binding card, rub and blue slip, and transmissal slip and list....	0.0476	D	8
4. Inspection and revision.....	0.0119	A	2
5. Packing .....	0.0029	B	0.5
6. Unpacking .....	0.0057	B	1
7. Checking bill and comparing with blue slip.....	0.0660	D	14
8. Book plating.....	0.0114	B	2
9. Accessioning .....	0.0105	C	2
10. Cataloging and entries in various lists.....	0.0179	A	3
11. Placing on shelves.....	0.0050	B	1
Total cost of library labor per volume.....	\$0.4047		81.5

With a view to increased efficiency, changes were made in the method of handling the periodicals, after the completion of this study. Arrangements were made with the bookbinder to assume the task of destapling. A half dozen iron-bound shipping boxes with reversible tops bearing the address of the library on one side and of the bookbinder on the other were put in service and used to contain the books in transport between the library and the bookbinder. These changes, together with the orderliness of arrangement during storage of the unbound non-current issues, made possible by the installation of new shelves on another floor, made it possible to reduce materially the cost per volume.

PUBLICITY. See Bulletin boards

READERS, NON-RESIDENT—RULES FOR

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has recently revised its rules for lending books to

have books sent them by post or express. An additional charge of one dollar a year will be made for this service, and a deposit of one dollar, to cover transportation charges and fines, must be made and renewed when necessary.

Library cards are issued to study clubs outside Pittsburgh upon payment of an annual fee of three dollars. A deposit of two dollars to cover transportation charges and fines, must be made and renewed when necessary. These cards may be used by any member of the club, but the total number of books charged to the club shall not exceed fifteen at any time. Applications to the library for books which are to be sent by mail or express must be made by the club secretary or librarian, and books will be sent only to her. Individual members, if they prefer, call at the library or send a messenger for books.

Most books may be kept for twenty-eight days, but recent books and those in great de-

mand are issued for seven or fourteen days only. This includes the time consumed in transit. The date when each book is due at the library is stamped on the charge slip inside the cover. A fine of two cents a day is charged on each volume after that date.

RURAL COMMUNITIES, LIBRARY WORK IN. See County libraries

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, BRANCHES IN. See Branches—In School buildings

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See High school libraries

SERIALS. See Periodicals

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The library of the Public Service Corporation of Newark, N. J., of which William Harper Davis is now the librarian, contains about five thousand volumes. These books are for reference and for the technical and business education and, to some extent, for the general education and recreation of employes of the Public Service Corporation as a part of its welfare work. The library also subscribes to literature pertaining to medical and other subjects bearing upon accidents, to many publications of special interest to women on the lines of household economy, to publications on municipal management, private ownership of public utilities, and a wide range of subjects of general interest. The library is open to other libraries, to organizations and to individuals, properly introduced, at all times. The books, magazines, pamphlets and other publications are kept in constant circulation in the home office building in Newark in the car barns, in the shops, the power stations and the commercial offices of Public Service in whatever section of the state they may be located.

#### SPECIALTIES—PROPOSED RECORD OF

General intermediary for investigators, correspondents and collectors. Eugene F. McPike. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 67.

"The serious student of bibliography today feels the need of some means for direct correspondence with others interested in like subjects. An attempt to meet this need is to be made by Mr. Max Bellows of 'Wheatridge,' Gloucester, England, who has issued a circular giving the names of the first hundred subscribers to a proposed monthly magazine devoted to the immediate interests of its readers wherever English is understood. The magazine would give in each issue the names and addresses of subscribers with an indication of the subjects of special interest to them. It would aim to become the official organ of

the International Society for Intercommunication, details of the organization of which have not as yet been definitely determined. The subscription price is only five shillings for six months. The entire plan seems to possess merit and promise good results."

SPONSORS FOR KNOWLEDGE. See Specialties—Proposed record of

#### STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings. Ruth Wallace. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 60-63.

The writer thinks "it is not an overstatement to assert that staff meetings are not only valuable, they are actually necessary to the best service. As a rule it is the progressive, the broad-minded, the really efficient librarian who not only approves them but makes a conscientious effort to conduct these meetings in the most effective way. Staff meetings should help the assistant to grow professionally. It is an educative process to form the habit of looking at the different departments of work as related rather than separated. Then there is the great advantage of good feeling or good fellowship. There is almost sure to be a humorous side, too, when experiences are related, such as the quest of the boy who wanted the Montezuma book for his sister, which turned out to be the Montessori method, or the high school boy, who insisted on having something about Corny Jack, meaning the coinage act.

"In the average library the twice-a-month meetings seem to be the most popular. The reading of articles or papers should be the exception rather than the rule. A few enthusiastic remarks about an article will send every member to read it for herself. In the Providence Public Library as early as 1896 magazines or journals were assigned to different ones to report on; at Gary the members respond to roll call with news items of strictly professional interest. Probably the most common study is that of book reviews. In our staff meetings in Evansville last year assistants were called on to report on their recent reading, giving estimates of both fiction and non-fiction. This winter the 11 members of our staff have chosen for special study the following subjects: journalism, ethics, socialism, education, history of literature, poetry and drama, travel, biography, South America, history, and what Miss McCollough says can best be expressed only by the number 331.8. Another 'choose one' suggestion is the study of publishing houses, for which an outline was prepared by Miss Hazeltine some years

ago. Still other suggested topics are special libraries such as the Carnegie at Pittsburgh; the Astor and Lenox, New York; John Crerar, Chicago, etc., their history and specialties."

#### TAXATION

The *Municipal Journal* of London, Feb. 4, 1916, p. 101-102, contains the paper read before the annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Library Association at Bolton, on "War finance and public libraries" by Geo. T. Shaw, chief librarian of the Liverpool Public Library. This is an interesting article not only from the English point of view, but also from the American point of view, inasmuch as it suggests arguments for the justification of taxation for public libraries, and why even in stress of war times the incomes of library should not be reduced.

#### TRAINING

Opportunities for college women in library work. Mary Emogene Hazeltine. *Bookman*, F., 1916. p. 685-691. Illustrated.

Miss Hazeltine states the qualifications and opportunities of various classes of library work; public libraries with all their varied activities, such as administration, heads of departments, children's library work, branch librarian and assistants; the reference work; libraries as business aids; the library commission work; teachers of librarians.

Conditions and requirements for public library assistants. Marilla W. Freeman. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 80-81.

This paper was used in the New York State Library School in presenting a course in administration of small libraries. The writer summarized the qualifications for acceptable library service as follows: "Assistants must have at least a high school education or its equivalent; a fair knowledge of books, good health, courteous manners, neatness in appearance and in work; accuracy, speed, reliability, general intelligence, and good judgment. They should be between 18 and 30 years of age. The selection of regular assistants, excepting such as may be required for special duties, shall be made from those who have passed an examination in general information, history, and literature, to be given by the librarian at a date to be duly advertised. Papers submitted by candidates shall form the basis of the recommendation to the Board of Trustees by the library committee and the librarian for the position of assistants, although other qualifications must also be taken into consideration. Previous

to being given said employment, applicants will further be required to take a course of training in this library, training to include five hours of daily service, without salary for six months. This apprenticeship period is one of probation and if, at the end of a month, an apprentice is found to be unfitted for the work, she shall not be continued in the training class. For the present year those applicants accepted after examination and training, will be required to attend, at their own expense, the summer school for library training, in June to August. Tuition will be free to residents of the state."

#### VACATIONS

Vacations and holidays. Harry Lyman Koopman. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 64-65.

"In referring to holidays," says the writer, who is librarian of the John Hay Library, Providence, R. I., "I have in mind the weekly half-holidays even more than the less frequent legal holidays. Historically, vacations in educational institutions, of which libraries are an offshoot, go back for many centuries, but the general vacation in all sorts of occupations is very recent, and many of us have seen its entire development. As a feature of the standard of living, vacations and holidays should be granted by the employer out of respect to himself as to one not willing to lower the standard of living in his community. A few years ago one would have had to deal painfully with theories and probabilities in urging the importance of rest periods to efficiency; but the wonderful investigations made in the past few years, showing the increase of output produced by changing from steady work to work interspersed with intervals of rest are our warrant that these breathing times not only do not detract from the week's or the year's output, but actually contribute to it in quantity as well as quality. This is not an argument that can be pushed to the limit. It does not follow, if fish is a good brain food, that one will become a Shakespeare by eating a whale."

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### Bibliographical Notes

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The Library of Congress has printed as manuscript its classification scheme for Class C, Auxiliary sciences of history.

The *South Dakota Library Bulletin*, which started its second volume with its February issue, is now issued from the office of the South Dakota Library Commission in Pierre.



"A library primer for Missouri high schools" by Henry Ormal Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, has been issued as No. 7 of the library series of the university *Bulletin*.

The latest one of the classified lists for the *Athenaeum's* "Subject index to periodicals, 1915" covers science and technology, with special reference to the war in its technological aspects.

The New York Public Library has issued a list of reports of American cities of which it has duplicates to offer to other libraries on exchange account. About 250 cities are represented by one or more documents.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has reprinted from the *Monthly Bulletin*, with some additions, the second supplement to its Debate Index, covering the period from December 1913 to December 1915.

The American Highway Association has turned over a lot of its publications to the Public Library in Washington, D. C., for distribution, the particular items being listed under "Books offered" elsewhere in this issue.

The Chicago Public Library has reprinted two useful lists from recent issues of its *Book Bulletin*, one on William Shakespeare, and one a list of "Actable one-act plays," compiled by Samuel Kaplan of the library staff.

A list of the books on the European War to be found in the Deichman Library in Christiania, has been compiled by Arne Arnesen, the librarian, and published in a pamphlet of 39 pages with the title "Literatur om verdenskrigen."

The excellent summary of the work being done in various parts of the country for the preservation of public archives, printed in the department of "Library work" last month, should have been credited to the *Minnesota History Bulletin*, from which it was copied.

The third English edition of John Foster Carr's "Guide to the United States for the Jewish immigrant," the "little green book" so useful in libraries where a foreign population is to be served, has been issued with some slight revision.

The 1916 edition of the "Staff manual" of the Bodleian Library of Oxford has been contracted to 39 pages, only the calendar, the schedule of regular duties and the lists of the staff being printed in full. The rest consists

of corrections of, and additions to, the 1915 issue.

A "Supplément nécessaire d'une bibliographie allemande de la guerre de 1864," by Erling Stensgård, is published in Aarhus, Denmark. It corrects numerous typographical inaccuracies in the German bibliography and discusses at some length the selection of Scandinavian titles included in the list.

The Circulating Library of the Alliance and the American Unitarian Association of Boston has issued a printed catalog of its books. They are for free use and will be sent to any person interested in church work who desires them. Books may be kept three weeks, the borrower paying return postage upon them.

The story hour program for 1916, issued by the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library, is as attractive as last year. The cover is reproduced from the Rand, McNally edition of the "Pied piper of Hamelin," and short poems and other quotations alternate with the programs and brief suggestive reading lists.

For the sixteenth year the Western Massachusetts Library Club is distributing in a four-page circular its annotated list of the best books of the year for small libraries to buy. The list was first printed in the *Springfield Republican* and was discussed at the club's midwinter meeting.

The collection of Parliamentary papers in the Public Reference Library of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, has been indexed by Joseph Walton, sub-librarian, and the reports of various royal commissions included, are shown to contain much valuable information on many questions of vital and present-day importance.

The annual cumulation of the numbers of the 1915 *Open Shelf*, published by the Cleveland Public Library and appearing about March 25, takes the place of the January 1916 number. This cumulation has been fully annotated, with scheme of classification and author and title index. The price to non-subscribers and to libraries not on the exchange list will be 25 cents.

Miss Margaret Mann's "Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books" has been published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The subjects and references are those used in the catalog of juvenile books in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, though arranged in the same form as the larger A. L. A. list.

The Public Library of Toronto has published a catalog of the books and pamphlets published in Canada up to the year 1837, of which copies are to be found in the library. The list was compiled by Miss Frances Staton, head of the reference department, and it is hoped that it may be the forerunner of a series of contributions to Canadian bibliography issued by the department.

A bibliography of "Australasian Shakespeareana" has been compiled by Percy J. Marks, the treasurer of the Shakespeare Society of New South Wales. While it is not expected that the list as published is complete, it does contain in its 34 pages an important record of the books, pamphlets, magazine articles, etc., that have been printed in Australia and New Zealand, dealing with Shakespeare and his work.

Now it is the State Normal School at Los Angeles that has gotten out its "Library handbook," in a neat little pocket edition. The system of numbering the books, their classification and arrangement, and the card catalog are all briefly explained, and the location of the most used groups is given. The booklet also includes explanation of the important reference book aids, and the pamphlet, picture, and children's collections.

The address delivered by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett in honor of the eightieth birthday of Andrew Carnegie and the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, has been privately printed in Cleveland. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the portrait by Howard Russell Butler, now in the possession of the Cleveland Public Library, and the cover bears a picture of the entrance to the Carnegie South branch of the Cleveland Library.

The first volume and number of the "Journal of the National Institute of Social Sciences" is published by the Boston Book Company, and contains papers by men and women which are intended to "gather up and report movements, endeavors, and enterprises which express the abounding life of the nation." The volume is indexed in the Magazine Subject-Index, and is the successor to the "Journal of Social Science," whose final issue was the volume for 1909.

The second annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915, was submitted to the trustees in February. In addition to the regular report of the year's work, there are several ap-

pendices, including the text of the trust deed, statistics compiled from Professor Adams' report, a description of the North of Scotland rural library scheme and of similar schemes applicable to England and Wales, both local and general, and a statement of accounts for the year.

The New York Charities Directory for 1916 has adopted a different type which reduces the volume by some 200 pages, though still easily legible. The directory this year describes 1252 distinct organizations controlling over 3000 institutions in Greater New York; it lists 1449 churches of all denominations, and gives the names of over 5000 persons connected with social service in the city. Name and topical indexes, and an alphabetical arrangement of the text, make the volume easy to use for reference purposes.

A selected list of "Stories to tell to children," with stories and poems for holiday programs, compiled by Miss Edna White-man, supervisor of story-telling in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is a recent publication of the library. There are some prefatory pages on story-telling in general and as carried on in Pittsburgh in particular, and these are followed by the lists of stories arranged by ages and by special days. There are also lists of the books referred to, arranged by authors, and classified and alphabetical lists of the stories, the whole making a pamphlet of 68 pages.

The Library of Congress has published the "Notes on the cataloging, care and classification of maps and atlases" by Philip Lee Phillips, chief of the division of maps and charts. These "Notes" are amplified from the ones originally contributed to the fourth edition of Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalog," and describe the methods in vogue and experience gained in connection with the collection in the Library of Congress. At the back of the pamphlet is a list of the publications compiled in the map division and published by the library.

Alfred Bingham is the editor of the second volume of the Handbook of the European War, published by the H. W. Wilson Company. As volume one dealt largely with the events leading up to the war, this volume is chiefly concerned with the effects of the war, as reflected by the words of the leading authors and statesmen. Events of the war have been practically ignored, to keep the size of the book within bounds. The work is divided into three sections: Germany and her allies, Great Britain

and her allies, The United States and the war. An effort has been made to observe absolute neutrality in making choice of the material.

The Illinois Library Extension Commission has made a collection of forty slides, illustrating the exhibit of the Springfield Survey, which was made under the direction of the Russell Sage Foundation. The slides selected represent city and county administration, schools, social center, play grounds, city planning, health department, recreations, juvenile court, etc., all of which may be quite as applicable to other communities as to Springfield. A description or explanation of the slides accompanies the collection. A smaller collection has been made containing only 17 of the slides which relate to the public schools, correctional system and municipal administration. A special lecture describing this part of the work of the survey is sent with this collection. Either collection will be loaned for two dollars and expressage.

A librarian sends us the following note: "It seems worth while to call to the attention of any librarians who may have overlooked it, 'A short history of Italian painting,' by Alice Van Vechten Brown and William Rankin, published by Dutton in 1914. In some 400 well-printed octavo pages is condensed a remarkable amount of information, simply written, embodying the now generally accepted judgments and including some artists not often adequately treated elsewhere. There are illustrations, bibliographies, and references to first and secondary sources. Throughout the text exact reference is constantly made to fuller information to be found in these authorities. The index, an alphabetical arrangement of artists, notes the location in church or gallery of each work listed. The page references are, unfortunately, not specific. The book has proved very useful in the Utica Public Library, and the author would welcome suggestions for making a second edition more accurate and useful."

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress. Classification: Class C, Auxiliary sciences of history. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 176 p. 25 c. (Printed as manuscript.)

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CATHOLICS

Grand Rapids Public Library. A list of books by Catholic authors in the . . . library. 54 p. 5 c.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Books and periodicals on accident and disease prevention in industry in the Library of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Gov. Prtg. Off., 23 p. (U. S. Dept. of Labor. Bur. of Labor Statistics.)

#### AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

American Geographical Society of New York. Memorial volume of the transcontinental excursion of 1912 of the society. New York: The society, 1915. bibls. \$5 n.

#### BUDDHISM

Pratt, Ida A., *comp.* Buddhism; a list of works in the New York Public Library compiled . . . under the direction of Dr. Richard Gottheil. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, F., 1916. p. 117-180.)

#### CHILD WELFARE

Child (The) welfare manual; a handbook of child nature and nurture for parents and teachers; prepared by the editorial board of the University Society, with the assistance of Michael V. O'Shea and others. 2 vols. New York: University Society, 44 E. 23d St., 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$5.95 (subs.).

#### CHILDREN

Kansas City Public Library. A reading list on children; including mothers, care and hygiene, home education and training, boy and girl building. 11 p. (Special library list no. 12.)

Tanner, Amy Eliza. The child; his thinking, feeling, and doing; with an introduction by G. Stanley Hall. 3. ed. rev. and enl. Rand, McNally, 1915. bibls. \$1.25.

#### CITIZENSHIP

Davidson, Charles. Active citizenship; a study outline. Tentative ed. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. bibls. 25 c. (Study outline series.)

#### CLASSIFICATION

Sayers, W. C. B. Canons of classification. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 5 p. bibl. 75 c.

#### CORPORATIONS

Gerstenberg, Charles W. Materials of corporation finance. 2. ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1915. bibls. \$4.

#### DRAMA

A list of modern drama in Case Library. Cleveland, O.: The library. 23 p.

Kaplan, Samuel, *comp.* Actable one-act plays. Chicago Public Library. 15 p. (Reprinted from the *Chicago Book Bulletin*.)

#### EDUCATION

Bloomfield, Meyer. Youth, school, and vocation; with an introduction by Henry Suzzallo. Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$1.25.

Kendall, Calvin Noyes, and Mirick, George Alonzo. How to teach the fundamental subjects. Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25. Riverside textbooks in education.)

#### EDUCATION—GRADING PUPILS

Hoke, K. J. Placement of children in the elementary schools; a study of the schools of Richmond, Va. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Interior. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 3.)

#### EDUCATION—IMMIGRANTS

Shiels, Albert, *ed.* The school and the immigrant; a series of articles on the education of immigrants; prepared by direction of Thomas W. Churchill. New York City: Dept. of Educ., 1915. 6 p. bibl. 10 c. (Div. of Reference and Research publs.)

#### ENGLAND—HISTORY

Slater, Gilbert. The making of modern England. New rev. ed., with prefatory note by James T. Shotwell. Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 23 p. bibl. \$2.

#### EUGENICS

Guyer, Michael Frederic. Being well-born; an introduction to eugenics. Robbs-Merrill. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Childhood and youth series.)

- EUROPEAN WAR**  
Deichmanske Bibliotek. *Literatur om verdenskrigen*. I. Christiania: The library. 39 p.  
Edwards, Albert, *pseud.* of Arthur Bullard. *The diplomacy of the great war*. Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, F., 1916. p. 181-189.)
- EXPORT TRADE**  
A select list of export trade publications and other business books. New York: The International Book Co. 24 p.
- GALICIA**  
Stepankovsky, Vladimir. *The Russian plot to seize Galicia (Austrian Ruthenia)*. 2. ed. enl. by the extracts from the American press dealing with the attempted Russification of Galicia during the late occupation of that province. Jersey City, N. J.: Ukrainian Nat. Council, 1915. 4 p. bibl. 25 c.
- JAPAN**  
Culin, Stewart. *Bibliography of Japan; costume, armor, flower arrangement, gardens, archery, architecture, games, sculpture*. Brooklyn: The Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. 12 p. 10 c.
- LAW**  
Lee, Robert Warden. *An introduction to Roman Dutch law*. Oxford Univ. Press, 1915. 5 p. bibl. \$4.15 n.
- LONGSHOREMEN**  
Barnes, Charles Brinton. *The longshoremen; a study carried on under the direction of Pauline Goldmark*. New York: Survey Associates, 1915. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Russell Sage Foundation publications.)
- MANUAL ARTS**  
Detroit Public Library. *Manual arts; selected list of books*. 6 p.
- MILTON, JOHN**  
Clark, Evert Mordecai, *ed.* *The ready and easy way to establish a free commonwealth*, by John Milton. Edited, with introduction, notes, and glossary; a thesis presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University, in candidacy for the degree of doctor of philosophy. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ., 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Yale studies in English.)
- MINING**  
Cunningham, Jesse, *comp.* *List of references on concentrating ores by flotation*. Rolla, Mo.: Univ. of Mo., School of Mines and Metallurgy. 104 p. (*Bulletin*, Ja., 1916. Vol. 8, no. 1.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**  
Munro, Prof. W. B. *Municipal government; a selected list of fifty books*. . . . First draft under revision. (In "Atlantic City topics," printed by the New Jersey Library Assn. for the meeting, Mar. 3, 1916.)
- PAGEANTS**  
Indiana State Library. *List of books on pageants*. 8 p. (Reference circular no. 4.)
- PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION**  
Brinton, Christian. *Impressions of the art at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; with a chapter on the San Diego Exposition and an introductory essay on the modern spirit in contemporary painting*. Lane. 5 p. bibl. \$3 n.
- PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS**  
Walton, Joseph. *Index catalogue of the Parliamentary papers in the Public Reference Library*; edited by Basil Anderton. Newcastle upon Tyne, Eng.: The library, 1915. 74 p.
- PEACE**  
Reely, Mary Katharine, *comp.* *Selected articles on world peace; including international arbitration and disarmament*. 2. ed. enl. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 19 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- PERSIA**  
Svkes, Lieut.-Col. Percy Molesworth. *A history of Persia*. 2 v. Macmillan, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$15 n.
- PRINTING**  
Practical books about printing and the allied trades. Chicago: The Inland Printer Co. 36 p.
- PROVERBS**  
Marvin, Dwight Edwards, *comp. and ed.* *Curiosities in proverbs; a collection of unusual adages, maxims, aphorisms, phrases, and other popular dicta from many lands; classified and arranged with annotations*. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.
- PSYCHOLOGY**  
Patrick, George Thomas White. *The psychology of relaxation*. Houghton Mifflin. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
Cubberley, Ellwood Patterson. *Public school administration; a statement of the fundamental principles underlying the organization of public education*. Houghton Mifflin. bibl. \$1.75 n. (River-side text-books in public education.)
- RAT**  
Donaldson, Henry Herbert, *comp. and ed.* *The rat; reference tables and data for the albino rat (*Mus norvegicus albinus*) and the Norway rat (*Mus norvegicus*)*. Philadelphia: Wistar Inst. of Anatomy and Biology, 1915. 53 p. bibl. \$3 n. (Memoirs.)  
Huber, Gotthelf Carl. *The development of the albino rat, *Mus norvegicus albinus*: 1, From the pronuclear stage to the stage of mesoderm anlage . . . ; 2, Abnormal ova . . .* Philadelphia: Wistar Inst. of Anatomy and Biology, 1915. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Memoirs.)
- RURAL LIFE**  
Gillette, John Morris. *Constructive rural sociology; with an introduction by George E. Vincent*. New ed., rev. and enl. Sturgis & Walton, 1913-1915. bibl. \$1.60 n.
- SANUDO, MARCO**  
Fotheringham, John Knight, and Williams Laurence Frederick Rushbrook. *Marco Sanudo, conqueror of the Archipelago*. Oxford Univ. Press, 1915. 9 p. bibl. \$3.40 n.
- SERIALS**  
List of serials in the Leland Stanford, Junior, University Library. Berkeley, Cal.: The university. 169 p.
- SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM**  
Chicago Public Library. *William Shakespeare, 1616-1916; selected list of books in the . . . library*. 32 p. (Reprinted from the *Chicago Book Bulletin*.)  
Marks, Percy J. *Australasian Shakespeareana: a bibliography of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, &c., that have been printed in Australia and New Zealand, dealing with Shakespeare and his works*. Sydney: Tyrrell's Limited, 99 Castlereagh St., 1915. 34 p. 2s. 6d.  
William Shakespeare; an annotated catalogue of the works of William Shakespeare, and the books relating to him, in the Norwich [Eng.] Public Library. (In *Shakespeare number of Norwich P. L. Readers' Guide*, Mar., 1916. p. 32-53.)
- SLAVS**  
Yarros, Gregory. *The Slav peoples; a study outline*. Tentative ed. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1915. 5 p. bibl. 25 c. (Study outline series.)

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## Library Calendar

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- April 19. California School Library Association. San Francisco Civic Auditorium, 2.30 p.m.
- May 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- June 26-July 1. American Library Association. Annual conference, Asbury Park, N. J.
- June 27-29. Special Libraries Association. Annual meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.
- July 3-8. National Educational Association. Annual conference, New York City.





THE NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ROOM OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT HILVERSUM, HOLLAND

THE A. L. A. conference at Asbury Park promises to outrank the attendance of 1018 at Magnolia in 1902, if indeed it does not prove the banner conference by distancing the 1366 total at Washington, where representation from many government libraries brought the figures to high water mark. President Plummer has outlined a distinctive and attractive program, whose keynote will be "democracy and education," and the nearness of so many library centers to the place of meeting, should make it easy for an unusual proportion of staff members to be present with their chiefs. At the Asbury Park conference it is proposed to hold a critical symposium on work with children as a feature of the meeting of the Children's Librarians Section under the inspiration of Miss Gertrude Andrus of Seattle, chairman of the section. It is planned to put some of the contributions in type previous to the meeting and to furnish them in advance from A. L. A. headquarters; and it is especially desired that those who are to attend the meetings of this section will carefully read these contributions beforehand, so that all time possible may be saved for free discussion on the spot. Criticism is the purpose of the symposium, but criticism of a constructive rather than of a dispiriting sort. Work with children has been so appreciated of late years that some features have become almost a fetich; and it is none too soon to make a careful review of the trend of development with the purpose of checking excesses and of guiding in the best direction. The story-telling hour, for instance, has been one of the best features of modern library practice, but not all stories nor all story-telling is really useful, educationally or inspirationally, and where story-telling is a feature of school work it may not be desirable to offer premiums of candy (or chewing gum?) or

otherwise to corral children for the library story-telling hour. A discussion on such topics as this should certainly be both helpful and enjoyable, as proved to be the case at the Atlantic City meeting.

ONE of the practical questions discussed at Atlantic City and one which gave rise to a spirited debate, was "Why library fines?" The question was raised because fines which debar a reader from a library are thought by some to discourage or indeed prohibit the attendance of the very class of users whom the library most desires to encourage, those in whom the reading habit and the habit of responsibility have yet to be developed by help of the library. Another consideration was the continuous increase of the fine until it out-reached the value of the book and permanently disheartened the debtor from again attempting the library. There was little stress laid on the financial results from fines, which in the larger library systems are a substantial source of revenue. This showed a wholesome appreciation of the vital rather than the money side of the question. The general sentiment seemed to be that while some fining system was necessary to prevent wild waste in general carelessness, fines should not be excessive and should be limited by discretional common sense. A casual suggestion that the children themselves, boy scouts or others, should be used as library messengers to collect overdue books, incidentally resulting in the training of these very children, seemed to awaken interest as opening a new possibility of library service. One of the short papers discussing this question, prepared by Miss Catherine Van Dyne of the Free Public Library of Newark, is printed in this issue, and gives an admirable summing up of the points considered.

THE material of the Institut de Bibliographie at Brussels, including several millions of cards, is still intact and unharmed, so far as known, but there is no little anxiety lest this invaluable repertory should share the fate of the Louvain treasures. At a recent meeting in Paris of those representing the Institut and kindred enterprises, this serious danger was discussed and the hope was expressed that America might come to the rescue. This could be done in one of two ways, either by transferring the repertory bodily to this country, which besides involving undue risk would probably be impracticable, or by a duplication of the cards for a second repertory for permanent preservation here. In the latter case the Library of Congress or the New York Public Library or the A. L. A. headquarters would be the natural place for such duplicate repertory. We can assure our friends of the Institut that there would be entire willingness in America to accept the responsibility for such a duplicate set of cards, but there are problems both of housing and of finance which would be difficult to meet. Mr. Carnegie has done so much for libraries that he is regarded the world over as the Maecenas and guardian angel of all library enterprises, but whether he or any other American philanthropist could be expected to solve this problem is very doubtful. Nevertheless it is well that the question of duplicating this valuable collection should come up as one of the after-war items with which the world has to deal. For the present we can do no more than assure our foreign friends that there is general sympathy here both with their enterprise and their anxiety for its safe and permanent insurance, probably by some method of duplication, expensive as that would be.

THE round table at library conferences has proved so interesting a feature that we are adopting the plan for the development in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of a department which will promote informal discussion from time to time in the freest way of

library questions of current interest. The "Open Round Table" is intended to go somewhat further and to bring before librarians the flotsam and jetsam of library discussion, including notes, queries and answers on subjects which come up in staff discussion and in personal conversation. Librarians are invited to contribute "bits of talk" from any of these sources which they think will interest the profession generally, and the most heterodox opinions may find welcome at this open table. If it is fully availed of it will prove of general interest, and the only question is whether like the proverbial camel's head, it might not crowd all other features of the LIBRARY JOURNAL out of the tent.

A VERY serious dilemma confronts librarians and publishers at the moment. It is generally considered that rags are the element of paper manufacture which ensures permanence, and for catalog cards the proportion of rags runs as high as 80 or 90 per cent, which is the standard of the New York Public Library. One of the results of the world war, in its curious and minute ramifications, is to make choice in this respect impossible for the moment. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has always made a point of obtaining a permanent paper containing, with that in view, a substantial proportion of rag, but now rags have been bought up all over the country by the manufacturers of explosives and none can be had for the paper mills. Paper manufacturers therefore decline to make quotations at any price on rag paper, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the next year or two may be printed on a chemical wood fibre paper, with practically unknown chances of permanence. The difficulty is world-wide and one of the possibilities of the future is that the literature of 1916-17 may have no existence in the libraries of the year 2000 or thereafter. We mention this in our own case as a matter of candor, but "what are we going to do about it?" Practically nothing can be done.



# RELATIONS BETWEEN GENERAL PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS AND LIBRARIES

BY DR. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian, St. Paul Public Library*

THE importance of the purchasing department in industrial organization is indicated by the publication of two books upon the subject within the last year. One by C. S. Rindsfoos, entitled "Purchasing," was published by McGraw-Hill; the other by H. B. Twyford, with the more elaborate title "Purchasing: its economic aspects and proper methods," was published by Van Nostrand. Being the first books on the subject they necessarily deal with the question in a general way—and say comparatively little with regard to municipal buying and practically nothing whatever in regard to library buying or book buying.

Yet the establishment of general purchasing departments in more and more cities and their general possibilities as adjuncts to efficient library administration makes it desirable that their relation to the library should receive consideration by librarians and from the library point of view.

Some librarians may object to what seems a curtailing of power by the transfer of duties from the older office to the newer; but the majority will, I am sure, perceive that in general such a transfer is in the interest of both efficiency and economy, and that in as far as a general purchasing department may secure wholesale prices where the library may be able to secure only retail prices, or in as far as the library may be able to secure through a general purchasing department expert assistance in buying machinery, furniture, office supplies, printing, or the thousand and one other things which the library must have and must buy in the cheapest market, in so far the library is bound to welcome the establishment of the new department. It will not only guarantee the library better equipment at less cost, but it will give the library staff more time to do the things which it is especially trained to do and especially interested in doing.

While, however, it is desirable to get

other municipal departments to do as much of the library work as possible, we have still to discover what duties can properly be transferred to other departments, and particularly with reference to the purchasing department, (1) what library buying can be done with greater economy by that department, and (2) how the library can serve it in turn in the buying of articles of which a librarian is bound to have expert knowledge.

## PAST EXPERIENCE

The following list of cities having central purchasing departments has been given me by F. S. Staley, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. The cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Dayton, Rochester and St. Paul.

Correspondence with the librarians of these cities shows that in only one of these thirteen cities is the library making all its purchases through a general municipal purchasing department. In one city the library has tried to make its purchases in this fashion, and three cities are planning to do so.

When the public library was established in Rochester, a little over three years ago, Mr. Yust reports, all library buying was done through the city purchasing department. Last year, however, the law was changed so as to permit the library to buy everything directly from the dealer. "This new arrangement," he says, "is a great improvement over the old one. Most of the things which we buy we have more specific knowledge of than does the purchasing department, so that we can buy in most cases to better advantage. Our new arrangement also facilitates the receiving and checking and paying of bills which formerly had to pass through the purchasing agent's hands."

In Milwaukee the library authorities have planned to make the experiment of buying some articles through the general purchasing department and ascertain whether there are any advantages to be derived from a change. In Los Angeles the library places orders for general supplies with the city purchasing department in the same manner that it does with business concerns. Five per cent. is added to the bills from the city store to cover administrative expenses. A new city charter has been drawn up by a board of citizen freeholders to be voted on next June, which provides that all library purchases, including books, shall be handled by the purchasing department of the city. In Minnesota a law was passed in 1911 authorizing cities of the first class to establish a purchasing department. This was amended by a law of 1915 to provide for the extension of the powers of the purchasing department to the several boards of the city, excepting, however, from the provisions of the act the purchase of books, periodicals, pamphlets, works of art and other like supplies for the library board, and arrangements are now being made in Minneapolis providing for the purchase of library supplies through the new department established in that city.

In St. Paul the charter which became effective June 1, 1914, provided for the establishment of a purchasing department and made it the duty of the purchasing agent to make all purchases whatsoever for the city. It further provided that (a) informal purchases, that is purchases or contracts under the sum of \$100 shall be made in such manner and from such persons as the purchasing agent may determine; (b) purchases of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 shall be made upon such informal bids, not less than two, as the purchasing agent may procure, notice of such proposed purchases to be posted in the office of the purchasing agent for not less than one day; (c) purchases in excess of the sum of \$500 are to be made only upon competitive sealed bids and after advertisement therefor in the official newspaper for at least once a week for two successive weeks.

#### PRESENT PROBLEMS

From the foregoing it is obvious that experience does not at present warrant any conclusions as to what form of purchasing organization and procedure is desirable. Definition of the problem, however, is desirable, and, in as far as it will help to define the problem, a summary of present library opinion with regard to it is desirable also.

Although, as indicated above, the Rochester Public Library abandoned the purchase of library supplies through a general agent, Milwaukee and Minneapolis are looking forward to purchasing through a general agent, and St. Paul, Los Angeles and Philadelphia are actually doing it, and expect to continue to do it. There is, of course, some fear that in emergencies and in cases where the purchasing officials are more careful of the prerogatives of the office than of its service the new arrangement may be unsatisfactory, but on the whole the feeling is that where the purchase of supplies by the library has not already been systematized the library should gain by the new arrangement, and that where it has it cannot very well lose and may gain. Supply records, exact specifications, and a store-room are desirable in any case and should do away with delays in securing supplies. As good prices, if not better, may be secured through a general office, and the expense to the library of buying in this manner should not be greater and may be less. In Los Angeles, for example, where office supplies and janitors' supplies are purchased in this manner, although 5 per cent. is added to bills from the city store to cover its administrative expenses, the library estimates that a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. is effected in these purchases. Finally, it is conceivable that a general purchasing department administered as an integral part of the city government, as an adjunct to other departments rather than as a separate department, may be able to secure for the library better equipment and better supplies. There is no library which can afford an expert buyer for each and every kind of purchase which it must make, nor is it always in a position to

turn to the expert in another department whose advice it needs. The general purchasing department, however, has both the authority and the power to secure this advice, and with the assistance of the experts in the various departments of the city government should be in a position to guarantee the purchase of the best of everything, from office stationery to office furniture, and from typewriters to automobiles.

On the other hand the purchase of supplies used only by the library, and particularly the purchase of books, is a distinct problem and one to be solved, it seems to me, only by leaving this class of purchases to the library or by detailing a member of the library staff to serve as a deputy of the purchasing agent. Our experience in St. Paul—which is the only city now buying books through a general purchasing department—has led me to this conclusion. If the purchasing department had not done everything in its power to be of service to the library, and the library, on the other hand, had not welcomed the additional service promised by the new system I would feel that it was not the system that is at fault but individuals.

As it is I am convinced that bookbuying cannot be done advantageously by a general purchasing department except by the employment of library assistants as deputies; and as I examine our own experience the reasons why it cannot seem to succeed resolve themselves into three: (1) the necessity for more rapid service than a general purchasing department can give; (2) the desirability of buying at lower prices than it can secure; and (3) the desirability of administrative economy in buying.

In purchasing books for a public library rapid service is important. First, because many questions are asked which cannot be answered by reference to books already in the library, and if those who ask these questions are to be helped at all the books containing the information must be purchased without delay. Second, because the majority of the reference books in a large library are to be obtained only in the sec-

ond-hand book market, and must be ordered immediately, particularly when they are offered at a low price, if they are to be obtained before other libraries or collectors secure them. Third, because the majority of the books for circulation in a large library can be purchased advantageously only in the remainder market, or at clearance sales. Fourth, new books are most useful when they are being reviewed in the newspapers and magazines, and should be secured while they are still new. It is obvious, therefore, that the library service must suffer great embarrassment as long as book orders wait their turn in a general purchasing office and as long as orders are placed with dealers incapable of filling them promptly if at all.

The second reason why a general purchasing department cannot buy books advantageously is because it cannot buy them as cheaply. This is partly because it cannot act with the promptness with which a library can, as already pointed out, and partly because it lacks the expert knowledge which the librarian has, or, at least, should have. Book prices are a matter of expert knowledge. An acquaintance with them involves not only familiarity with books old and new on all subjects and in various languages, but also familiarity with the book market in all the book centers in this country and abroad. In the pricing of books, therefore, a general purchasing agent can only act either as a formal supervisor, as a clerical assistant, or as an office of record.

The third reason why a general purchasing department cannot buy books advantageously is because it involves increased administrative expenditures without increased efficiency.

The system of book buying now followed by us in St. Paul involves the following routine:

#### I. *Ordering of books.*

1. Orders searched and missing data supplied.
2. Orders carded, and arranged in alphabetical order.
3. Orders requisitioned, four copies being made, as follows:

- a. Purchasing department.
- b. Commissioner's office.
- c. Public Library.
- d. Library of Congress.
4. Requisitions verified with order cards.
5. Order cards filed.
6. Requisitions forwarded to purchasing department.
7. Order sheets received from purchasing department and checked up with order cards.
8. Books received, checked with order cards and date of receipt stamped on card.
9. Books checked with order sheets and order stamped with date received.

## II. Routine for invoices.

10. Invoices received and compared with order sheets.
11. Requisition number, order number and date of receiving books recorded on invoices.
12. Purchasing department's copy of orders received, checked with library copy, and alterations in price corrected.
13. Comptroller's copy checked with library copy, alterations in prices corrected, stamped with the date the books were received and the name and office of the chief of order department at the Public Library.
14. Purchasing department's and comptroller's copies or orders received returned to the purchasing department.
15. The date of the return to the court house recorded on the Public Library duplicate copy.

If the exchange of memoranda and the checking of records involved in this system secured better books for the library and at lower prices than the library could obtain, or secured them more expeditiously, or saved the time of library assistants it would be justified, but as it is it takes time in record keeping which should be spent in bookhunting, it adds to the already great burden of the purchasing department duties which are wholly alien to it, and involves additional labor in the library instead of less.

For these reasons I am persuaded that either the library should do its own book-buying, or that library assistants acting as deputies of the general purchasing department should handle this class of purchases.

And—that I may be logical in my argument for expert municipal buying—I am further disposed to feel that all the book-buying of the city departments should be done through the library. So far as I know no city library is doing this, although many are lending books to city departments either through a municipal reference branch or otherwise. I have no doubt that there are many cases in which department funds should be used for the purchase of books rather than library funds, and that in most if not all cases books could be purchased more advantageously through the library than otherwise.

These are only a few of the interesting questions raised by this interesting subject, but, perhaps, enough has already been said to indicate some of the services which a well organized general purchasing department may render the library as well as some of the problems which may be raised by an imperfectly organized department.

It does not matter what department does the library purchasing or who signs the orders, but it does matter whether the library gets what it needs, gets it when it needs it, gets it at the lowest price and at the least possible administrative cost.

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## STATE AID THREATENED

STATE aid for many libraries in Wisconsin will be withdrawn if the recent decision of Circuit Court Judge E. C. Higbee is upheld. On Apr. 7 Judge Higbee refused to grant a writ of mandamus, compelling the city treasurer of La Crosse to pay over to the library board \$6000 appropriated by the City Council for the support of the library. The latter is an endowed institution managed by a self-perpetuating board.

The judge refused the writ on the ground first, that the charter limits the appropriations for this purpose to \$2000 and second, that it is unconstitutional to appropriate public money to any endowed institution. If the Supreme Court takes the same view the appropriations for the State Historical Library, twenty or more city libraries throughout the state and other quasi-public institutions will be affected. The library will appeal the decision.

# THE FIELD OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES OF LEARNING\*

BY CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, LL.D., *Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago*

THE question which I have asked myself and which I have tried to answer in this paper, is the very general one of the possible extent of co-operation among libraries, with regard simply to usefulness and without regard to cost, except so far as that would limit the usefulness, and without regard to the means of meeting this cost. It will be largely a re-cast and crystallization of the suggestions of the meeting of 1915.

Mr. Cutter defined the functions of a library as to get, to keep, and to use, counting as part of the last the preparation for use. While co-operation cannot affect these functions equally, it may help in each to an extent not fully realized by any one library or librarian, and it seems to our president and to me that it might be well to take a survey of the field of these possibilities as an introduction to the consideration of the questions of how many can be realized with our present means and how these means can be increased to realize others.

The first step in getting books for a library is the decision as to what to get, and the basic question of all is the character and extent of the collection to be made. Right here there opens a vista of opportunities in co-operation only very partially appreciated or made use of at present. Notwithstanding the obviousness of these opportunities, the success of the efforts which have been made and the many years during which the subject has been before librarians, very few cities having more than one library open to the public have a consistent scheme of differentiation of field among these libraries, and it is safe to say that none have carried out consistently whatever scheme does exist. Believing that Chicago has the most consistent scheme and that its libraries have

carried out the scheme with at least as much consistency as any, and knowing how much the execution there has fallen short of the possibilities, I make the statement without fear of contradiction.

When the question is co-operation between libraries in different cities, it may be said that it has not been discussed and hardly mentioned. The opportunities are fewer and their results less significant, yet they do exist. Why, for instance, should the John Crerar Library have 14,000 volumes of Orientalia, even if they are on subjects within its scope, if the Library of Congress is making a collection which must in the nature of the case be far more complete and be the first resort of Oriental scholars; or if the former has had a favorable opportunity to acquire such a collection, why should not this be transferred to a place where it would be more useful? There may be good and valid reasons why it should not, but the question is at least worth consideration; and there are many like this.

For many libraries, the whole scope is determined by their character and income, so that the point just mentioned is not of any interest to these, but for all the question of the selection of individual works for purchase is one of very much importance. Even if the field of a library is so limited and its income so large that it seriously undertakes to get everything within its scope, still the question arises whether a given work is within it. For all others the question of replacing the old standard text-books and reference books by newer ones, and still more that of replacing earlier editions of the same work by the newer, and the desirability of new original works, are those of everyday occurrence. Now, the A. L. A. has shown us the possibility of answering these questions for the smaller public libraries, and I suggest the desira-

\*Read before the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, March 4, 1916.

bility of securing a similar service for the larger libraries, particularly the university, college and reference libraries.

Would not a bulletin giving the information needed to answer the questions mentioned be a most useful tool? Such a bulletin should cover at least all the important works published in Europe and America, giving one or two competent opinions as to the character of each work, particularly its value relative to older standards and older editions. A bulletin of this character would have a limited circulation and would cost each subscriber much more than the *A. L. A. Booklist*, but the cost and price might well be kept within the means of the libraries for which it would be intended, especially if its publication were made a part of the work of furnishing catalog cards, a matter to be considered later.

Even the next step, that of ordering, which at first sight might appear of necessity a matter for each library individually, may perhaps be aided by co-operation. For instance, if the bulletin just suggested is issued in loose leaf form, classified according to subjects, as these are usually divided among the departments of a university; then a library might take several copies, send one to each of the professors interested, send one properly marked to its agents as an order, and keep as many as needed for its own records. This would simplify the work of ordering for most libraries more than a little.

The purchasing, or, more broadly, the obtaining of books, offers more possibilities for co-operation. Recognizing most gratefully the services of our present agents in the book trade and their interest in our work, and also and most especially the services rendered by the Smithsonian Institution in receiving for us the many gifts coming from abroad, still one cannot help feeling that better results could be obtained by a co-operative bureau of the scholarly libraries of the country extending and complementary to these agents. Why should not such a bureau keep a carefully revised list of such libraries, with notes of what they can offer in return or of the extent to which

they are willing to pay for material, and secure the necessary number of copies of works published outside the regular trade, of works not in trade and of foreign public documents? The work would be but an extension of what is being done by Mr. Wilson for the Public Information Service. Such a bureau would also keep us informed as to the changes and irregularities in the publication of periodicals and other serials.

Finally, as to this portion of the subject, there is the possibility of a saving in the cost of transportation by such a co-operative bureau. Composite packages could be sent to it at a minimum of cost for freight, insurance, drayage, custom house fees, etc. Then, these could be broken up and sent as directed by each subscriber. There would probably be a saving in time as well. This work would be but an extension of a not unsuccessful experiment of certain libraries of Chicago and vicinity.

Next comes the work of keeping the books. The program calls for a discussion of President Eliot's plan of a storage reservoir for books rarely used. This has value undoubtedly as a remedy for certain cases, but I doubt its general applicability. It presupposes the continuance of the old methods of storing books; but no newly built libraries find, under the present conditions as to the use of artificial lighting, any great difficulty in providing economically sufficient space for this purpose. On the other hand, the objections to the plan are obvious and have been confirmed by those libraries which have been obliged to give it a partial trial. Improved means of transportation in the future may lessen these objections, but for the present the question would appear to be a local one.

A field more promising for immediate cultivation would be a means of making known more generally and more promptly the results of the many new experiments in the methods of keeping books, pamphlets, maps, and other library material. This could best be done, perhaps, by the *A. L. A.* headquarters, if only it could have the space to show them and the of-

fice force required to make them available. A library museum is certainly a great desideratum.

Naturally, however, it is chiefly in the use of the books and the preparation for their use that the greatest opportunities for co-operation lie. The program mentions several, and last year's discussion brought out a number of others. On reviewing the subject, but one or two additional topics have occurred to me. The most important of these are the cataloging and the classification of foreign books not treated by the Library of Congress. Some of these it does furnish cards for through co-operation with various American libraries, but the omission of all in which it is not interested limits the value of the service quite materially. A central bureau would not improbably relieve the Library of Congress of considerable trouble and expense, but would also furnish its subscribers with a wider range of titles. It would also relieve the John Crerar Library to nearly the same extent and would furnish a more prompt and efficient substitute for our cards. If stereotype moulds be used for reproduction as needed, the cost might be kept down to very near the present, even after allowing for the initial cost of cataloging. Connected with this is the classification. Here the present service of the Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library could be most advantageously supplemented. Subscribers to other cards learn only the classification chosen for shelving. Sometimes, perhaps frequently, this is determined by the set to which the work belongs, rather than by the subject of the work itself. Would it not be useful to give the classification needed for added entries also?

Here also belongs the question of how we shall get the much-needed comparative key to the D. C., C. D., E. C. and L. C. classifications. The A. L. A. Publishing Board ought to issue this, but will it? Or, perhaps, I ought to ask, can it? Its interest is largely in assisting the smaller public libraries, and it is doubtful if it could pay for the preparation of such a key, though it might publish it if prepared by others.

The other lines of co-operation in the use of books were quite fully discussed last year, and all I shall do now is to restate some of the more important deductions that I have made from that discussion.

Every library or group of libraries offering assistance to scholars should have a joint catalog of the more important works, and, as far as possible, notes of where they can be consulted and whether they can be obtained on inter-library loans. For future publications, and perhaps even for future accessions, the bulletin proposed at the beginning of this paper would furnish a working basis for such a library. Every such library or group of libraries should make provision for the copying by photography of such material as the libraries are willing to have thus reproduced. From the experience of the John Crerar Library, it may be stated that this service will not be limited to rare and expensive works, but will be of even more use in making available articles in current periodicals and new books too much in demand to be allowed to go out on inter-library loans, or in saving expense to the borrowing library, as often the cost of the copies of the articles is less than the cost of transportation of the complete volumes. There should be a convenient codification of the practice of inter-library loans. This code should state the general principles which should govern requests, the limitations under which requests should be granted, if possible an agreement as to the maximum time desirable, and the discussion on this code should include the question of charging a small fee, in addition to the cost of transportation, to cover the cost of the correspondence. The code might well give desirable forms and instructions for the correspondence.

There is great need for joint lists on special subjects, and also for check lists on special classes of books. Again, the Publishing Board might publish some of these if furnished the copy. It has been hoped that the Library of Congress would undertake the most important of those proposed, the check list of serials, but unfortunately this hope will not be realized.

As one of the committee having this matter under consideration, I now suggest issuing this list in sections. If Dr. Lichenstein can promise the co-operation of historical societies in preparing the historical list, perhaps the Smithsonian Institution would undertake a new edition of Bolton to include the technical. In this I am sure the Engineering Societies and the John Crerar Library would help. That would leave only the theological, sociological, philological and literary and fine arts lists to be provided for. There should be no difficulty in getting assistance for the sociological, and the others could perhaps best be provided for

in a general list, which would not be too much for the A. L. A. to undertake.

As to the means of carrying out these plans, or as many as may seem worth while, direct subscriptions for each by the libraries interested would appear to be the most feasible. If the services can be obtained only by subscription and the cost is not excessive, most governing boards would authorize the expenditures. Of course, the Publishing Board cannot give exclusive service, and co-operation in the preparation of copy for it would have to be voluntary. Such details offer a large field for discussion.

## WHY CONTINUE THE FINES SYSTEM?\*

BY CATHERINE VAN DYNE, *Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

ONE reason we continue the fines system is because fines are a library tradition. We know that at one time some one devised fines as a means of securing the return of books. It was a system devised to protect the general public against the individual delinquent. It was not devised as a means of revenue. To-day we have reached the point where we look with disfavor on the fines system because of the following disadvantages:

1. The fines system secures the return of books but unpaid fines prohibit the circulation of books. Thus it interferes with and limits the usefulness of a well-intentioned public institution.

2. An inability to pay fines is proof of an inability to buy books. The borrowing of books presupposes a desire for literature. As the public library was originally conceived for the benefit of those who desire books and cannot afford to own them, librarians are sacrificing ideals to rules when they insist on fines.

3. The fines system discriminates against a particular class—the poor. People of wealth or moderate means pay fines as they buy postage stamps. If poor people pay fines they may be denying themselves bread or shoes. Usually they prefer the

bread or shoes, which accounts very largely for the great number of fine slips in our registration files and the idle cards.

4. The fines system should not admit of exceptions, yet is it quite fair to charge the third grade child and the foreigner with the same responsibility in returning books that we expect from the most intelligent adult? We encourage the use of the library by both children and foreigners, yet often fail to safeguard them as we should, for in the neighborhood where both abound, it is often impossible to take time to make sure our instructions are thoroughly understood.

5. "A rule that in numerous instances must be relaxed to avoid injustice is surely ill-suited to its purpose." The following are instances of such concessions. In 1907 the Boston Public Library substituted six months' loss of library privileges for payment of fines, provided the offender is under sixteen years of age. In 1911 the Chicago Public Library reduced children's fines from three cents to one cent a day. The Newark Library has recently adopted a cancellation scheme for fines at the expiration of periods, the length of which is commensurate with the size of the fine. In many libraries fourteen days has been adopted as a suitable term after which fines may not accumulate. Otherwise the fine

\*Notes contributed to a general discussion at the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, March 3-4, 1916.



soon exceeds the value of the book and the borrower's indignation grows apace. Do not these makeshifts indicate a tendency toward a radical change?

6. The fines system is "bad business," partly because we adhere to it so strictly. Most libraries have come to the pass where they "have a few good rules which are rigidly enforced." When libraries have a few good rules, which are enforced or disregarded according to circumstances, we shall have progressed even farther. With our present prejudices, quarantine and fire-without-insurance are the only loopholes of escape for the borrower and these are rather unpleasant alternatives. We interview all delinquents, rich and poor, old and young, intelligent and illiterate, and tell them politely but firmly that, while we very much regret the fact that their husbands are without jobs, that their babies are sick or that death has stricken their relatives, books are due on a certain date and fines charged at the rate of two cents a day in case of overdues. Present-day business houses do not employ these methods. To prove it here is a story vouched for by the *New York Tribune's* "Ad-Visor" column. This winter a young man took a young lady to one of the Shubert theaters in New York to see Lou Tellegen in "The Ware case." At the end of the first act they were obliged to leave the theater since the girl felt too ill to remain. Both were very much disappointed and the young man decided to see what the management would do about it. In reply to his letter came a courteous note regretting their unfortunate experience and offering to exchange the stubs of their tickets for two seats whenever they found it convenient to come again. There was not even an intimation that the management could not be held responsible for the indisposition of its patrons.

It is true that in urging the discontinuance of the fines system we are opposing both tradition and practice. This fact alone, at least from the standpoint of our opponents, should place us at an unmistakable disadvantage and perhaps entitle us to a freedom in presenting our side of the question, not otherwise permissible. On

that account serious arguments in favor of fines have been purposely ignored and only the undesirable features considered. The views expressed are unconventional, even radical, but they cannot be proved impractical without a trial.

How would we set about securing the return of books? By an efficient follow-up system of postal, letter and messenger such as we now employ. How effective would notices prove if the fear of a steadily increasing fine were removed? Only experience will show. If we are to judge by past experience we must acknowledge that the anticipation of changes in our library routine has presented far greater difficulties than the realization justified. Think of the passing of "Silence" placards, the turnstile, the accession book! Think of the perfect arrangement of our stacks before the day of the open shelf! Think of the raising of restrictions in regard to the number of books allowed to one cardholder! We remember them all without a regret.

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#### A NEW MUSIC INDEX

No other books offer quite so many technical difficulties in cataloging, shelving and circulating as music, and these difficulties are increased in a library that cannot have a separate music room with special attendants. The way the Louisville Free Public Library solved the difficulties of making the collection easy to use for both the public and the staff may help someone else with the same problem before them.

All our scores, both sheet music and bound collections, and all books about music, including a recent purchase of a thousand volumes, were placed in the open shelf room. For the use of the public and the open shelf attendants we made a composer and title card index to all the compositions in the library and placed the cabinet near the wall where the music is shelved. This contains over 22,000 cards and indexes some 10,000 compositions.

We decided last summer to make this index for the music we were then cataloging and the music that was already on

our shelves. So far as we knew no other library had a similar index, and it seemed a tremendous undertaking for the department that must meantime keep up its regular work of cataloging the weekly additions to the library. Yet we completed the task in four months with the extra assistance of only one typist for seven weeks. The enthusiastic appreciation of the public and the circulation department has more than repaid us for the extra pressure of work during those four months.

A composer and title card was made for each piece of sheet music. For the collections, a card for the compiler and title of the collection was made, and in addition a composer and title card for each composition in the volume. The analyzing of these collections represents the bulk of the work for one undertaking to make such an index. Often indeed we made several hundred cards for such a set as Oesterle's "The golden treasury of piano music" or "The family music book," but it is such analyzing that makes a music index invaluable. The best and the most called for music lies hidden in these volumes, often poorly arranged and unindexed, sometimes with no page numbers; and without careful and complete analyzing, it is impossible to get the utmost use of everything in the library. We considered filing these analytic cards in our public catalog which is across the hall from our open shelf room, but after consultation with our circulation department, it was decided to make a separate index which could be placed near the music, and the time, temper and steps saved have justified our decision. The cards were as short as possible with only call number, composer's name in subject fullness, short title and compiler and title of collection. When a composition had a title in two or more languages, title cards were made in each language. Often titles were inverted to be filed under the best known words, or a composition was entered under the several titles by which it might be known; and, of course, many compositions were found in many different collections, in different forms and for different instruments.

Separate entries were made for each of these.

All books about music have an author and title card which are filed in one alphabet with the cards for the scores. Thus we can find in a second every volume in the library that contains any composition called for, be it folk song, kindergarten song, hymn or aria, concerto, dance, opera, libretto or treatise.

In addition to the index the music was cataloged and entered in the general public catalog as usual under composer, librettist, kind of music, instrument and title. These cards give information as to key, opus number, transcriber, contents, instrument, etc., including many items not on the title page, since music title pages are notoriously inadequate and misleading. We found it necessary to extend the classification in Miss Hooper's "Select list of music" to meet the needs of our growing collection. We inserted special subdivisions for such subjects as: Easy piano music; piano duets in partitur; orchestra symphonies, operas, overtures, preludes, etc.; and violin and piano concertos.

Many guides were written for our class shelf list and this was also placed in the open shelf-room and serves as a class index.

Special shelves have been made for the music with upright pieces about four inches apart. Over each of these alcoves a label was placed giving class number and kind of music to be found below. These labels preclude the necessity of subject cards in the index. Finding it impossible to teach the users of the music to return volumes to their right places, we have printed signs over the collection reading "Please do not replace any music score or book taken from these shelves. Use bottom shelves for the purpose."

The sheet music was stripped with Success binder and sewed into pressboard binders. Volumes to be bound were placed in Holliston Mills library buckram, using tan in both cases as distinctive from other colors in use in the library. Sheet music and bound volumes are filed together on the shelves.

All scores circulate for fourteen days

with renewal privileges for an additional fourteen days.

Lastly, but most important of all, in an effort to make our music collection attractive and easy of use for our musical public, we issued a printed list of all music in the library for home distribution. This list has proven the most useful we have issued and with our music index, has overcome most of the difficulties attendant upon the circulation of a large collection of score music.

MAY WOOD WIGGINTON,  
Head Catalog Department,  
Louisville Free Public Library.

### HENRY TALBOTT

HENRY TALBOTT, chief of the index division of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., died in that city on February 28, at the age of 64. In the death of Mr. Talbott the government lost a faithful employe of 40 years' standing. A native of Waterloo, Ill., he was given an excellent private education by his father, and had just registered at the Harvard Law School when he was called to Washington in 1876 by Congressman William R. Morrison to become clerk of his committee on ways and means. Here he inaugurated a system of indexing for its proceedings which is still in use. He was secretary of the Congressional committee that investigated the Louisiana election frauds of 1876, and on Jan. 2, 1890, he became a law clerk in the Interstate Commerce Commission, following his chief, Morrison, who had left Congress to become chairman of that body. He created and became the head of the Index Division of that important branch of the public service, and his enormous labors in this division resulted in the creation of what is perhaps the best highly specialized catalog in this country. In this catalog of three quarters of a million cards is to be found in detail every utterance of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decisions, conferences, conference rulings, orders, etc., and a complete index of every decision ever

rendered by any court in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, relating to railroads. Every possible angle of these decisions is carded in detail by parties to suits, commodities, places, etc.

Aside from this, Mr. Talbott was widely traveled in this country and abroad, was an omnivorous reader, and was an active member of many literary and scientific clubs. Besides his papers that appeared in the printed proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington and articles in *Forest and Stream*, he left little to record his monumental work in many fields. He was very modest about his writings and it is believed that he published much without using his signature. The following pamphlets are known to have been written by him:

- Tariff from the White House. Extract from the messages. Washington, 1888. 109 p.
- Letter to Hon. George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from the Executive Committee of the Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia, requesting an opinion as to the area covered by the written permit to catch bait with nets in the District of Columbia. Washington: Jan. 20, 1900. 15 p.
- Report on the pollution of rivers, by Henry Talbott, Chairman of the Committee on River Pollution to the Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia. Washington: Gov. Ptg. Off., 1898. 63 p.
- Pollution of water supplies. February 19, 1900. (Senate Report No. 411, 56th Congress, 1st Session.) 14 p.
- First annual report of the Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia, 1901. (Report on river pollution, p. 25-40.)
- The invasion of the Potomac. Reprint from transactions of the American Fisheries Society. 1909. 6 p.
- Fishing up and down the Potomac. In *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 23 and March 9, 1901. (Principally on George Washington as a fisherman, as gathered from Washington's diary.)

No brief sketch could do justice to the memory of a man who was an expert in every line he touched, and whose signature to a law brief or an opinion of any sort was the last word. His knowledge of American history and politics was remarkable, and nothing that transpired in Congress for the past forty years escaped his attention or his memory. He was as remarkable in this respect as the late Dr. Spofford of the Library of Congress, and his vast fund of information was readily at his command for the benefit of the individual and the public. Firm in his opinions as he was, he was kind and gentle, loved a good joke and had a new one every morning to begin the day with. He never married, and leaves an aged mother to

mourn the loss of an only child, and thousands of friends from Maine to California.

LERoy STAFFORD BOYD.

#### HENRIETTA ST. BARBE BROOKS

THE death of Henrietta St. Barbe Brooks, librarian of Wellesley College, which occurred at Wellesley, March 16, has taken from the college and from the library profession one whose service to both can be adequately estimated only by those most closely associated with her. After graduating from Wellesley College with the class of 1891, she was an assistant in the cataloging department of Harvard College Library for a short time, and then went to the New York State Library School for a year's training. From there she went to the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh as chief cataloger, and was closely associated with Mr. Edwin H. Anderson in solving the problems of the organization of that library. In 1903 she accepted the position of assistant librarian at Wellesley College, and in 1910 succeeded Miss Caroline F. Pierce as librarian.

One who knew her and the library well has said of her that the essential quality of her personality was expressed to an unusual degree in the library administered by her. Method and system were there, and the reins of administration were held with a firm hand. But the purpose for which method and system exist, to serve the reader and student, was never forgotten, and rules were never so strict that they could not be relaxed when occasion demanded. Her breadth of view, her quick comprehension of relative values and grasp of essentials, her ability to penetrate at once to the heart of a problem or situation, to lay her finger on the weak point of a proposition, were characteristic of her and molded her policy as librarian.

The last two years of her life were spent in a struggle with an incurable disease; a struggle carried on so quietly, so courageously, so cheerfully and even so happily, that when her tenuous hold on life relaxed at last, the news came almost as a shock to friends who had known the end was inevitable. For a year she had not taken any active part in the

administration of the library, but her interest in it never flagged, and her counsel and advice were always ready and marked by the same sanity and sound judgment she had always shown.

In the quickly shifting college community individuals are too soon forgotten outside the inner circle of close friends. But influence is lasting and measureless, and the imprint of such a life will always remain on the college library and so on the college life.

E. D. R.

#### FIVE YEARS OF WORK IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL

Two years ago the annual reports of the National Library of Brazil for 1907 and 1908, the latest then available in this country, were reviewed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (L. J., June, 1914, p. 484). Since then the annual reports for 1909-1913, all published in 1914, have been received. At least two of these, and probably all, appear also in another form as part of the series *Annaes da Biblioteca Nacional*.

It will be remembered that the National Library moved in 1909 into a magnificent new building, favorably located not far from the southerly end of the Avenida Central, in Rio de Janeiro, in the near vicinity of the National School of Fine Arts, the Municipal Theater and the Monroe Palace. The report for 1909 contains a most interesting account of the removal of the books to the new location. The method of emptying the old building by means of a temporary lift, and the transportation of the books in boxes designated to particular shelves, recalls, in a measure, the moving of the old Astor and Lenox collections to the present New York Public Library building. One feature of particular interest may be noted: Prior to removal a set of plans of the old building was carefully prepared, showing the exact occupancy of all the shelves; upon a similar set was indicated, each day of the moving period, the shelves from which books were removed and the number of the boxes containing them; upon another set was indicated what books arrived at

the new building; and still other sets, showing the correspondence between the old and the new locations, accompanied the books in transfer. The entire labor of moving was done by regular employees, with the addition of one chauffeur, two elevator operators and six laborers, and was accomplished within the special appropriation of 20,000 milreis (about \$6000). A pleasing contrast to the perfunctory tone of most American library reports is noticeable in the generous personal recognition made of the services of those members of the staff who had charge of various parts of the moving process. The moving was done gradually, covering the period Sept. 1, 1909 to Feb. 21, 1910. Up to Dec. 14th it was possible to keep the library open daily until 3 p. m.; and although service was interrupted for the remainder of the period, the interruption was not absolute, since even then "the limits of the possible were always accorded to readers who sought the library." Clearly the National Library of Brazil, thanks to the genius of its able administrator, Dr. Silva, is animated by a very modern library spirit.

The formal dedication of the new building took place Oct. 29, 1910, in the presence of the President of the Republic and other dignitaries. The address then delivered by Dr. Silva recites briefly the history of the movement which resulted in the present noble structure. The report for 1910, which gives an account of this ceremony, also describes the principal features of the new equipment. The metal work, it may be noted, was supplied by two firms in the United States. The capacity of the stacks is estimated at 400,000 volumes. A book-carrier and a pneumatic tube service similar to that in the Library of Congress were installed, as well as intramural telephones and a vacuum cleaning system. The statement that the book-carrier, "an apparatus unknown to the mechanics who set it up, required constant repairs and replacement of pieces before it would work properly," will be read with sympathy by American librarians who have suffered similar experiences. To go further into detail regarding the building and equipment would be out of place here, but it is hoped that a

full description may be presented in the LIBRARY JOURNAL at some future date, in the series of articles on national libraries.

The year 1911 was made notable by Government Decree no. 8835, reorganizing the internal administration of the library and introducing several innovations tending to broaden the scope of its activities. Daily hours were extended to 10 p. m. and Sunday opening provided for; limited borrowing privileges were granted to readers; literature courses were established; and a division of bibliography and documentation was created to take charge of the cards of the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, 200,000 of which were received during the year. Provision was made for a course in library training, but various difficulties made it impracticable to commence this work. In this connection it is somewhat surprising to discover that apparently the entire personnel of the library is of the masculine sex; at least it is certain that no woman's name appears in any of the reports. During 1911 also, the library was the recipient of the valuable Benedict Ottoni collection, consisting of 9480 volumes relating to the early history of America, especially of Brazil. The report of the section of prints and maps shows intelligent progress. One important piece of work was the thorough indexing, on cards, of portraits, prints, maps, etc., contained in volumes throughout the library.

The report for 1912 recounts the difficulties which still prevented the organization of the training class. Public lectures, however, were begun, and in 1913 there were three series: one of a general nature, one on the history of civilization, and one on folk-lore. The use of the assembly room was granted also for several outside lectures and meetings. During 1913 also, a sub-librarian was sent to all the most important cities of Brazil, to visit printers, publishers, and postal officials in the effort to obtain more effectual compliance with the decree of 1907, requiring a deposit in the library of a copy of everything printed in the country, a mission of most successful results.

Principal statistics for 1913 follow: Sec-

tion 1 (books): added, 13,386 vols., 370 music scores; 77,103 readers consulted 113,554 vols. and 27,692 periodicals and newspapers. Section 2 (MSS.): added, 1466 pieces; 166 readers consulted 37,581 pieces. Section 3 (prints and maps): added, 10,917 prints, 12 vols. of illustrations, 308 reference vols., 229 maps, 66 atlases; 803 readers consulted 715 prints or vols. of prints, 582 maps and atlases, and 213 reference volumes. Section 4 (coins and medals): added, 604 pieces, 11 reference vols.; 217 visitors examined 24,213 pieces and 203 vols. Volumes bound by the Office of Printing and Binding, 3232. Copyright entries, 694.

These figures record a striking increase over those for 1908, given in the review referred to above, and indicate an advance in library service in the Brazilian capital which will be gratifying to all who have at heart the widest possible development of library usefulness in America, south as well as north.

W. N. S.

#### LIBRARY COURSES AT CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

At the meeting of the Connecticut Library Association at Waterbury Feb. 24, Miss Mary H. Davis, the librarian of the new Connecticut College for Women in New London, spoke on the plans and ideals of the college, and of the library in particular. The question of the feasibility of introducing certain vocational courses into the college curriculum, and the possibility of combining cultural and vocational studies during the college years, is one which Connecticut College is trying to answer satisfactorily.

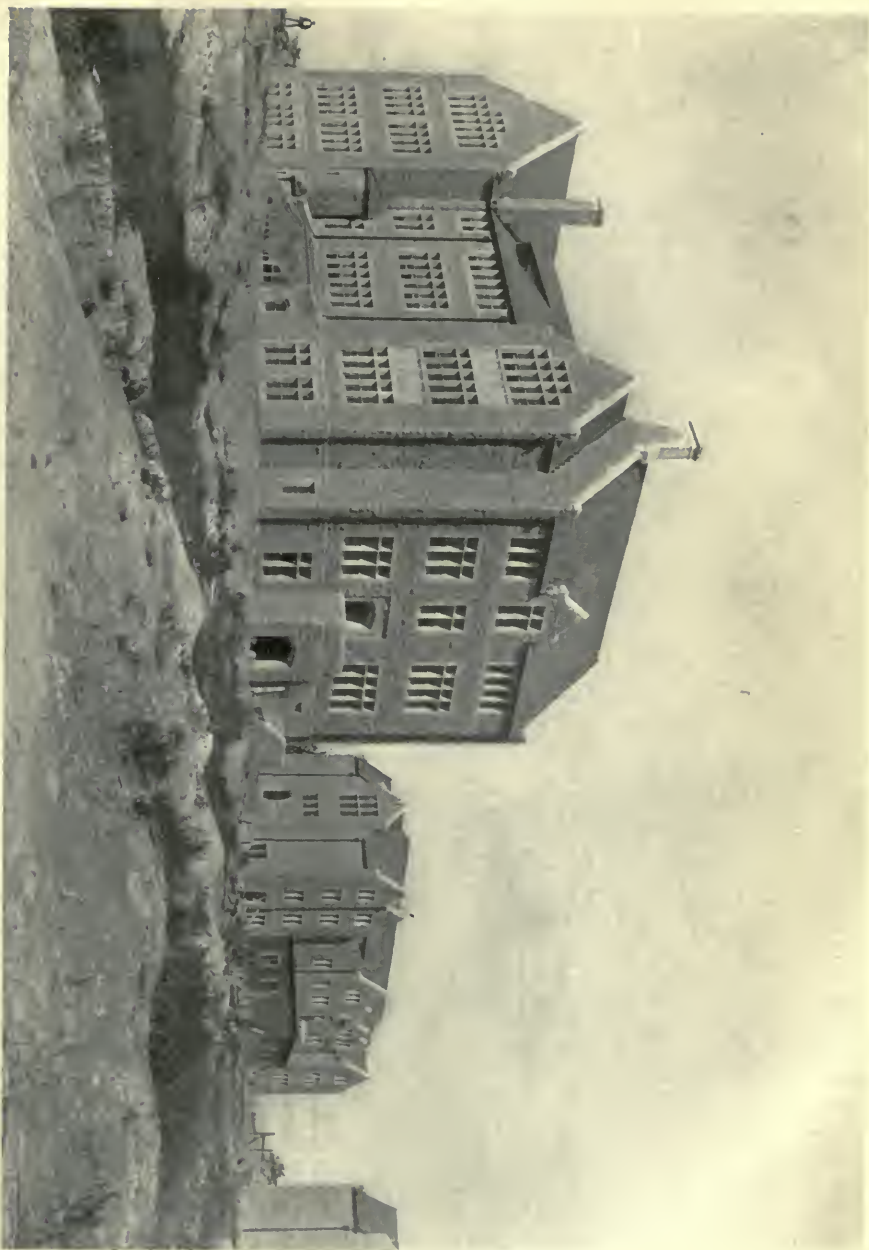
In the library proper, as in other departments, much still remains to be done. In Miss Davis's own words, "A college without a library is a workman without a necessary tool, but an ideal college library cannot be made in six months.

"The first nucleus of the college library was a gift of 2000 volumes from Mrs. Thomas Harland of Norwich, Ct. Other gifts came rapidly. The Connecticut State Library through Dr. Godard has been most helpful and generous. Yale, Vassar, Wellesley and the Blackstone Library of Bran-

ford, Ct., have given of their duplicates. Individuals and libraries from many places have given freely. We now have about 6000 volumes. A good start for the first months of the first year, but how small for the needs of a growing college with visions of courses in library economy!

"Perhaps you have wondered why a college should try to give library training when there are good special schools, or how it could do it in the four years and still give the broad cultural training which is so essential to good library service. Is the so called 'technical training' of librarians a thing apart from college studies? If you make a careful study of the courses offered in the library schools you will be surprised to find how many of them from their titles would seem to belong with a college course. Would courses on Continental literature, Current sociological material, History of books and printing, History of libraries, Book selection and evaluation, be outside of a conception of cultural training? Even the majority of the technical courses—cataloging, classifying, and reference work—are of a type of work that one would expect to find in a college. Many colleges offer courses in pedagogy and the graduates in a very large proportion become teachers whether they are fitted for the work or prefer it. Why should not other lines of educational work be open to them? . . .

"The requirements for a degree at Connecticut College are based on a four years' program of studies. First there is the broad group of required studies including English, foreign languages, history, social science, two courses in science, hygiene, and physical training. A second group of required studies consisting of some one main subject with its allied subjects is called in college parlance, the "major group." Majors in fourteen subjects are now open. These two required groups cover about two-thirds of the college course and one-third is left for electives. These may be scattered over a broad field or some of them may be grouped around some chosen line which make a "vocational minor." It is such a "vocational minor" which is planned for students wishing to specialize in library



ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE NEW CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, IN WHICH THE COLLEGE LIBRARY HAS TEMPORARY QUARTERS





work. The group of required studies for the library minor will consist of the general course open to all students, followed by a series of technical courses given chiefly in the junior and senior years. Certain courses given by the English department, as courses on contemporary literature and literary forms, will be required. Practice work in the college library, and during the summer in some approved public library, will be part of the regular course, with credit allowed. The long summer vacation gives ample time for the girl interested in her chosen vocation to gain practical knowledge that will make more real the theoretical instruction of the school year. One month of practice work before her junior year and one before her senior year, in different types of libraries, added to her work in the college library, would give her rare opportunities of practical experience.

"There is a demand for librarians thoroughly trained in theory and practice. With the co-operation of the librarians of Connecticut, with the utilization of the natural vocational instincts of the students, and with the educational value of the college environment, the vision can be made true and the graduates of Connecticut College choosing the library minor can be sent out into the field of librarianship with a combination of theory and practice that will meet this demand."

The library is located on the second floor of New London Hall, the building shown in the accompanying illustration. Eventually this whole building will be devoted to science, but at present it contains library, lecture, and administration halls as well as laboratories. Since the photograph was taken the builder's débris has been cleared away and the grounds graded, to the great improvement of its appearance. All the college buildings stand on a hill, looking over the city of New London and the river Thames to Long Island Sound.

#### UNLOCK THE BOOKS

SOME very interesting letters have come back to this office from Asa Don Dickin-son, who has gone out to India to organize the library of Lahore University on modern

American lines. Concerning this particular work he writes in his most recent letter:

"Our immediate task of reorganizing the University Library is well in hand. Some budding librarians are receiving practical training in the process. Several of the affiliated colleges have ordered up-to-date supplies from home. By the time these arrive my apprentices will consider themselves *pukka* librarians. It will then be my pleasant task to 'plant' each in a position, going with him to his new surroundings and helping him plan the organization of his library.

"After four months' observation I would describe the average Punjab library as a place where books are kept locked up, the average Punjab librarian as a book gaoler or turnkey. This condition of affairs is doubtless a survival from a day comparatively recent here, when books were manuscript—precious jewels some of them that had been polished and embellished with the loving labor of a lifetime. To-day books are impersonal things, in India as elsewhere, turned out in millions by machinery, mere bricks for use in constructing and enlarging the social edifices of modern civilization. How absurd to treat these commonplace utensils like the rare and precious specimens of a museum!

"I have so far preached this doctrine to Indian librarians with but indifferent success. Though hospitable to most Western ideas and ideals of library management, they are all for keeping books safe. Having them used interests them little. There are to-day thousands of books crumbling into dust in the *almirahs* of Punjab libraries that have not been touched for half a century. Their leaves have not even been cut.

"Suggestions to unlock the *almirahs*, to open wide their doors, to invite readers to use their contents, are met with dismay or with smiles and shrugs.

"'You don't know Indian students.'

"'The dust-storms!'

"'The insects!'

"'The heat!'

"'The dampness!'

"One is strongly tempted to reply with another exclamation, 'Rubbish!' In Amer-

ica too we have book-thieves and dust and book-worms and heat and wet. I believe that air—even Indian air—is good for books, for I have compared books that have stood for ten years in the open with those that have been dead and buried in glass coffins for the same length of time. The condition of the emancipated books compares very favorably with that of those which have remained *purdah*. I am exhorting Indian librarians to *unlock the books*,—to let them be worn out by the human association which is their only excuse for being—rather than as at present become a prey to worms and mould. They think me radical when I say, ‘Place the books on open shelves and then,—*take care of them*. Arrange the library rooms so that the librarian may oversee his charges. Place his desk close to the single combined exit and entrance, and tell him to be unobtrusively, inoffensively vigilant. This is a faculty which may be cultivated.’

“In season and out I urge the people here to keep the books on open shelves, and go over them periodically. One of the first things the Western librarian notices about the Indian libraries is the number of nondescript persons under pay but with ample leisure who are squatting about the floor in secluded nooks just where the unwary visitor is most likely to stub his toe against them. Every Indian library is blessed with at least one of these interesting ornaments. Suppose he were given an hour’s exercise each day with a dust-cloth. He should be able to attend to two hundred books a day or one thousand a week, allowing him two days in each week in which to recuperate. This means that in a library of 13,000 volumes each book would receive attention four times a year. There is no doubt at all that under these conditions the books would thrive better than when shut away behind glass doors, often with dampness and insects for company.

“In Indian libraries books are too apt to be hoarded and readers neglected. They do not appear to realize here that readers can get along without books surprisingly well, while books without readers are a pitiable spectacle, all too common in Indian libraries.

“Here is my golden rule for oriental librarians: *Make no library regulation except for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the books, and remember that no book is useful except it be in the hands of a reader*. It is a common mistake here to deny a book to A on Monday on the bare chance that Professor B may possibly want it on Tuesday or Wednesday.

“The educational people are surprised to learn that it is the usual practice among American colleges and university libraries for professors to draw as many books as they require and keep them as long as they have use for them, with the understanding that all books are subject to recall should a definite need for them arise at the library. And they are shocked when I tell them that graduates and undergraduates enjoy much the same privileges as professors except that they are usually required to return books within a definite period.

“It is quite a new idea to place the burden of proof upon the librarian who would refuse to loan a book rather than upon the student who wishes to borrow it.

“The evils of text-book instruction in India are quite generally recognized and the sight of innumerable grown men in the parks of a Sunday getting their lessons by rote is to Western eyes one of the strangest phenomena of Indian life. One deplores the silly misuse of time, while admiring the studious diligence of these men. How well they must know their subject as reflected by a single mind, but how craven-spirited to be content to accept as gospel any one man’s thought! It is a characteristic of the Indian student to desire to sit at the feet of one trusted and beloved master,—a lovable characteristic, but a dangerous one, which is being too surely fostered by shutting the student away from all but a single text-book. If he were encouraged to browse in the history alcoves and among the different schools of political and economic thought, how much broader would he become, and how much less probably would he be led astray by the shallow sophistries of the demagogue and the mischievous half-truths of the seditious pamphlet.

"Let me confess that a year ago I knew next to nothing about India, but supposed vaguely that England's dominion was if anything advantageous to herself rather than to India. To-day, having read many books on Indian topics by men of all sorts, and having considered them against a background of general reading, I know well that India's fortunate hour was that which saw the rise of the British *raj*. Reflecting on this personal experience I am urging the authorities to give the young Indian a similar opportunity for broad reading of the best books, feeling sure that he will reach a similar conclusion, for he is an eager student and no fool."

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO

AT the meeting of the Chicago Library Club, March 9, the subject for the evening was "Some special libraries in Chicago," and some valuable information was brought out.

Miss Louise B. Krause of H. M. Byllesby & Company spoke on "Technical libraries." In this respect, she said, Chicago was fortunate in having the John Crerar Library, one of the best technical libraries in the country. She described the smaller libraries, stating where they were, their reasons for existence, and what material they contained. Of these, the Universal Portland Cement Company Library is the most complete collection of its kind in the country. It contains only authoritative material, is open to the public, answers inquiries and loans lantern slides. The National Safety Council has a very interesting library, gathered to fulfil the motto "Safety First," supported by business men, and really the center of the Council's work. H. M. Byllesby & Company's library has a collection dealing with public utilities, and also a large photographic file. These three libraries are in the Continental and Commercial Bank building. The Commonwealth Edison Company Library is the senior in organization of technical business libraries in Chicago; this and The People's Gas, Light and Power Company deal with the special subjects of their companies' interests. The Insurance Library in the Insurance Exchange is kept up by the

Fire Underwriters of the Northwest. The Western Society of Engineers has an excellent library, and the Western Railway Club Library, kept up by the Master Mechanics and Master Car Builders' Association, has a clientele all over the world. All these libraries have their justification in the convenience of material; in the possibility of using the material in any way desired; in the fact that specialization can be made much more minute; and in the greater quickness with which material can be secured. These libraries try to avoid duplication and acquisition of material not much used. Miss Krause also exhibited charts from the National Safety Council.

Miss Metta B. Loomis of the University of Illinois School of Medicine Library discussed medical libraries. Interest in such collections began in the '80's, and was crystallized by the formation of the Medical Library Association in 1889. In December of the same year this association gave the books it had collected to the Newberry Library for its medical department. In 1906 by mutual agreement the books were transferred to the John Crerar Library. It has grown to be the fourth largest medical library in America, mainly through the generosity of Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose gifts include collections in physiology, pathology, and medical history, and a valuable collection of medical incunabula. Next in size and importance to the Crerar are the libraries connected with medical schools. The Northwestern Medical Library in 1865 started with 1000 volumes. Rush Medical College Library began in 1899 with 250 volumes and 75 periodicals, and grew fast; when the college affiliated with the University of Chicago, there was made necessary another library at the University for the lower medical classes. This is the Biological Library of the University of Chicago with 18,000 volumes. The Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons started in 1897 and grew unevenly, but latterly, as the University of Illinois School of Medicine, it has been rounding out its collections. Hahneman, Bennett Medical, and the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery all have some library facilities. Many hospitals have gathered together book

collections, of which the best are Augustana and Michael Reese. The Department of Health has a library which is a cross between medical and commercial. Very unusual is the Library of the American Medical Association, which not only has its regular collection, but a remarkable index library. It lends periodicals to, and does reference work for, its 41,000 members throughout the country. All the medical libraries in Chicago are crowded for room, and many prospective donors are awaiting fireproof buildings before giving valuable collections. Chicago is the only large city where the medical profession has no home of its own, with libraries and assembly halls. Besides the John Crerar Library, Chicago needs another great medical library on the West Side near the hospitals with their 3000 patients, and the medical schools with their thousand students and several hundred professors.

Rev. J. F. Lyons, librarian of McCormick Theological Seminary Library, followed Miss Loomis. He surprised the audience, as he said he had found himself surprised, with the fact that Chicago with its suburbs has 14 theological institutions, more than any other city in the country, Philadelphia being second with eight. Mr. Lyons named the institutions, and said that all had libraries, for the study of theology from the Middle Ages has been absolutely dependent on collections of books. The largest collections in the Chicago institutions range from 10,000 to 42,000 volumes. At Evanston the Garrett Biblical Institute has 35,000 volumes, of which nearly one-half have come in the last three years at an expenditure of about \$1000 a year. This has been due to the new librarian, Rev. S. G. Ayers, for whom great admiration was expressed not only as an acquirer of books, but as a writer, an organizer, and administrator. With small appropriations and student help he has built up the library, reclassified, recataloged, and indexed sermon material and conference reports. McCormick Seminary has 42,000 volumes, housed in a hundred-thousand dollar building devoted exclusively to library purposes. Chicago Theological Seminary has the Hammond Library, from which 1400 volumes

have been moved since the graduate work was affiliated with the University of Chicago. There is some doubt as to the future of the library, but at present most of the books are at the old location. The Western Seminary (Protestant Episcopal) has 20,000 volumes. It has a special endowment for works on Egyptology, and has one of the best collections on that subject in the country. The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary Library at Maywood is the youngest of the seminary libraries of the city, but has 10,000 volumes. The University of Chicago has proved a magnet for theological institutions. In 1891 the Baptist Seminary from Morgan Park became a part; then Ryder Divinity School from Lombard College; then the Disciples Divinity School; and finally Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational). The library for these is in Haskell Oriental Building, where there are 30,000 volumes under the care of W. L. Runyan, D.B. It is broader in outlook because of the several denominations connected with it, and may become the great theological library of the city. The Newberry Library has a collection of about 25,000 volumes on religion and church history. Mr. Lyons said that despite these libraries he would like to see another one, largely endowed, for the religious interests of Chicago and the whole West, which would send out books to ministers on their fields, who are unable to purchase them. The model for this is the General Theological Library in Boston.

Mr. F. W. Schenk of the University of Chicago spoke on the law libraries, indicating some of the interesting subjects one could find in them. He compared the needs of a lawyer of Coke's day, when Lord Coke complained of having to go through 100 volumes of reports and abridgments, to the needs of a lawyer of to-day, when the number of volumes needed for a workable library is at least 30,000. As the law librarian must know the contents, expert knowledge of the use of digests and indexes is indispensable. In Chicago the law libraries are very much of the same nature. These are the Ashland Block Law Library, consisting of about 5600 volumes of reports of Illinois and nearby states, primarily

for tenants in the building; the Chicago Bar Association, composed of younger lawyers, having in the Fort Dearborn building a library of 15,460 volumes and with dues of \$10.00; the Chicago Law Institute, on the 10th floor of the County Building, with 62,000 volumes and membership costing \$110.00, annual dues \$10; the Northwestern University Law Library, with over 42,000 volumes, including large and valuable collections on Continental and South American law; and the University of Chicago Law School Library, established in 1902, and now having 41,290 volumes. These libraries all contain reports of decisions of courts of last resort, laws and revisions, legal periodicals, treatises, and reports of individual trials. Their users are instructors, students, writers, lawyers, lay readers (*i. e.* sociological, economic, political science and historical investigators). In the Law Institute Library and Chicago Bar Association Library, lawyers are the chief users; students, instructors, writers, and lay investigators are permitted to use the libraries for a limited period. There is no public law collection in Chicago, although there is an excellent collection on Constitutional Law in the John Crerar Library, and about 210 titles on Constitutional Conventions in the Newberry Library. Chicago needs a public law library, for the use of the lawyer who is not a member of one of the private law libraries, and the lay investigator. Such a library could be obtained if a law were passed in Illinois, as has been passed recently in Georgia, providing for county law libraries.

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"THE comparative financial statistics of cities under council and commission government, 1913 and 1915," just published by the U. S. Census Bureau shows that the per capita expenditures for libraries in cities governed by a mayor and council have decreased from 20c. to 19c., while in cities which have had the commission form of government they have increased from 12c. to 15c., and in cities which have changed from the mayor and council form in 1913 to the commission form in 1915 they have increased from 10 to 15c.

#### LESSONS FROM THE METHODS OF THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.\*

Ask ten different laymen what a Public Library is and see if you don't get ten different answers. If you think of a library in the same way that one man did when he called it "an institution which keeps books," then there is no parallel between the problems of the library and those of the Curtis Publishing Company, probably the most successful single distributor of literature in the world.

Upon looking over the reports turned in, the first thing I sought was the librarian's idea of what the library should be. So I read from one report touching upon this matter:

"The work of a librarian might be roughly classified under three heads. 1, Selecting books; 2, Classifying and cataloging books; 3, Circulating books. For the first two functions a librarian is supposed to be fully equipped under the general system of preparedness. But the last—"Aye, there's the rub." The problem still remains unsolved of bringing the people and the books together. Prof. Neystrom, in a paper read at a meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, made the following very just criticism. Public libraries are not a dividend paying proposition from a business standpoint. The machinery is there. The need for work is there, but somehow or other the two fail to connect. The place where they fail is in letting the people know about it and in creating interest where none now exists."

Now, if you can, imagine the library as a commercial proposition; something may be gained by considering the methods of the Curtis Publishing Company and the reasons for their use.

On the face of it the commercial proposition is a very simple one. You observe a market and you find something that the market wants. You let the market know what you have and then you supply what is demanded. Though a market based wholly upon public desire is not a very stable one, it is possible to stimulate public

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\*Condensed from a paper read at the Atlantic City meeting, March 4, 1916, and based on reports sent in by five librarians in different parts of New Jersey.

desire and lead it along right lines (commercially speaking, along profitable lines) and thus add stability to it. If your market is based upon public need and you can stimulate desire, you have an ideal commercial situation.

The Curtis Publishing Company has tried, in its three publications, to create a product which fits the requirements of public desire and public need. Let us look briefly at the publications and see how the company has analyzed its market. First, there is the *Saturday Evening Post*, a paper which recognizes the American spirit of to-day—the commercial spirit, if you will, and the working of the success-germ. It contains articles on current topics written by the successful man whom everybody knows, and articles about men of the hour, but never about failures. Its fiction is stimulating from the standpoint of the success-lover, with a touch of sentiment occasionally. The editorials are not afraid to say what the editor thinks, but seldom “view with alarm.” And please note this: The circulation is well over 2,000,000.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, full of every conceivable kind of literature that the woman is supposed to want and need, became very progressive a short time ago, when it discovered that woman, too, was becoming progressive. Its circulation is now a million and three-quarters.

The *Country Gentleman* is a little ahead of its time, but is designed to satisfy a market which is just beginning to crystallize, and will undoubtedly be one of the instruments in creating a new class of citizen in this country. Let us call him the *commercial farmer*, a combination of the ordinary garden variety of farmer and the American business man. The circulation of this magazine at present is over a quarter million.

Do you see the first parallel? Has the library discovered its market? Has it the products to satisfy the public desire and meet the public need at the same time? I think we agree that it has. Then the “*x*” to our library problem is to determine how the public shall be led to find and use in the library the material waiting there.

The policy of the Curtis Company is

to have an organization that is personal and human, and above all things helpful to the community. Their problem is not only one of distribution but also one of promotion or growth; and in the expansion, their distinguishing method has been the combination of these two elements. One of their axioms is that they must take their printed matter to the reader, rather than expect the reader to find the periodical. In proof of this witness the army of boys covering every section of the city, and the free use of display space in drug stores and on news stands. Another axiom is that persistent and intelligent advertising is necessary to attract the attention of the reader and to acquaint him with the varied lines of thought presented in the publications; and finally, the articles in the publications themselves must be expressive of the thoughts and events of the moment.

There is no opportunity for the librarian who adopts the first principle of this policy, to relax satisfied with a slight increase in circulation, expecting the perfection of the service to advertise itself and bring the population in crowds to the library. One of the Curtis maxims is: “Merely to enjoy the patronage of present customers contributes nothing to increase your profits.” Further study of their method of promotion shows that the library, to give service in proportion to the population, must create in every reachable person, not now a reader, a favorable attitude toward the library, and offer to each the appropriate literature found in the library. And here let us emphasize the Curtis insistence on the value of personal contact. The Curtis Company uses long range work only when it is not possible to do otherwise.

As one of the reports says: “When we have our book collection and staff well in hand to receive borrowers, then we may profitably consider the Curtis methods for intensive circulation cultivation, since they tell us that haphazard, hit-or-miss methods are out of date, and an attempt to cover the entire territory by a general plan without an analysis of the actual conditions by wards, is like shooting in the dark.

“They advise their agents, as a basis of

calculation, to take as a unit of production the city ward, or voting precinct, and ascertain the number of inhabitants in each unit, from which to estimate its maximum number of readers. They figure that one *Post* copy is sold to every 35 inhabitants, and from this they figure out what should be the net total circulation in each ward. We of the library profession may arrive at our average circulation per inhabitant and apply a similar policy. After we have ascertained the circulation possibilities of each ward or precinct, we should concentrate on those wards that promise the greatest circulation increase with the least effort.

"If the library sees any merit in the Curtis plan and purposes to follow it, it must have a complete list of the names and addresses of all the clubs, whether social or business, the lodges, societies and associations of different kinds in the city. If possible invite the clubs to use the committee room at the library for a meeting, after which introduce the members to the staff and to the various departments of the library; or seek a place on their program, if only for a few minutes, to show how the resources of the library may be applied to their interests. Through the school and its different avenues much interest may be created in the library and this contact is of especial value in placing the library before the public as one of the educational factors of the city."

Another angle on the same subject may be quoted from another report:

"We know that if we give a person the wrong book, one unsuited to the mentality or to the taste of that reader, he will not trust us again. Like the Curtis Company's graded school of salesmanship, we need a course of instruction for desk assistants in observation of people, in responsiveness and tact. Like them we want it to take no time from the day's work (in their case school, in ours, library routine). Might not an occasional talk along this line to the younger members of the staff be feasible and inspiring, and a few suggestions carefully thought out and typewritten, supplemented often enough not to become stereotyped? I take it for granted that the trained librarian makes few mistakes in

grading her borrowers, and can distinguish the reader of the *Cosmopolitan* from the devotees of the *Atlantic*, but most librarians must put apprentices and untrained assistants at the desk part of the time, and we all realize that to the borrower the person at the desk is the library, in manners, in policy and in intelligence."

In planning to make use of the boy as a distributing agent, the Curtis Company has spared no pains or expense necessary to study the child, his thought development, his play, work, schooling, environment and ambitions. They have found that 50 per cent. of our boys leave school under 14 years, and they have tried to find out what becomes of these boys. They have watched the degrading effect both on the employer and the boy, of continually hiring and firing untrained boys.

With the broader end in view of developing the boy, the Curtis League of Salesmen has been formed. This treats the boy as an individual. One of its aims is to teach thrift—to stop the American tendency to extravagance. It has a mailing list of one million boys which it now circularizes at the rate of fifty thousand per week. To each of these boys it advances the proposition that when the boy has sold three copies of each publication during a month, the company will deposit in any bank designated by the mother, one dollar. *Enclosed there is a circular to the mother.* Further still, there is a letter going out to bankers on this proposition, and circulars containing suggestions to banks on how to advertise for accounts of this sort.

Librarians complain that they haven't the support of the solid man in the community, and they haven't—not because the solid men haven't time or inclination to support them, but because these men do not see a definite picture of where the library belongs.

To whom would you imagine such people as Dr. P. P. Claxton of the Bureau of Education at Washington, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, president of the Mothers' Congress, F. K. Mathews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America—would go in order to further their campaign to get the proper literature written for boys? They went, as a matter of course, to the Curtis Company.

In Germany you can find an expert vocational counsellor in every town. In this country not one man in ten thousand knows what the term means, though a little course of reading in the following books would give the fundamentals. The books should be in every library and their contents should be in the heads of librarians. "Vocational guidance," by J. Adams Puffer; "Education for efficiency," by Eugene Davenport; "Learning by doing," Edgar James Swift; "School credit for home work," L. R. Alderman; "All the children of all the people," Wm. Hawley Smith.

As to advertising for the library, let us read from one report:

"Too long librarians have lived on the traditions of the past, refusing to advertise lest the scholarly dignity wrapped about the libraries of former days vanish before the garish light of modern methods, and lest the profession of librarian require as much aggressive ability as is called forth in mercantile pursuits. The library must ever stand before the community for all the culture and refinement of learning, but we believe that this need not be impaired by persistent and intelligent advertising.

"In this connection one sentence from the Curtis system gives a good policy to follow. Rarely should you hesitate to include working men in any special advertising plan intended to reach readers.

"By frequently changed notices posted in work shops and factories with specially prepared lists placed near for distribution or inserted in the pay envelopes, the working men or women learn what the library has for them. It is astonishing how quickly the intelligent foreigner, ambitious for an education, whether Jew or Gentile, Swede or German, reads himself out of the sensational newspaper, out of cheap fiction in the less desirable periodicals, into better and more useful forms of literature. The library should take its part in all civic celebrations and in all conventions and campaigns looking towards the educational or social betterment of the community. We must have our plans arranged beforehand so that those interested in the campaign may be informed of the library's resources along the line, or of any timely articles of

peculiar interest to them in the current issues of the periodicals. At the time of the campaign have carefully prepared lists, briefly annotated, for distribution at the place of holding the meetings; and in the library have the books related to this subject placed out in view under a suggestive bulletin. The use of posters, book displays, etc., within the library has strong publicity value.

"With the resources of the Library at our command we should be able to place before readers the very latest information along all the lines of current interest, and to supplement this newly awakened interest in a given event or movement with its historic background. We must have our information up to date. This is especially necessary if we hope to gain the confidence of business men and serve them efficiently."

EDWARD M. STERLING.

#### SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY HOURS

An investigation of the practice in some of the leading libraries of the country as regards closing on Sundays and holidays, was made this past winter by George T. Settle of the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., and the resulting report was printed in the *Louisville Times*.

"The Louisville library is more liberal at present in Sunday and holiday hours than the majority of the libraries in the country," writes Mr. Settle. "The main building is open from 2 to 9:30 p. m. on Sundays and legal holidays during the year except Fourth of July and Christmas. The branches are open from 2 to 9 p. m. on Sundays and legal holidays during the year, except the Highland branch, which closes at 6 p. m. Sundays. All branches are closed on Fourth of July and Christmas.

"Two of the largest libraries in the country, including the main building and all branches, Philadelphia and Queens Borough, are closed all day on Sundays.

"The main buildings of three libraries, New York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, are open all day on Sundays. The branches of each, however, are closed all day on Sundays. Five libraries are open on Sundays from 2 to 6, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh,



Syracuse, Atlanta and New Haven, but New Haven for eight months of the year only.

"Eight libraries are open on Sundays from 2 to 9, St. Louis, Detroit, Newark, Washington, Kansas City, Jersey City, Denver and Toledo.

"The Boston Library is open on Sundays from 12 noon to 10 p. m.; Cleveland, 1 to 9:30; Baltimore, for eight months of the year only, 2 to 7; Los Angeles, 1 to 9; Buffalo, 11 to 9; San Francisco, 1:30 to 5; Milwaukee, 1:30 to 5; Minneapolis, 2 to 10; Seattle, 2 to 10; Portland, 2 to 9:30; Worcester (Mass.), 1 to 9; Oakland, 2 to 5; Springfield (Mass.), 2 to 10.

"The branches of sixteen of the principal libraries in the country are closed all day on Sundays: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, Washington, Queens Borough, Seattle, Jersey City, Denver, New Haven, Toledo, Atlanta and Springfield.

"Cleveland has fifteen branches, some of which are closed and some of which are open, and at different hours according to the local needs. Detroit has thirteen branches; only one, the East Side Jewish branch, is open on Sundays.

"The branch libraries in the following five cities are open on Sundays from 2 to 6: Brooklyn, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Portland and Syracuse.

"The branch libraries in the following four cities are open on Sundays from 2 to 9: Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Rochester.

"The branch libraries in San Francisco are open on Sundays from 1:30 to 5; Cincinnati, 1:30 to 6; Indianapolis, 3 to 6; Worcester, 2:30 to 6, and Oakland, 2 to 5.

"The main buildings of the following seven large libraries are closed on all legal holidays during the year: Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Queens Borough and Oakland.

"The branches of the following fourteen large libraries are closed on all legal holidays during the year: Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Newark, Cincinnati, Seattle, Jersey City, Portland, Worcester, Oakland and Springfield.

"The main building and branches of the

New York Public Library in Carnegie buildings are open on all legal holidays from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Brooklyn, 2 to 6 p. m.; St. Louis, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Christmas, 2 to 6 p. m., and Fourth of July, 9 to 6 p. m. Cleveland main library is open on legal holidays 1 to 9:30 p. m. Some branches are open and some are closed, according to local needs. Detroit main library and branches are open from 2 to 9 p. m. except Fourth of July and Christmas, when all buildings are closed all day. The Baltimore main library is open from 2 to 7 except Fourth of July and Christmas, when it is closed all day. The Baltimore branches are closed all day on all holidays. The Pittsburgh main library and branches are open from 2 to 6 p. m. except Christmas, Fourth of July and Memorial day. Los Angeles main library is open from 1 to 9. The branches are open from 2 to 6 except on January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25, when all buildings are closed all day. The Buffalo main library is open from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., but all branches are closed all day. The Newark main library building is open from 2 to 9 p. m. on legal holidays, but all branches are closed all day. The Washington main library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and the branches special hours, but all libraries are closed all day Christmas and Fourth of July.

"The Minneapolis main library is open on holidays from 2 to 10, and branches 2 to 9. Kansas City main library and branches are open the regular hours, except Christmas and July 4, when all buildings are closed all day. Queens Borough main library is closed on all legal holidays; some branches are open from 9 to 12, noon, and some 9 to 9. Seattle main library is open from 2 to 10, and branches closed all day on legal holidays. Jersey City main library is open from 2 to 9 p. m. except on Christmas and Fourth of July, when it is closed all day. All branches are closed all day on all holidays. Portland main library is open from 2 to 9:30 except Christmas, when it is open from 2 to 6, and July 4, when it is closed all day. All branches are closed all day on legal holidays. Indianapolis main library is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on

all holidays, and branches 3 to 6 p. m., except New Year's day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, when all buildings are closed all day. The Denver main building is open from 2 to 9 p. m., and the branch libraries are closed all day. Worcester main building is open from 9 a. m. to 9:30, branch libraries closed all day. New Haven main library and branches are open from 2 to 6 p. m.; Syracuse main library and branches, 2 to 6, except Thanksgiving, Christmas, Fourth of July and Easter, when all buildings are closed all day. Rochester branches are open from 2 to 9 p. m.; Toledo main library is open from 2 to 9, except Fourth of July, Christmas and Thanksgiving, when it is closed all day; Atlanta main library is open from 2 to 6 except Christmas, New Year's day, April 26, July 4 and Thanksgiving. Branches are closed all day on holidays. Springfield main library is open from 9 to 10 p. m., but branches are closed all day."

As a result of this report, the library board has decided that henceforth the main building shall be open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., on all holidays except Christmas and the Fourth of July; and on Sundays, for reference use, from 2 to 9:30 p. m., the children's room closing at 6. Branches, daily, including all legal holidays but Christmas and the Fourth of July, 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., except Western Colored branch, which will be open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. On Sundays this branch will be open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., while the other branches will close at 6.

#### FURTHER REGULATION OF BOOK IMPORTATIONS

SINCE Dr. Putnam, of the Library of Congress, issued his circular letter, dated Feb 12, 1916, with reference to the importation of books from certain belligerent countries, the following requirements have been added by the British Foreign Office:

(1) In each application the precise number of volumes applied for, the value of each, and the total value is to be furnished.

(2) In all applications the name is to be given of the shipping agent at Rotterdam, by whom the shipment is to be forwarded.

(3) All applications are to be in *quadruplicate* instead of in triplicate.

From applications returned for correction, it would appear that only publications in the German language are intended to be covered.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF HILVERSUM, HOLLAND

THE summarized statement of Dutch library resources printed in the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, useful in itself, has served also to stimulate one librarian, at least, to send us a more detailed description of one of the libraries there mentioned. Miss Olena Mühlenfeld, the librarian of the Public Library of Hilversum, near Amsterdam, has written an interesting description of her library and has accompanied it with a photograph of its newspaper and magazine reading room, which latter we are reproducing as a frontispiece for this issue. While Amsterdam itself still lacks a public library, there are four in its vicinity in the towns of Zaandam, Weesp, Bussum and Hilversum, and it is in the latter town that Miss Mühlenfeld has been doing splendid work.

"Hilversum has 34,326 inhabitants, of whom about 11,000 are Roman Catholics, who, as a rule, do not make use of a public library. The library has 1745 members belonging to every class and station. There is no other large library in the community. The collection of books consists of 21,773 volumes, comprising standard works in the different branches of human learning, many fine works on art, and the best books of fiction. In 1915, 4815 volumes were lent out, 65 per cent. of which were works of fiction.

"Besides its books, a large place is given to reproductions of works of art—pictures, drawings, etchings, etc.—from the Flemish Dutch, Belgian, English, French, Italian, Spanish and Swiss schools, Japanese woodcuts, Greek works of sculpture, and works of architecture in various countries and periods. These reproductions are mounted on cardboard and arranged after schools and periods in so-called 'sheaves'; 129 of these sheaves being at present in our possession, with about 80 reproductions in each of them. The pictures are exhibited, under

glass, on low book-cases in the lending department and in frames in the reading room, being changed once a fortnight. Portraits are also collected, and for lovers of coins there is an interesting collection of reproductions of coins, arranged after countries and times.

"With all these collections it is not to be wondered at that exhibitions are a feature among the library activities, the more so, as there is a room at hand for exhibition purposes, and from the date of opening, Dec 10, 1910, several exhibitions have been held each year, including reproductions of the works of Rembrandt; an exhibition of technical works; a holiday exhibition, showing guides to different places in Holland and abroad, maps, views, etc.; a Goethe exhibition, including works on and by Goethe, portraits, bibliographies, etc.; reproductions of the work of Flemish painters; Japanese wood-cuts, works of art, china, etc.; a library exhibit in honor of the fifth anniversary of the library was shown Dec 10, 1915, and on exhibition were statistics, photographs of the Hilversum and other public libraries in Holland, best books, pictures, etc. These exhibitions, which are free to everybody, are appreciated by a great many persons.

"Our library is a free access one. The manuscript catalog in use is the sheaf catalog. The kinds are: The alphabetical catalog of authors; the systematical catalog (with subject index); a biographical one and a title catalog for the novels.

"The color of the paper has special significance, white paper being the ordinary color, gray is used for articles in periodicals, blue for biographies, and green for standard works. On brown paper are cataloged those books which are not to be found in the library, but which are in the possession of inhabitants of Hilversum, who are so kind as to lend them to any member of the Public Library who may be in want of them. In this way we have access to some fine private collections, as one on Goethe, Michael Angelo, on works of architecture, French literature, etc. The classification is a modification of the Dewey decimal system."

## THE LUXURY OF TELLING THE TRUTH

"THERE was a hustling western city which planned to hold a great international exposition," writes "The Librarian" in the *Boston Transcript*. "(This was years ago.) The managers of the show wrote letters to many of the great ones of the earth, asking them to express their opinions, 'to utter a few appropriate sentiments,' about expositions in general and the coming exposition in Grandopolis in particular.

"Mr. Gladstone was appealed to, and he wrote a letter to say that he was delighted to hear the news; expositions, he declared, had a wonderful educational and civilizing effect. Lord Salisbury wrote to say that he was pleased to know of the exposition—such things, he said, made for universal peace and the comity of nations. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of the 'Bab ballads' and the operas, was also asked to 'write a few lines.' He wrote as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have received the news that there is to be an exposition in Grandopolis with a calmness bordering upon complete indifference."

"Lucky man, he was in a position where he did not have to bluff, where he could enjoy the luxury of telling the truth. It is a luxury in which many librarians wish they could more often indulge. Dependent, as their libraries are frequently, upon the favor of politicians, and municipal councils, it is essential for them to offend nobody. So they must become polite liars, when they would prefer to be brutal truth-tellers.

"Take a case. Practically every public librarian in the land receives a good many letters like this:

"Dear Sir—I have to prepare a paper for a club reading of about an hour's length, on 'The influence of oriental poetry upon the modern Russian realists.' I am not very familiar with oriental poetry (tho' I have read the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam) and I know practically nothing about Russian literature.

"I have no doubt, that you can tell me of some good article, or a bright and interesting essay, on this subject, which will be just what I want.

"Hoping you will oblige, and thanking you in advance, I am

"Yours very truly,

"(MRS.) WOODBY Highbrow.

"P. S. I hope to hear from you with the least possible delay, as I have to have the paper ready for day after to-morrow at 2 P. M.

"What does the wretched librarian do? Of course, he does the dishonest and polite thing. He sends her a few books, if he has them, on oriental poetry, and on Russian realism, and abandons Mrs. Highbrow and her hearers to their fate.

"There was a librarian once who rebelled at this kind of thing, and though he had to hold his rebellions in secret, he enjoyed them nevertheless. After he had despatched his note of polite humbug, he used to compose the one which he knew he really ought to send if he had the courage. It was something like this:

"Dear Madam—I have received your letter in which you ask me to aid and abet you in a fraudulent act. You admit that you know next to nothing about either oriental or Russian literature. There is nothing shameful about this. But you unblushingly announce your intention to talk to a roomful of people, and only two days hence, on this subject, and you ask me to furnish you with some books out of which you can crib (in plain English: steal) whole paragraphs of information, which you will retail as your own, or at any rate, as the result of your research. Do you realize the full extent of your dishonesty? Are you further aware that this is a bluff upon your part, since you are pretending to be interested in a subject which has never attracted your attention up to this moment? Do you also see that you are making similar bluffers out of your audience?

"Will I oblige you with a 'bright and interesting essay' on your subject? Not by a long shot. No, ma'am. But I have done better. I have told you the truth. I hope it will have its effect.

"Yours very truly,  
"A. TURNING WORM, *Librarian.*"

### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—MARCH, 1916

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Arcadia, Neb. (village and township) . . . . .	\$7,000
Blair, Neb. . . . .	10,000
Boyne City, Mich. . . . .	15,000
Britt, Iowa (town and township) . . . . .	8,000
Chouteau County (Fort Benton), Mont. . . . .	15,000
Chula Vista, Cal. . . . .	10,000
Clear Lake, Iowa . . . . .	8,500

Dawson, Minn. . . . .	9,000
Fortville Town and Vernon Town- ship, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Gainesville, Fla. . . . .	10,000
Granby, Mass. . . . .	5,000
Greenfield, Mo. . . . .	8,000
Hardin, Mont. . . . .	7,500
La Porte, Ind. . . . .	27,500
Lawton, Okla. . . . .	20,000
Loup City, Neb. (city and town- ship) . . . . .	8,000
Reinbeck, Iowa . . . . .	6,000
Salt Lake City, Utah (branch building) . . . . .	15,000
Sparta, Mich. (village and town- ship) . . . . .	10,000
Tell City, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Verona, N. J. . . . .	11,000
Williamsport Town and Washing- ton Township, Ind. . . . .	8,000
Williamstown, Mich. . . . .	8,000
	<hr/>
	\$246,500

#### INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Sioux City, Iowa (branch build- ing) . . . . .	\$10,000
Somerville, Mass. (branch build- ing) . . . . .	18,000
	<hr/>
	\$28,000

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS—CANADA

Merritton, Ontario, Canada . . . . .	\$7,000
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### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

THE United States Civil Service Commission has announced a competitive examination, open to men only, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 17, 1916, for the position of assistant librarian in the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, at a salary ranging from \$1200 to \$1440 per annum. At least one year's training in a library school, or one year's experience in actual library work in a library where modern methods are employed is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. It is desired to secure a person who has had the equivalent of a four years' scientific or technical course in a college or university of good standing, who is familiar with the standard and current scientific and technical literature, and who has a knowledge of

the general principles of library cataloging and classification.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Library economy, 20 points; Bibliography, including cataloging and indexing, 20 points; French, German, or Spanish (translations from one of these languages into English) 20 points; Technical education, training and experience, 40 points.

Applicants must be 20 years or over in age. Applications should be made at once on form 1312, which may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board, Room 406, Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### "THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL"

PEOPLE often talk of "the great American novel,"—an imaginary book which they fancy will be written some day. The idea, apparently, is that a genius will create a novel so typical of this country and its people that it will stand as a final expression of American life. Between the covers of one book he will place characters which all of us will recognize as our fellow-countrymen; he will set them in surroundings which will seem as familiar as home.

Of course, this can never be done. The one great English novel, or the one great French novel has never been written; and if countries smaller and more homogeneous than ours cannot be summed up in a single work, how can we expect one book to typify American life with all its extraordinary variety? A book which might describe a New England village with absolute fidelity would have little relation to the cosmopolitan aspects of New York and Chicago. What might be surprisingly faithful to South Carolina would be foreign to the Northwest. New Orleans and St. Paul are both American, but a novel dealing exclusively with one of them would not be accepted by the other as typical of the national spirit. If the man from New York or Boston is sometimes indifferent or contemptuous about "the West" (wherever that may be) so the Westerner is convinced

that his is "God's country," and that there is no virtue east of the Alleghanies.

The great American novel, then, seems to expand into a small library of books. To find America in fictitious literature one must read different writers for each section. A list could be made out,—though instantly the writers of short stories have to be called upon. There are not novelists enough to go around. Many readers would declare that Miss Mary Wilkins's stories of New England are the best representatives for that section, as are O. Henry's for New York. It would be hard to name anyone who has adequately described the South of today. But the South before and during the Civil War is seen—through a golden haze of romance—in Thomas Nelson Page's books. No one name is quickly suggested in connection with any part of the great Western country, until California recalls Bret Harte. But the California which he wrote about vanished many years ago—some people say it never existed at all. And he, like the other three, is primarily a writer of short stories, not a novelist.

There are, perhaps, two pre-eminent American novels. But one of them owes its distinction to its artistic excellence, the other to its historical importance. They are Hawthorne's "Scarlet letter" and Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's cabin." As the supreme work of a remarkable imaginative genius there are very likely some critics who would say that Hawthorne's book is the one American novel. But inasmuch as it is a study of the Puritan conscience, true only of an early period of our history and in a small community, it is certainly not national in the sense of our discussion. The truth of "Uncle Tom's cabin" is often vehemently denied; its artistic merit also is doubtful. It is important, however, as one of the most effective "purpose novels" not only of America, but of the world.

If there is a type of character typically American it seems to be the "self-made man," the man who with few advantages has risen by his own efforts to prosperity and eminence. Such a character has been described by one distinguished novelist,— "The rise of Silas Lapham," by W. D.

Howells. In a lesser degree, and dealing with its unpleasant aspects, the same theme has been ably treated in Robert Herrick's "Memoirs of an American." Still more recently, Booth Tarkington, in "The turmoil," has used a similar character to illustrate America's sad awakening to the fact that commercial success and "bigness" are often only Dead Sea fruit. The self-made man, from a cheerful point of view, is portrayed in the humorous and popular story called "David Harum," by E. N. Westcott.

American political life has been described in two admirable novels,—"The Honorable Peter Stirling" by P. L. Ford, and "Coniston" by Winston Churchill. Defects in our national character have been arraigned in two excellent works of social satire,—one, a painful transcript of fashionable life in the great cities, "The house of mirth" by Edith Wharton; and the other, "Unleavened bread," by Robert Grant, a biting commentary upon politics, upon commercial affairs, but especially upon the half-educated woman of vague ambitions and faulty character.

A vivid picture of the old Southwest, with a combination of romance, realism, and humor, and a power in the delineation of character only attainable by a great genius, is in Mark Twain's Mississippi River story—"Huckleberry Finn." The Western cattle-puncher lives in "The Virginian" by Owen Wister. Finally, "Nathan Burke" by Mary S. Watts, is a story of Ohio at the period of the Mexican War, which contains many of the elements of a representative American novel.

It is a mistake to deplore the condition of American fiction. There have been greater writers, but never at one time in this country a more worthy group of novelists than Winston Churchill, Booth Tarkington, Owen Wister, Jack London, Robert Herrick, Mrs. Wharton and last but certainly not least, Mrs. Watts.—From *Branch Library News*, of the New York Public Library.

"No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and happiest of the children of men."—Langford.

## A PRIMER OF LITERATURE

What is the Literature of to-day?  
Fiction.

How is Fiction divided?

Into Historical Novels and Nature Books.

What is a Historical Novel?

One that shows no trace of History or of Novelty.

What is a Nature Book?

A volume of misinformation about animals.

What are the best-selling books?

Those which sell the best people.

What is a Magazine?

A small body of Literature entirely surrounded by advertisements.

Why is a comic paper so called?

Because it's so funny that anybody buys it.

What is a Critic?

A Critic is a man who writes about the books he doesn't like.

What is a Minor Poet?

A poet not yet twenty-one years of age.

What is a Major Poet?

There isn't any.

What is a Publisher?

A man who is blamed if a book doesn't sell, and ignored if it does.

What makes a book a phenomenal success?

Much bad, much pad, and much ad.

—CAROLYN WELLS, in *Metropolitan Magazine*.

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## American Library Association

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### PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The publicity committee of the A. L. A. has been sending out the following circular letter:

Charles A. Dana once said: "It is not news if a dog bites a man, but it is news if a man bites a dog." If a man goes into a library, usually it is not news. But if a library goes into a man—

The A. L. A. publicity committee wants to hear about it. It plans to begin the publication of a quarterly "American Library Press Bulletin" for the use of newspapers in all parts of the country. This will be an attempt to interpret in news form all the good things being done by American and Canadian libraries. Your co-operation is absolutely necessary.

Please send regularly to the chairman of the committee, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas, your

Bulletin,  
Book lists,  
Advertising leaflets,  
Posters,  
Reports,  
Clippings of library items, etc.

Send two copies of each in addition to any that you may have been sending to Mr. Kerr's library. The material will be divided among the members of the committee according to the special duties agreed upon.

The committee in full is: W. H. Kerr, State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kansas; C. H. Compton, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. E. C. Earl, Connersville, Ind.; F. C. Hicks, Columbia University Library, New York; S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. E. Rush, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa; J. L. Wheeler, Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio; W. F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. The committee will welcome suggestions.

#### ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE

##### THE PROGRAM

The Asbury Park program is not yet quite out of its tentative stage and, therefore, information about it cannot be considered as definite and final, but certain features seem sufficiently assured for the program committee to speak of with some degree of confidence. It will be seen, however, that President Plummer has arranged a timely and practical series of sessions that are sure to be productive of permanent results.

There will be five general sessions and the central theme, or keynote, will be "Democracy and education." Miss Plummer will deliver the "Presidential address" at the first session on Monday evening, June 26. Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, will greet the association on behalf of the local committee and New Jersey librarians, and a reception given by the New Jersey Public Library Commission and New Jersey Library Association will follow in the ballrooms of the New Monterey.

Among the speakers at subsequent sessions from outside our own ranks are: Robert Gilbert Welsh, formerly head of Scribner's library department and now dramatic critic of the *New York Telegram*, who will discuss "Democracy in the modern drama"; Jessie B. Rittenhouse, author and critic, on "The new poetry as an expression of democracy"; John Jay Chapman, well known author, on "Children's reading"; Mary Ogden White, on "Democracy in modern fiction"; and John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, who will speak on some aspect of work with foreigners.

From our own membership the following papers will be presented: "How democracy educates itself," by Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis Public Library; "Leadership through learning," by William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan; "Municipal retrenchment and the public library," by Frederick C. Hicks, of Columbia University Library; "How Canada supports her free libraries," by E. A. Hardy, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Library Association; "Analysis of library legislation," by W. H. Brett, of Cleveland; and a paper on publicity outside the library, by J. L.

Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library.

Miss Mabel Wilkinson, of Greeley, Colo., will speak on "Establishing libraries under difficulties," being her personal experiences in organizing county libraries in Colorado and Wyoming. At one of the evening sessions Mr. Faxon will show slides of past conferences and prominent association figures.

There will be a symposium on the work of the circulation department in its relations with the public. Miss Edith Tobitt, of Omaha; Miss Catherine Van Dyne, of Newark; Paul M. Paine, of Syracuse, and others will participate.

There will be two meetings of the Council. Among the subjects to be considered are: "The Americanization of the foreign born," with Albert Shiels, of the New York Department of Education; H. H. Wheaton, of the U. S. Bureau of Education; J. Maud Campbell, of the Massachusetts Library Commission, and John Foster Carr as participants; the plans of the French Social and Civic Alliance for the establishment of free public libraries in France after the war and how American librarians can aid in this worthy enterprise; the relation of the librarian and the library buyer to the publisher and bookseller, discussed by W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, and a question box on ventilation and heating of library buildings, conducted by Samuel H. Ranck, of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Each of the sections and affiliated societies will hold one or more sessions. Their programs are not yet in the hands of the A. L. A. program committee.

##### ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENT

On Monday evening after the program a reception will be given to the association by the New Jersey Public Library Commission and the New Jersey Library Association.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a trip by special train to Princeton, where we will be the guests of the university and of Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

Friday afternoon after the program a two hours' automobile drive up the coast will be given by the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce.

As a result of special efforts on the part of Mayor Hetrick and the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent citizens, Pryor's Band will begin its engagement a week earlier than originally contracted for, expressly that it may be at Asbury Park the week of our conference. All music-loving members of the

association will keenly appreciate this very signal courtesy.

The hotel orchestra will play every evening for informal dancing.

There are excellent tennis courts close by the New Monterey, canoeing and boating in Deal Lake, three or four minutes' walk distant; golf at a neighboring country club, and bath houses close to the hotels.

The local committee will compile a booklet on "What to Do at Asbury Park," which will be distributed at headquarters.

#### HOTELS—RATES AND RESERVATIONS

Headquarters will be at the New Monterey Hotel and Columbia Hotel, across the street from each other. Auxiliary hotels providing for probable overflow, three of which offer lower rates than headquarters, and all of which are in close proximity, are the following: The Thedford, the Fenimore, The Seabreeze and The Brunswick. There are a multitude of hotels in Asbury Park. Those selected for our use are known personally to the local committee and every effort has been made to choose those which will provide satisfactory service and give "value received." The committee have also, of course, selected those which are located in fairly close proximity to the two headquarters' hotels. The rates per day offered by these hotels, all on the American plan, for week of conference, are as follows:

*New Monterey* (capacity 609; exclusive use):

Two persons in double room fitted with double bed, hot and cold running water, \$3.50 each.

Same, but with twin beds, \$4.00 each.

Two persons in double room with twin beds and private bath, \$4.50 each.

Two rooms with private bath between and occupied by four persons, \$4.00 each.

For a party of six, eight or ten, occupying a suite of rooms all communicating and having access to one private bath, \$4.00 each.

There are forty rooms in this hotel large enough to accommodate three or four single beds. Congenial parties of intimate friends can be made up if desired to occupy these.

*Columbia* (capacity 300; exclusive use):

Two in double room, hot and cold running water, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each, according to location of room.

One in single room, hot and cold water, \$4.00.

Two in double room with private bath, \$4.50 each.

Four in two communicating double rooms, with private bath between, \$4.50 each.

*Thedford* (capacity 120; exclusive use if needed; nearly opposite Columbia):

Two in room, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 each, according to size and location of room.

One in room, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

*Fenimore* (capacity 250, can accommodate 150 A. L. A. members; five and one-half blocks from New Monterey):

Two in double room without private bath \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

One in room \$2.50 and upwards, according to location and size of room.

Two in double room, twin beds, private bath, \$3.50 each.

*Seabreeze* (can accommodate 75 A. L. A. members; diagonally opposite New Monterey and across street

from Columbia; unobstructed view of ocean):

One in room \$2.50, or \$15.00 per week.

Two in room \$2.25 each, or \$14.00 per week.

No rooms with private bath.

*Brunswick* (can accommodate 150 A. L. A. members; three blocks from New Monterey; near the ocean):

Two in room without private bath, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each.

One in room without private bath \$4.00.

Two in room with private bath \$4.50 each.

One in room with private bath \$5.00.

Reservations for rooms at all the above-named hotels will be in charge of Mr. Sherman O. Dennis, manager New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., and applications should be addressed directly to him. *Bookings for rooms will be made on and after May 15*, and in order that all may have an absolutely equal opportunity the ruling has been made, as on previous similar occasions, that applications made for rooms in advance of May 15 will be considered as having been received on that date.

Members of the local committee will be in Asbury Park the greater part of the time bookings are being made, and will advise and co-operate with Mr. Dennis in this work. The New Monterey has a New York office at 8 West 40th street, where the manager or his representative will be pleased to meet any wishing to confer personally with him.

Those wishing to room together, or having preference as to room-mate, should so state when applying for reservation. State clearly and definitely name of hotel desired, and price you wish to pay. If full name is not signed, letter should state whether the writer is a man or a woman.

The New Monterey has a small number of single rooms regarding which information can be had from the manager, but in order that as many as possible may be quartered at this hotel it will be necessary in most cases to assign two persons to a room. Twin beds can be provided in nearly all cases when requested.

There are in addition to the hotels scores of very comfortable boarding houses. Information regarding some of these may be had from Miss Josephine Porter, or Miss Adeline Pratt, members of local committee and librarian and assistant librarian, respectively, of the Asbury Park Public Library.

#### MEETINGS

General sessions will be held in the Auditorium in the open square, just across the street from the New Monterey. Meetings of sections and affiliated societies will be held in parlors of New Monterey and Columbia, and some of the larger section meetings in the Auditorium. The librarian and trustees of the Asbury Park Library have very kindly placed



at our disposal the auditorium in the library, and the offer will be gratefully accepted if it is necessary to hold meetings outside the zone of the headquarters' hotels.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

There will be plenty of space in New Monterey Hotel for exhibition by publishers, book-sellers and others who handle commodities of interest to librarians. For space and rates application should be made direct to Mr. Dennis, manager of the New Monterey.

Banks at Asbury Park have signified their willingness to cash personal checks for members of the association who identify themselves by their membership badge.

The travel committee will make a separate statement regarding transportation matters. It may be well, however, to give added emphasis here to one point. *North Asbury Park* station is nearer to all the aforementioned hotels than *Asbury Park* station. Tickets reading to *Asbury Park* are good also to *North Asbury*, about six-tenths of a mile further north. All baggage should be checked to *Asbury Park* (as conditions are not adequate for handling it at *North Asbury Park*), but members should alight at *North Asbury*. Baggage checks will be surrendered to porters on arrival at hotels so it will be unnecessary to look after one's own baggage at the station.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

#### TRAVEL COMMITTEE

To the preliminary travel notices printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for April (p. 279) may be added some details concerning the special travel parties.

A personally conducted party from Chicago and the Middle West will be arranged by Mr. John F. Phelan, of the Chicago Public Library. A Pullman train will be run from Chicago to *North Asbury Park* without change, leaving Chicago over the Pennsylvania R. R., Sunday, June 25, at 3 p. m., due at *North Asbury Park* about 5 p. m., Monday, June 26, allowing a 2½-hour visit to Harrisburg, Pa., en route. Deposits to cover cost of Pullman berths should be sent to Mr. Phelan.

From New England Mr. F. W. Faxon will conduct a party, via the Providence Line boat from Providence to New York, and thence by Sandy Hook boat to Atlantic Highlands, only 40 minutes from *Asbury Park* by rail. Leave Boston, South Station, probably at 6.06 p. m., Sunday, June 25, Mansfield, 6.46, Attleborough, 6.57, arriving at Providence Line dock in Providence at 7.20. Steamer (probably the *Providence*) will sail at 7.30 p. m., due in New York City at 7 a. m., Pier no. 14, foot of

Fulton St. Sandy Hook steamer leaves from Pier no. 10, foot of Cedar St. (two blocks from Providence Line dock) at 9.15 a. m., due at Atlantic Highlands at 10.28, where the short train trip will commence, reaching *North Asbury Park* at about 11.05 a. m., Monday, June 26.\* These times are subject to change, as the summer schedules are not yet available. Verify before buying tickets.

The Providence Line to New York is the same class of service as the Fall River Line, and has been chosen as more convenient to the greater number of persons. Staterooms (containing upper berth and double lower berth in each) cost \$2.00 outside, and \$1.00 inside, accommodating one or two persons. Members of the party will buy their own excursion tickets, but will send money for stateroom, or half stateroom if roommate is desired, on the Providence boat, to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass., before June 1.

Tickets reading via boat lines to *North Asbury Park* may be used for return all-rail as far as New York without extra cost, and by rail, New York to Boston, on payment of \$1.25 extra, either at time of purchase or at Grand Central station, New York City, returning.

Each piece of checked baggage will cost 50c. for New York transfer. These transfer cards may be purchased at time of purchase of ticket, and used in checking baggage to destination. Those leaving from Boston and vicinity may purchase tickets at 248 Washington St., or at South Station.

The round-trip rates tabulated on page 280 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* are correct with one change. The 16-day coach excursion round-trip rate of \$12.00 on the Pennsylvania road is only good leaving Thursday, June 22. If Pullman is used the rate is \$14 plus the Pullman fare.

There will be no post-conference trip this year, and no personally conducted parties will be planned returning, but the travel committee will make reservations for any wishing to return together, and will be glad to give all information required.

F. W. FAXON, *Chairman*,  
83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass.  
C. H. BROWN,  
26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
J. F. PHELAN,  
78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

\*As no special party will be arranged from New York City, owing to the shortness of the trip, any members desiring to join with the New England party on the 9.15 boat, will be more than welcome. No registration needed.

### SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION

The following is the tentative program, subject to changes of the School Library Section of the American Library Association at the Asbury Park convention:

*First Session. Thursday evening, June 29:*

*Topic:* The national campaign for better school libraries.

The importance of the school library in modern education. James Fleming Hoscic, Chicago College, Chicago, Ill., Normal.

The school library situation in the south. Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

*Symposium:* How can we further the school library movement?

What the college and university can do. Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

How the public library can help in developing effective high school libraries. Henry E. Legler, Chicago Public Library.

What the public library can do for grade and rural school libraries. Effie L. Power, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Orpha Maud Peters, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

What a department of education can do for school libraries of a city. Claude G. Leland, superintendent of school libraries, New York City.

*Second Session. Saturday afternoon, 2-5 p. m.:*

2-3 Business meeting. Election of officers. Reports of committees.

3-5 Round table conference on normal and elementary school libraries. Conducted by Nancy I. Thompson, State Normal School, Newark, N. J.

3-5 Round table conference of high school librarians. Conducted by Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There will be an exhibit of normal and high school library work, photographs of rooms, plans, outlines of instruction, reading lists, illustrative material, etc.

## Library Organizations

### NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was held on Thursday evening, Apr 6. On the invitation of Mrs. A. L. Robinson, the meeting was held in the committee room of the Texas Company, Whitehall Building. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Williamson, and in the absence of the secretary the minutes were read by Miss Glenn and approved, with the exception of a point raised by Miss Frick, who pointed out that the New York Special Libraries Association is an independent organization, and not a Manhattan branch of the Special Libraries Association.

As Miss Morgan, chairman of the committee on duplicates, was absent, Miss Douglass, librarian of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, reported that a plan was under consideration and details would be given at a subsequent meeting.

Miss Glenn reported that the union list of periodicals in financial libraries, which had been proposed at the previous meeting, had

been started by the Library of the American Bankers Association, and was then in the hands of the librarian of the Federal Reserve Library. Card entries for periodicals, year-books and other serials were made for the A. B. A. collection and will be added to by each library in turn, the cards eventually to be returned to the American Bankers Library Association for editing and filing, with the matter of publishing the list to be decided later. It was generally agreed that the question of inter-library loan of material would be optional with each library, although as much co-operation as possible would be desired.

Dr. Williamson then announced that at the next meeting of the association, to be held on Wednesday, May 17, the annual election of officers would be held, and appointed, as a nominating committee, Miss Wallace, chairman, Miss Smiley and Miss Dawson.

Mrs. Robinson, of the Texas Company, was called on for her paper on the "Indexing and handling of commercial files," but only briefly outlined her filing problem and asked for discussion as to how much indexing and cross-referencing was necessary with a commercial file. The discussion covered methods of arranging correspondence when first received in the morning; files outside the main filing room; definition of the term "files"; the form in which mail should be received by the filing department from other departments; the time limit which should be established for having mail sent in to be filed; and ways and means of checking missing letters.

Miss Dobbins opened a discussion of the relative value of vertical files and pamphlet boxes for pamphlets, by outlining the problem of the Library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which is shortly to move into new quarters, where space is at a premium and the expediency of putting certain pamphlet material on shelves, is under consideration. Miss Frick, Dr. Williamson and Miss Ball contributed the experience of their respective libraries in assigning special sets of class numbers for pamphlets and putting them on the shelves in pamphlet boxes; in putting pamphlets on the shelves without protecting them with boxes, and in putting them on the shelves classified by means of the colored band system used by the Newark Library.

Miss Marjorie Strong then described the educational work of the Alexander Hamilton Institute and the relation of the library to its educational correspondence courses in business and finance.

Miss Pugsley talked on the work of an

export library, and told of the special collections of maps, directories and customs tariffs in the library of the National Manufacturers Association, the methods of classification and cataloging which had been used, and the pamphlet digest of trade-mark laws which the association has recently published.

Miss Ball told of the experience of the Newark Business Library with a collection of about 5000 trade catalogs which had been given up because of the difficulty in keeping it down to date and the slight use which was made of it. In response to questions as to the arrangement of such material, Miss Ball spoke on trade literature in general, the difficulties of collecting it, the value of the list of copyright entries as a clue to new publications, and told of the list of directories and other business material in the business branch of the Newark Public Library, which is being printed by the H. W. Wilson Company.

Prior to the meeting, the filing room of the Texas Company was open to visitors and blanks and forms used by business libraries were on exhibition. There was an attendance of 73.

MARIAN GLENN, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The North Carolina Library Association held its tenth annual meeting at Gastonia, April 12 and 13.

The first meeting was held on the evening of April 12. The address of welcome was made by the mayor of the town and responded to by Miss Mary B. Palmer, president of the association. Miss Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary of the State Library Commission, addressed the association in her usual forceful and impressive manner, urging the association and citizens of the state to aid in the campaign for a public library in every town in North Carolina by 1920. She was followed by Miss Sarah Askew, of the New Jersey Library Commission. Miss Askew is not only an expert in her line of work, but a very fascinating speaker. Aside from her delightful storytelling, she won the hearts of the people by her charming personality. An interesting musical program was rendered by local talent.

On Thursday morning the association held two round-table discussions of the problems of public and college libraries. The college librarians considered "Teaching the use of books and libraries in our schools and colleges"; and the public librarians took up "Scientific management and efficiency in the library," "How the public library can pro-

ject itself into the life of a community," "The pamphlet problem," etc. These papers were followed by general discussion and exchange of ideas.

After the session the visitors were taken for an automobile ride and served a delightful luncheon at the home of Mr. G. W. Clifford, given by the Woman's Betterment Association of Gastonia.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. A. F. Griggs, of the Durham Public Library, gave a very helpful demonstration of the use of books to the high school pupils, the librarians and the public. This was followed by a business session. Reports of officers and committees were made and the following officers elected: President, Miss Mary B. Palmer; first vice-president, Mrs. D. A. Garrison, second vice-president, Mrs. L. D. Coltrane; third vice-president, Mrs. Linton; secretary, Carrie L. Broughton; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Griggs.

Thursday night Dr. Maurice G. Fulton, of Davidson College, gave an illustrated lecture on Shakespeare and Stratford. The Gastonia Music Club rendered several musical numbers.

On Friday the librarians were the guests of Miss Palmer and the directors of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte. Two features characterized the day. First of these was an automobile ride throughout the city and to points of historic interest in the county. The second was a delightful luncheon given at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in honor of the visitors, the board of trustees of the Charlotte Carnegie Library being hosts.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Secretary.*

#### THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met on April 13, at the Commonwealth Edison Company, 72 W. Adams street.

President J. C. M. Hanson stated that, at the following meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year would be held and named as a nominating committee: Miss Louise Krause, Edward D. Tweedell, Miss Anna C. Reque, Miss Ruth Abbott and G. M. W. Teyen.

After inspecting the library under the guidance of Miss Helen Norris, the librarian, the club assembled in the lecture room, on the eighteenth floor, overlooking—literally—the dome of the United States Post Office, and listened to an illustrated talk on "The prairie," delivered by Mr. J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library. The topic brought to light an unsuspected fund of information, sentiment, humor, and illustration upon the

prairies of the Western United States. After touching upon their physical and political history, Mr. Bay, in choice and entertaining phrase, depicted the drama of human life that had been enacted on the prairies by successive streams of Indians, Spaniards, French, and lastly, emigrants coming from the East to seek homes in the Far West. A series of lantern slides was then shown, most of them quite new to the audience and of much historical interest. An unexpected picture was reserved to the last, showing Abraham Lincoln sitting upon a simple bench, with his stove-pipe hat beside him. "I like to think," remarked Mr. Bay, "that the sympathy and helpful kindness, the repose, the simplicity and unaffectedness of this beloved man are in essence the ideal of the life colored by prairie land adventure and experience." Mr. Bay then took up the bibliographical aspect of his topic and, with brief descriptive comment, characterized the varied historical, descriptive and literary material dealing with the prairies. He has collected for his personal library many of the rare narratives of early travelers who visited the West. About eighty persons were present.

W. S. MERRILL, *Acting Secretary.*

#### DES MOINES LIBRARY CLUB

The Des Moines Library Club is now nearing the close of a most successful and enjoyable year. The club is primarily a social organization where the librarians from the city, state and college libraries and their friends meet once in two months to get better acquainted. A literary program is usually given followed by the serving of light refreshments and an informal social hour.

The October meeting of the year 1915-16 was converted into a musical evening and the club attended in a body a recital given by Mme. Johanna Gadski at the Coliseum.

In December the annual banquet was held in the beautiful new home of *Successful Farming*, one of agricultural Iowa's best known farm journals. Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Superintendent of the State Historical Society, was present and addressed the club on the subject, "The making of historical books," explaining in an interesting manner the detailed work of the historical research and publishing department of that society. The company then became the guests of the *Successful Farming* staff and were guided through the various departments of this modernly equipped publishing house.

A valentine party, where the famous lovers of all times and climes met for the entertainment of assembled guests, was given by the staff of the City Library in February. Beauty

and the Beast were there and Beatrice and Dante met and shook hands with our own president and Mrs. Wilson.

The most pretentious program of the year was the Shakespearean tercentenary celebration given in the auditorium of the West Side High School, April 4. A procession of fifty living characters from the plays of the famous bard took possession of the auditorium, passed solemnly down the aisles and across the stage, recalling in realistic manner the golden days of the Elizabethan drama. The procession was led by ten trumpeters, Bottom and the fairies from *Midsummer Night's Dream*, followed by Katherine the shrew and a group from *As You Like It*—Rosalind, Celia and Audrey. Curator E. R. Harlan of the Historical Department of Iowa, as a Shakespearean clown, gayly ushered in the beautiful Desdemona, accompanied by Perdita, Miranda, Calpurnia, Cleopatra, Falstaff (represented by Charles E. Rush, the new city librarian), and the stately Julius Cæsar in the person of A. J. Small, state law librarian. The dramatic personæ of the Merchant of Venice came next, Portia, Nerissa, Jessica and Shylock. Romeo and Juliet also strolled with the immortals. The witches shadowed Lady Macbeth, in whose wake followed Viola and her nurse, Hermione and Helena. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, wore the regal robes of King Lear and with his daughters preceded the Hamlet group represented by the 'melancholy Dane,' Queen Gertrude, Ophelia, and the Ghost which brought up the rear.

Members of the Highland Park College of Music recalled the Shakespearean songs with selections from *Twelfth Night*, *The Tempest*, and *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Two folk dances, "Sweet Kate" from the *Taming of the Shrew* and a hunting gigue were given by girls from the public schools and added much to the evening's pleasure. A reading from the Merchant of Venice portrayed vividly the bargain of the pound of flesh, and the company then dispersed to the wedding music from *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

The last meeting of the year will be held in June in the picnic grounds of one of the city's parks. Much credit for these programs is due to Miss Gentiliška Winterrowd, president, and her program and social committee chairmen, Miss Grace Shellenberger and Miss Pearl Hamilton.

ETHEL B. VINTON, *Secretary.*

#### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The members of the Twin City Library Club were entertained at Shevlin Hall by the staff of the University of Minnesota Library

on the evening of March 14. The affair was strictly social in character, and each "stunt" given by members of the five institutions represented in the club aimed to be frivolous in tone.

The following was the "program of stunts":

1. Historical exhibit, by the Minnesota Historical Society.

2. Readings from Tennyson, by the University of Minnesota Library.

3. A model book meeting, by the Minneapolis Public Library.

4. Song and dance, by the Minnesota Public Library Commission.

5. St. Paul's eight little maids, by the St. Paul Public Library.

Music during the evening was furnished by Mr. Heyl, of the University Library.

After a short business session, the club adjourned to the parlors for refreshments.

ETHEL I. BERRY, *Secretary*.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Maine Library Association will be held at the State Library, Augusta, on the afternoon and evening of Monday, May 15. The program will include a business session with reports and election of officers; a report from the library commission; report on school libraries and the new school traveling libraries; a paper by State Librarian Dunnack on the present library situation and outlook in Maine; a report on the library survey of the state by Miss Brainerd, the new state organizer; a consideration of rural library problems, with special reference to Maryland, by Miss Farr, director of institutes this year; discussion of a dozen recent books by prominent Maine librarians. There will also be interesting addresses by others who are not librarians.

A series of library institutes under the auspices of the Maine Library Commission will be held in May at four points in the state, as follows:

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17, Lithgow Library, Augusta.

Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19, Public Library, Rockland.

Monday and Tuesday, May 22 and 23, State Normal School, Machias.

Thursday and Friday, May 25 and 26, Bethel Library, Bethel.

These institutes, given this year for the second time in Maine, take the place of the summer school formerly conducted by the state commission.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club for the year will be held in the assembly room of the Kansas City Public Library, May 12. Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School Library at Emporia, Kans., will endeavor to answer the question, "What next in school libraries?"

GRACE BERGER, *Secretary*.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

No definite program for the part the library workers of the N. E. A. will take in the conference to be held in New York City the first week in July has yet been received. It is hoped and expected now, that the section's meetings will be chiefly scheduled for the first half of the week, that as many librarians as possible may attend this conference as well as that of the A. L. A. in Asbury Park the week preceding. Those responsible for the library portion of the N. E. A. program hope to have one library paper at every meeting, in addition to the regular library section, that the importance of the library in education, to-day, may be forcibly brought home to every person in attendance.

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### Library Schools

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#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

New England was invaded this spring by no less than three library schools, so we feel more than usually indebted to that long-suffering section for the patience, cordiality and hospitality with which we were received. We ourselves varied our usual itinerary by going up to Northampton for two days after all too-brief visits to New Haven, Hartford and Springfield. There is much of interest in that neighborhood, and Sunday was spent in trolleying to Deerfield, Mt. Holyoke and other nearby places, and also in visiting the Art Gallery of Smith College, which was especially opened for us.

New England had much that was new and interesting to reward the library tourist this year. Two new college library buildings—Smith and the Widener at Harvard—the new State Library building and the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, the building of the Somerville Public Library, the wonderful Annmary Brown Library of incunabula at Providence, the work with aliens recently undertaken by the Massachusetts State Commission, of which we had a full account by Miss Campbell, had all come into being since our trip three years ago. To the librarians

and staffs of the libraries visited—Yale, the New Haven Public Library, the Public and State Libraries in Hartford, the Springfield Public Library, the Forbes, Clarke, and Smith College Libraries at Northampton, Amherst College, Worcester Public Library, the Athenæum, State Library and Public Library of Boston, the Public Libraries of Brookline, Somerville, Medford, the McLean Hospital Library at Waverley, the Public Library, Athenæum and Brown University Library at Providence—to each and all our thanks are due for attentions and kindnesses to which the success of this ever-to-be-remembered trip was due.

The students had the privilege of attending the meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association at the Whitehall Building on Thursday evening, April 6, where a number of business librarians discussed their methods of arrangement of files, indexing of material, classification of special collections, etc.

On April 7 the first of the Friday afternoon visits to neighboring libraries was paid to the administration department of the Brooklyn Public Library (where tea was hospitably served by the catalog department), and to the Montague branch.

#### APPOINTMENTS, CLASS OF 1916

Evelyn J. Badger, formerly of the staff of the San Antonio (Tex.) Public Library, has been made first assistant in the Public Library at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Beulah G. Murray, formerly children's librarian at the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed to the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Genevieve O. Reilly, formerly assistant on the staff of the Oil City (Pa.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The junior lectures by visiting lecturers for the last month of the winter term were as follows:

Library business methods. J. A. Lowe, of the Massachusetts Library Commission.  
Municipal reference work. Dr. C. C. Williamson.  
Book-buying (two lectures). F. F. Hopper.  
Italian literature (two lectures). T. E. Comba.  
Administration of the children's room. Jessie Sibley, of the New York Public Library staff.  
Aims and scope of the American Library Association. G. B. Utley, secretary.

The month was spent by the seniors in the school and college library course and the advanced reference and cataloging course in their

work in Italian, with T. E. Comba, and in the closing lectures of Miss Mudge's course on college library reference work.

Students of the administration and the children's librarians' course joined forces in attendance on Mr. Hopper's remaining lectures on library administration and Miss Bacon's lectures on book-selection. The former class were given as a problem a written comparison of two sets of library schedules, following Miss Charlotte Wallace's lecture on the subject. The latter class also attended two lectures by Miss Anna C. Tyler, on boys' and girls' clubs in libraries, visited children's rooms in Brooklyn and Queens, reporting in writing on the same, and listened to a symposium on dealing with children, by Miss Mildred Davis, Marcia Dalphin, and Marion Greene, of the library staff.

Junior students had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lowe and Mr. Comba at an informal reception after their lectures.

The Principal and Miss Van Valkenburgh, with four juniors and three seniors, attended the Atlantic City meeting. Several alumni were present and a joint school and library dinner was arranged for.

The term came to a close on March 24, and the next morning Misses Van Valkenburgh and Handerson set out with twenty-two juniors for the spring visits to New England libraries. Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Hartford, and New Haven were the towns and cities visited. The class were given a choice between the trip and attendance on the Conference of the American Library Association, one or the other being required as work for the certificate. The division was almost half and half. Besides the libraries visited, namely: The New York State Library, Springfield City Library, Worcester Public Library and Clark University Library, Boston, Cambridge, Somerville and Brookline Public Libraries, Harvard University Library, Boston, Athenæum, Massachusetts State Library, Simmons College and the Museum of Fine Arts Library, Hartford and New Haven Public Libraries, the Watkinson Reference and Yale University Libraries,—the party were personally conducted by J. G. Moulton of Haverhill to Salem and Marblehead, and those who wished a guide to historic Boston had the welcome assistance of Mr. Lowe of the Massachusetts Commission. A reception by the State Library School at Albany, a social evening at Somerville after the library had been inspected, a delightful supper-party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mosher at

Marblehead, an entertainment of readings and music given jointly by the two Hartford libraries visited, and a luncheon tendered by the New Haven Public Library, are among the extra-library features of the trip that will make it not easily forgotten.

The school has become a member of the *Cercle Léopold de Lisle* of the *Fédération de l'Alliance française*. This entitles it to a number of free admissions to the French lectures and entertainments given under the auspices of the *Alliance*.

#### ALUMNI

Rachel Stone, 1915, has been appointed librarian at West Springfield, Mass.

Helen H. Greene, junior, 1915, recently appointed to the staff of the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Ct., has been given charge of the High School Library of the city which has recently been put under the Ferguson Library board for management.

Dorothy Rogers, 1915, has been engaged as first assistant at the East Liberty branch, Pittsburgh, beginning work there April 1.

Fanny T. Taber, junior 1914, has recently been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala.

Enid M. Stafford, junior 1913, has joined the staff of the Public Library of Hibbing, Minn.

Mary B. Snyder, 1915, has accepted a position in the library of the University of Pittsburgh.

Madeline Scheuch, junior, 1915, has been engaged for the filing department of N. W. Halsey & Co., New York.

Elizabeth N. Prall, senior, has been appointed librarian of the new Lord & Taylor bookshop, conducted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Training School for Children's Librarians has been made a department of the Carnegie Institute, an institution endowed by Mr. Carnegie for educational purposes. Hereafter it is to be known as the Carnegie Library School. It continues to be conducted by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with the librarian, Harrison W. Craver, as director.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gave two illustrated lectures to the school March 20 on the "Co-operation of the public library with other social agencies," and "The St. Louis Public Library."

A course of six lectures on "Story-telling"

was given by Miss Marie Shedlock, of London, England, in the Carnegie Institute Lecture Hall, March 27-April 7, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten Association, the Bureau of Recreation of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Library School. Students of the Library School were required to attend three lectures of the course.

March 28-30, Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, Wis., gave the following lectures: "The library spirit," "The library beautiful," "Possibilities in library extension," and "The library's relationship to the nine big problems of the day."

Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant state organizer, Indiana Library Commission, Indianapolis, commenced her course on the "Administration of small libraries," April 10. The course includes six lectures, in connection with which the students are required to work out problems.

The school had the pleasure of having Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, give two talks on "Picture books" and "A child and her books," April 11.

"School work of the Free Library Association of Portland, Oregon," was the subject of an interesting talk, given April 11, by Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian of the Free Library Association of Portland, Ore.

The Library School was closed for vacation April 3-8.

#### FACULTY

Miss Marie Hamilton Law, registrar, spoke at Wellesley College April 5 on the work of the Library School.

#### ALUMNAE

Mary Caroline Pillow, 1915, resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in April.

Clara E. Purdum, 1915, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Free Public Library, New Castle, Pa., to accept a position in the children's department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The field practice period ended March 29 and a brief recess followed. The spring quarter opened April 4 with the usual schedule in effect. Courses in book selection, reference and children's work are continued, and the work in documents, subject bibliography,

administration, periodicals, binding, and other minor courses begun.

Since this year marks the decennial of the founding of the school it has been planned to make the annual May day celebration, held this year on Saturday, April 29, the occasion of its observance. The speakers are Hannah M. Lawrence, class of 1910, supervisor of branches, Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, and Charles D. Stewart, author of "Some textual difficulties in Shakespeare," "Fugitive blacksmith," etc., who will speak on Shakespeare. The alumni association plans to hold its annual meeting and reunion upon this occasion.

#### SUMMER SESSION

A course of six weeks in library training is announced, but will be open only to properly qualified workers in the state. The dates are June 24 to August 4.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Earl G. Taylor (Lucile Cully, 1908) has been appointed a director of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

Esther Johnston, 1908, who for the past five years has been librarian of the Lake Forest (Ill.) Public Library, resigned to accept a position in one of the New York City branch libraries.

Althea H. Warren, 1911, has been appointed acting librarian of the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library. She was previously engaged in recataloging the library.

Rumana McManis, 1915, who held a substitute position in the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Tyler (Tex.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The senior class spent the four weeks, beginning March 20, in their regular assignment for field work in various libraries away from the university. As heretofore, they were expected to work under conditions as nearly as possible like those of regular members of the staff of the assigned library. The following libraries agreed to take a student each this year: Evanston Public, Gary (Ind.) Public, Rockford Public, Chicago Art Institute, Illinois Library Extension Commission, Galesburg Public, the John Crerar, Decatur Public, and Kansas City (Mo.) Public. Two of the students were compelled to return to Urbana by reason of serious illness, and will complete their month of field work in the University Library and in the Champaign Public Library.

Miss Frances Cullen, of Brooklyn, talked to the junior students, March 20, on artistic

bookbinding, and displayed as illustrative material a number of books finely bound in her own studio.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott met the seniors one hour each day and the juniors twice a week for the five weeks beginning Feb. 14, this being the regular instruction in children's literature and in library work with children.

The Library Club held its regular meeting March 13 in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Scott gave a program of stories from Hans Christian Andersen, and Miss Ruth Hammond, a junior, sang several children's songs. About 100 were present.

Dr. A. S. Pease, professor of the classics, at the beginning of the semester gave three lectures on paleography in connection with the regular Library School course in the history of printing.

Dr. A. H. Lybyer, professor of history, gave to the senior three lectures on the literature of the European War, which were most timely and greatly appreciated.

During the last two weeks in March an exhibit on reading for the blind was shown in the upper corridor of the library building; the exhibit was largely prepared by Miss Weston, a student.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Marie Hammond, 1909-10, head cataloger at Miami University, has been given a year's leave of absence and will study for her Master's degree. Miss Effie Abraham will be acting head cataloger during her absence.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The most noteworthy occurrences of the past month have been the visits made to other libraries, and the lectures given at the college by visiting librarians.

Mr. John A. Lowe spoke of the work of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, and Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the library work of the Education Department of the State of New York through the New York State Library, the two lectures showing most vividly two different methods of extension under the auspices of the state.

The visit of the New York State Library School for an hour on April 7 was a very welcome one, and the Simmons seniors acted as their guides in an effort to show them the College and the School in that brief time.

On April 8 the classes spent the day in Worcester, visiting the Public Library, Clark University, the Worcester County Law Library and the Library of the American Anti-quarian Society.



The visit of April 17 to Waverley, to the McLean Hospital showed a very special and unusual type of library, rendered more particularly interesting because its librarian, Miss Kathleen Jones, had recently spoken at the College of the "Institution Library."

Miss Sawyer, librarian of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, is to speak on "Work for the blind" and a visit to that institution is planned for a later date.

On April 24 the first visit of the school to the new Widener Library at Harvard is to be made, though many members of the classes have had an opportunity to go through the building during the year.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Ethel Mitchell, 1909, who has been an assistant for some years in the Carnegie Library of Boise City, Idaho, has recently been appointed librarian.

Margaret Kneil, 1914, has resigned from the High School Library, Olean, N. Y., to take charge of the High School branch of the Somerville Public Library.

Frances Bickford, 1913, has resigned from the New Haven Public Library to accept the librarianship of the High School Library at Bridgeport, Ct.

Theresa Stuart, 1908, is substituting for three months for the librarian at Walpole, Mass.

J. R. DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Professor Allen D. Severance of Adelbert College has been giving his lectures in general bibliography during the month. The outside lecturers in the course on the public library and community welfare have been Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland Survey of the Cleveland Foundation, who gave a résumé of the aims and ideals of the work of the Cleveland Survey; and Miss Mary B. Gilson, service superintendent of the Joseph & Feiss Company, who spoke on "The book and the factory." Inasmuch as Miss Gilson was a librarian before taking up her present work she brings to the students a very practical message, as well as presenting the large problems of social service work. In the course in library administration, Miss Annie Cutter, supervisor of grade school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, gave her lecture on "Grade school libraries," which was followed by a visit to one of the school libraries.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Announcement has been made to the School office of the marriage of Mildred Van Schoick, 1913, to Robert L. Watson of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Adaline C. Merrill, 1908, formerly librarian for Morris Knowles, consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, is now on the staff of the printing and binding department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Arthur S. Patterson, professor of French, and Charles J. Kullmer, professor of German in the College of Liberal Arts, are giving the Library School courses in technical French and German during the semester.

The members of the senior class had charge of an exhibit of books held during the second week of March, at the Syracuse Public Library. The purpose of the exhibit was to acquaint the public with the best books issued by American publishers during the past year.

Miss Welch and Miss Snarlin of the senior class have been organizing and cataloging the High School Library at Kenwood, N. Y.

Miss Church, 1916, and Miss Van Dorn 1917, are assisting in the Library of the State College of Forestry.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The new South branch of the library was opened on March 3, and the class had the benefit of experiencing something of the actual work of preparation connected with such an event. This branch is one of the busiest spots in the library system and offers excellent opportunity for the students for observation and practice.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her regular course on children's work extending over two weeks beginning March 20. The course was somewhat extended this year to include the administration of a children's room, book evaluation and selection including the examination of representative children's books in all classes, and the place of the story hour.

Miss Ella May Thornton, head of the legislative reference work of the Georgia State Library, gave a talk to the class on April 5, on the legislative reference library.

Miss Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, gave two lectures to the school on April 11 and 12 on the "Administration of a college library" and "Book selection and buying in the college library." These lectures were followed by a visit of inspection to the Library of the Georgia School of Technology.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

*DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL  
ASSOCIATION*

The Drexel Institute Library School Association dinner was held at the Hotel Chelsea on March 3. Twenty-six members were present. The guests were: Miss MacDonald, Miss Graffen, Miss Middleton, Miss Coplin and Mrs. N. T. Simer. The class of 1911 were given the place of honor in the middle of the table. Six of the class were present at their fifth anniversary. After dinner a special meeting was held and letters read from all the absent members. Miss Helen Subers made the arrangements for the dinner.

The luncheon at the College Club has been permanently changed from the first to the third Thursday of the month, since that date suited the members better. The next meeting will be held May 18. After the luncheon of June 15, the next one will be held September 21, owing to the fact that the College Club dining room is closed from June 16 to September 15.

Cards have been received announcing the engagement of Miss Fanny M. Libby, 1914, to Mr. William R. Spinney.

The class of 1913 has a class baby. She is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kessler Striker.

Miss Mary P. Farr, Drexel, 1895, has begun the reorganization of the Georgetown College Library.

Mary B. Latta, Drexel, 1914, was appointed librarian-in-charge of the Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia in December, 1915.

*IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY—SUMMER  
LIBRARY COURSES*

The State University of Iowa announces the fifteenth session of the Summer School for Library Training, which the university will hold in Iowa City, June 19 to July 28, with the active co-operation of the Iowa Library Commission. Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska, will be director, and the staff will include Miss Julia Robinson, secretary Iowa Library Commission, for subject of library administration; Miss Alma Penrose, Minneapolis High School Library, for cataloging and classification; Miss Grace Shellenberger, children's librarian in Des Moines Public Library, for library work with children; Miss Blanche Watts, secretary and reviser.

A feature will once more be made of library week for the fourth week of the session, bringing at this time a number of outside librarians for lectures on the inspira-

tional side of library work. Inquiries for further information and applications should be addressed to Miss Jane E. Roberts, resident director, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

*UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—SUMMER  
COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS*

During the summer session of 1916 (July 3 to Aug. 25), courses will be given as usual in library methods, intended both to give an elementary knowledge of library science to university students and to assist librarians and assistants in smaller libraries who have had no special school training. The courses are not offered as a substitute for a regular full year library course.

A series of general lectures on books and bibliography, the history of libraries, library buildings and furnishings, library administration, book selection and book buying will be given by the Librarian of the University. Technical instruction will be given by B. A. Finney, F. L. D. Goodrich, W. C. Hollands, Miss F. B. Gillette, Miss E. A. Smith, and others. Three hours' practice work will ordinarily be needed for each lecture in the technical subjects. University credit will be given for satisfactory completion of the full course.

All inquiries for further information and applications for admission to the course should be addressed to Wm. W. Bishop, Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

*UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—SUMMER LI-  
BRARY COURSES*

The University of Missouri, with the co-operation of the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library, offers courses in library methods for six weeks beginning June 12 and ending July 22. The courses are offered for the benefit of librarians of small libraries and assistants and to those under appointment to positions, who have had no library training. Others will not be admitted to the courses. A special non-technical course for teachers who wish some insight into library methods is offered as a part of the regular Summer School work.

Three courses for librarians will be given, covering library economy, cataloging and classification, and book selection and reference work, and credit in the School of Education will be given for their satisfactory completion.

Instruction will be given by: Mary E. Baker, head cataloger, University of Missouri Library; Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library; Mar-

gery Quigley, librarian, Divoll branch, St. Louis; Emma K. Parsons, reference librarian, University of Missouri, and Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Missouri Library Commission. There will also be special lectures by: Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri; Lutie E. Stearns, formerly with the Wisconsin Library Commission; and Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City Public Library.

For further information write J. D. Eliff, director of the Summer Session, or to H. O. Severance, librarian, Columbia, Mo.

#### INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION— SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

For the fifteenth season the Indiana Library Commission will maintain its summer library school for library workers. This will be conducted at Butler College, Indianapolis, from June 19 to July 29. The work covered will be the same as usual and the instructors will be the members of the staff of the Library Commission, with the addition of lectures from the outside.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, the librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library, will conduct a two weeks' advanced seminar for librarians who have already taken the summer school course. This experiment was tried last year with great success and is to be repeated this year. In addition to these two weeks, Miss Roberts will spend another week lecturing to the students in the regular school.

From the applications already received, it is expected that there will be forty students enrolled from this state. All inquiries should be addressed to Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the commission, 104 State House, Indianapolis.

#### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School will be held from July 8 to August 18. Mary E. Downey will be director in charge, assisted by Genevieve Conant of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, Ruth Wallace of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, and others.

The purpose of the school is to help raise the standard of librarianship and to extend library knowledge by instruction in modern methods, essentials, and ideals.

The course of study is a general one, planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks and includes the fundamental principles in the following branches of library work: organization and administration, cat-

aloging, classification, reference and children's work, bibliography, order, accession, shelf-list, loan systems, bookbinding and mending. Lectures are followed by practice work which is carefully revised. The work of the staff is supplemented by special lectures and by the regular Chautauqua program.

Librarians, assistants, trustees and teacher-librarians, having completed a four year high school course or its equivalent are eligible to the class which is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. No one is admitted who has not previously filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation card.

Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, 1184 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The dates for the summer school have been fixed for June 26 to August 12. In addition to the instructors announced last month two new names may be given. Miss Lucy Lay, librarian of the Los Angeles High School, will give six lectures on "The high school library and the junior college," and Miss Martha Wilson, state supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota, will give twenty periods with laboratory, on "The library and the school."

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## Librarians

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BALDWIN, Amy S., Drexel 1908, formerly librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was married in Philadelphia Dec. 24 to Ernest G. Beinhart of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BULLOCK, Edna D., librarian of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, has been organizing the North Carolina Legislative Reference Library.

CARSON, W. O., formerly chief librarian of the London (Ont.) Public Library, has been appointed inspector of public libraries for the province. He succeeds Walter R. Nursey, who has ably carried on the work of the office for seven years, and who is now compelled by ill health to withdraw from the work.

CRANDELL, Lillian, who has been a substitute in the Grand Rapids Public Library since last summer, has received appointment as a regular assistant. Miss Crandell is a graduate of Alma College, has taught in several high schools in Michigan for nine years, and last

year took the summer course in library training at the University of Michigan.

CRANE, Amy, has been appointed department librarian in Ohio State University at Columbus, to care for the collection belonging to the College of Medicine.

DUNNELLS, Cora K., Pratt 1905, who has been a cataloger in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents for some years, has gone into the work of rural organization in the Department of Agriculture.

GILL, Henry M., is the editor and compiler of a book called "The South in prose and poetry," in which have been gathered together selections intended to interest the boys and girls of the South in the literature and history of their own section of the country. A short biographical sketch of each author precedes the selection from his works. The passages have been chosen with an eye to simplicity and interest rather than finish of style, and so far as possible the more familiar selections have not been chosen.

HAYS, Florence C., who has been in charge of the cataloging work of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library for the past four years and who formerly was in charge of similar work at Oshkosh and librarian at Ripon College, is on leave of absence for four months. Miss Hays will be at Columbia University, New York City, during that time, having been called upon to assist in the special cataloging work involved in the reorganization of the University Law Library.

HOUGH, Clara, of Morgantown, has been appointed librarian in charge of the Public Library at Fairmont, W. Va.

KNEIL, Margaret M., high school librarian at Olean, New York, has been appointed to the reference staff of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and accepted by the school committee to be high school librarian. The school library, which is under the administration of the Public Library, serves some 2200 teachers and pupils.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson, librarian in Buffalo from 1877 to 1897, is the subject of a considerable portion of volume XIX of the Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. There is a biographical sketch by John B. Olmsted and a number of Mr. Larned's essays and addresses, with a chronological list of his writings exclusive of those published

in library periodicals and in the *Buffalo Express*, of which he was for a number of years the editor.

MENDENHALL, Ida M., Pratt 1904, who some years ago was librarian of the Geneseo State Normal School, has returned there and has taken up her old position.

MOTH, Axel, head of the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library, on April 1 completed twenty years of service with the library, having been connected with the old Astor Library before its coalition with the Lenox Library and the Tilden trust. In recognition of the anniversary the staff of the catalog room presented Mr. Moth with a very handsome fitted travelling bag.

NEWMAN, Lorraine, has been put in charge of the East Leonard School branch of the Grand Rapids Public Library. Miss Newman took the apprentice class work in July, 1914, and since October of that year has been working as a substitute.

SOMERVILLE, Evelyn, Drexel Institute Library School 1914, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Birmingham Public Library succeeding Miss Louise Roberts who has accepted a position in Portland.

STRONG, Florence, has been appointed librarian of the Alexander School branch of the Public Library in Grand Rapids, succeeding Miss Carmody, resigned. Miss Strong is a graduate of the State Normal College, at Ypsilanti, receiving her library training in the Normal College Library, and was appointed to a position as substitute in February, 1915.

TABER, Fanny T., New York Public Library School 1914, has been appointed librarian at Avondale branch, Birmingham Public Library.

TAYLOR, Lucien Edward, of the catalog and Library, has recently collected and had reference departments of the Boston Public Library privately printed a small volume of verses originally written by his uncle, Lucien Lord, of Athol.

WALKER, Mrs. Mae, is now in charge of the Brown Hall Library at Ohio State University in Columbus. This collection includes the books on architecture, engineering, drawing and civil engineering.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Bangor.* The Public Library has put collections of about 50 books each, in the schools of Bagley and North Bangor. While primarily intended for school use, they are also available for neighborhood use. These two schools were selected because their teachers were the first to volunteer their services, which means the giving of no small amount of time and clerical labor. The school department and the library are both watching the experiment with interest, and like service may be extended to other rural districts in the near future, in so far as seems advisable. At present the establishment of more libraries is dependent on the teachers of suburban schools, and their willingness to co-operate in the work without additional remuneration.

*Waterville P. L.* Jennie M. Smith, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1916.) Accessions 1209, total circulation 42,764. New registrations 604; total number of readers 18,531. Receipts \$3714.41; disbursements \$3795.09, including salaries \$1100, books \$1017.28, periodicals \$156.08, and binding \$90.70.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The Boston Co-operative Information Bureau has changed its name to the Information Clearing House of Boston, so that it can be more readily found in the telephone book and directory. The officers for 1916 are Lewis A. Armistead, president; E. H. Kittredge, vice president; John Ritchie, Jr., chief of service; Waldo A. Rich, Jr., treasurer; and A. D. Smith, 491 Boylston St., secretary. The directors are Henry B. Alvord, Frank Irving Cooper and George W. Lee.

*Boston.* John Singer Sargent has come to this city from London to arrange for placing in position in the third-story hall, the final paintings in the great series of mural decorations which depict "The triumph of religion." Among the paintings is one for the strip of ceiling at the crucifix end of the hall and also those for two panels on each side of that end of the hall. These two panels will each contain a Madonna, and on the strip of vaulting above there will be various subjects connected with the life of Christ. There are also six large lunettes which go in the penetrations of the ceiling, the subjects of which are connected with the Old and New Testament.

*Boston.* The annual report of the Insurance Library Association for 1915 (D. H. Handy, librarian), shows that 730 books and pamphlets, exclusive of periodicals, bulletins from various sources and newspaper clippings, have been added to the library during the year. Of these 212 were bound. It is estimated that information or assistance in consulting references has been given to about 1000 members and others. The number of book loan cards now outstanding is 77. During the year 35 cards were issued, and 22 were withdrawn. The number of books drawn during the year was 389, taken from a special collection consisting of about 90 books and pamphlets which cover particularly the subjects being given in the evening courses. During the year 32 small maps were added; and 27 bound maps were corrected, with corrections aggregating 15,841. The index cabinets now contain approximately 35,000 cards. About 2000 main cards are added each year. Prof. Z. Takidani, of the Higher Commercial College in Kobe, Japan, who has been studying insurance methods in Germany, England and the United States, spent several weeks in the library in the summer of 1915, and said that nowhere else had he found so complete a collection of literature on fire insurance or one whose material was made so quickly available. Professor Takidani took with him a list of questions intended to cover fire insurance in Japan which he proposes to answer with care and file with this association for reference.

*Cambridge.* Charles Follen Atkinson has presented a collection of 1000 books from the William Parsons Atkinson Library to the Radcliffe Library. Works of history, travel and literature chiefly are included. The books are all contained in mahogany book cases, and will be placed in the newly built conference room in the basement of the library. A collection of books on architecture, also the gift of Dr. Atkinson, will soon be placed in the Whitman room.

*Dalton.* The report of Mrs. Carolina Flickinger, acting librarian of the Free Public Library for 1915 (for the first time printed as a separate report) records many changes. During the year the reading and reference rooms were combined by transferring the reference books from the museum to the periodical room. The museum

material was moved to the entrance hall and the juvenile books transferred from the stacks to the former museum. Low wall bookcases were installed in all rooms, additional furniture purchased, and the whole interior redecorated. Free access to the stacks was given, the classed catalog changed to a dictionary card catalog, a new registration begun, and less stringent lending rules inaugurated. The cost of the improvements to the building was borne by three public-spirited citizens. The total number of books in the library is 11,203, and the total circulation was 30,407.

*Gardner.* The West branch of the library, whose quarters in the Riordan block were burned out a few weeks ago, will be moved about May 1 to the second floor of the Brazell block at the corner of Parker and Vernon streets. When the branch is opened a much larger number of books will be carried on the shelves than was the case in the old rooms, and it is expected that the patronage will be largely increased.

*Grafton.* The annual report of Miss Lucy W. Briscoe, librarian, shows that 19,622 books were drawn from the Public Library in 1915. The library has a total registration of 977, 24 names having been added during the year. The total number of volumes in the library and stations is 14,401, of which 354 were added during the year.

*Lexington. Cary Mem. L.* Marian P. Kirkland, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 925, withdrawals and public documents returned to Washington, 732; total in library 28,577. Circulation 48,690. Total registration 3283, an increase of 248.

*Northampton.* The city council, on April 6, voted for the consolidation of the Forbes Library and the Clarke Library, to take effect by Dec. 1. Library development in Northampton began in 1830 with the "Social Library." In 1869, the town voted to appropriate \$25,000 for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a Public Library and Memorial Hall Building, on condition that not less than \$25,000 should be raised from other sources: \$29,000 were collected, of which John Clarke gave \$5,000. When he died, July 5, 1869, he bequeathed \$40,000 for the benefit of the Public Library, which, however, was not distinctively called the Clarke Library until after the opening of the Forbes Library in 1895. Judge Forbes who died Feb. 3, 1881, gave the bulk of his estate to found a Public Library for the use of the inhabitants of Northampton, to be called the

"Forbes Library." Further legacies to this institution include, \$5000 from the Hon. W. Gaylord in 1881; \$50,000 from Dr. Pliny Earle in 1892; and \$5000 from Mrs. Charles A. Cutter in 1903. With no good reason why the city should maintain two separate libraries, the city council point out among the many advantages of consolidation, greater efficiency in library work, less expense in maintenance, better facilities and better appreciation by the public of the library opportunities offered.

*Taunton.* By the death of Miss Emma F. Beattie, the life tenancies provided for in the will of Samuel C. Cobb, former mayor of Boston, are ended and a one-fifth share in his estate is bequeathed to the Taunton Public Library. Other beneficiaries in like amount are Harvard College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Young Men's Christian Union and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The present value of the property is approximately \$200,000.

*Watertown.* Perkins Institute for Blind now contains in its library, according to the 1915 report, 1878 different titles in raised print, the actual number of books, however, being 13,999. The pupils of the school drew out for voluntary reading within the year 3091 books, and the adult blind living outside the institution 5318. In June 1506 books were sent out for summer reading, the largest number ever lent from this library.

*West Springfield P. L.* The report for 1915 shows 562 volumes were added during the year. Circulation to juveniles was 6292, to adults 14,871. Receipts amounted to \$4297.73, and expenditures \$1600.81, leaving a balance of \$2696.92 on hand. The librarian, Rev. George W. Love, resigned Jan. 1, and Miss Rachael N. T. Stone of Hartford was appointed his successor. A Carnegie building is now under construction at the corner of Park and Elm streets.

#### RHODE ISLAND

In the report of the State Board of Education for 1914, the latest received, it appears that the Audubon Library was the only one added during the year, making the number of free public libraries sixty. During the year over \$9000 was apportioned among these libraries from the state appropriation, used for the purchase of books. In many libraries this is the only book income, the lack of adequate local financial support for several libraries being considered the greatest weakness of the present system. The com-

mittee on libraries of the state board, though there has been no appropriation for the work, has continued to give help for the general improvement of library service in the state, and the library visitor, in addition to her work as director of the traveling libraries, has given it much time. An assistant who can do additional work on traveling libraries and give instruction in library methods to inexperienced librarians, is recommended. An inquiry to determine children's use of libraries and the extent of co-operation between libraries and schools showed that of nearly 600,000 books in public libraries of the state children's books numbered 49,953, of which 6812 were purchased in 1913. Of a total circulation of nearly 900,000, there were 290,363 loans of children's books. In 51 libraries it is reported that children ask for books to help in school work; in 5 they do not. In 33 libraries teachers co-operate with the librarian in directing the children's readings; in 22 they do not. In 22 libraries definite plans for co-operation with schools have been carried into successful practice.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Norwalk P. L.* Dotha Stone Pinneo, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915). Accessions 1012; total 14,144. Circulation 64,278. New registrations 462; total 7882. The library had a booth at the Civic and Industrial Exposition in March, and found it the most successful method of advertising yet tried.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Buffalo P. L.* Walter L. Brown, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 42,578 books, 887 pamphlets; withdrawn, 30,621 volumes; total resources 342,144 volumes, 40,035 pamphlets, 26,418 maps, charts, music, etc. Circulation 1,669,690. New registration 26,580; total, library and branches, 87,843; schools, 43,044. Receipts \$134,295.10; expenditures \$29,550.92, including \$27,586.80 for books, \$1802.80 for periodicals, \$8421.09 for binding, and \$63,329.58 for library salaries. Besides the Central Library, there are 7 branches, 5 stations, 2 depositories, 43 schools (having 920 libraries in 920 rooms), and 447 traveling libraries in clubs, fire houses, etc.

*La Salle.* La Salle's new Public Library was opened to the public, April 6, in rooms in the postoffice building. One thousand well selected books are on the shelves—the larger share have been donated—and a reading table with the latest magazines is a feature. The

Library Association has 102 charter members, and has been granted a charter by the State Board of Regents. It will be open three afternoons each week, Miss Marian V. Tompkins acting as librarian.

*New York City.* The valuation of the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan for transfer tax is practically completed and reports put the valuation of the books in the private library on East 36th street at \$5,000,000, while original manuscripts, medals, and other items are put at \$2,500,000. The books number about 20,000.

*New York City.* An active campaign by alumni and undergraduates of the College of the City of New York to raise \$150,000 for a library building, was inaugurated April 17. The city, several years ago, offered to provide a site for the library near the present group of buildings, and to appropriate \$100,000 toward clearing the site, provided the alumni of the college raised the \$150,000 required for the erection of a suitable building. The time for taking up the offer of the city expires in July. One subscriber has agreed to furnish the last \$25,000, and another the last \$5000, and three have agreed to double whatever is subscribed by their respective classes. The 70,000 books of the institution are now in crowded quarters in the basement of the Great Hall, and students who go there to consult them have generally to stand. It is no place for the leisurely pursuit of literature.

*Oneonta.* The Public Library was reopened in its new quarters, April 1, after a month and a half had been spent in transferring the books. The latter have been rearranged and classified under the supervision of Miss Anne M. Mulheron of the State Library School in Albany. The building, which was formerly a dwelling, has been remodelled and thoroughly renovated.

*Rochester.* The Ad Club of this city publishes a weekly sheet called the *Bumblebee*, of which William F. Yust, the librarian of the Public Library, is managing editor. In the issue of Mar. 29 an appeal is made to club members to contribute from their private book collections, either as gifts or as loans, such books on advertising as can be spared to build up a club library on advertising. A deposit collection from the Public Library would supplement the volumes contributed by club members.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Manasquan.* A check for \$300 has been given toward a building fund for the Public

Library. The library, which was opened January 29, 1916, has nearly 1500 books on its shelves. Every book has been donated by residents of the town and their friends. There are over 400 borrowers registered.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

The report of the Free Library Commission, published in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for January, 1916, records building operations in seven towns. Field work on the part of the staff required 44 trips covering 237 days. Some of these were to organize new libraries, some to consult with those planning to establish libraries, some to attend the 14 library meetings held in different parts of the state, and some to see how work already started was progressing. In all 167 visits were made to 136 librarians. Gifts for library uses totalled \$351,200. Eight new libraries were organized and opened during the year, making 172 free libraries in the state. There are still 28 counties without free libraries at the county seat. The fifth session of the summer school for library workers was held, and was accounted successful in spite of the small attendance. The commission lent 20,766 books to people in the state, and there has seldom been a time when there are not from 20 to 30 applications on file. The commission has books in German, Italian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, and Polish, for lending to libraries needing them, and also has for distribution to libraries with foreign book collections circulation rules printed in ten languages.

#### DELAWARE

*Wilmington.* A site for a library building has been donated by a public-spirited citizen whose name is withheld for the present. The new building will be located in Tenth street, between Market and King, facing Court House Square. At a banquet held April 12, initial contributions amounting to \$57,500 were announced at the opening of a campaign to raise a fund of \$325,000 for the new Wilmington Institute Free Library Building. William P. Bancroft gave a tenth of the whole amount or \$32,500 and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. contributed \$25,000.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* The plans for Branch No. 18, Enoch Pratt Free Library, to be erected at the northeast corner of Wolfe and Twentieth streets, have been accepted and the contract has been given out. Otto G. Simonson is the architect. The building will be built of English bond brickwork and terra cotta trimmings. The main entrance, on Wolfe street,

will lead directly into the delivery room, to the left of which will be the juvenile reading-room and to the right the adult reading-room. At the left of the entrance will be the stairway and at the right the staff room. The basement will contain a large lecture hall, with entrance on Twentieth street. There will also be a reading clubroom in basement.

*Baltimore.* In the annual report of the Maryland penitentiary Chaplain William D. Beall writes of the library: "Last year we reported the library to have been classified and cataloged. This work was intrusted to an inmate, and was found upon investigation to have been performed in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory manner, necessitating its being done entirely over. This time it has been done under my personal supervision, after consultation with those in charge of the cataloging department at the Pratt Library, who were very courteous in giving me all needed information. The work is nearing completion, and when finished the library will be properly classified and cataloged and its contents will be readily available. Many of our books are old and much worn, and the constant use made of them by men of the type of the most of those here, limits the time of their serviceableness and calls for a liberal policy toward this department, if it is to be maintained at even its present standard. In our process of classification and cataloging we have had to discard 629 imperfect volumes. Seventy-five volumes have been added during the year by purchase or donation. We have at present 4917 books on our shelves."

## The South

#### VIRGINIA

*Winchester.* Handley L. C. Vernon Eddy, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions (net) 1789; total 5669. New registration 509; total (net) 1700, in a population of 5864. Circulation 29,851 (21,510 fiction). Expenditures for books were \$1661.65, for binding \$380.78, lectures \$938.68, and salaries \$2803.69.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

"A public library in every town in North Carolina by 1920" is the goal toward which the State Library Commission is working. At present North Carolina has 19 towns with a population of 2500 or more which have no true public libraries, though a few of them have small school libraries or collections belonging to study clubs or civic leagues. The commission plans to print in succeeding issues of its quarterly *Bulletin*, articles about some of the best libraries in the state writ-



ten by library patrons who appreciate the value of a library to the community. It will also contain articles on the practical questions involved in the organization and administration of a public library, and it is hoped these articles will help to crystallize into successful action the interest that the commission will seek to arouse in its campaign among the literary, social, and educational agencies throughout the state.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Winnsboro.* Plans for starting a public library are being laid by the members of the Thomas Woodward chapter, D. A. R. A series of lectures by notable men of the state will be one means of raising funds.

#### GEORGIA

*Atlanta.* The Carnegie Library opened its fourth branch, March 3. The building was erected in 1915 at a cost of \$17,000, and is a gift from the Carnegie Corporation. This branch, which will be known as the South branch, is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of the city and in a section remote from the Main Library.

*Augusta.* Members of the Augusta Bar Association met Mar. 27 to discuss plans for a central library, practically every library in the city having been destroyed in the fire Mar. 22.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* At the last meeting of the library trustees it was decided to make additional use of the newspaper and civics room as a writing room by furnishing pen, ink and stationery.

#### ALABAMA

*Tuscaloosa.* Prof. George G. Brownell, chairman of the library committee of the University of Alabama, has proposed that the alumni erect a library building for the university, the money to be raised by popular subscriptions. The plan has been endorsed by the faculty and alumni. The present library building is entirely inadequate. The new building will be called the Amelia Gorgas Memorial Library, in memory of Mrs. Amelia Gorgas, who for many years was university librarian and who was connected with the University of Alabama for the greater portion of her life. Mrs. Gorgas was the widow of General Gorgas, who served as president of the university, and was the mother of Surgeon General Gorgas, of the U. S. Army.

### The Middle West

#### MICHIGAN

*Ypsilanti.* Under an opinion handed down by Attorney-General Fellows, the Michigan

State Normal College cannot build the proposed new library as a separate building on the site of former President Jones' residence, as had been hoped by the college authorities. The library must be built as part of the main building when that structure is repaired. The library will probably not be built this summer, however, as the high cost of building supplies is likely to force the authorities to postpone repairing of the main building.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* Trustees of the Public Library have purchased from R. L. Holmes a parcel 80 by 126 feet at W. 25th street and Mapledale avenue S. W. for approximately \$10,000 to be used as a site for erection of a new public library branch. The new building probably will cost \$25,000 and will be erected to house what is known as the Brooklyn branch on W. 25th street near Denison avenue S. W. It is scheduled to be erected some time this summer.

*Columbus.* The Public School Library under the direction of the Board of Education, of which Martin Hensel is librarian, now has reference libraries in each of the 55 school buildings under the control of the board. These libraries are housed permanently in these buildings and are operated by the principals and teachers. The central library makes such additions to these libraries as conditions require and funds permit. On August 31, 1915, these reference libraries contained 6443 volumes. In addition to the above the central library had 355 class room libraries in operation in the various school buildings, containing nearly 10,000 volumes. These are returned at the close of the school year. The total book resources of the library on Aug. 31, 1915, was 105,581 volumes.

*Toledo.* Architectural plans for two of the five new branch libraries will be started at once, so that actual construction will not be delayed. The East Toledo branch, corner Greenwood avenue and South Main street, will be designed by Manfred M. Stophlet, and the South End branch, Broadway and Langdon street, will be under the supervision of Architect D. L. Stine. Edward L. Tilton of New York has been retained as supervising architect. An effort will be made to begin operation on the other three branches, and a meeting of the trustees will be held in a short time to engage architects for each.

*Youngstown.* In an extended investigation published in the *Youngstown Vindicator*, Apr. 6, Joseph L. Wheeler, the new librarian in charge of the Reuben McMillan Public Li-

brary, compares the library's needs and its results with the same items in other cities, and furnishes some interesting figures. Other cities of the size of Youngstown and less spend twice as much on books. Twenty cities are listed and the average per capita expenditure is shown to be 42 cents, with Youngstown the lowest at 15 cents. The library, he maintains, does not get its fair and proper share of support, because the city officials have never realized the importance of the library's work, and have not granted its share of public money. The policy of a mere existence has been followed and when in the past it has been necessary to reduce civic expenses, while less important departments have been cut down 25%, the library has been cut 60%.

#### INDIANA

*Indianapolis.* The corner-stone of the Indianapolis Public Library was laid amid impressive ceremonies on Friday, Mar. 24, on a beautiful site, at Meridian and St. Clair streets, a part of which was generously donated to the city by James Whitcomb Riley. Edmund Eitel, nephew and representative of the latter, placed in the stone a steel box which contained an original MS. and copies of Riley's poems, copies of the library laws, papers relating to the history of the library, and several other documents. Construction work on the new library, which is to cost \$1,000,000, will go forward rapidly this summer, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy next winter. The present library is now crowded badly, holding 205,000 books, while being designed for only 80,000. The new building will be built throughout with Bedford stone and the interior furniture and library devices will be the most modern. Provision for a separate room in the new library to be filled with books on travel, science, history and literature, and to be known as the "Reference Library: Memorial to H. H. Lee, presented by his wife, Elizabeth Wood Lee," is made in the will of Mrs. Lee, probated recently.

#### ILLINOIS

*Augusta.* The people of Augusta township, Hancock county, voted a one mill tax for a township library April 4. Hancock county has now six free public libraries with permanent tax support. Carthage, La Harpe, Warsaw, Nauvoo and Hamilton are city libraries. The city councils of Nauvoo and Hamilton took over the association libraries early in the year. The library at Augusta will be the only township library in the county.

*Lexington.* The Smith Library has received a bequest of \$500 from Mrs. C. S. Arnold. The money is to be spent for books only.

*Lockport.* Healy Alexander, a well-known resident, has notified the Woman's Club, which has been working to secure a public library for the township, that he will donate the lot at the corner of Ninth and Hamilton streets for a library site. With the lot now secured, a building and maintenance of the same is all that is necessary and it is probable that some means will be presented whereby Lockport can have a library in the near future.

*Pana.* Five hundred of the most valuable volumes from the library of William Eugene Hayward have been presented to the public library of Pana by his daughters. Mr. Hayward for many years has been one of the most prominent citizens of Pana, serving as mayor for one term. The collection of books contains many valuable and rare books in literature, science and art, valued at \$7000.

## The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

*Brodhead.* The librarian reports in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* that by actual count there is a registration of 1430 borrowers in this town of 1667 population—a truly remarkable showing.

*Milwaukee.* Plans have been completed by the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, manufacturers of motor-cycles, for the installation of a library and research department under the management of Hugh Sharp, formerly assistant publicity manager. The increasing amount of advertising and publicity material being issued made the need of the research section and library imperative.

*Platteville.* A collection of about 125 German books, belonging to the late Fritz Schroeder, has been placed in the Public Library.

#### MINNESOTA

*Hibbing.* The library board at the next meeting of the village council will ask the village to appropriate \$56,000 for an addition to the present Public Library, which is considered too small for its present needs. According to the plans and specifications the addition will be built out up to the street on Third avenue and will take in additional acreage in the rear of the present library and on Mahoning street. The addition planned for the rear of the present building is 20 x 75 feet. An auditorium will be included and this will be 65 x 47 feet.

*St. Paul.* The Improvement Association of Merriam Park has voted to deed two lots valued at \$4000 to the city of St. Paul. The

property, on Marshall avenue near Fairview avenue, is to be used only for community house or library purposes. It will be leveled and improved before the transfer is made.

## IOWA

*Cedar Rapids F. P. L.* E. Joanna Hagey, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accession 4418; withdrawn 1477; total in library 35,252. Circulation 208,712. New registration 2914; total 11,855; estimated population 43,000. Receipts \$19,170.53; expenditures \$16,781.19, including \$4,270.12 for books, \$393.79 for periodicals, \$881.54 for binding, and \$6,573.39 for library salaries.

## NEBRASKA

*Omaha.* Miss Edith Tobitt, public librarian, has announced that the library board next fall will ask for a bond issue of \$200,000 or \$250,000, with which to erect a new building, to be used as an art gallery, auditorium and store rooms. The board wants another building, practically the duplicate of the present structure, three stories high and 120 feet long and 60 feet wide. The library owns the ground back of the present building at 19th and Harney streets.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*Kansas City.* Plans for the addition to the Public Library at 11th and Locust streets, are complete. Work probably will begin soon. The board of education is awaiting the decision of the supreme court regarding the title of the land. The board was sued by the original owner of the land, who declared he was insane at the time he signed the deed. At a meeting of the board of education of the Kansas side, April 3, a contract was let for about \$18,300 for a branch library to be located on 18th street, between Metropolitan and Strong avenues, in Argentine.

## COLORADO

*Fort Morgan.* The newest Carnegie library in the state was opened here Feb. 25. As county-seat library in one of the dry-farming sections of eastern Colorado, with its new \$10,000 building and the services for six weeks of an organizer to start the new growth in accepted lines, it is hoped it will become a leader in its part of the state. The building has two large reading rooms and an auditorium seating 200 people. Free use by people outside the town will be permitted, and this privilege is expected to be especially enjoyed by the rural school teachers. The county agricultural agent and county superintendent of schools are co-operating with the library board.

## TEXAS

*Dallas.* The board of trustees of the Dallas Public Library has voted to authorize the president to ask for bids for constructing a small addition to the building. The crowded condition of the reference room has made some change necessary, and as Carnegie Hall, on the second floor, has not been used for an auditorium in some time, it has been decided to use that space for a reference room. The old reference room will be filled with double stacks. Only a small addition will be made to provide a stairway to the new reference room. The roof of the building will also be repaired. The cost of the changes will be about \$5,000.

*Vernon.* At a meeting of the library committee, appointed by the Young Men's Business League of this city, the contract for the building of a \$12,500 library building has been awarded to a local contractor. The erection of this building will begin at once and will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date.

## The Pacific Coast

## WASHINGTON

*Harrington.* Members of the Mothers' Club report that in their efforts to establish a reading room and library in Harrington the council has granted them the use of the south room of the lower floor in the city hall. A number of local business men have donated paper, paints, lumber and labor and the room is being renovated.

## CALIFORNIA

*Gridley.* The new \$15,000 Public Library was dedicated Mar 17 with appropriate ceremonies.

*San Francisco.* A resolution to set aside \$10,000 to be called the James Lick fund for the purchase of volumes for the library of the Mechanics' Institute was passed at the annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute. The fund was voted from the general treasury of the institute for the purpose of replacing volumes destroyed by the fire of 1906, originally purchased with a fund of \$10,000 donated by James Lick.

## NEVADA

*Ely.* The Woman's Club has presented to the board of county commissioners a petition for assistance in the matter of establishing a public library. The petition sets forth that the board of education has signified a willingness to allow the use of a room in the high school building and to co-operate in the movement, that Mayor A. B. Witcher has assumed the responsibility for the collection of \$300

by private subscription for the purpose of buying books; that the teachers of the county high school have offered their services in organizing and caring for the library until the close of the present school term. The request is then made that the sum of \$300 be appropriated from the county funds for immediate use in the purchase of books; that the further sum of \$300 be guaranteed by the county in monthly installments of \$25 for the purpose of maintaining the public library, and that all books belonging to abandoned school districts be transferred to the county public library.

#### UTAH

*Mount Pleasant.* At the election in March it was voted to establish a public library in a \$12,000 building. The building is to be constructed from the Sanpete County library fund. The city will meet the cost of running the library.

*Salt Lake City.* Revised plans of Fred A. Hale, architect, for the addition to the Packard Free Public Library have been tentatively accepted by the library board. The plans call for an addition in the rear of the present building, 31 by 64 feet, two stories in height and following in general appearance the style of the present building. The building will contain a board meeting room, a magazine room and children's reading room on the ground floor, the remainder of the space being devoted to stack space for books.

### Canada

*Montreal. Fraser Inst.* P. B. de Crève-cœur, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 3211; total number of volumes in library, 74,085. Attendance in the reference and circulating room was 88,319, and in the newspaper and periodical room 72,073. Salaries amounted to \$5500; English periodicals and newspapers \$317.80, French 124.43; English books purchased \$841.79, French \$366.41.

#### QUEBEC

*Quebec. Legislative L.* Ernest Myrand, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 2287 volumes, 1200 pamphlets; total 107,218 volumes, 26,450 pamphlets. During the year the library was moved into its spacious new quarters, where provision is made for storing 200,000 volumes, besides the space available in the basement for from 30,000 to 40,000 more. The making of a suitable catalog and the final classification of the books, probably on a combination of the Dewey and Cutter systems, will be begun as soon as possible.

### Foreign

#### HOLLAND

*The Hague.* The munificence of Mr. Carnegie made it possible for the work at the library of the Peace Palace to be carried on without interruption. Its rules and regulations have just been issued and published in two languages. The nature of this library is that of a public library, with this restriction, that besides the members of certain colleges and institutions the general public can obtain admission only when this has been granted by the directors.

#### CHINA

In her report of the work of the Boone Library in Wuchang for the year ending June, 1915, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, the librarian, shows a steady increase in the number of readers in the library and a more intelligent use of the books. Reference reading in the building has increased, while the number of books drawn out is slightly less than in the year preceding. The accessions were 482 new volumes in English and 624 in Chinese, a large proportion of the latter being translations of Western literature. The most interesting feature of the library work during the year was the development of the traveling libraries. Three of these small libraries were started in 1914 and taken to three of the government schools in the city. In 1915 ten such small libraries were in service at different times in the government schools and other educational institutions in Wuchang and Hankow, thus putting in circulation 1100 of the best translations from Western learning and English books adapted to the needs of the students in these schools. In two of the government schools, reading rooms have been started as the result of the librarian's taking these books in person to these schools. A small branch reading room with books and periodicals from the Boone Library has been started at St. Michael's, the other side of the city, and during certain hours is opened to the public. This reading room has been of special service to students of the Military School. The average number of students to be found using the University Library each week has been about 325, and 1123 books were issued during the year to teachers and students of the university and to members of the missions. Increased support of the library, in the shape both of funds and of books and subscriptions to periodicals, is coming from the churches and schools in this country as the work of the library is becoming better known.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADVERTISING. See Publicity

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography in relation to literature. A. Cecil Piper. *Lib. World*, S., 1915, p. 79-83.

"The relationship that exists between bibliography and literature is sufficiently obvious to all, and probably it is this obviousness which accounts for the comparative neglect of this side of bibliographical study. What is wanted is a good bibliographical history of literature. The only literary histories I know that approximate to this demand are the *Cambridge History of English Literature*, now in course of publication, which is, unfortunately, not illustrated, and Garnett and Gosse's *English Literature*, 1903. The most common relationship between bibliography and literature is the simple one usually adopted by authors before writing about a particular subject, *viz.*, to search out what has been already done and compare results. Librarians know only too well that the specialist is a specialist only; that he rarely knows anything of the general trend of knowledge in subjects other than his own; and are aware, also, that while he knows exactly what he wants, he is frequently helpless in conducting the actual search; yet a little training would make the path easy. Many of the concordances and indexes that have been published would have been greatly increased in value had the compilers had but an elementary idea of the science of cataloging and indexing.

"Again, how often do we lament the lack of general indexes to important books, and how often, when indexes are provided, do we find that they are badly compiled and practically useless? Bibliography chronicles and describes the works necessary for the study of literature, but it should go further: it should concern itself with the methods of literary research, by applying its laws and methods to the examination of literary texts. The greater part of the work of an editor of literary texts, is of a purely bibliographical nature, and he should have had some bibliographical training for the task. It is by means of bibliographical method that literary documents can show the best results and the most satisfactory and reliable knowledge.

Likewise it is of the utmost importance that librarians should study bibliographical methods and gain some knowledge of the general principles of bibliography, both his-

torical and practical. Bibliography is necessary in practically every phase of library work, whether in the collation of books, in aiding readers, in the selection of books, or in cataloging and classification. It is the progress of librarianship that has been the chief means of proving the value of bibliographical knowledge to students, and nearly all the eminent bibliographers are, or have been, librarians.

## BINDING—LETTERING THIN BOOKS

An article in the *British & Colonial Printer & Stationer* for Feb. 17 summarized a discussion carried on in several issues of the *Publishers' Circular* by the editor and various correspondents (including librarians, a bookbinder, and others) who have been agitated by a revival of the question whether the title on the back of a book or magazine should read from the top downwards or vice versa.

"The *Publishers Circular* states that its view is that a title should be printed to read along the back of a book or magazine from the top down, because when placed face up, singly or in a pile, on a table or counter or shelf, the title is in the correct position for reading it, and as many cloth-bound books have no titles on the front covers, it is doubly important to have the books so lettered. On the other hand, if the title is printed to read from the bottom upwards, then the title is always upside down when the book or magazine is lying on a table or counter or shelf, either singly or in a pile.

"The arguments of the various correspondents against the view of the *Publishers' Circular* may be summarized as follow:—1. The method of placing books on their sides in piles on shelves is the wrong way to place books on shelves, and therefore the *Publishers' Circular's* argument is a weak one. 2. A book lettered from the bottom upwards can be read quite easily whether it is on a floor shelf or on one twelve feet high, by taking a side view from the right—the natural and habitual method. 3. The great majority of thin books are lettered the opposite manner to that which the *Publishers' Circular* advocates and therefore for the sake of uniformity they should continue to be so lettered. 4. It is a standing rule among book-finishers to letter books from bottom to top, and book-finishers from time immemorial have always adopted this method."

The writer discusses the various arguments and in general agrees with the opponents of the *Publishers' Circular's* view, regretting that the latter "should support the American and German method, which is the reverse of ours, and thus strive to alter our very general practice."

#### BIRD CLUBS

The East Portland (Ore.) Branch Library Boys' Club, which has been studying the lives of inventors and their inventions during the winter, is now turning its attention to birds. Dr. Emma Welty of the Audubon Society gave the club a talk recently on "How to study the birds." One of the points emphasized in her talk was how to describe accurately the birds seen, starting with a well known bird and comparing with it the strange bird as to size, shape of bill, etc., giving especial attention to the color of the plumage and the markings. The interest of the boys was more and more aroused as the lecture proceeded until toward the end of the hour they were all asking questions about the birds they had seen and wished to identify. Some of the questions asked showed that the boys had been keen observers of the birds and were enthusiastic bird-lovers.

This lecture on birds was followed by an evening arranged by the pupils of the Buckman school, who had secured a splendid set of pictures from the Board of Education rooms. Twelve boys and girls were chosen from a seventh grade and a bird picture assigned to each one. Each learned all he could about his bird and if the school could not furnish the information he wanted he turned to the books of the library. After this preparation they came with their slides and lanterns and gave to the two hundred and sixty boys and girls of the nearby schools, who had gathered in the library auditorium to hear them, a most interesting and instructive talk on these birds. Such an eager audience of young listeners would be hard to find. The attention of the boys and girls was then drawn to the library posters showing designs of bird houses which they could copy and they were urged to help make of Portland a real bird city.

An exhibit of the best types of bird houses made by the public school children may now be seen in the children's room of the library.

BOOK SELECTION. . . See Fiction

#### CATALOGING

The classified or the dictionary catalogue;

a summary. Wilfrid S. Robertshaw. *The Librarian*, S.-O., 1915. p. 29-32; p. 49-53.

"What better can be desired than the logical arrangement of a classified catalog? Surely it is more educative, and an improvement upon one which hitherto has followed the order of the alphabet. The subjects in a dictionary catalog may show, by references, all their cognate subjects, but it is to numerous parts of the catalog that we are referred. As an example of this logical order, take the subject, Medicine. In the consultation of the A. L. A. Catalog, a reader sees at class no. 610 the heading Medicine, followed by its subdivisions as Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Public Health—all the works on medicine being contained in four pages. But the same reader turns to the Chelsea or similar dictionary catalog and finds that he has to look under several headings, this being due to the fact that the specific entry principle is followed throughout. This means that the reader has to look for books on Anatomy under Anatomy, and for works on Veterinary Hygiene under Veterinary Hygiene. If the scheme of classification is followed, all works on Medicine will be collected in systematic order, while by the aid of the alphabetical index of subjects at the end of the catalog the reader is directed immediately to any specific subject if such is desired. That the wants of such a reader as the above are far better met by the classified catalog is quite obvious.

"Judging by the statements set forth on the subject of classified and dictionary catalogs, it would appear from the general tone that the classified catalog is the better form for a reference library. On the other hand, the dictionary catalog seems to me to be quite as adaptable to the reference library as the classified form. Proof of this is forthcoming, an attempt being made to show how it can claim the dual merit—that of adequately catering for both departments. Take, for example, the two common subjects, Philology and Psychology, which are the technical terms for Language and Mind, respectively. Granting that the popular terms are employed for subject headings, the student need not fear that the cataloger has altogether forgotten him. When he looks in the catalog under the technical names he finds he is directed to Language and Mind. Under these two headings he will find all that he otherwise would under the catalog. It is only when the dictionary catalog fails to provide the necessary references that its claim to serve for a reference library is resented. Within the two covers of a dictionary catalog we find all

classes of people catered for; which is the exact reverse to providing, primarily, for specialists in some particular literature as a classified catalog does."

CLASSIFICATION. See also Cataloging

—PERIODICAL LITERATURE

The superstition of the bound volume. By L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 1915. p. 540-547.

"When I contemplate a large collection of pamphlets before and after the classifier has worked his will upon them I am tempted, remembering Nietzsche's definition of the highest art as 'The reduction of order out of chaos,' to claim for the classifier a place beside the painter, the sculptor, and the musician. It is curious, however, to notice how the superstition, the fetish of the binding still governs us in regard to another mass of what is to all intents and purposes pamphlet material, namely, periodicals, transactions, and such like matter. I have here a few examples of the manner in which I propose that periodical literature should be dealt with. The articles composing the serial are separated from one another, bound in manilla covers, and bear on the outer cover the decimal class number, author, and title of the contribution, together with the title of the magazine, and full reference to series, volume, date, and page numbers. What is left of the magazine, when the articles have been thus extracted, which in this case consists of the title page, the list of contents, notes, and miscellaneous short articles, and the index to the volume, is then treated similarly as a pamphlet, and placed where the bound volume of the magazine would otherwise have been put. Against the entries of the articles in the table of contents are entered the class numbers under which they will be found, and the following label is pasted inside the cover:

The articles in this work have been extracted and classed separately under their appropriate topics. They will be found in the pamphlet collection under their authors (or if anonymous, under their titles) in the class numbers entered in the margin of the list of contents

The "pernicious practice of publishers of magazines and transactions of commencing articles on the same page or on the back of the page which concludes another contribution" is condemned, and is recommended for consideration to the book production committee of the Library Association. Until the present practice is altered it is necessary either to buy two copies of every serial, or supply the missing portions with the typewriter.

Mr. Jast thinks his plan would eliminate in some cases two-thirds of the material as having no permanent value, with a corresponding saving in space and in binding costs.

CLUBS. See Bird clubs

DISCIPLINE—IN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

"Few libraries exist which do not have to meet the discipline problem, and in many cases it is a very serious one," says a writer in the March issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. "The following scheme to get the co-operation and interest of high school pupils in the matter of proper behavior has been tried out by Miss Miller, of Menominee, Mich., and will be suggestive to other libraries.

"In the library work of the junior English classes of the high school, each pupil was requested to write three rules from which the following eight have been chosen by a committee composed of three members of the junior class:

BE COURTEOUS.  
AVOID TOO MUCH WALKING AROUND.  
AVOID UNNECESSARY TALKING.  
DO NOT VISIT WITH THE LIBRARIANS.  
DO NOT VISIT WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS.  
DO NOT LINGER BETWEEN THE BOOK STACKS.  
REPLACE BOOKS AND MAGAZINES AFTER USING.  
DO NOT BEND OR BREAK THE BINDING OF BOOKS.

"These rules, which were printed in the newspaper, are posted in the library for the guidance not only of high school students, but as a gentle reminder to the general public."

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

The technical library's field of service. W. P. Cutter. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 150-152.

Mr. Cutter, the librarian of the Engineering Societies Library in New York, maintains a library service bureau for his clients, and receives inquiries from engineers in Chile, Penang, Alaska, Buenos Aires, Queensland, etc. The services rendered range from a complete list of references on magnesite to specifications for the 7 mm. Mauser cartridge, 1893 model.

Many questions are answered from reference lists made for other persons, and the library prepares bibliographies on subjects in demand. War conditions are responsible for many requests for information. Many orders for photostat reprints are received by telephone.

The library has recently published a "Catalogue of technical periodicals in New York and vicinity," in which 2600 publications are

listed. A current index to leading articles in 1000 periodicals received is also extremely useful. A committee has been appointed to devise a standard system of classification for technical literature, which may be used by the Engineering Societies and as a basis for an index to technical literature.

A schedule of charges covers the cost of the work of the bureau, and it is hoped to make it self-supporting, with branch research offices in other places.

#### EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON LIBRARIES

The press and public libraries. *Lib. World*, Jan., 1916. p. 303-304.

The closing of newsrooms in some of London's libraries for the sake of economizing during war time has aroused a storm of disapproval from the English press.

The *Saturday Review* says: "More especially let English literature be the last thing to be cut out of the list of necessary things. Those who think of literature as a mere luxury, to be cut down with as little compunction as petrol or asparagus, are exceedingly ill advised. They can have very little idea as to what precisely it is we are fighting to preserve. The nation which is starved in mind and fancy is as little likely to survive the searching test of war as the nation which is starved for bread and cheese."

The *New Statesman* condenses an article from the *Librarian* on the saving of money normally spent on new books for libraries:

"The sum total of the economy thus effected throughout the whole country is perfectly trifling, and probably it is not an economy at all, even financially. For the smaller public expenditure must mean a larger private expenditure on books, and while every book added to a public library is read on the average by at least a hundred persons, privately owned books are read at most by five or six. The explanation of this foolish policy is no doubt the inability of most people . . . to understand that a reduction of public expenditure is of no national value whatever if it leads to private expenditure as great or greater. . . . If the nation cannot afford the trivial sum needed to keep public libraries more or less up to date, then it is time all places of entertainment were closed, and publishers forbidden to publish new books."

#### FICTION

What about fiction in our public libraries? Caroline B. Clement: *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 138-139.

The librarian must decide to what extent

the demand for current popular fiction must be met in each library, and the problem varies with different communities. The criticisms in the *Book Review Digest* and the *A. L. A. Booklist* are invaluable aids to judicious selection, and the latter at least is within the reach of every librarian. A library is not a newsstand for the free distribution of the latest publications, regardless of their contents, and it is just as important to select the best and most reliable fiction as it is in choosing non-fiction, if the public is to get a good return for its money invested.

The five tests given by Mrs. Belle Holcombe Johnson, of the Connecticut Library Committee, may be safely applied: (1) Test of good English; (2) simplicity and charm; (3) good taste; (4) truth; and (5) effect on the reader.

#### FILING

Filing. Mrs. A. L. Robinson. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 147-149.

Mrs. Robinson has charge of the filing department of the Texas Company, of New York, a firm which produces and markets petroleum and its products.

She emphasizes the qualities of memory, imagination, intuition, tact, patience and love of order as requisite for the efficient filer.

The business man expects results quickly from his file, and cares little for niceties of indexing if letters are not forthcoming in a reasonable time.

Boys are useless as filers, according to Mrs. Robinson, because they see no chance for advancement in the file, and seek merely to get papers and documents out of sight. Girls who have had library experience are, of course, especially valuable.

Her own file combines subject filing with subdivisions of alphabetical, geographical and numerical filing, and is capable of great expansion. Her general file takes care of about 2000 sheets of paper, from 10 departments, in about 500 classifications, and gives out some 150 files a day. An index and a series of letter books, containing duplicates, help to check the file.

#### FORMS AND BLANKS

The new form of daily branch statistics in use in the Queens Borough Public Library, and reproduced herewith, was inaugurated in June, 1915, and revised in January, 1916. In the revised form, certain entries have been omitted, the work being reported on from the departments for the whole system. Other entries have been differently grouped, but



the main idea and most of the headings remain as at first planned. It is mailed daily.

Miss J. F. Hume, the chief librarian, writes as follows concerning the new form: "This form relieves the branches from keeping nine daily branch accounts, recorded in separate

branches have separate boxes for each account with slot in the top, and moneys as taken in are dropped into the proper box, not opened until counted for the day's receipts. A separate box is kept for change.

"A monthly summary of statistics, consist-

### The Queens Borough Public Library

Br. Hours open Ad. Juv. Signed Br. Lib'n.

Date		CIRCULATION OF BOOKS														Total				
1916	U. P.	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	910	920	Classed	Fiction	Total				
Adult																				
Juvenile																				
VOLUMES		SPEC. COLL.			POSTALS				REF.	*GOODS		LETTERS	NEWS							
*Gifts	Collected	Sub-ject	No. Vols.	For	Appli-cation	Dein-quest	Inter-change	Reserve	Shi-pling	Adult	Rec'd	Sent	Written	Set	Pub.					
DETAIL OF CIRCULATION									HRS.	VOLS.	REGISTRATION			PREPARATION						
Foreign	Total					D. P.	Bo'd	Loaned	Chil. Work	Men-dered	Tot.	New	Ren.	Trans	Time Bks.	Par.				
Ad.																				
Juv.																				
VISITS				CLUBS		STORIES		BULLÉTINS	READ. LISTS		PIC.	PO-EMS	EXHI-BITS							
To School	To Home	To Branch	No. Pupils	*Offi-cial	*Other	Name	Atten-dance	By	Atten-dance	Made	Posted	Made	Posted	Circ.	Circ.	Hung				
RECEIPTS						REFUNDS					BAL.	TR.	EXPENDITURES						BALANCE	
Bal.	Fines	Tot.	D. P.	Mem.	P. P.	Total	P. P.	Mem.	Lost Books	Tot.	Net	Bel.	Post-age	Ex-press	Manu-script	News-papers	Leav-er	Misc.	Total	Daily

POSTAGE USED:

NOTE: Goods transferred by truckmen need not be specified.

NOTE: Ad. Black; Juv. Red; For. Green; Receipts, Red.

Parcel Post \$

Letters

New papers \_\_\_\_\_

Total daily \_\_\_\_\_

Cumulated: \_\_\_\_\_

\*SPECIFY.

"Some of the librarians clung to their petty cash accounts, very reasonably, as they are responsible for the moneys, so on the revised form changes have been introduced which produce a daily cumulation which checks itself automatically on each daily report and is simplicity itself in the working. The

ing of the totals line for each branch, is made up for the chief librarian, having the same column headings as are on the daily report, with the different branches in alphabetical order in the first column. This gives the work of the whole system in surprising detail at a glance. A copy of this report is cut into strips horizontally, and its particular line is sent to each branch, where it is pasted on a sheet having the same column headings. Twelve lines thus show detailed statistics for the branch on two pages, and by leaving a blank line between the pasted strips, both monthly and cumulated statistics are revealed

at once instead of in a dozen separate records, some on cards, others in books, etc. This we are beginning now, as the end of the year found the branches with only brief cumulated statistics for their yearly reports. This method was immediately devised to supply them, and like the original daily form, makes one rather breathless in realizing its comprehensiveness and ease."

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See also* Discipline  
—In high school libraries

#### INDEXING—COST OF

The 1915 report of the librarian for the Insurance Library Association of Boston contains some figures on the cost of making the index cards in the association's file:

"The whole number of cards in the card index cabinets is now approximately 35,000. In June a complete duplicate set of the cards in the library at that time was sent to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in New York. Since then about 3000 cards have been added to the National Board's set.

"It seems probable that we will add to our collection at the rate of about 2000 main cards a year. Assuming that each card will be distributed in four places in the index, this will mean each year the addition of about 8000 reference cards.

"A carefully kept record of the work done by the card indexer devoting her whole time to the work when we were preparing the original set for the National Board of Underwriters, shows that one girl was able to type at that time about 530 finished cards a week. The cards consisted of Library Bureau 3 x 5-inch punched stock, costing \$2.70 per thousand, net. We were paying the indexer twelve dollars a week. These items indicate that our cards cost us for making approximately twenty-five dollars per thousand. Ordinarily, the work of making cards seldom goes on uninterruptedly for more than a few hours together, while the time spent in supervising is not easily measured, which makes it difficult to say just what is the entire cost. So far as I have been able to learn from others who have undertaken special library cataloging, this cost is not excessive for the mechanical part of work done in this way."

#### INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSES — PROPOSED HANDBOOK ON

A handbook for the operation of clearing houses of information. Kenneth C. Walker. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 152-154.

Mr. Walker, of the department of technology of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Ct., has suggested to the Special Libraries Association a handbook for special librarians. Mr. Marion has offered his services as joint author. Mr. Walker defines his purpose as follows:

"The aim of the proposed publication is threefold: First, to act as a suitable guide and instructor to those inexperienced in library technique as applied to a modern business collection. Second, to serve as a consulting collection of recognized methods used in the operation of special libraries. And, third, to benefit the business man by cumulating the flood of material illustrative of library methods as adapted to business methods. Furthermore, to effect a saving in establishing and maintaining a special collection. The saving hinted at in the above is that gained by adopting a tried system instead of ignorantly experimenting, as is so often the case."

The modern business man spends hours planning floor space so as to conserve the time and energy of his employes. It is only reasonable to expect that equal care is required in arranging a special library's space to best advantage. Hence considerable attention is given to "arrangement" in the chapter analytics which follow:

#### OPERATION OF AN INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE

##### CHAPTER ANALYTICS

- Introduction
  - Definition
  - Relation to business house in which it is established
  - Aims and scope
- Operation
  - Equipment
    - Rooms: Their location, size, etc.
    - Furniture: Desks, shelves or book cases, card catalogs, cabinets, filing cases, tables, chairs, etc.
    - Selection
    - Arrangement
    - Heating, lighting and ventilating
    - Outside communication
    - Telephone
    - Other mechanical means of communication
    - Messenger service
  - Supplies: cards, typewriters, duplicators, other labor-saving devices
  - Purchase of supplies
    - Requisitions or special purchasing forms
    - Accounting in relation to the library
    - Aids and methods other than included in above
- Administration
  - Head of department
    - Qualifications
    - Salaries
  - Assistants
    - Qualifications
    - Salaries
  - Staff management
  - Relation of staff to supporting organization

- Material
  - Sources and forms
    - Books and pamphlets
    - Periodicals, society proceedings, continuations, trade catalogs, clippings, maps, plans, photographs, manuscripts
    - Government publications: federal, state, municipal
  - Ordering material
    - Publishers
    - Prices, trade bibliography, trade terms
    - Special order forms
  - Accessioning material
    - Systems
  - Shelf listing
  - Classifying
    - Purpose of classification
    - Systems available
    - Individual and special vs. general or standard systems
  - Aids and suggestions
    - Cataloging
      - Purpose
      - Rules or codes
    - Alphabetizing (or filing of cards and other similar material)
    - Arrangement of material and mechanical preparation
    - Bookbinding and repair
    - Loan systems and records
      - Purpose
    - Aids and suggestions
  - Co-operation
    - Interdepartmental
    - Public and similar library systems
    - Other special libraries
    - Information bureaus and research bureaus
    - Other sources, e. g., knowledge of experts and individuals
    - Methods of handling co-operation, e. g., special card forms, systems, etc.
  - Extension or publicity work
    - Purpose
      - Methods of
      - Examples or samples
    - Aids and suggestions
  - Library terms and definitions
    - Comparison with A. L. A. definitions and special library application of the same or similar terms
  - Bibliography
  - Index

LETTERING BOOKS. See Binding—Lettering thin books

PERIODICALS. See Classification—Periodical literature

**PUBLICITY**

On Wednesday, Mar. 1, was inaugurated the carefully planned campaign of the Public Library Committee of the Toledo, O., Commerce Club for a Library Publicity Week, to direct the attention of every citizen to the opportunities offered them by the Public Library, and to stimulate among them the use of the library's resources. The *Commerce Club News*, the official publication of the club, issued a special library number covering the movement. After several months' preparation, a combination advertising campaign had been agreed upon, in which no avenue of publicity was overlooked.

Articles written by the committeemen—each having some news feature mentioning the

Public Library, appeared daily in the different city papers. A characteristic advertisement alternated in the two afternoon papers, each carrying two advertisements, and two were also carried in the morning paper. The moving picture theaters showed slides, bearing such appropriate slogans as, "Learn more—Earn more,"—"A book for every reader—A reader for every book," and many others. The street cars carried posters in the front during the week with this announcement, printed in red and black:

THE FOOL NEVER LEARNS  
 THE AVERAGE MAN learns from his own experience  
 THE WISE MAN from the experience of others  
 BE WISE  
 USE YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY  
 FOR TRAINING                      FOR INSPIRATION                      FOR PLEASURE  
 NO COST                                      NO RED TAPE  
     LEARN MORE                                      EARN MORE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY "AT YOUR SERVICE"  
*Public Library Committee, Toledo Commerce Club*

Twenty thousand laundry packages upon being opened disclosed the following polite request,

LEARN MORE, EARN MORE

Use your Public Library  
 Begin now—Do it often—Tell your friends

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
 At your service

Windows in one of the prominent savings and trust companies in the business district where thousands of people pass daily were decorated with attractive signs, "Are You Going to Build this Spring? The Library Has Books Which Will Tell You How." Nine by twelve cards were printed for use in show windows and given large distribution. A six-page folder printed in dark brown on india tint stock told a story of human interest, "Why Smith kept his job." This little story emphasized how easy it was to use the Public Library, telling that it had books for all tastes and needs, and giving some of the questions that were asked and satisfactorily answered by Public Library books. The folder also told of surprising changes in the old library and all about the five Carnegie branch libraries building in various parts of the city. The folders were placed in banks; an automobile party, also distributed them to various factories with an attractive hanger. Superintendents of schools distributed one thousand to teachers who in turn told the story to the pupils. This was followed by personal trips with the children of the classes instructing them how the Public Library may be used easily. Churches of all denominations helped.

Announcements by leaflets and from the pulpits called attention to the Public Library. In the Sunday paper a half-page feature story told about the children's hour, and other interesting branches of the work. Nothing was overlooked. Every channel of daily custom was covered and the results have already been most gratifying in a large accession of card holders.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT. See Bibliography

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### Bibliographical Notes

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The March number of the *Bulletin* of the Indiana State Library is devoted to condensed biographical sketches of the governors of Indiana, both under territorial and state form of government.

The quarterly *Bulletin* of the Insurance Library Association of Boston contains in each issue a list of references to current articles and publications on fire insurance and related subjects.

The "Apprentice course," a series of articles originally published in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, is obtainable in a set of reprints for 75 cents, and is especially useful in small libraries where such a course must be organized.

A "Supplement 1916" to the Norwegian catalog of books suitable for public libraries, first published in 1913 (with supplements in 1914 and 1915) is now available. It is arranged according to the main classes of the Dewey decimal classification.

In *Special Libraries* for February, 1916, (p. 40) is given a list of the people from whom may be obtained reports on wood-using industries, including box manufacture, in a number of states. A list of recent book reviews on "Business" is given in the same issue.

Two libraries at least gave special attention to the Lenten season this year. The Seymour Library of Auburn, N. Y., got out a short "List for Lenten reading," and the Public Library of Trenton, N. J., issued its "Suggestions for devotional reading," with brief annotations for each title included.

The *Medical Record* of April 8, volume 89, pages 651-652, contains an editorial on the importance of medical libraries for hospitals, both with reference to the use of these libraries by patients in hospitals, especially hos-

pitals for the insane, and with reference to their use by members of the staff. According to the editorial hospital libraries "have been degenerated into a sort of lounging room for internes by day, and a trysting place for nurses by night."

In the last three years the LIBRARY JOURNAL has printed lists of books by representative American poets of the present century, as compiled by a committee of the Poetry Society of America. From these three lists has been compiled a single list "intended to cover the story of our published books on poetry from 1900 to December, 1915," selecting the most notable among the works of individual poets, and this cumulative list is published in Bulletin 44 of the Syracuse Public Library, and may be had for 5 cents a copy, postpaid.

The Chicago Public Library is planning to issue a cumulation of the fifty monthly lists of additions printed in its *Book Bulletin* from 1911 to 1915. This cumulation will comprise 11,000 titles and will be issued in three parts. Part I, Fiction, embraces 2500 titles, with names of authors and titles arranged alphabetically. Part II, Juvenile, comprises 1500 titles, and also has authors and titles in one alphabet. Part III, Non-fiction, 7000 titles, is grouped in classes as follows: Philosophy, Religion, Social sciences, Language, Literature, History, Biography, Travel, Useful arts and Fine arts. This part is supplied with an author, title and subject index in one alphabet. An indexed finding list of all the titles in the library on Philosophy, Religion, and Medicine, is also under way, and a number of select topical lists are planned for issuance during the year. There has been a material reduction in the prices of all the lists.

*Biblioteksbladet* is the name of a Swedish library journal, the first number of which has just been received here. Like the catalog of books for the public libraries mentioned in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, 1916, it is a sign of the increased activity in the library field which is noticeable in Sweden at the present time. A library association to which belong librarians of all kinds of public as well as college libraries, was founded in February, 1915. This association, whose only organ at first was a magazine for higher public education in general, has now felt the need of a medium of its own for the successful accomplishment of its purpose. This new library journal is to appear five times a year, and the annual subscription will be 3 kr. (80c.). the first number contains, among other things,

an account of the first annual meeting of the association, an article on co-operation between different kinds of public libraries, and one about travelling libraries. A large section is devoted to short reviews of new books. These book-notes will serve as the chief basis for the annual supplements to the printed catalog of books suitable for library use.

To facilitate an intelligent appreciation of the exhibition of New Jersey textiles held in the Newark Public Library during February and March, a handbook called "The story of textiles" was published by the Newark Museum Association. The exhibition contained "exhibits of clothmaking, hatmaking, knitting, embroidery and lace, rugmaking; modern arts and crafts and the handwork of the schools; an historic exhibit of old New Jersey-made textiles and the Homelands exhibit, articles contributed by school children of foreign parentage." Also 66 firms contributed commercial exhibits and 32 schools and 10 clubs were represented. The handbook, which is copiously illustrated, describes the methods of preparing the thread for weaving, both early and modern; shows the processes of weaving on various looms, and in various weaves; gives quotations from the literature of all times and peoples containing allusions to this industry; presents some statistics on the subject of textiles in the United States and in New Jersey; and ends with reproductions of twelve Japanese pictures illustrating silk manufacture in the Flowery Kingdom.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

CHIVERS' catalog for public libraries and public schools; twelve thousand selected books: standard fiction, adult and juvenile replacements, text books in Chivers' leather, buckram and reinforced bindings. Brooklyn: Chivers' Binding Co., Inc. 156 p.

INDIANAPOLIS Public Library. A list of books by Indiana authors in the . . . library. 12 p.

SOME books in large print. Springfield, Mass.: City Library. 12 p.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### FOREIGNERS

Detroit Public Library. Books for foreigners learning English. 16 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ACCIDENT COMPENSATION

Dercum, Francis Xavier. Hysteria and accident compensation; nature of hysteria and the lesson of the post-litigation results. Philadelphia: T. Bissel Co. 3 p. bibl. \$2 n.

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, commerce and industry. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar Bull.*, O.-D., 1915. p. 64-67.)

#### AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A list of unusually interesting and valuable old books relating to the American Revolution. Albany, N. Y.: John W. Cadby. 11 p. (92 items.)

#### AMERICANA

Americana . . . rare almanacs. . . . New York: Heartman's Bookstore. 20 p. (No. 47. 334 items.)

Americana; old medicine. Philadelphia: Franklin Bookshop. 83 p. (No. 34. 1238 items.)

Americana, . . . relating to the Southern States. New York: Daniel H. Newhall. 39 p. (No. 94. 1179 items.)

Books, pamphlets and maps relating to America. . . . Peekskill, N. Y.: A. S. Clark. 15 p. (No. 67. 535 items.)

Catalogue of a library, mostly of Americana. Philadelphia, Pa.: William J. Campbell 18 p. (No. 46. 443 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. Chicago, Ill.: Morris Book Shop. 26 p. (No. 64. 252 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. London: Henry Gray. 144 p. (No. 10, Pt. 3. 3878 items.)

Catalogue of Americana; early American imprints. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 118 p. (1530 items.)

Noteworthy Americana. . . . New York: American Art Assn. (1375 items.)

Rare Americana. New York: Heartman's Bookstore. 25 p. (No. 48. 262 items.)

Rare and scarce Americana. . . . a collection of early laws and resolves of Massachusetts. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 44 p. (No. 1165, Pt. I. 387 items.)

Rare Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman's Bookstore. 27 p. (No. 51. 391 items.)

#### BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

Plummer, Rev. Alfred. A critical and exegetical commentary on the Second epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. Scribner, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n. (International critical commentary.)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Paltsits, Victor Hugo, ed. American book-prices current; a record of books, manuscripts and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from September 1, 1914, to September 1, 1915, with the prices realized; comp. from the auctioneers' catalogues. New York: R. H. Dodd, Fourth Ave. and 30th St. 923 p. \$10 n.

#### BONIFACE, SAINT

Willibald, *Presbyter*. The life of Saint Boniface. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University. 6 p. bibl. \$1.15 n. (Harvard translations.)

#### BRAZIL

Castro e Almeida, Eduardo de. Inventario dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no arquivo de Marinha e Ultramar. Organizado para a Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro por E. de C. e A. 2-3. Bahia, 1763-1798. (In: Brazil. Biblioteca Nacional. *Annaes*. v. 32, 34; 1910, 1912. Rio de Janeiro: Bib. Nat., 1914. 8° p. 1-745; 1-644.)

Vol. 1 of this work was noticed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of June 1914, p. 494. Its monumental nature may be inferred from the fact that the 18,000 items thus far recorded deal with the State of Bahia alone and come down only to 1798.

#### BUDDHISM

Anesaki, Masaharu. Buddhist art in its relation to Buddhist ideals; with special reference to Buddhism in Japan; four lectures. . . . Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 3 p. bibl. \$6 n.

#### CANADIANA

Canadian catalogue, books, pamphlets, maps. . . . London: Henry Gray. 50 p. (No. 2. 1238 items.)

Toronto Public Library. Books and pamphlets published in Canada, up to the year 1837, copies of which are in the Public Reference Library, Toronto, Canada. 76 p.

#### CITY PLANNING

Nolen, John, ed. City planning; a series of papers presenting the essential elements of a city plan. Appleton. 10 p. bibl. \$2 n. (National Municipal League series.)

Rider, H. A. Bibliography on residential and industrial districts in cities. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 2-7.)

## COMMERCE

Kibler, Thomas Latimer. The commodities clause; a treatise on the development and enactment of the commodities clause and its construction when applied to interstate railroads engaged in the coal industry. Washington, D. C.: J. Byrne & Co., 1915. 9 p. bibl. \$3.

## DELANE, JOHN THADDEUS

Cook, Sir Edward Tyas. Delane of *The Times*. Holt. 3 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Makers of the nineteenth century.)

## EDUCATION

Bunker, Frank Forest. Reorganization of the public school system. Gov. Prtg. Off. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 8.)

## ETHICS

Johnston, G. A. An introduction to ethics; for training colleges. Macmillan, 1915. bibls. \$1 n.

## EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Mr., 1916. p. 315-324.)

## FICTION, AMERICAN

Peckham, Harry Houston, and Sidwell, Paul. Contemporary American fiction recommended to students for general reading. La Fayette, Ind.: Purdue Univ. Library. 15 p.

## FINANCE

Catalogue of books on finance, banking. . . . New York: Dixie Book Shop. 16 p.

## FREEMASONRY

Freemasonry. A catalog of books, for the most part of Masonic interest. . . . Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press Book Shop. 47 p. (No. 65. 397 items.)

## FRENCH REVOLUTION

Ellery, Eloise. Brissot de Warville; a study in the history of the French Revolution. Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 56 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Vassar semi-centennial series.)

## GEOCHEMISTRY

Clarke, Frederick Wigglesworth. The data of geochemistry. 3d ed. Gov. Prtg. Off. bibls. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 616.)

## GERMANY

Schevill, Ferdinand. The making of modern Germany; six public lectures delivered in Chicago in 1915. McClurg. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## GOYA, FRANCISCO

Starkweather, E. B. Paintings and drawings by Francisco Goya in the collection of the [Hispanic Society of America]. New York: The society. 35 p. bibl. \$1 n.

## INCUNABULA

Illustrated catalogue of early printed books . . . in Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, France, and England, 1460-1500. New York: George D. Smith. 96 p. (164 items.)

## INDIANA

Streightoff, Frances Doran, and others. Indiana; a social and economic survey. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25.

## INSANITY

Holmes, Bayard Taylor. *Dementia precox* studies; recent bibliography of subjects related to *dementia precox* published in the English language. [Part II.] (In *Reference Bulletin of the Index Office, Inc.*, Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 3, Ja., 1916. 8-page insert.)

## LABOR LEGISLATION

Commons, John Rogers, and Andrews, John B. Principles of labor legislation; prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Harper. 24 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Harper's citizen's library.)

## LARNED, JOSEPHUS NELSON

Chronological list of the writings of J. N. Larned. (In *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*, volume XIX. p. 133-136.)

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

The fine library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis. Part VI. *Lincolnia* and *Civil War* material. New York: Anderson Galleries. 83 p. (No. 1206. 859 items.)

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Detroit Public Library. Municipal government; the modern trend. 12 p.

## MUSIC

The *Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals, 1915; issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association. Music. London, E. C.: *The Athenaeum*. 12 p. (364 entries from 56 periodicals.)

## NEWSPAPERS

Brigham, Clarence S., comp. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part IV: Massachusetts (except Boston). (In *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*. Vol. 25, new series. Part 2. p. 396-501.)

Catalogue of rare old newspapers issued during the American Revolution. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 20 p. (510 items.)

Severance, Frank H., comp. The periodical press of Buffalo from 1811 to 1915. (In *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*, volume XIX. p. 197-280.)

## OKLAHOMA—GEOLOGY

Taylor, C. H. Granites of Oklahoma. Norman, Okla.: Okla. Geol. Survey, 1915. 3 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)

Trout, L. E., and Myers, George H. Bibliography of Oklahoma geology; with subject index. Norman, Okla.: Okla. Geol. Survey, 1915. 105 p. (Bulletin.)

## ORIENT

Catalogue. . . . British India, Western Asia and the Near East. London W.: Eugène L. Morice. 84 p. (No. 25. 1317 items.)

Luzac's oriental list and book review. London. 126 p. (Vol. xxvi, no. 6.)

Oriental art, history, languages and literature. . . . London: B. Quaritch. 181 p. (No. 341. 2717 items.)

## PEACE

Heroes and heroines of peace. (In *New Orleans P. L.*, *Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1915. p. 67-68.)

## PENNSYLVANIA

Papers and documents relating to the province of Pennsylvania. . . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 32 p. (No. 1165, Pt. II. 500 items.)

## PROHIBITION

Detroit Public Library. Publications on social and municipal affairs; prohibition. 3 p.

## PSYCHOLOGY

Bruce, Henry Addington Bayley. The riddle of personality. New and rev. ed. Moffat Yard, 1908-1915. bibls. \$1.50 n.

## PUBLIC SERVICE RATES

Meyer, H. H. B. List of recent references on public service rates with special reference to regulation (cabs, electricity, gas, steel railways, telephones, water). (In *Spec. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 21-28.)

## RELIGION

Hartshorne, Hugh, ed. Manual for training in worship. Scribner, 1915. 5 p. bibl. \$1 n.

## RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL

Brennan, W. A. References on methods of artificial respiration; bibliography of literature referring to methods of resuscitation of the apparently dead. (In *Reference Bulletin of the Index Office, Inc.*, Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 3. Ja., 1916. 6 p.)

## RUSSIA

A catalog of books on Russia, China, and Japan. New York: P. Stammer. 28 p. (No. 6. 565 items.)

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES

White, Edmund Valentine. Libraries for public schools. Austin, Tex.: University of Texas, 1914. 33 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)

## SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Thompson, C. Bertrand. Books on scientific management . . . in the City Library, Springfield, Mass. 7 p.

## SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM

Books in the library relating to Shakespeare; tercentenary of the poet's death April 23, 1916. Rochester, N. Y.: The library. 8 p. (List no. 35.)

Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Special list: William Shakespeare. Mar. 1, 1916. 10 p.

Watkins, Marie O., comp. Guide to the literature of Shakespeare in the library. (St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull., Mar., 1916, special no. p. 79-135. With notes and author index.)

## SOUTH AMERICA

Zahn, Rev. John Augustine. [J. H. Mozans, pseud.] Through South America's Southland; with an account of the Roosevelt Scientific Expedition to South America. Appleton. 5 p. bibl. \$3.50 n. (Following the conquistadores.)

## THEOLOGY

Catalogue of theological, philosophical and miscellaneous literature. London, E. C.: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 541. 1483 items.)

Hastings, James, D. D., ed. The Christian doctrine of prayer. Scribner, 1915. bibl. \$3 n.

Mozley, J. K. The doctrine of the atonement. Scribner. 8 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Studies in theology.)

Theology and philosophy . . . mental and moral philosophy. . . comparative religion, folk-lore and mythology. London. C. Higham & Son. 39 p. (No. 542. 1326 items.)

## TURKEY—HISTORY

Gibbons, Herbert Adams. The foundation of the Ottoman Empire; a history of the Osmanlis up to the death of Bayezid I (1300-1403). Century. 44 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## UNITED STATES—EXPLORATION

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, ed. Spanish exploration in the southwest, 1542-1706. Scribner. bibl. \$3 n. (Original narratives of early American history.)

## UNITED STATES—GEOLOGY

Clark, William Bullock, and Twitchell, Mayville William. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Geological Survey monographs.)

## UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Elliott, Edward Graham. American government and the majority rule; a study in American political development. Princeton Univ. Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

the use made of the book are two elements in the consideration of this question. Books in our circulation department that go out frequently, and ready reference books in our reference department which are consulted daily by hundreds of people, naturally wear out much sooner than books that repose quietly on the shelves and are subject to infrequent handling.

"Not so many years ago librarians were distressed because books in frequent circulation were 'read to pieces' after they had been out fifteen or twenty times; the binders have now solved this problem by treating circulation books in a special way, sewing them with care, putting them into first-class leather or buckram, and thus lengthening their life materially. Indeed, the so-called 'library binding' of to-day will, in most cases, outlast the paper.

"You ask 'Has any definite effort been made to have the contents of modern books put in form or material that will last against the destructive agencies of passing years?' The answer is both 'Yes' and 'No.' We have succeeded in no general concentrated action on the part of librarians to force publishers to print their books on paper that will last. Even if such action had been made, I fail to see how we could require publishers, who are free and independent agents, to use paper that we specified unless librarians were willing to pay the cost. It is, of course, a matter of dollars and cents. If we to-day were willing to take the time that old papermakers took, we could make paper as stout and lasting as they made. But we are in too much of a hurry and are too unwilling to pay the price. What we want is a cheap product made quickly. We get it, and, of course, books printed on paper made after this fashion suffer the consequences. No books printed on the ordinary wood-pulp paper of commerce are assured of permanency. That is a fact we are all agreed on. Whether they will last five years or fifty years is a thing none of us can say.

"In our own library we have long recognized the importance of making an effort to preserve the books entrusted to our care. If you are interested in this subject, you may care to look at an article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April, 1915, giving an account of some experiments made in the New York Public Library for preservation of newspaper files. There are numerous preparations that have been used experimentally in an effort to preserve print paper stock; their names are legion—Zapon and various others of similar familiarity. None of them, however, has had any commercial success, so far as I know.

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## Open Round Table

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### PAPER AND BOOK PRESERVATION

In reply to an inquiry as to "the supposed life or term of existence of books printed on paper, such as form the bulk of" every library, one of the largest public libraries sent the following interesting discussion of the question raised:

"We have in our library books printed on paper in the fifteenth century and they are in better condition than books printed on paper of the twentieth century. We have books issued recently printed on good paper that are in better condition than texts printed fifty years ago. The quality of the paper and

"The Modern Historic Records Association has for some years been interested in the subject of making permanent preservation of texts of to-day, and they have deposited with the New York Public Library some of the results of their experiments. For instance, they printed on hand-made vellum a list of the incorporators and directors of the association, put this in a box and sealed it in concrete inside a cylindrical terra-cotta tile. A scheme like this, one must admit, bids fair to preserve the message, but would scarcely be practical for anything requiring frequent consultation. Doctor George F. Kunz, of Tiffany's, one of the active members of the association, devised a method of setting metal type in reverse fashion, taking a stereotype impression therefrom, and from the stereotype getting an impression in soft vitrified clay, which when hardened, as quickly happens, makes an imperishable record. This has the advantage of being easily consulted, but would be bulky if applied to large books, and would, of course, be costly in operation.

"The question is one of which librarians feel the importance, but, as I said above, we seem at present to have made no successful steps towards its solution notwithstanding the great amount of thought we have put on it."

#### SOME OBSCURE REFERENCES LOCATED

*Editor Library Journal:*

Having recently had an opportunity to examine three volumes of Street & Smith's *New York Weekly*, which contain little but long and properly forgotten romantic stories with terrorizing illustrations, I wish to put on record a few notes which perhaps deserve preservation.

Vol. 25, was issued in 1869, no. 8 contains a poem called Pecos by E. A. Brown which perhaps deserves to be noticed in the Texas bibliography, number 12 contains a poem by Ella Wheeler. No. 19 contains a parody of Yankee Doodle and a California story On A Bank by E. Minturn, number 26 has a legend of early Kansas by J. E. Nadger, 28 a poem by Ella Wheeler, number 48 has a prophetic dream by Abraham Lincoln, volume 26, number 8, poems by Wheeler, volume 26 number 25 publishes the Heathen Chinees on the date of May 4th, 1871, number 42 has an unusual portrait of Nice, number 47 has a portrait of one of the valued contributors, Roger Starbeck, volume 27, number 4, has a portrait and biography of Howard Macy, another contributor.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BEER.

*Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.*

## Library Calendar

- May 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.  
 May 12. Missouri Valley Library Club. Kansas City Public Library.  
 May 15. Maine Library Association. Annual meeting, State Library, Augusta.  
 June 26-July 1. American Library Association. Annual conference, Asbury Park, N. J.  
 June 27-29. Special Libraries Association. Annual meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.  
 July 3-8. National Educational Association. Annual conference, New York City.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.  
 COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fremont Rider, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

<i>Publisher</i>	R. R. BOWKER Co.	241 West 37th St., New York.
<i>Editor</i>	R. R. BOWKER.	241 West 37th St., New York.
<i>Managing Editor</i>	FREMONT RIDER.	241 West 37th St., New York.
<i>Business Manager</i>	J. A. HOLDEN.	241 West 37th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:

R. R. BOWKER Co., 241 West 37th St., New York.  
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. R. BOWKER Co.,

FREMONT RIDER, *Managing Editor.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 30th day of March, 1916.

E. D. LOSEE,

Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., No. 294.

(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1916.)

[Seal.]

Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 41.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE general theme of the Asbury Park program, as previously indicated, emphasizes library work as a feature of education in a democracy like our own. It is to be treated from several points of view by librarians and other speakers. In this relation library development is a kind of peaceful "preparedness" which fulfills itself in training the democratic state and citizenry to the highest point of intellectual and industrial efficiency. The "open meeting" of the Council, at which the Americanization of the immigrant is to be treated by outside speakers as a phase of library work, is really another part of the general program. We may note indeed that it is a Council meeting only in name, for the function of the Council under the present constitution is of decisions rather than of dissertations. The real work of the Council will thus be confined to one session at which several questions of very practical importance will be taken up and, it is to be hoped, treated to some definite purpose.

AN important discussion before the College and Reference Section at Asbury Park should be that of intercommunication between reference libraries with respect to their special fields of collection and research, and a proposed systematic endeavor to complete amongst them the collection of early engineering literature, especially from foreign countries. It is oftentimes of first importance to the working engineer to know what plans or working operations have been tried and found wanting or what methods have been adopted in foreign countries which are not familiar in our own. The records of the patent offices of the several countries cover inventions, but methods and processes not patented are often to be found only with great difficulty. It is hoped to present as a basis for discussion, some concrete examples of the value of the systema-

tization of this kind of knowledge, which would render our libraries of more direct importance to the working professional men, and thus make this important class the better supporters of our library system.

THERE is no more important field in which to develop the library system of this country than among business men. The number of special business libraries developed by leading concerns is noteworthy evidence that the value of libraries is appreciated in high quarters, but it is difficult to awaken the average business man to the fact that his local library may be and should be of money value to him. Mr. Dana has made himself a pioneer and is proving what a library may mean to the business community, as shown through the Newark Public Library, and he has gone farther than this in an endeavor to awaken libraries throughout the country to the desirability of their awakening in turn the interest of the business man. With this in view he has been in close touch with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and has become chairman of the library committee of that organization. He has found, however, that out of a thousand libraries addressed, with a view to increasing their means of publicity, less than a hundred have shown enough interest to respond to his suggestion, and of this a considerable portion have simply been polite enough to reply. This field of business is one not to be left by the small libraries to the large library systems. In fact, in the small communities there is proportionally more need to put the service of the library in shape to invite the business man and, in this as in other fields, the library should show grateful appreciation to those who, like Mr. Dana, are endeavoring to work out plans for the common good.

THERE is frequent demand for the development of printed bibliographies, which everybody wants, but for which few are willing to pay. Some discussion was given to this topic at the recent session in Cambridge of the Association of New England College Librarians. Mr. Faxon alluded to the general demand for a cumulation of the material in dramatic bibliography, which had been published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. The demand was met by such a cumulation in convenient form, yet of this disappointingly few were ordered. This is a melancholy example of the relation of responsive supply to what proves to be sadly limited demand. More than one publisher in the library field would be glad to do much more in furnishing bibliographical material were it not that this experience has been so often repeated. In fact, bibliographical publications are almost sure to be not only labors of love, but love at considerable loss. The H. W. Wilson Company endeavors to safeguard itself in its cumulative work by asking what seem very high prices for cumulated material, as the proposed price of \$32.00 for a nine years' cumulation of the material of the *Reader's Guide*. But bibliography is not profitable, even at high prices, because of the limited demand to which we have referred. We have tentatively planned within our office for a card issue of a bibliography of bibliographies, but loud as the demand seems to be, we shall not be surprised if the realized demand should prove small indeed.

THE classification of books on Christian Science has been called to the attention of many libraries by a request that they should not class books against Christian Science with Christian Science books and that only such should be listed in the latter category as are authoritatively accepted by the Mother Church. The problem, however, is not so simple as at first sight it seems, and for this reason most libraries relegate such distinction to bulletins and descriptive lists and to the annotation on catalog cards in-

stead of direct classification pro and con. One or more libraries have adopted the suggestion of the Christian Science authorities and follow the subject card Christian Science in the card catalog, with sub-cards designating books approved by the Christian Science Literary Committee, and those not approved by them. This, however, seems to throw books which claim to be orthodox or which favor Christian Science into the same category with those in opposition. A special difficulty in catalog classification, which can be better met by annotation, is that books which claim to treat a subject impartially and to give both views cannot be classified on either side, and are often if not usually classified by the orthodox as unorthodox because the writer finds grounds for exception as well as for acceptance. Libraries will therefore naturally make their own choice between attempting to make the classification of pro and con in this and other fields of polemic in the catalog and on the shelves, or reserving the distinction for annotation of cards and in descriptive lists.

But regarding both Christian Science and Theosophy there is a special difficulty. In the first mentioned, Mrs. Stetson puts herself forward as the true successor to the founder of that faith, while in the latter Mrs. Annie Besant makes a similar claim, although both are heretics or *personae non gratae* to the Mother Church at Boston, in the one case, and to Madame Tingley and the Point Loma society in the other. A library can scarcely follow this distinction in its catalog, and must class books by these authors as among the pros rather than the contras. In respect to Roman Catholic literature the same rule should hold, and not only the books specially authorized or approved by the Holy See but those generally in favor of Roman Catholicism should be included on the one side, while books against the Roman Church should be rightly distinguished in descriptive or critical bibliography.

## FICTION AS REFERENCE MATERIAL\*

BY CORINNE BACON, *The H. W. Wilson Company*

It has been evident for some time that the theory formerly held by many with regard to the proper function of the novel was in need of revision. We must rid ourselves of the notion that all fiction is "light reading," serving for amusement only. Which of the two requires the greater degree of mental concentration, the memoirs of a lady of rank who reveals the gossip and scandal of some European court, or Meredith's "Egoist?" Muller's "Invasion of America," or Tolstoi's "War and peace?" Arnold Bennett's "Your United States," or Nexo's "Pelle the Conqueror?" Irvin Cobb's "Speaking of operations," or Dostoyevsky's "Crime and punishment?" Is it not true that many books classed as literature, travel, and even as philosophy, do not measure up, either as sources of information, as stimulants to thought, or as works of art, to the level of many novels?

It does not, however, follow from this either that most novels are valuable as reference material, or that the novel's value as reference material is in direct ratio to its value as a work of art. Suppose, for the purpose of this discussion, that we classify novels roughly, not by their literary form, romantic, realistic, etc., but by what they do for the reader. These classes will not be mutually exclusive, as some novels will fall within two or three of them. We shall have:

(a) Novels purely recreative, such as detective stories, tales of mystery, and delightful fooling like Birmingham's "Spanish gold."

(b) Novels of skilful literary workmanship, such as Oscar Wilde's "Dorian Grey," which most of us who read it at all read rather for its subtle artistry than for any other reason. Of course the nov-

els in all our other groups may be equally well written. I would class here only those whose chief appeal lies in their style and construction.

(c) Novels that are just slices of human life. Many novelists present life as they see it, but the vision of the majority is warped. The greatest are they who see the most clearly, with the least color of personal passion or prejudice, who do not write "from above down," and who neither consciously teach nor preach.

Novels of this high order that spring to our minds at once are "Anna Karenina," "Adam Bede," "The egoist," Gorky's "Mother" and, to mention one of more recent vintage, St. John Ervine's "Mrs. Martin's man," which towers above all other novels of 1915.

I would include in this group the best of the so-called "psychological" novels.

(d) Novels of inspiration, or those whose chief appeal is ethical, such as Cable's "Bonaventure," George Eliot's "Romola" and Hawthorne's "Scarlet letter."

(e) Novels of information, either historical novels proper, such as Reade's "Cloister and the hearth" and Scott's romances, or those describing the life of a particular period or of a special section of country.

Hardy, Howells, Jewett, Phillpotts and Trollope have given us living pictures of this latter sort.

(f) Novels of social propoganda. The importance of the novel today as a vehicle of new ideas in art, economics, ethics, politics and religion can hardly be overestimated. Writers like W. L. George cannot get the wide hearing they wish for their sociological treatises and therefore embody their ideas in fiction. Mr. H. G. Wells has said:

"I consider the novel an important and necessary thing indeed in that complicated system of uneasy adjustments and readjustments

\*This contribution to the discussion at the meeting of the New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, March 3, 1916, was given from brief notes, and has been written out since the meeting.

which is modern civilization. I make very high and wide claims for it. In many directions I do think we can get along without it. . . . The novel has inseparable moral consequences. . . . It is unavoidable that this should be so, even if the novelist attempts or affects to be impartial, he still cannot prevent his characters setting examples; he still cannot avoid, as people say, putting ideas into his readers' heads. The greater his skill, the more convincing his treatment, the more vivid his power of suggestion. . . . The novel is to be the social mediator, the vehicle of understanding, the instrument of self-examination, the parade of morals and the exchange of manners, the factory of customs, the criticism of laws and institutions and of social dogmas and ideas. The novelist is going to be the most potent of artists, because he is going to present conduct, devise beautiful conduct, discuss conduct, analyze conduct, suggest conduct, illuminate it through and through."—H. G. Wells. *Social forces in England and America*, 1914. p. 173-98, The contemporary novel.

An excellent illustration of the importance of the novel in modern life is the leaflet entitled "Modern topics as illustrated by modern literature," published in 1914 by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A few examples of novels in the social propaganda class are:

- (1) *Business*. Dreiser's "Financier," Chester's "Get-rich-quick Wallingford," Norris' "The pit," White's "A certain rich man."
- (2) *Subsidized press*. Adams' "The Clarion."
- (3) *Child labor*. McCall's "Red Horse Hill."
- (4) *Strikes*. Edward's "Comrade Yetta," Poole's "The harbor."
- (5) *Socialism*. Tressall's "Ragged-trousered philanthropists."
- (6) *U. S. politics*. Blythe's "Fakers," Churchill's "Mr. Crewe's career."
- (7) *Religion*. Churchill's "Inside of the cup."
- (8) *Feminism*. George's "Second blooming," Harrison's "Angela's business."
- (9) *Marriage and divorce*. Canfield's "Squirrel cage," Wells' "Marriage," Wharton's "Custom of the country," Webster's "Real adventure."
- (10) *Woman suffrage*. Anti: Allen's "Her wings," Curtis' "Congresswoman," Nichols' "Wild mustard"; Pro: Forman's "Opening door," Johnson's "Hagar," Robins' "The convert."
- (11) *White slavery*. Kauffman's "House of bondage," Francis' "Story of Mary Dunne," Robins' "My little sister."
- (12) *Race question* (the negro). Du Bois' "Quest of the silver fleece," Howells' "Imperative duty," Gibbon's "Flower o' the peach."

(13) *War and peace*. Newton's "War," Palmer's "Last shot," Von Suttner's "Lay down your arms," Tolstoi's "War and peace."

Modern drama ably seconds the modern novel in the discussion of social problems. Ibsen's "Ghosts" and Hauptmann's "The weavers," among other plays, set a pace which such authors as Middleton, Sheldon, Kennedy, Brioux, Shaw, Zangwill, and Galsworthy have not been slow to follow. But it does not seem to me likely that the drama will, as some predict, supersede the novel. The novel as a disseminator of social ideas seems to have come to stay.

Obviously, I think, only the last two groups of novels of which we have spoken, those of *information* and of *social propaganda* are suited to any extensive reference use. The helps that may make these available, such as Baker's "Guide to the best fiction" and "Guide to historical fiction," Nield's "Guide to the best historical novels and tales," the Free Library of Philadelphia's "Contribution to the classification of works of prose fiction," Dixson's "Subject index to prose fiction," etc., have already been dwelt upon. I wish to refer to them only to caution those who may try to supplement them by lists of later fiction, against the useless arrangement of novels under broad classes, indulged in by the compilers of some of these lists, and also against the notion, apparently entertained by some, that because it is helpful to classify and bring out under subject *some* fiction, it is useful to so treat *all* fiction. Of what use is a list of novels under the broadly inclusive heading "*Sin*" or "*Sociology*?"

Of what help is it to a reader to find grouped under the heading "*Psychological*," "The redemption of David Corson," "House of the seven gables," "Golden age," "Magic skin," "The egoist" and "Lady Rose's daughter?" Why is Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "*psychological*," "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," "*ethical*," "Diana of the Crossways," "*general*," "Beauchamp's career," "*sociological*?" Of what possible use, to take one illustration from drama, so closely allied to the novel, is it to anyone to find Masefield's "Tragedy of Nan" listed un-

der "Rural communities?" Specific, closely defined headings for a few novels are valuable in our card and printed catalogs, and in the Book Review Digest, which has begun to index fiction under subject headings, but all such helps should avoid generalities, even though they glitter.

An interesting experiment in fiction analysis is being tried by Miss Louise Con-

nolly in the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., with the help of the Contemporary Club of Newark. This differs, as I understand it, from the usual library treatment of fiction, in that Miss Connolly expects to index subsidiary topics in novels, instead of simply assigning one subject heading to each novel. A sample of this book analysis is appended:

### Sample of Book Analysis

Name of Book: *Girl of the Limberlost*  
 Author: *Gene Stratton Porter*  
 Date of Book:  
 Date Read: *July, 1915*  
 Local Color: *Forest lands of Michigan*  
 Historical Color: *(Bugs and plants)*  
 Social Problems: *Self-dependent women*  
 Psychology of Sex: *Comradeship vs. the old type of love*  
 Sentiment Embodied:  
 Character Developed: *Sudden conversion of bitter woman*  
 Analysis of Personality:  
 Mechanism of Plot:  
 Style: *Crude yet bombastic*  
 Chief Values: *Nature study*  
 Class Appealed To: *The immature*  
 Notes:

Name of Reader: *Louise Connolly*  
 Address: *Summit, N. J.*

*Forests*  
*Comradeship in love*  
*Sudden conversions*  
*Self-educated girl*  
*Moths*

# POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR IN THE BOOK MARKET

BY DR. WALTER LICHTENSTEIN, *Librarian, Northwestern University*

HE is a bold man who will undertake to prophesy as to the outcome of the war and its effect upon the commercial and social organizations of the world. I need only point out how many fallacies have already been exploded. The greatest experts of the financial world were certain that the war could not last beyond a few months on account of the fact that all the countries involved would be bankrupt if it lasted any length of time. Likewise, many military experts were of the opinion that the loss of life would be so great as to preclude the possibility of a war lasting several years. And so, probably the experts will be found wrong as regards what will happen after the war. I need only mention a question which deeply affects our own country, the question of immigration after the war. I have heard statements to the effect that on account of the poverty-stricken condition of Europe, we should be swamped with immigrants, coming from all the belligerent countries. And, on the other hand, I have heard maintained with equally good reason the thesis that our immigration would be almost nil after the war, because there would be room for everyone in Europe when the present holocaust was over. So, in regard to the book market, I hardly venture to give any definite expression of opinion. All I should like to do is to point out a few possibilities, based upon what I know of the European book market.

In the first place, something will depend upon who wins. If Germany were to be hopelessly defeated, it would probably mean the end of that strong central organization situated at Leipzig which directly and indirectly has been able to control prices of books, not only in Germany, but also in many other parts of Europe by acting as a kind of clearing house. Should Germany win an overwhelming victory, the power of Leipzig would probably be extended. You understand, of course, that I am dealing with the class of books that chiefly interests American libraries in their purchases

abroad, namely, the large number of scientific publications long out of print. I am not speaking about current publications.

In France, England, Spain, Italy, and other smaller countries the book trade is not nearly as centralized as it is in Germany, and the greater part of that book-trade of which I am speaking in these countries was more or less in German hands before the war. If, therefore, the present war is practically a drawn battle, or if Germany wins, probably the German book-dealers will flock back into the countries out of which they have been temporarily driven, and, as far as the organized book-trade is concerned, there may not be much change. If the Germans are unable to maintain this lead in the European book market, disorganization may result for a time, and, until matters are adjusted, prices may fall. If such disorganization does not result, it does not seem to me that we are likely to see a very sharp fall in the price of books. I know that this is not in accordance with the opinion of most of my friends, but the fact is that the more important dealers who own large stocks of books are most of them people of considerable means who, while at the present moment they would be glad to sell cheaply rather than have much of their capital lying dormant, at the end of the war will probably feel that, having been able to withstand business depression for so long a time, there is no need for them to make sacrifices when immediate improvement may reasonably be expected. These large dealers have not been suffering as much from the war as you may suppose. The ones that have been suffering most have been those whose chief business has been to supply us and other countries beyond the seas with our current needs, but these library agents are not the people who possess the large stock of books and are not the ones who influence prices. The dealers with the large stocks have been somewhat protected by the fact that in spite of the war the German government and

some of the other governments also have not cut down their budget for the support of libraries and art museums materially. At least, in Germany it was felt that the amount that could be saved by any sudden cessation of the purchase of works of art and books would be more than offset by the losses occurring thereby to the business enterprises involved. My German friends have informed me that they have been doing a fair business in Germany, Austria-Hungary and in neutral countries such as Holland and the Scandinavian kingdoms in spite of the war. All of these dealers have had vastly more than the biblical seven prosperous years and are quite able to withstand the pressure of seven lean years. Thus, I do not anticipate a sudden fall in the price of the books that we ordinarily order.

You ask: Will there be then no result? Yes, I do anticipate some results, but not in the case of books bought through the usual channels. In England, in France, in Germany, in Austria-Hungary large collections of art and libraries have been handed down for generations in certain families. Especially in England, but also in the other countries, these families are paying very heavily the price of blood in this war. They are losing the bread earner. Oh, I do not mean the man who keeps them from starvation, but the man who can enable them to afford the luxury of maintaining a large library and a large collection of art. In many cases the whole male relationship of such families may be wiped out of existence, and the widows will be left perhaps not poverty-stricken but severely hampered. What is perhaps more important, the people who were the ones to be interested in these family collections will have disappeared. The ones left, women and small children, will regard the possession of the books and treasures of art, which prevent them from moving into smaller quarters and thus husbanding their resources, as simply a burden, and they will be glad to sell for cash to almost the first comer. Formerly, the large book dealers would have been the ones to buy, and they would have driven up the price rather than allow an outsider to obtain possession.

But while, as I have pointed out in the first part of my paper, I do not believe these dealers will be so hard pressed financially as to be compelled to unload what they already own, they will probably not desire to load up with a large number of collections until they are pretty well aware how things are going to go. Before they are able to readjust themselves and to take action, we here in America will have the opportunity to acquire some of the choicest treasures of books and of objects of art that are now in private hands. We shall, moreover, be doing a service to the widows and orphans by being able to offer them cash for their treasures, cash which many of them will need badly, and which they will regard as a godsend. From my personal experience, I can tell of a somewhat analogous case. This was the purchase of the Ehrenburg collection for the John Creerar Library. This collection had been the prized possession of Dr. Ehrenburg of the University of Würzburg. When he died rather suddenly he left a widow and a small child in very comfortable circumstances. I heard of this collection accidentally, visited Mrs. Ehrenburg and found that on account of the library she had to have much larger apartments than she wanted, and that she much preferred to let an American library have her collection, thus keeping it more or less together, than to turn it over to a European dealer. I bought the collection, as Dr. Andrews can testify, for about \$500. I could have turned around and sold it to any dealer for about double that sum. It is of situations like this that I am thinking when I say that perhaps as a result of the war research facilities in American libraries may be increased. For example, the Hohenzollern collection of German history at Harvard has nearly everything obtainable in the ordinary way and through ordinary trade channels. What it lacks are those older publications that are entirely in the possession of public institutions and in the hands of a few families who have held the material for generations. It is only as a result of a cataclysm such as has been taking place in Europe that America can hope to obtain any of this material and thus strengthen collections for scholastic re-

search in this country and make us less and less dependent upon European libraries. I think that measures ought to be taken by the library world analogous to those taken by the commercial world in order to be prepared for action as soon as the war is over. We ought not to wait to plan until the war is over, because recuperation may be quicker than we expect—let us hope that it may be.

If we are wise, we may be able to make our libraries along many lines as great as the greatest collections of Europe. What research facilities our libraries now offer and wherein they are lacking, others after me are to discuss. Only, this much is certain, that for practically all fields of history

and literature except those immediately pertaining to this country, we are still far behind even many of the minor libraries of Europe. It has not been our fault. Much has been done in recent years, but we have been handicapped by the fact that most of these European libraries have had centuries in which to develop and have often acquired material for an infinitesimal proportion of the expense which we should have to undergo now. This war may give us the opportunity to make up the loss of these centuries, and perhaps the old adage will be found to be correct:

"Yet true it is as cow chews cud,  
And trees at spring do yield forth bud,  
Except wind stands as never it stood  
It is an ill wind turns none to good."

## CAN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM BE ADAPTED TO CHINA?

BY S. TSU-YUNG SENG, *Assistant Librarian, Boone University Library,  
Wuchang, China*

To the ear of the West speaks the voice of the East! What future hand is to turn the pages of knowledge that China may read and send forth the modernized relics of her arrested science and art? What she speaks for is the crumb from the loaf of educational benefactors; a penny from the world that she may return millions!

The library in China is the subject of my paper, for what factor could mean more to the advancement and civilization of a country, than these store-houses of stimulating volumes?

### OLD CHINESE LIBRARIES

Libraries, in the old Chinese conception, are not a novelty, but they are considered such from the Western point of view. In China they meant a store-house where books were kept and hidden away, the main idea being to preserve the "literary treasure" of the country. The existence of libraries can be traced back in the official records of early Chinese history. In the Chow Dynasty, for instance, Lao Tan, the founder of Taoism and the respected teacher of Confucius, served as a librarian and custodian of the archives in 553 B. C.

Again, after the downfall of the first Chinese Empire, Liu Pan, the founder of the Han dynasty, upon his victorious entry into the capital in 206 B. C. directed his minister, Hsiao Ho, to collect the books and state papers from the library and keep them in a safer place.

### LIBRARIES OF THE PRESENT TIME

Sze Ku, the present national library, was modelled after that of the Han dynasty. The contents were collected for the sole use of the state officials and the princes of the royal family, and were more or less looked up to by the public as a precious possession. It is a most regrettable thing to record that, during the Boxer outbreak of 1900, many of the treasures in the national library were taken away by the Japanese, British, French, and German troops to their respective countries, and more were burnt by them.

In addition to the national library there are provincial libraries as well as club and subscription libraries. The latter were established by the various craftsmen in their guilds. The customs officers also have small libraries for the members of their



staff. Occasionally, in some of the Buddhist temples, are to be found libraries made up largely of Buddhist books and Sanscrit scriptures. Naturally there are private libraries for individual use. I recall my great surprise, on visiting a very extensive private collection of manuscripts of the Sung dynasty, to find that it contained early medical and Buddhist books, old Japanese folios and rare editions.

In connection with the establishment of schools and colleges, there has been a considerable effort to make collections of books for their libraries. These collections have been purely academic, and selected for the sole purpose of meeting the immediate needs of the schools.

Though I could mention a number of libraries in my country, there has never been a free circulating library of any sort. The collections in the provincial libraries are too one-sided and also too small to be considered as state libraries; even their existence is very seldom known. The books are not to be drawn by readers, their use having been traditionally regarded as a privilege, not as a right of the people. They have, however, gone so far as to install the one-penny admission plan. Apparently the founders of these institutions have never realized the function of a public library. To my mind the real modern library is not for the literati alone, not for the scientific man entirely, nor yet for the fortunate few who could well afford to have a private collection, but should stand with open doors as an institution for self-education to train future Lincolns, Grants, Carnegies and Edisons. It should be a center of light to the whole community, from the smallest child who comes in to look at the pictures to the mature man solving the problems of business life.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS IN CHINESE LIBRARIES

As to technique in the Chinese library, there is much to be said. All the books in the state libraries are classified in the same way as those in the national library, under the following headings: Classics, History, Philosophy, and Belles lettres. Under the head of classics are found the

books written by or about the great sages, Confucius and Mencius, either in prose or poetry. Under the history heading are the histories of China. Histories of foreign countries are entirely excluded. The third group includes philosophical works, natural and social sciences, and useful and fine arts. Literature, poetry and miscellanies are entered together, and whatever is difficult to classify is put under the last heading, *belles lettres*. The inadequacy of the system of classification can be appreciated from this fact that the grouping is too general. Book selection, however, is careful, and in general well made. Books containing radical ideas or critical views of the Imperial government are rejected, not to mention the "trashy" books and most fiction. Should an author once be condemned by the government, his books would not be accepted again under any circumstances, regardless of their value and usefulness. For this reason the works of many talented writers have never been admitted to the library.

The well-known classified catalog of the Chinese national library, printed with critical notes, is in 500 volumes. The abridged edition intended for the use of the state libraries, as a guide to their collections, is printed in 120 volumes.

The arrangement of historical books is very difficult. The average Chinese historian treats of important events arranged according to the year of the emperor who ruled. Each new emperor has his own name and his own date. Sometimes a ruler changed his name several times during his reign. I recall an instance where the emperor's name was changed on one occasion because of an earthquake, and then again because of a famine or plague. Whenever the royal name was changed, a new date was adopted. If the historian recorded events in the fifth year of the emperor, it might be recorded as having occurred in the first year of the title "so and so," though the emperor known by the two different names was one and the same person. This frequent changing of dates and names complicates matters seriously for the student. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a Westerner

to get an answer to a question like this: What happened in China in 1815?

The assignment of subject headings is a serious problem to Chinese librarians. Though we have a few tools like Bun Tsao Gong Mu, "Chinese herbal book of nature," Dze Woo Min Sze Tu Cow, "Names and pictures of vegetables," San Tsai Tu Huei, "Pictorial book of nature," Er Yah, "Ready guide," etc., we greatly need aids in religious, medical, legal, and scientific subjects. There is no standardization of terms in Chinese. Many simple words, as *industry*, *liberty*, *girl*, etc., have four or five terms to interpret them, and one term is as much used as another. Which one to adopt is something the librarian must decide. Again many new words have not been translated into Chinese, and the language is so constructed as to make it impossible to attempt to use foreign words without serious confusion.

#### VARIOUS AIDS FOR CATALOGING AND FILING

Though there is no alphabet in our language, our system of pictorial symbolism is not without advantage. Let me illustrate by a few instances. We have a symbol standing for the word *field*, and by adding another symbol, representing strength, it becomes a man ready for field-work; by adding field to it, *i.e.*, double field, it means comparison of fields; by putting the word *grass* above it, we have the symbol representing grain, and so on. One who sees any of these words, or symbols, providing one knows the sign for field, will have no difficulty in understanding that each has something to do with field. No doubt it was the realization of the difficulty due to the lack of an alphabet that caused our forefathers to devise the following three valuable methods by which Chinese words are grouped together. They might be used for filing in the library.

1. *Natural Method.* Words having similar meanings are placed together under distinct heads as: heaven, earth, moulds, hills, waters, plants, trees, insects, animals. The key to this system is the "Ready guide," which was credited to Chow Kung of the Chow dynasty about 1100 B. C. The present form was revised about 280 A. D.

This method may roughly be compared with the classified catalogs of some of the American technical libraries. Anyone unfamiliar with the word belonging to a certain class, would be unable to use it, and its inconvenience and difficulty for the average man prevents its adoption in libraries.

2. *Rhythmic Method.* A grouping of words is made according to their similar tones. The number of tones in the Tong dynasty was 206, and was reduced to 160 in the present form. Pa Wen Yung Fu, "The treasury of good sentences," in 120 volumes, and Ping Tze La Pen, "The classification of dissyllables" in 100 volumes, are the two best aids. They have not been adopted in libraries, because of the lack of a standard phonetic system. Only those who have written poetry or understand the technique of poetry may find them of any help. The people from Canton or Sze-Chuan would not be able to use either of these books, for though the written characters are the same in all parts of China, their pronunciation varies so in different provinces that the natives find it impossible to understand each other.

3. *Analytic Method.* In this, the arrangement is made according to the radicals or keys. The number of radicals in Lu Soo Bun Yi, "Origin of the six modes of writing," was decreased from 566 to 360, and was again reduced to 214 in the Emperor Kang Hsi dictionary. Any word can be formed from 214 groups. While the lack of an alphabet causes very great inconvenience, still we are fortunate in possessing these radicals, for in them we find the solution of the problem of cataloging and filing of Chinese books. For example, the symbols for the words *brightness*, *yesterday*, *time*, *warmth*, and *summer*, have the same root or key as the word *sun*, under which they are to be filed, one after the other according to the number of strokes.

Occasionally a difficulty arises in selecting the right radical of a word. For example, we have a symbol which means *unite*. Add the symbol for *mouth* to it, and it means *bite*. If the symbol for *woman* is added to it, we have the word *handsome*. By adding the symbol for *dog* to it, we have formed the symbol for *crafty*, and so

on, through an innumerable list, in which we find that all the words have the beginning symbol for *unite*, but in each case it is not the key. No word can be found in the Emperor Kang Hsi dictionary under the symbol for *unite*, but only under its component parts. No cross references whatever occur. This is one of the defects of the dictionary plan. In forming a modern catalog in a Chinese library, there must be cross references. They are not only necessary, but essential.

In cataloging the names of Chinese authors we might use the "One hundred surnames" as a guide. It is commonly used in China. Every boy at ten begins with this book and learns it so thoroughly that he can recite it from memory. The names could be filed according to the order in which they came, but there would arise the objection that the adult searcher would be compelled to drill his memory so as to remember every name on record, something that very few people are capable of doing. Further confusion would be bound to arise, should the subjects and title cards be filed together with the main author cards. The third objection to its adoption in the library is that it is inadequate because there are many new names that have not been entered into the "One hundred surnames."

Moreover, the average Chinese writer does not stick to real names. The more he writes, the more numerous are his pseudonyms. The difficulty could be overcome, of course, provided there were aids to assist in finding these names. To be sure we have biographical dictionaries, but they are so inadequate and crude that they could serve no purpose. To make the Chinese library efficient, there is need for some such help as the "Dictionary of pseudonyms," "Lippincott's universal biography," or "Century dictionary of proper names," in Chinese.

I have shown that the Chinese library system is unable to meet present-day needs, but that does not assume that we should give up our old system entirely and adopt a new one. If we proceed thus, we shall create an immense amount of opposition. The failure of our reformers, who, while introducing new ideas, new theories, new

systems, overlooked the fact that much of our system should be preserved, may serve as a warning to every Chinese librarian. The good points of our system should be utilized, harmonizing with the American ideas. There is no one perfect plan for a whole universe. One system, though ideal in one place, may be found of no use in another. The nearest to an ideal system is that which suits the conditions best and serves the people most efficiently.

#### ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY SYSTEM

Can the American library system be introduced in my country? The answer is yes, but with many modifications. Even in this country there is no absolutely uniform system in the libraries. Each locality has its own special needs. The library of the old plan cannot be the people's university. The card catalog must be introduced. An inadequate arrangement by class should give place to a simple and up-to-date decimal classification. After studying various systems, I consider the Dewey Decimal Classification the best for our use because of its simplicity and comprehensiveness, and especially since the Chinese students have learned Arabic figures in solving mathematical problems. The "A. L. A. subject headings" will be of immeasurable assistance to our libraries, as an aid in unifying terms. It has been my cherished desire to translate both Dewey's classification and the "A. L. A. subject headings" into my native tongue. The cataloging system should be simple and usable, so that the ordinary person may find the same help as the intelligent student. To solve this great problem we need a Chinese Dewey, and to remedy the inconvenience of the indexing and the cataloging we need a Dr. Poole and a Cutter.

Should Chinese books be used in the library for circulation, better bindings would have to be used and the paper necessarily would have to be of a better quality. Soft paper covers would then give place to strong cloth ones. Fortunately some of the publishing firms have their books published and bound in semi-foreign style, but even these would not be of much service to the

library. The Chinese and Japanese books are very thin, so thin that they cannot stand on the shelves, as do the European books, but must be laid flat, one on top of the other. It will be a duty of the Chinese librarians to demand that library bindings be used, and that different parts of the book be bound in one volume instead of in the usual pamphlet form. This question of binding and serviceability has been a strong objection to the circulation of books in China. After one or two circulations, the books would return as waste paper.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

A magnificent marble library building with a large collection of books is indeed a pride to a community and an honor to a nation, but it is not a necessity in China at present. Aside from the question of cost, it would hinder the movement, because of the people's ignorant awe of grandeur and imposing appearances. Of most importance is an efficient staff to carry the great cause forward. Instead of waiting for the readers to come to the library, traveling libraries should be established in the different localities. They can be worked out on an extensive scale, but at a relatively small cost.

#### BOONE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

In order to give my readers an example of this plan, I call to their attention Boone University Library in Wuchang, China. This library was established through Miss M. E. Wood by the gifts of American friends. It has two departments, with a collection of about 6000 volumes in the English department and 9000 in the Chinese department. The former is largely made up of theological and literary books; the latter, of classics and histories. Though the collection is too small to meet all the needs of that city, the books have been well selected. At first the people did not come with the purpose to read, but from sheer curiosity. Even the students of the university were reluctant to believe in its usefulness. Many a time the librarians were greatly discouraged, and the heads of the university doubted whether the library could continue. Gradually but steadily the students began to appreciate it and to draw

out books. The work with the people in the outlying districts has also been encouraging. In 1914 only three traveling libraries had been placed in government schools, where books could be taken out for home use, but the number has grown into ten such stations, as the last year's report shows. This is a bait. More people will be drawn into the library when the privilege is understood and the reading habit is formed.

The university extension lectures on various topics such as "How disease is carried," "Prevention of blindness," "International law and neutrality," etc., held in the library auditorium, have done much in advancing the library movement. The average attendance of these meetings is between four and five hundred. Both before and after the lecture the students serve as ushers to conduct the audience in separate groups through the library to view the arrangement and classification of books on the shelves, and to explain the purpose of the library. Most important is the influence that is exerted—the seed sown in the minds of these students, who will be the leaders of Chinese thought in the reconstruction period that is before us. Possibly no other agency is so capable of carrying to remote parts of the country the idea of the library as a factor of public education and progress. An institution such as Boone University Library, with a collection of well selected books and an up-to-date American system would, with the willingness of its officials to serve, prove my people's university.

At the traveling library branches, with workable collections, Boone Library will have an important rôle to play in introducing the American library system. Considering the progress and development already made, I am full of hope that traveling libraries, in charge of trained assistants, may be established in the treaty-ports along the Yang Tze valley, an extent of one thousand miles. Another step will be to work with the so-called club and subscription libraries, which will gradually develop into larger ones. Then will follow the organization of provincial libraries.

The exhibits of American library meth-

ods at the Panama Exposition turned over to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai, will be of immeasurable help in the future of our libraries. I learned recently that Prof. Robertson of the lecture department will use them to conduct a campaign in the library movement throughout the country.

Some time ago Andrew Carnegie formed a committee with Dr. Eliot at its head, to investigate the advisability of establishing a library on the American plan in the capital of China, but unfortunately this noble idea was laid aside, if not indefinitely postponed. Had the investigation of the liberal educator proved satisfactory, the nation would have applauded him with a lifelong fidelity.

The present government is beginning to recognize the importance of the library as an educational factor and has conferred upon the writer this present scholarship as a student in the Library School of the New York Public Library. One more student will be sent next year to continue the study of such administration.

I have tried to show that the Chinese library is still in the mediæval period; how the American system can be advantageously adopted and how Boone can be a model of the American library in China. It is in this cause I appeal to you, the citizens of the land of libraries; to you, librarians and lovers of humanity. The eternal gratitude of a nation stands awaiting to be won!

To my people I give forth a vision I have had; the vision of a new China where education shall be free to all; where the best books shall be available to all; where the history, art and science of our civilization and the civilization of the West shall be gathered into libraries and museums, and form a background for the new civilization toward which we have set our faces and our hearts.

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The choice of books, like that of friends, is a serious duty. We are as responsible for what we read as for what we do. The best books elevate us into a religion of disinterested thought where personal objects fade into insignificance, and the troubles and the anxieties of the world are almost forgotten.—LUBBOCK.

## BELGIAN LIBRARIES

UNDER the title "Das Kriegsschicksal der Belgischen Bibliotheken" (Belgian libraries in the war) Dr. Fr. Milkau has a leading article in the January-February, 1916, number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, which contains a wealth of valuable and interesting information. Dr. Milkau was sent to Belgium in March, 1915, by order of the Prussian Minister of Education, to inspect the libraries of that country, to learn how much they had been damaged or were endangered by military operations, and to call the attention of the military authorities to the importance and value of the various collections. His mission had the fullest sympathy of the German governor of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing, who gave Dr. Milkau every possible assistance. On his return to Berlin in June, Dr. Milkau turned in a formal report to the Ministry. The article in the *Zentralblatt* was written in response to a request from library circles generally to hear more about the subject.

As Dr. Milkau does not confine himself to the limits prescribed by his title he has given much that will be of value as permanent record of Belgian library work, particularly as there has been so little published, even in Belgium itself, concerning its many libraries and the rich store of books. The *Annuaire des Bibliothèques de Belgique*, published 1912 by Deraedt-Verhoye in Roulers, the one and only volume of this enterprise which has yet appeared, was the only guide Dr. Milkau could find to give him an idea of the number and importance of the Belgian libraries. The list he gives in his article is made from first-hand investigations, hampered naturally by war time conditions, which rendered authentic statistics regarding the number of books and items of note regarding more valuable manuscripts very difficult to obtain.

Brussels alone has a list of 37 libraries, which does not include public libraries ("People's libraries" as they are called in Germany and on the Continent generally) or public reading rooms. The list comprises the scientific libraries of general and special knowledge, the libraries of scientific societies, and the libraries of the various governmental departments. This latter

group is of a high order of importance in Belgium, their collections being of unusual size and range of subject. One important private library is mentioned—that of the Duke of Arenberg.

Chief among the Brussels libraries are the Royal Library with 700,000 volumes, the Bollandist Society's Library of 250,000 books, the library of the Foreign Ministry with 100,000, and the War Department and Chamber of Deputies collections of 100,000 and 125,000 volumes each. The Royal Academy of Medicine has a library of 100,000 volumes, and the Ministry of Arts and Sciences as well as the Royal Conservatory of Music have notable libraries but slightly smaller than these others. It was not possible to get the figures for the Arenberg library as the building was closed and most of the books, as well as other treasures, had been taken away to a place of safety. Altogether, these scientific and technical libraries of Brussels represent a total of over two million volumes, not including many rare parchments and manuscripts.

For the provinces Dr. Milkau lists 73 libraries, among them 4 university libraries; 15 libraries attached to theological colleges and seminaries; 22 important municipal libraries; 3 museum libraries; 19 convent or sacred order libraries, and 9 large private collections. Of these the following are the most important numerically as well as in quality: the University and City Library in Ghent with its 450,000 volumes; the University Library in Lüttich (405,000); the City Library in Antwerp (130,000); the Central Public Library in Lüttich, and the Municipal Libraries in Tournai and Mons. Chief among the libraries collected by the sacred orders are the Benedictine Library in Maredsous, and the collection of the Jesuit Convent in Enghien. Of the three most noted private collections in Belgium, those of the Prince of Ligne in Beloeil, the Vicomte Ghellinck in Elsegem, and of M. Raoul Warocqué in Mariemont, Dr. Milkau was able to visit and inspect the first and last named. Elsegem was closed, its chief treasures hidden somewhere and its possessor away.

Dr. Milkau's list does not attempt to include a perfect network of small public li-

braries scattered thickly throughout Belgium, nor many collections belonging to churches and communities in the rural districts.

Chief among the provincial libraries in importance as well as numbers are the Louvain collections of the University and the Theological and Philosophical College, with a total of 320,000 volumes. The complete destruction by fire of the valuable collection of the University Library is counted among the great tragedies of the war.

Belgium possesses great stores of books, the older literature, although not the most ancient, predominating. Dr. Milkau was struck by the lack of rare older works side by side with so many valuable volumes from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but a little study convinced him that Belgium's chief treasures of antiquity wandered off to Paris during the French Occupation following the Revolution, and have not yet been restored.

Dr. Milkau found the libraries noteworthy for the excellent physical condition of the books, the evident care and attention given the binding, and the prevailing neatness of the cataloging work. The American decimal and card catalog systems, generally newly installed, were found almost everywhere. Every opportunity was given the student for serious work, but Dr. Milkau found that the Belgian libraries had made little provision to interest the great mass of the people in reading and study. Newer methods of interesting the general public, such as can be found anywhere else in Europe or America to-day, did not seem to be practised or known in the Belgian libraries. The librarians acknowledged this and confessed that the weak point of their library system lay in the very small salaries paid even the highest officials, making it almost impossible for a man to devote his whole time and energy to library work. The books are there if anyone wants them, but little effort is made to get people into the libraries, to awaken a demand for better class reading. Another defect in the Belgian system is the meagre appropriation, when the general wealth of the country is considered, made for accessions of modern books. The only libraries that Dr. Milkau

found well provided for in this direction (he is dealing here, naturally, with conditions before the war) were the ministerial or governmental libraries. There is also a great lack of modern buildings, fireproof structures built for library purposes. The writer believes that possibly the deplorable catastrophe at Louvain might have been averted had the valuable books there been housed in a library building such as can be found in many other European cities.

Excellent care is given the collecting of local literature in the various chief provincial cities, something quite unique in the thorough way it is done in Belgium.

Always with the exception of Louvain, the Belgian libraries have suffered little from the war. There have been losses of collections in Dinant, Dendermonde, Mecheln, and Ypres, but in other places which were under fire for many days, the library loss has been scarcely noticeable. A curiosity of the bombardment of Mecheln is the incident of a piece of a shell, about the size of a nut, which bored its way through two thick tomes and came to a halt in the center of a third. And this was the only damage done in that particular library.

Belgian librarians who stayed at their posts throughout the stormy early months of the war—some did, although many fled the country—are now working hard to open the libraries on full time again and continue the routine and catalog work. In many cases they are aided by trained German librarians, to whom the military authorities have given leave of absence from their regiments for the purpose. Dr. Richard Oehler of the Bonn University Library (now Lieutenant Oehler of a Landsturm regiment) has been put in charge of the Departmental Libraries in Brussels and is rapidly restoring order in those collections.

Dr. Milkau speaks feelingly of the kindness and cordiality which, with few exceptions, was accorded him by the men in charge of the libraries which he inspected, and says that the value to the libraries of his mission, and the good will in which it was undertaken, was understood everywhere.

## REORGANIZATION PLANS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

IN the Chicago Public Library *Book Bulletin* for April the first article, under the caption "Wanted—one million dollars," is an appeal for gifts to provide the branch buildings needed to carry out properly the work of the Chicago Public Library in all parts of the city. In the *Christian Science Monitor* for May 3, Mr. Legler's plan of decentralization is more fully described.

"Reorganization of all the branches of the Chicago Public Library, on lines original with this city and adapted to its peculiar needs, is under way," says the writer in the *Monitor*. "The needs in this particular instance are comprised in the necessity of covering a territory of 200 square miles within the city limits. To care for this broad field a decentralization of distribution is planned. It is proposed to erect half a dozen big branches at strategic points, give each the same thorough equipment, and make it the center of its own system of smaller branches. The main library downtown will continue the hub of the city's library work, the dominating center in fact of half a dozen library systems.

"The better to appreciate the possibilities of this plan it will be well to look into the present means the Chicago Public Library is using to cover its wide expanse. Its equipment is not like that of most great cities. Besides Chicago, only Boston and Milwaukee of the big cities have not filled out their branches by Carnegie funds. Labor union sentiment here is against the Carnegie libraries and so the city has preferred to take care of itself. The branch libraries number 37. Of these only three are housed in buildings belonging to the Public Library. Of the rest 19 are in park field houses, six in school buildings, two in institutional establishments, the Hebrew Institute and Lincoln Center, and seven in rented quarters. Librarian H. E. Legler says of these conditions: "The last named, having been placed with special regard to need and convenience, enjoy the largest circulation of books for home use, but involve an annual outlay of \$10,000 for rentals. Another disadvantage is the insecurity as to permanence which attaches to leased

premises. Moreover, it is difficult to provide adequate library service in quarters not planned for the purpose.

"What is wanted is a set of five more big branch buildings, making two on the south side, three on the west side and one on the north side; and scattered around them 40 small branch libraries, dependent on the big branches. One of the big branches, the sixth, or perhaps better, the first, is already up. This is the Hiram Kelly branch at 62d street and Normal avenue, which can be used as a central branch.

"Each of these nucleus branches, in Librarian Legler's plan, will contain a complete library within itself, so that except for calls for rarely used volumes it will be independent of the main building. Its collection will comprise a complete reference library, as compiled from demands at the main building, and total some 50,000 volumes. A motor delivery car will be attached to it, to facilitate the delivery of books to the smaller branch libraries tributary to it. The cost of such a central branch library is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$250,000, probably the latter.

"The smaller branches are likewise to be housed in their own buildings, according to Mr. Legler's plan. Their collections will number 10,000 volumes each, and as previously indicated, they will draw on the nearest large branch for their further needs, or if necessary, in rare instances, by telephone on the main library. Each is to cost not to exceed \$25,000, including purchase of well located site and erection of suitable building, providing approximately 5000 square feet of floor space and containing separate reading rooms for adults and juvenile readers, story hour nook, reference facilities and circulation department—practically all the accommodation except auditoriums included in branch library buildings, Mr. Legler notes, which cost two to six times this expenditure.

"This plan will require a good deal of money. Wealthy Chicagoans have been liberal in their giving, and to them the library is turning for funds. Mr. Legler estimates that a million dollars will build the 40 small branches.

"The big branches can be taken care of in a bond issue. On several occasions the city council has gone on record as favoring library bond issues, one for \$500,000 and again for \$300,000, and it is believed that it would accede to the \$500,000 issue needed to supply the big branches if they were needed to complete the municipal library system.

"Already a start has been made on the smaller branch idea. Plans have been adopted for the initial library of this type, and they will be of interest to librarians in general. This branch is going to be on Kimbark avenue near 63d street, in Woodlawn. The plan for an auditorium has been dropped. The schools now provide auditoriums enough. By its situation between other structures and lack of lawns, the new branch will find administration costs reduced. Special efforts have been made to obtain an artistic treatment. Young architects have been invited to submit plans in the hope that the opportunity will develop originality of treatment.

"The long room, 44½ by 125, has been divided in half, down the middle, for adults on one side and intermediates on the other. At the entrance are the administration quarters. At the rear the children's room, specially designed for them. This room will run across the end of the building. Across the rear wall a series of panelled windows will bring light far into the reading rooms, for the children's rooms will be open generally, except when screened in for story hour or other occasions. By a mezzanine floor in front, rest and work rooms for the library staff will be provided.

"Advantages to the public are seen by Librarian Legler in such a reorganized branch system as is here outlined. The accessibility of skilled librarians all over the city, acquainted with the facilities of the public library, is an important consideration."

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There are people who at times have to make a choice between books and bread. There are times when the bread needed is—books.—KATE LANGLEY BOSHER.



CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM  
TRUST—SECOND ANNUAL RE-  
PORT

THE second annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915, discusses at considerable length the formation of a more definite future policy for the Trust, and records the various experimental schemes through which the policy is now being tested. The total financial obligations assumed by the Trust from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in respect to actual promises made by Mr. Carnegie or the Corporation, amounted to £212,443. During the two years of the Trust's existence, this sum has been reduced to £131,046, and disbursements for new buildings would have been much greater during 1915 if the scarcity of labor and the high price of materials had not stopped practically all building operations.

In an effort to determine how best to carry on Mr. Carnegie's benefactions in aid of the library movement, Professor Adams of Oxford was authorized to survey the library field and to prepare a report on library provision and policy. This report has been published and has been widely discussed in library periodicals. After careful consideration of its content, the executive committee of the Trust has decided to carry on its work under four main heads: (a) Rural library grants; (b) grants for special libraries of a national character; (c) loan charge grants to public libraries; and (d) grants for public library buildings.

A number of experimental schemes for the establishment of a system of circulating libraries in rural areas in Scotland have been started, varying somewhat in detail, but with the same underlying principle of circulating, from one or more centers, collections of books to the villages in a fairly large area, in general using the village schools as the final distributing units. Great care has been taken in the selection of the books, and the headquarters library is kept at Dunfermline. While this increases the cost of carriage and in some cases causes delay in the interchange of books, the committee has decided to center

control there for the present that it may obtain first-hand knowledge of the administrative problems involved. Moreover the districts in question being exceedingly poor, the expense must be borne largely by the Trust, and better facilities for administration can be provided at Dunfermline. Boxes of books are sent out every six months from headquarters, where they are in charge of a "superintendent librarian."

"In England, schemes have been inaugurated in the counties of Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Westmorland, and Yorkshire. The first named is under the control of a statutory committee, the County Education Committee; the second named is also under a statutory committee, and is to be worked under the existing Library Acts. The last three mentioned are controlled by non-statutory committees, and are to be financed eventually by means of local subscriptions.

"In Scotland a scheme under the direct control and supervision of the Trust has been started for the Orkneys, Shetland, and the Island of Lewis, and a scheme for a county area is under immediate contemplation, which will have as its basis the existing Library Acts."

In Ireland a peculiarly difficult situation existed, for a number of cases were found where buildings beyond the needs of the district and its ability to maintain, had been either built or promised. After careful study of the situation in the Newcastle West and Rathkeale areas, an "organizing librarian" was appointed to take charge of the work in that district. Under his guidance, library sub-committees now meet regularly, libraries have been put in order, books have been properly cataloged, and the Central Library in Newcastle West is likely to become an efficient center for distribution to the branch libraries in the entire area. The tendency in rural Ireland has been to look upon the library as a village hall rather than a place for the distribution and reading of books, and the opinion is held by many that "so long as the real function of the library building is preserved, its use for carefully chosen recreation purposes, with a due admixture of lectures upon literary subjects,

may greatly enhance the influence of the reading facilities provided."

In connection with the repository library at Dunfermline, steps have been taken to make a small museum of the different types of boxes and other machinery used in the various experimental schemes for conducting rural libraries, so that others contemplating projects in rural library provision may profit by the experience of the Trustees.

Following out its policy announced last year, of assisting certain libraries of a special character intended for the use of sections of the community at large, the Trust has given further financial assistance to the Co-operative Reference Library of Dublin. It has also had printed a large number of books for the blind which have been made over to the National Lending Library for the Blind, and has assisted in obtaining larger and more commodious quarters for the library in Tufton street, Westminster. Another important step taken has been to assist in establishing a Central Lending Library for Students for the use of all educational organizations of working men and women. The Trust has agreed to meet the cost of the necessary initial outlay on books, premises, etc., and to assist in maintaining the library for five years, while it is in the experimental stage. Cheap textbooks will not be included, but the more expensive reference works which are beyond the resources of the students, will be bought. Assistance has also been given or promised to certain other established libraries, and another plan now under consideration is the institution of a system of traveling libraries for the British mercantile marine.

It has been found that a number of libraries, established before the Carnegie grants for buildings were inaugurated, have been so crippled by the annual charges for interest and repayments that their real purpose, to furnish books to the public, has been very much curtailed. To a number of these the Trust has made capital grants, with an offer of further capital grants if equal sums can be raised locally. These grants are made on condition that the library tax levy shall not be reduced, and

that the increased income thus set free shall be used for purely library expenditures.

Grants of money for the erection of public library buildings will be continued, though probably not to the extent that has prevailed in the past. The Library Association has promised its co-operation in investigating local conditions, and the Trustees hope in the future to avoid the "overbuilding" mentioned by Professor Adams in his report. In giving grants the executive committee has also decided to make it a rule that 10 per cent. of the grant shall be withheld until a certificate is furnished showing that, on its payment, no debt will remain on the building.

The remainder of the report describes certain miscellaneous applications for aid already received, and discusses the formation of a policy in regard to such applications in the future.

Appended to the report is the text of the trust deed; statistics compiled from Professor Adams' report; a detailed description of the rural library scheme for the North of Scotland, of one applicable to England and Wales, and of those in operation in Dorsetshire, Westmorland, and Yorkshire; and the financial accounts for the calendar and fiscal year 1915.

#### NOTES ON SOME SHAKESPEARE EXHIBITS

No library this year has been too small to have its Shakespeare tercentenary exhibit, and in some of the larger libraries noteworthy collections have been brought together. In the main building of the New York Public Library an unusual collection of Shakespeareana, including many rare editions not possessed by even the British Museum, which owns the best single collection of this kind, was open during April and May. The exhibition was made possible by the generosity of collectors throughout the United States, according to acknowledgments made by the library in a pamphlet descriptive of the collection. The Lenox collection of Shakespeare's works formed the basis of this exhibition, which was divided into four sections. The first included the works of

Shakespeare, both plays and poems, issued before 1709. In the second division were put all the spurious works attributed to Shakespeare at various times, and all adaptations of his plays from Sir William Davenant's version of "Macbeth" (1674) to the "Coriolanus" of J. P. Kemble (1814). The third section was made up of the books which Shakespeare was supposed to have read or to which he referred in his plays and poems, and the fourth section included books containing allusions to Shakespeare or his works, from Greene's "Groatsworth of Wit," 1592, to the "First Folio," 1623. Later allusions to Shakespeare also have been put into this section.

"The Shakespearean festival" compiled by Jacqueline M. Overton, an interesting 22-page pamphlet with illustrated cover, was also issued by the library in connection with the exhibit. The list was intended to help those preparing to celebrate the tercentenary, especially those arranging celebrations with children in the schools and playgrounds.

In the exhibit at Princeton University, Shakespeare's biography was illustrated by pictures of places connected with his life so far as we know it, facsimiles of his birth-record and will, a volume of life portraits, and in the Hutton collection, a cast from the head of the bust in the church at Stratford. Of the sixteen plays by Shakespeare published before his death facsimile copies were shown, together with original copies of most of the important editions up to the year 1800, from the library's shelves. The characters of the plays were shown in several original sketches and paintings by George Cruikshank. The sources upon which Shakespeare's imagination worked to produce plays were shown in several editions from the W. A. Paton collection, contemporary with those with which the poet himself must have worked.

The Chicago Public Library arranged an exhibit of prints and pictures illustrative of the works and times of Shakespeare. In addition to the pictures shown on twelve double screens, interesting books associated with Shakespeare were placed in display cases. The headings on the bul-

letin boards of the Shakespeare exhibit will serve to indicate its character: Shakespeare himself, Stratford town, Famous Hamlets, Famous Shakespearean actors, Shakespearean theatres, Shakespeare's heroines, Scenes from plays, Book lists, and early editions. A list in one of the display cases which was found particularly interesting, included sixty-nine names of plants and flowers indicative of the plant lore and garden craft of Shakespeare.

The Boston Public Library, in addition to its book exhibit, printed in its quarterly *Bulletin* for March a 13-page list of the Shakespearean music contained in the library. The Jersey City Free Public Library prepared one of its excellent brief monographs, giving a brief outline of Shakespeare's life, and scarcely a library bulletin has come to this office in months that did not have its list of Shakespeare books.

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford was opened on Easter Monday the most noteworthy Shakespearean exhibition in England. Next to the British Museum, which found itself unable to organize a display of Shakespeareana, the Bodleian Library has the largest and most valuable Shakespearean collection in the world, and the exhibit was opened with a public meeting in which distinguished speakers took part. The exhibition was arranged in fifteen classes: Early works of Shakespeare; Quarto plays; Folio collections of plays; Eighteenth-century editions; Selected nineteenth-century editions; Specimens of translations; Adaptations of plays; Music; Some sources of Shakespeare's plays; Works ascribed to Shakespeare; Specimens of early references to Shakespeare; Autographs, genuine and forged; Lives of Shakespeare; Portraits and bust of Shakespeare; and Miscellanea. Two catalogs were prepared. The smaller one (6*d.*) contained Sir Sidney Lee's preface, an account of each exhibit, and one illustration. The quarto edition (5*s.*) added nine more illustrations, historical notes on the Bodleian, an essay on Shakespeare and Oxford by Archdeacon Hutton, and appendixes containing a transcript of Aubrey's Life of Shakespeare and other notes of interest.

The John Rylands Library of Manchester also prepared an extensive exhibition of the works of Shakespeare, his sources, and the writings of his principal contemporaries. An extended catalog of the exhibit, illustrated with numerous facsimiles and introduced with a sketch of the life and times of Shakespeare and a chronological list of the principal events in his life, was prepared to facilitate appreciation of the books displayed.

#### ADVERTISING CLUBS SEEK LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

EARLY in January John Cotton Dana, as chairman of the committee on libraries of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, started an active campaign for closer relations between the advertising men and the libraries of the country. The first move was to send a letter to the other members of the committee, announcing his purpose and calling on each member for frequent suggestions and also for criticism, whether adverse or favorable, of each step as taken. This was followed in a few days by a second letter enclosing the suggestive pamphlet "A nucleus for an Ad Club library" which had been prepared by his predecessor in office, John Renfrew of Los Angeles. There was also enclosed a statement on Ad Club libraries and books, by Miss Ball, of the Newark Library's Business branch. While recognizing the desirability of owning business books individually, and also collectively, as a club, she urged their ownership collectively through a public library as the most economical and in many ways the most efficient arrangement. That scant attention has been paid to this class of literature by many libraries she ascribed to the lack of interest shown in it by the business men themselves, and the slight demand they make on libraries for its collection. Summing up, she urged advertising men to do four things: "First, investigate what your public library contains along business lines; second, build up a business department in it, if not already there; third, make it widely known; fourth, use it."

The third letter, sent to the committee the middle of February, accompanied some

printed material on special libraries, the business branch, books for business men, the proper field of the public library, etc., and urged the Ad Clubs to use their local libraries and to work for the establishment of business collections or of business branches. This letter also urged the publication in some widely read periodical of an article on the work the Ad Clubs do in promoting better advertising.

The fourth letter was sent to public libraries in towns where there are advertising clubs, enclosing a roster of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and giving the name of the chairman of the local club's educational committee. This letter was intended to put the librarians in touch with the Ad Club officials in their own towns for the purpose of securing their assistance in calling attention to the books on advertising and business which each library might contain.

The association has a traveling representative whose business is to talk on better advertising methods to the business men in various cities, under the patronage of the Ad Clubs, and the next letter was sent to librarians in the towns where he was to speak, giving the date of his appearance and urging the co-operation of each library in making his talk a success.

Letter number seven was sent out Mar. 23 to one thousand libraries. It described briefly the organization and work of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; urged the librarian to get the help of the club in his town in promoting the wider use of books by business men; explained the work of the club's traveling representative; called attention to the books published by the A. A. C. of W.; offered copies of the list of books on advertising described above; and closed with a cordial offer of any assistance which the committee might render the librarians addressed.

The next step in the campaign was the sending out, by the general secretary of the club, of a circular letter and questionnaire to a selected list of libraries prominent in work for business men. This questionnaire was designed to gather information on the special provision for

business men made in these libraries, the methods of advertising business material and the extent of the collections of special interest to business men.

In response to the various letters sent to librarians, eighty-odd replies had been received by the first of May. Many requested copies of the "Nucleus of an Ad Club library" and expressed interest in the Ad Club campaign, and forty reported on specific work done for business men. Some of these libraries have been in close touch with the local advertising men for some time and have been working systematically to strengthen their collections of books on advertising and on merchandising generally. Others have followed the suggestions made by Mr. Dana in his letters and report an immediate response on the part of the merchants of the town. It is to be hoped that the other nine hundred libraries already circularized, and the seven thousand libraries in the country that still represent an unworked field, may recognize the opportunity for co-operation in which the Ad Clubs are now taking the initiative and may respond with their hearty support to the movement so energetically begun.

#### THE CELTIC COUNTRIES: THEIR LITERARY AND LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

UNDER the above title D. Rhys Phillips, who is secretary of the Welsh Bibliographical Society and librarian of the Celtic department of the Public Library of Swansea, Wales, has gathered together in compact form much information on the present status of the various branches of the Gaelic tongue. The monograph was first printed in the *Library Association Record* for March, 1915, has been reprinted in separate pamphlet form, and is now published by the author both in paper covers and in boards.

Some five or six years ago, according to Mr. Phillips' preface, "a note was sent to the Education Committee of the Library Association suggesting that, in bilingual areas, option should be given to substitute the local native language for either French or Latin in the syllabus for the professional diploma. . . . The suggestion

was discussed and accepted by the Education Committee and was sent as a recommendation to the Council of the Association." No action was taken upon the recommendation, but in the light of the present survey a better result is expected when the matter again comes up for discussion.

Mr. Phillips prefaces his booklet with a quotation from a speech of Lloyd George's:

. . . "God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which He carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith."

"There is not a more romantic tale," the author adds, "than that of the struggles of subject peoples to preserve their power of individual expression." He instances Bulgaria, which after five centuries of prostration under the heel of the Turk, began her emancipation by founding a Bulgarian private school in 1835. Alsace after 1870 determined to preserve her own language, and in 1911 French was placed on the same plane as the tongue of the conqueror.

Poland has an extensive national literature, in spite of her years under German and Russian oppression. Belgium raised the cry "Flemish for Flanders," and replaced French with Flemish and Walloon. The Celtic peoples have also experienced persecution, literary decadence and language revivals.

Wales is becoming more and more bilingual every year. In 1901, 929,000 persons spoke Welsh, and in 1911, 977,000, an increase of 48,000, in ten years. Even in the three Anglicized university colleges, the Welsh literary movement is strong. In poetry and prose Welsh literature has never stood so high as it does to-day.

"Some half a dozen of Wales' greatest native writers are university professors or lecturers—Professor Sir Edward Anwyl, one of the most capacious minds in Europe, has joined the great majority since the war began—and each in his own sphere is increasing the sum of knowledge and training new Richmonds for the Celtic field. Welsh literary activity is,

however, by no means confined to the seminaries of learning or even governed by them. The backbone of the movement is, and always will be, the country people. Professors and even librarians may change their allegiance. The guardians and inspiritors of the best literature of the principality have been colliers and quarrymen, blacksmiths and weavers, and its destiny lies in their continued steadfastness. The most typical Welsh poet we know is a humble collier, and the most cultured classical scholar is still without a degree.

"The novel is gradually taking root in the soil watered by Daniel Owen, and the drama now has its votaries in hundreds of towns and villages. The impetus and inspiration recently given by Lord Howard de Walden's company of Welsh players to a movement which began among the villages and received encouragement in the University Colleges—whence a new type of play-writer has emerged—mark a linguistic development, the effect of which we can hardly yet appraise.

"The golden age of the recognition of Welsh and Celtic literature in public libraries did not begin till 1876, when the Welsh portion of the library of Dr. Rowland Williams, vicar of Broadchalke, Wilts, and formerly vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, arrived in Swansea. To this generous gift was added, early in 1880 and at a cost of £650, the rich Celtic collection of the Rev. Robert Jones, B. A., vicar of Rotherhithe. This included works in Welsh, English, Breton, Erse, Scots Gaelic, Cornish, Manx, French and German, and it was probably the first fairly complete Celtic library ever collected."

A special librarian has recently been appointed for this collection.

In 1891 the neighboring city of Cardiff purchased the library of the Rees family of Llandovery, the well-known printers. In 1896 the Welsh MSS. of Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middle Hill were bought for £3681 8s. 9d., raised mainly by subscription. The Welsh reference catalog, published in 1898, was an opportune contribution to the bibliography of Wales.

Other collections rich in native literature are the Salisbury collection at the University College of South Wales, the growing library of St. David's College, Lampeter, and the Royal Institution, Swansea.

"To the National Library of Wales, now being organized with great energy by Mr. John Ballinger, M.A., we can only devote a few words. Architecturally the glorious building that rears its head on the hill above Aberystwyth will be a dream of beauty, and we have no doubt that when its departments are complete it will reflect in a special manner all the activities and aspirations of the Celtic races. The institution is now the final resting place of a number of celebrated private libraries and of the great bulk of Welsh mediæval and other MSS. The debt of Wales to Sir John Williams, the munificent donor of these priceless collections, is indeed enormous.

"The movement for the collection of native literature has also been spreading gradually to the smaller towns and villages, though in many places there is still a lack of the vision and the faculty which true patriotism and common sense should always inspire. The county of Glamorgan has a number of workmen's libraries, and fairly extensive mixed collections are in some districts found attached to places of worship. Sight must not be lost of the fact that a large proportion of the peasants and workmen of Wales, especially the miners, have in their homes small private libraries of choice literature in both languages."

In Scotland little Anglicizing influence was at work in the Highlands until the end of the eighteenth century. When the children began to learn English, Gaelic was discouraged by parents, as interfering with English. In 1893 was held the first annual meeting of the Highland Association, whose objects were four-fold:

- 1—The teaching and use of Gaelic.
- 2—The study of Gaelic literature, history, music and art.
- 3—Revival of the native industries of the Highlands.
- 4—Encouragement of the wearing of Highland dress.

The report of 1913-14 showed the association had some 90 branches. In 1901 the total number of Gaelic speakers in Scotland was 230,806. By 1911 these had declined to 202,398. The patriots must bestir themselves to save the Highlands from literary decay.

There are valuable collections of Gaelic literature at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness. Books in Gaelic for home reading are available at the Glasgow district libraries. The largest library of Gaelic books ever collected is at Mountstuart, in the Isle of Bute, and was purchased by the Marquis of Bute from the Rev. D. Maclean of Duirinish, Skye. The country people take calmly the ignoring of their language, but a few enthusiasts in the towns try to keep it alive. There is no Gaelic newspaper published even in the Gaelic-speaking localities.

In Ireland there were in 1801, out of a total population of 5,200,000, some 4,000,000 who were Irish speakers. By 1911 the continued emigration had reduced the total of Irish speakers to 582,446.

In 1877 the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was formed, and in 1893 the Gaelic League was founded in Dublin. In 1911 there were 1631 National schools in which Irish was taught as an extra subject, and in 190 of them the teaching was bilingual. Lack of trained teachers caused the establishment of 18 Gaelic colleges, in Munster, Connaught, Ulster and Leinster.

Outside Dublin and Belfast, Ireland has few public libraries. The Irish collection at the Linen Hall Library contains 3000 volumes, though no original MSS. are included. Belfast has a fine Town Library, with five branches.

Mr. R. I. Best, the distinguished Irish bibliographer, says the Dewey decimal classification is employed at the National Library of Ireland, thus keeping together all works in the Celtic languages. This library issued in 1913 an excellent "Bibliography of Irish philology and of printed Irish literature," compiled by Mr. Best under the general editorship of Mr. Lyster, the principal librarian.

In Cornwall there were three persons

still living in 1904 who remembered certain words and sentences handed down by their parents. The purity of the Welsh language was saved by a vernacular translation of the Scriptures; the lack of a similar version sealed the fate of Cornish.

"Why should Cornishmen learn Cornish?" asks Mr. Jenner in the preface to his valuable "Handbook of the Cornish language." "There is no money in it, it serves no practical purpose, and the literature is scanty and of no great originality or value. The question is a fair one, the answer is simple. Because they are Cornishmen." Mr. de Montmorency urges the Education Committee of the County Council of Cornwall to restore the old language of the Duchy to its ancient prestige by teaching it in the schools. He adds: "A nation that has lost its language has lost much more than its language. Individuality and local patriotism are also lost. In the Isle of Man the old language has been gradually receding into obscurity for a century. Unlike Cornwall, it has an excellent monument of the language in the Manx Book of Common Prayer, 1765, and an edition of the Scriptures dated 1771-5.

"The best collection in the island itself is at the Douglas Public Library. The former librarian, Mr. J. Taylor, with praiseworthy zeal, set about collecting together the literature of Manxland, conscious of the fact that the native literature was diminishing and getting scarce in the market. Mr. W. Cubbon, the present librarian, says in a letter: 'We have here a very fine collection of Manx literature, that is to say, books concerning the Isle of Man in both Manx and English. Of these we have probably 1000, excluding tracts and MSS. . . . The only Welsh, Irish, and Scottish literature we purchase are those having some reference to Manx history, archæology, philology, etc.'

"The present number of Manx speakers living on the island is something under 2400, half as many as there were in 1901. It must not be inferred that no efforts are made now, at the eleventh hour, to lengthen the lease of the old tongue. The first Manx Language Society had its origin in the old

chapel of the Primitives at Peel during the winter of 1897-8, when a number of enthusiastic Manx folk decided to start classes in Peel for teaching the mother language. Others of antiquarian bent devoted themselves to the collection of literary remains, such as Manx riddles, rhymes, etc., remembered by the older people, and a column was set apart for them in the *Isle of Man Examiner*."

The Antiquarian Society now issues twice a year an excellent journal entitled *Mannin*, which forms a close link with members of Manx societies in other parts of the British Empire.

Most of the Breton authors are now at the front, with the exception of those debarred by age or ill health. The chief libraries of Brittany are at Rennes, Quimper, Nantes, Brest, Lorient, Vannes, Morlaix and Saint-Brieuc.

"The methods of internal administration, hours of opening, etc., vary in different towns according to the views of the municipal councils. At Quimper the library is open from eleven o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. The people are allowed to borrow books without fee, provided they are armed with a certificate of consent from the mayor, which is never denied to respectable people. The librarian enjoys a salary of 200 francs a month. The institution is closed during September. The Lorient Library is open from October to March, during the hours of ten to twelve o'clock in the morning, and from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon; from March to October the library opens an hour later in the afternoon, but it remains closed during August and on Mondays.

"The Municipal Library of Saint-Brieuc contains about 50,000 volumes, and is open on three afternoons per week—Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The librarian, M. Selbert, is also a professor of history at the local Lycée. Books on the history of Brittany are popular, but the stock of books in Breton is not large. This is due, in part, to the fact that the subvention granted by the Conseil Municipal is but £40 a year, but partly also to the action of the publishers."

So remarkable is the vitality of the ancient tongue that its speakers still number a million and a half. M. Vallée, author of "Le Breton en 40 leçons," says the people are fond of their ancient literature, and have composed many war songs in Breton for publication in local magazines.

M. Mocaër points out that the attitude of the Church is favorable to the old language. Only Breton-speaking priests are appointed in Breton-speaking Brittany, and Breton is used to the exclusion of French in all churches. Breton literature was almost entirely religious in character until quite recently, and books on religious questions enjoy the largest circulation still. He says, further:

"We have a room in the French house, and we are loyal citizens of the Republic; but we claim to be French in the Breton way, and to arrange our things as we see fit in our own room."

In 1865 a Welsh colony was founded at Chubut in Argentina, under the leadership of Lewis Jones, a Carnarvon printer. Most of the early colonists were literary men, and small family libraries were early in evidence on the banks of the Camwy. The people have acquired the Spanish language, but care little for its literature. English and Welsh are taught in the intermediate school. The schools founded by the first settlers were conducted in Welsh, and many native Indians learned the language. It is now feared that intermarriage with the Argentinos will cause the younger colonists to lose their Welsh characteristics, but a colony which has preserved its language and religion intact, in spite of Argentine opposition, is hardly likely to become a thing of the past.

Welsh settlements exist also in the United States, in Canada, and in Australia, and there are colonies of Glamorgan men at iron works in Russia. Two Welsh newspapers are published in the United States.

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, who formed a library including "every known language which possessed even the most rudimentary literature," had 1429 volumes in all the Celtic languages.

A remarkable development of the nineteenth century was the study of Welsh and



Gaelic in continental universities, notably in Germany. Welsh grammars in German exist, one published at Leipzig in 1886.

"Up till the outbreak of the present conflagration, Celtic studies were being carried on at Paris and Rennes in France, at Liège in the Walloon territory of Belgium, at Copenhagen in Denmark, at Berlin, Jena, and other places in Germany, and at Vienna in Austro-Hungary. There is some irony in the fact that a well-known professor at a great English university learned his Welsh in Berlin!"

## GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

DURING April and May, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the public documents division of the New York Public Library, gave a supplementary course in United States documents to the students in the senior class of the Library School of the New York Public Library. The general subject for the six lectures was: "United States foreign relations," and each hour's talk was followed by an hour of recitation, during which no student was allowed to speak more than ten minutes. The outline for the course was as follows:

### LECTURES

- April 24. Our first ambassadors (1): To Mexico (Poinsett), China (Cushing), and Japan (Harris).  
 May 1. Our first ambassadors (2): To France (Jefferson), Great Britain (Pinckney), German Empire (Bancroft).  
 May 8. History of the idea of international peace.  
 May 15. American culture in the diplomatic service (1): New Yorkers and New Englanders.  
 May 22. American culture in the diplomatic service (2): Southerners and Westerners.  
 May 29. The navy in diplomatic history.

### RECITATIONS

#### May 1. *U. S. foreign relations: Executive administration*

1. History of the Department of State. The department in the Continental Congress (name, powers, duties, functions). The department under the Constitution (how created, how organized, how housed, powers, duties, functions). Sources used.

2. Events in which the State Department participated under the Continental Congress. Sources used.

3. Events in which the State Department

participated under the Constitution before 1870. Sources used.

4. Events in which the State Department participated under the Constitution after 1870. Sources used.

5. Publications of the Department of State under the Continental Congress—original or reprint.

6. Publications of the Department of State under the Constitution.

#### May 8. *U. S. foreign relations: Legislative regulation*

1. Treaty-making power. Procedure. Define proclamation, ratification, abrogation. Where are proceedings of treaty-making power published? Where are treaties published?

2. Language of treaties. Define preamble, protocol, convention. Popular names of treaties, what determines. Give six popular names determined by various circumstances.

3. Lower House foreign relations committee. Origin, how constituted then and now, what are its proceedings—where is record? Sources used.

4. Upper House committee same.

5. Define commission, conference, congress as bearing on foreign relations. Name resp. two international commissions, conferences and congresses in which U. S. has taken a part and give distinctive circumstances concerning each.

6. Define arbitration. Name resp. six arbitrations in which the U. S. has been a party, and two in which the U. S. has been the arbitrator. Give prominent circumstances concerning each.

#### May 15. *U. S. foreign relations: Administrators*

1. Who were the U. S. executive officers administering foreign affairs under the Continental Congress? Characterization, achievements. Sources used.

2. Choose two members of the Cabinet holding the State Department portfolio before 1840. Characterization, achievements. Sources used.

3. Same from 1840-1880.

4. Same after 1880.

5. Define ambassador, plenipotentiary envoy, consul, umpire, counsel, chargé d'affaires, secretary, embassy.

6. Each country has adopted a color for its printed diplomatic correspondence. What is this color for, the various countries.

#### May 22. *U. S. foreign relations: Cataloging work*

Each student to make an author card for the following: Jay Treaty. Alabama claims arbitration. Pious Fund cases. Treaties and conventions of the U. S., 1776-1889. Hearings before committee on foreign affairs on [any hearing]. International Peace Conference.

May 29. *U. S. foreign relations: Reference work*

1. Describe the U. S. official literature essential for a working reference service.
2. Describe the periodical literature desirable for a working reference service.
3. Describe some text books for a working reference service.
4. Describe some historical, bibliographical, biographical, etc., literature desirable for a working reference service.
5. Describe the principal classifications of international affairs.
6. Name some labor or time saving reference devices which have occurred to you during this course.

### LIBRARIES IN INSTITUTIONS

As a part of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, in Indianapolis, a meeting devoted to the interests of libraries in institutions was held May 13. The meeting was called to order by H. H. Shirer, chairman of the public and private charities committee, under whose auspices the section on libraries in institutions was conducted. After stating that the program had been arranged and the topics chosen and assigned by Miss Miriam Carey, supervisor for the state institutions of Minnesota, Mr. Shirer turned the conduct of the session over to Miss Carey.

The chairman called attention to the fact that ten years had passed since the standardizing of libraries in state institutions had been definitely undertaken. The history of such libraries, however, covers a much longer period. Miss Florence R. Curtis, of the University of Illinois Library School, who has recently made a survey of the condition of libraries in state institutions, was the first speaker on the program. She presented a report on this survey, which was prepared from the replies to a questionnaire sent to six hundred institutions supported by the national and state governments.

The returns from this study do not show that many of the state institutions have taken advantage of the help which is offered by the state library commissions and similar agencies, in selecting and buying books, and in cataloging the collections. In three states a special institu-

tional librarian is employed by the Board of Control, or by the State Library Commission, to give this definite aid. In several other states the institutional libraries, like the public libraries, are under the care of the state library workers, and receive from them the aid which they desire.

A comparison of the statistics received by Miss Curtis showed that the libraries in many penal institutions make a better circulation showing than public libraries of similar size, and this in spite of the fact that most of the institutions lack both adequate book collections and trained librarians.

The second speaker of the session was Miss Edith Kathleen Jones, for twelve years the librarian at McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., who spoke on the "Importance of organized libraries in institutions." She said that the importance of books and magazines for hospitals and reformatory institutions is well recognized now, and just as no hospital would think of putting in charge of a laboratory a person who knew nothing of chemicals, so there is no reason why a library, which is a laboratory for diversional treatment and education, should be placed in the hands of persons who do not know books and have not the requisite technical knowledge for its administration. An institution library to be efficient should have three things: (1) An annual appropriation for new books. (2) Some competent person in charge, preferably a trained librarian. (3) Simple but efficient cataloging, classification, and charging system.

Private hospitals and the larger prisons and reform schools should have their own librarians and develop individual libraries. State institutions not able to afford this can follow the example of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska by employing supervising librarians for the management of the entire group of institutions. This state control does not mean that the institutions have nothing to do. Each institution should have some special person, patient or prisoner, perhaps, who is in charge and works under the direction of the supervisor. Competent persons are necessary to get the books to the inmates and get the

whole population interested in the right kind of books.

This being Indiana's centennial year, the chairman felt that it was fitting to mention the brilliant work of the state institutions of Indiana during that period, and Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission, was introduced to speak on the "Outlook in Indiana." The state has six penal or reformatory institutions, five hospitals for the insane, a tuberculosis hospital, schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded youth, a soldiers and sailors' orphans' home, a soldiers and sailors' home, and a village for epileptics. Every one of these, except the recently established penal farm, has what may legitimately be called a library. The penal institutions have about 225,000 volumes with an annual circulation of something like 350,000, and the other eleven institutions have probably not over 25,000 volumes combined, with a circulation unknown. Four of the five libraries in penal institutions have been organized by or under the supervision of the Public Library Commission and the library at the State Prison is about to be reorganized in the same way. The reformatory library has a most efficient librarian and an adequate corps of assistants from the prisoners. The technical methods are excellent and kept in first-class condition. The Indiana Boys' School has a librarian with training. The library at the State Prison is under the direct charge of the chaplain, but several of the long-term or life prisoners act as assistants and give their full time to the library, and there has been worked out a very adequate system of lending and exchanging books. The library at the Woman's Prison has recently been reorganized by the Public Library Commission and there is a definite officer in charge. Of the other eleven libraries, five have been organized according to library methods and two have librarians with special training. The hospitals for the insane have done least and are least in sympathy with the library movement. The officers have not seemed to realize the therapeutic value of books which some specialists have advocated and

which several well-known hospitals have made much of, notably the McLean Hospital at Waverley, Mass.

The relations between the Public Library Commission and the institutions of the state have always been pleasant, and half of the institutions of the state have called upon the commission to help organize their libraries. In other cases, the commission has been of material assistance in the selection of books. The greatest need is financial. Most of the institutions have to maintain their libraries as best they can out of the general fund appropriated for maintenance, with the result that there is little money left for the books or the library. A bill to provide \$500 annually to each state institution for the purchase of books, introduced in the last legislature, was killed in committee, but it was a good sign and prophesies well for the future.

The last speaker on the program was Superintendent W. L. Kuser of the Iowa Industrial School for Boys, which has a fine library in a completely equipped reading-room. His theme was "The book and the boy." "It is a lack of knowledge of what to do which has hindered parents, school teachers, Sunday school teachers, social workers and institution workers, in their efforts to strike a responsive chord in the mind and soul of the boy," said Mr. Kuser. "We are very careful as to the company our boy keeps, and we pass various laws for his physical well-being, but we allow a seemingly inexhaustible supply of pernicious reading matter of the Nick Carter type to exist in every town. The men of to-morrow are the victims of the yellow-backs. The bad book or even the passive book which 'does no harm' has no place on the library shelves. If we will carefully guide the boy in his reading during the first twelve years of his life little fear need be felt as to his book selections afterward. Reading must never be assigned as a punishment nor made a task. It should rather be regarded as a privilege and a pleasure, and it is not well to have set times to read and require a boy to do his reading then, willy nilly. Every boy should have his own library case or

at least a shelf in the general home library which he can call his own. He should in a measure be permitted to select his own books, *e.g.*, of a number of good books let him take the one he wants. It may not be the best of the lot but it will be the one he will enjoy reading."

In accordance with the fixed plan for the conduct of all meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, a portion of the time allotted to the session was devoted to discussions from the floor. Libraries in jails, the value of the budget system in securing funds for library purposes, and the selection of books for institution libraries, were some of the subjects brought up in this manner.

Mrs. D. B. Frazier, Columbia, South Carolina, asked to be put in touch with agencies which would assist her in getting books for the use of the small negro children in her section, and Rabbi Volmer of New Orleans, in view of his knowledge of the lack of library facilities in the South, offered a resolution that this session of the library workers petition the National Conference of Charities and Correction for the establishing of a circulating library for the use of social workers in the South. The motion was carried and the chairman was instructed to bring the resolution to the attention of the secretary of the National Conference.

The attention of the meeting was called to the fine exhibit prepared by the Public Library Commission of Indiana which was on view in the corridors of the State House. The library work in the Indiana institutions, as illustrated in this exhibit, was full of suggestions to workers.

Miss Scott, organizer of the Indiana Library Commission, made a report on the manual now in preparation under her direction for the guidance of the untrained workers who must take charge of many institution libraries. In this manual, which will be ready for distribution in the fall, an attempt has been made to present the standard methods of library science as they have been adapted to conditions in institutions. The explanations will be as simple as possible so that an inexperienced librarian by a study of this manual can

gain sufficient knowledge of library organization to direct the work of her assistants in an intelligent manner and introduce methods which will give a library organization simple in detail yet efficient.

The meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock and those who had been specially interested in bringing it to pass felt that it had been a good meeting. The necessity of conforming to the rules of a great conference proved somewhat perplexing and led to the calling of "time" on some of the speakers. This, however, was the only drawback as the time and place of meeting were favorable and the audience which assembled was much larger than had been expected.

ANNA MAY PRICE, *Secretary.*

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### MY BOOKS

[As the centenary of the birth of John G. Saxe, once widely known in this country as an editor and a poet, falls early in June, it may not be out of place to reprint here these pleasant verses from his pen.—Editor, LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Ah! well I love these books of mine,  
That stand so trimly on their shelves,  
With here and there a broken line  
(Fat "quartos" jostling modest "twelves").  
A curious company I own;  
The poorest ranking with their betters;  
In brief—a thing almost unknown,—  
A Pure Democracy of Letters.

A motley gathering are they,—  
Some fairly worth their weight in gold;  
Some just too good to throw away;  
Some scarcely worth the place they hold.  
Yet well I love them one and all,—  
These friends so meek and unobtrusive,  
Who never fail to come at call;  
Nor (if I scold them) turn abusive!

And they have still another merit,  
Which otherwise one vainly seeks,  
Whate'er may be an author's spirit,  
He never *uninvited* speaks;  
And should he prove a fool or clown,  
Unworth the precious time you're spending,  
How quickly you can "put him down,"  
Or "shut him up," without offending!

Here—pleasing sight!—the touchy brood  
 Of critics from dissension cease;  
 And—stranger still!—no more at feud,  
 Polemics smile, and keep the peace.  
 See! side by side, all free from strife  
 (Save what the heavy page may smother),  
 The gentle "Christians" who in life,  
 For conscience' sake, had burned each other!

I call them friends, these quiet books;  
 And well the title they may claim,  
 Who always give me cheerful looks;  
 (What living friend has done the same?)  
 And, for companionship, how few,  
 As these, my cronies ever present,  
 Of all the friends I ever knew  
 Have been so useful and so pleasant?

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

June 2, 1816—March 31, 1887.

#### A LIBRARY SURVEY OF UTAH

In *The Utah Survey* for April, 1916, Miss Mary E. Downey, who has been working throughout the state as library secretary and organizer since March, 1914, sums up the results of her two years of labor, and points out the lines along which the work should be carried to bring the library movement in Utah to its highest development.

"In these two years," writes Miss Downey, "the whole state has been visited several times. The general plan adopted has been to visit by counties, going to towns having libraries and also to those where interest may be aroused to start them. These visits have had the following definite purposes: to arouse interest in starting libraries; install standard charging systems; classify libraries needing such help; assist in the work of cataloging; arrange the library into departments; build up periodical reference collections; increase the use of many libraries; go over problems with the librarian and board; stimulate the reading habit, by addresses before church, school, and club organizations; bring about co-operation between libraries and schools; develop library extension through the teachers' institutes; encourage training through summer library schools; urge non-tax-supported libraries

to secure the levy which assures their permanence and efficiency; and suggest applying for a Carnegie building when the library is ready for it. Visits have been made to tax-supported, non-tax-supported, university, college, academy, public school, and state institution libraries and to towns where there is interest in starting a library.

"Certain geographic centers have been noted to which surrounding towns will look for their model. . . . There is a healthful rivalry among towns in the same county and between county seats of nearby counties. However, there are some isolated places where this is wholly lacking, leaving the towns dead. The county seat of every county should have a thriving, tax-supported library. Eleven counties are still without one. . . .

"Home libraries do not supply the need in any community. The day of the large private library is passing and should pass. No one of modest means can afford sufficient books for any line of research he may care to make, but he should have within easy access a public collection of books, so selected as to have a reasonable amount of reference material on any subject. What is said of adults is just as true for children. Very few homes provide adequate reading for the developing years of childhood, nor is this expected. While some books should be provided by the home, the child should be taught to read and to have the reading habit created in school. This demand created, the school and public library should supply the books.

"The schools until recently have followed the method of haphazard purchase of books with little idea of the real purpose of a school library. A few books, called a library, could be found in most schools. The books were usually for adults, seldom selected to suit the grades or the individual child. One could rarely find enough books suited to any one grade so that each child could be supplied. Wherever there is a public library the books and any school funds for books should be turned over to it. School census should be taken by grades and sufficient books provided to distribute to each teacher as many as she has pupils and suited to the grade. The

library thus increases its service to children many-fold, for no librarian or group of children's librarians can possibly do for the children of a whole community what the teacher can do for her group of thirty to forty children of the same grade with whom she works every day. The county school boards and the superintendents over the state are co-operating in this movement, which, when fully accomplished, will mean that the children now in the public schools will be readers.

"A number of helpful agencies are co-operating to make libraries in Utah a success. Among them may be mentioned the pulpit of the Mormon Church, which is open for the discussion of subjects of social and civic welfare. The Mutual Improvement Association of the Mormon Church has developed their collections of books into free public libraries in a few places. The Parents' Organizations, both of the church and public schools, have given stimulus to the movement. The state library work being connected with the Department of Education places all the teachers behind it. It is wonderful what can be done for a library when all the school people are back of it. The Utah Féderation of Women's Clubs has had a limited influence in promoting interest through their few traveling libraries scattered over the state and two or three libraries have been found to have their inception in the local Women's Club. The Home Economics Clubs are now starting libraries which are developing into public libraries in a number of towns. The state awakened to the need of organized effort through the Utah Library Association which held its fourth annual meeting in December.

"Three summer library school sessions have been held at the University of Utah. Most of the libraries have been represented and some of the librarians have attended more than one session.

"A series of addresses relating directly to library work and reading has been given before a number of county teachers' institutes. The results of this work should be: a stimulus to the use of the local library by the teachers of the county as well as

the town where the meeting is held; encouragement to the teachers to create the reading habit in children through the grades; interest toward developing a library in towns and counties having none; such co-operation between the libraries and the schools as will bring about an intelligent use of the technical and reference helps of libraries throughout the state. This work to be most effective should be continued from year to year by a sequence of subjects. In addition to the reading courses of the various church organizations, a general teachers' reading course, such as is in operation in many states, would be of great advantage to the teachers of Utah. Lectures have been given each year before the normal school students of the University of Utah. Addresses also have been given before school Parent-Teachers' Associations in Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo and in a number of the smaller towns of the state.

"Mr. Carnegie's generosity, perhaps, has done more to stimulate the establishment of libraries than any other one thing. In addition to the building in Salt Lake, given by Mr. Packard, seventeen other towns have completed buildings given by Mr. Carnegie, have them under construction or promised. . . . All the towns of any size will soon have library buildings. . . .

"In a few instances the boards and councils have taken pride in furnishing a library commensurate with the building. Others are not so equipped, which greatly detracts. While a few libraries are well kept, others are found to be greatly lacking in the care which makes for health and beauty. Books and more books, especially for reference and for children, are needed in every library in the state. The lack of periodical reference files in the libraries over the state offered a problem, as old magazines in the homes are sent to the miners, sheepherders, and ranchmen. Collections have been made through the school children of Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo, filed and shipped to the various libraries. These collections, together with what could be gathered from the local towns, have given a generous start to periodical

files, which, with the Readers' Guide, Poole indexes, atlas, dictionary and encyclopedia, give to the small library an opportunity to do fair work in the way of reference.

"With a few notable exceptions, the number of people using the library, in comparison with the population, is seldom what it should be. Extension work brings wonderful results and Utah is going to offer more and more opportunity for local library extension from the school, branch and deposit sides. The beginnings are most encouraging and it is expected that more and more of it will be done."

After describing in some detail the library progress made in Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, and some of the smaller towns, Miss Downey states that throughout the state "twenty-three towns have now levied tax for libraries and as many others have made collections of books and started libraries and reading rooms, but are not yet tax supported. Many other towns are awakening to the need of libraries and will start them in the near future.

"The University of Utah library now has one of the finest reading and study rooms in the United States. The library is well administered and doing excellent service considering the small number of the staff. Brigham Young University Library has a good collection of well organized books. Agricultural College has a well administered library, especially relating to its work. The library at the Branch Agricultural College is not adequate either as a collection or an organization. With the exception of the Brigham Young University Library at Provo and the Latter-day Saints High School Library in Salt Lake most of the church-school libraries of every denomination are hardly worthy the name of library. Aside from the cities, an effort should usually be made to get the various collections in a town together, thus making one respectable library which can better serve the whole community.

"The state institutions all have libraries suited to the particular class of persons using them. While the amount of literature in the institutions is no greater than it should be, an interesting comparison might be given of the proportion per

capita of those using it to what the public libraries have per capita in the cities where the institutions are located.

"The laws providing for the annual expenditure of 15 cents for each child of school age for books, and for the tax support of municipal libraries, are good so far as they go, but the territory for tax levy should be extended to cover the school districts and county, so that in many cases the building may be more adequate, the tax income larger and the service extended to the rural districts. We hope to get a county law through the next legislature.

. . . A school district law would apply especially to counties divided into two or more districts. State traveling libraries are not practicable on account of long distances from the railroad and great cost of transportation. County traveling libraries, however, would be the ideal thing, with a library at the county seat and traveling libraries going to every school and community center. The condition here is different from the East and Middle West in that there is little isolated farm life. People live in community centers, so the problem resolves itself into every town wanting its own individual library.

"With the co-operation of the various agencies interested in the movement, it is not too much to hope that the three great objects, increased efficiency, a free public library in every town, and a book to a child in every school room, will soon be realized. When this time comes Utah will have reached her library and school millennium."

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#### NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

THE National Municipal League has appointed a special committee to draft the library section for the proposed model city charter which the league is working on to recommend to American cities. The following librarians have been appointed members of this committee: Samuel H. Ranck, chairman; John Cotton Dana, Drew B. Hall, Harrison W. Craver, and A. E. Bostwick. The committee is planning to have a meeting at Asbury Park in connection with the meeting of the A. L. A.

## INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE

A MEETING of officers of the Institut International de Bibliographie was held in Paris in February to consider the possible and probable effects of the war on the Institut and on the other international bibliographical enterprises with which it is affiliated.

Up to the present time no material damage has been done to the collections belonging to the Institut in Brussels, but progress in the work has practically stopped. The question of financing the work after the war, and the general fate of all international bibliographical enterprises when the present struggle is ended, were discussed. The question was raised whether America, in this crisis, might not find means to give special aid in support of this scientific work, and the practicability of establishing a second headquarters for the Institut in this country, where a duplicate of the "Repertoire bibliographique universel" might be maintained, was also brought up for consideration.

### THE STEPHENS BILL

HEARINGS on the Stephens Bill commencing Tuesday, May 30, were expected to continue for several days, the library interests being represented by Mr. Bowerman of the A. L. A. committee on federal relations, acting for the committee on book buying. The Stephens Bill has also been introduced into the Senate by Senator Ashurst, where it is known as the Ashurst Bill, but there has also been introduced by Senator Borah, so that it is known as the Borah Bill, a substitute which is generally regarded as a "back-fire" from the interests opposing the Stephens Bill. This omits the exception in favor of libraries adopted as a feature of the Stephens Bill, and is otherwise drastic, so that it will be opposed by the A. L. A. committee on book buying should it be reported to the Senate, which, however, is thought to be unlikely.

As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you in a book.—MACDONALD.

## American Library Association

### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The A. L. A. committee on library administration announces that after June 15 all communications relating to its investigation of labor-saving devices should be addressed to C. Seymour Thompson, librarian, Public Library, Savannah, Ga.

It now seems inevitable that there will be a delay of perhaps several months in the preparation of the manual which the committee had hoped would be ready in the fall of this year. Work on it will proceed with as little delay as possible, and in the meantime librarians are urged to make full use of the "clearing house" by writing to Mr. Thompson for the available information on any subject of equipment in which they are interested. They are also requested to remember that this is a co-operative undertaking, and that any information they can at any time contribute will be very valuable.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The tentative program for school library meetings at Asbury Park, printed in our May issue, is correct with one exception. Mr. Certain, of the Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, Ala., will discuss "The school library situation in the South" in place of Miss Lucy Fay of the University of Tennessee.

The topics of discussion at the round table conference for normal school librarians on Saturday afternoon will include:

Courses of instruction in library methods for normal school pupils.

What subjects should be included

Textbooks for a course

Systems of marking and grading

Ways of reaching and co-operating with elementary school libraries.

Preparation and use of supplementary material in the normal school library.

Picture collection.

Classification for pamphlets and clippings.

General question box.

At the high school librarians' round table the same afternoon the following questions will be talked over:

Possibilities of a library hour in the high school library.

Reading aloud in the library.

Use by entire class and teacher as an introduction to interesting books on a subject.

Classes in library instruction. (Illustrated by charts outlines etc., found especially helpful.)

Special problems of high school branches of public libraries.

Discussion led by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Cleveland, and Miss Elizabeth White, Passaic.

General question box. Practical questions such as the following:

Should we keep uniform statistics? If so, what should they be? Library passes and their problems. Student assistants, etc.



School library exhibits will include the New Jersey exhibit, Geneseo State Normal school exhibit, high school library exhibit, and scrap books illustrating the work of progressive high school libraries in twelve cities.

Alice A. Blanchard,  
*Secretary School Libraries Section.*

*JOINT MEETING FOR STATE AND LAW  
LIBRARIANS*

A most interesting number on the program of the A. L. A. conference, to be held at Asbury Park, June 26 to July 1, will be an address by Dr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, on "The economic conditions of the twentieth century," before the first joint session of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, will lead the discussion that is to follow.

*NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB PLANS*

Through the courtesy of the directors of the Metropolitan Museum the New York Library Club is enabled to extend to the members of the American Library Association who visit New York City after the Asbury Park meeting an invitation to attend a reception at the museum on Monday, July 3, at three o'clock. Officers of the museum will be present to give brief sketches of the work of the Museum and guides will be provided to escort the visitors about the buildings. As Monday is pay-day, tickets of admission will be provided only to those (including members of the New York Library Club) who make application, in person or by letter, to Miss Eleanor H. Frick, care of Secretary, A. L. A., Hotel Monterey, Asbury Park.

*INFORMATION BUREAU*

An Information Bureau will be maintained by the club in the central building of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street during the week of July 2-8, to help visiting librarians who may feel the need of advice or suggestions about any question connected with the city or its neighborhood, whether library matters or information concerning the worlds of churches, theatres, restaurants, bohemian or otherwise, boarding houses, time-tables, trains, trolley or boat trips, amusement or edification. The Information Bureau will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sunday, July 2, when the hours will be from 1 to 10 p. m. Inquiries may also be made by telephone (call Bryant 7800).

The Merchants Association also will main-

tain an information bureau downtown at their convention headquarters, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City. The services of this Bureau are also kindly offered by the Merchants Association to visiting librarians. Open from nine to six daily.

Members of the conference who have no other convenient mail address in New York City may have their letters forwarded in care of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue. They may also register their New York addresses here for the benefit of other librarians.

*NEWARK HOSPITALITY*

Mr. Dana wishes it to be distinctly understood that visitors are welcome at the Newark Free Public Library and that the members of the A. L. A. are especially welcome. The library is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. On Sundays from 2 to 9:30 except during July and August, when it is closed on Saturday at 12 noon and is not open at all on Sunday. The library will be pleased to entertain at luncheon librarians going to or from the conference if it receives notice a few hours beforehand. Notice may come by letter, telegram or telephone. Luncheon is at 1 o'clock in the building.

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## Library Organizations

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*THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB*

The annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held Thursday, May 18, at 2:30 p. m., at Holliswood Hall, Hollis, Long Island, with President Jenkins in the chair. In spite of the rather unpropitious weather 340 members were present.

After the election of 36 new members, reports of committees and officers were made. Dr. Hill, chairman of the committee on reception of A. L. A. members visiting New York, July 3 to 8, reported that through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, the offer of a reception at the museum had been tendered to the New York Library Club. Officers of the museum will be present to give brief addresses, and guides will be provided to escort the visitors about the building. In view of this generous offer, the committee recommended that a reception be tendered to the visiting A. L. A. members, to be given at the museum at three o'clock, Monday, July 3; that invitations be printed and distributed at the Asbury Park meeting with request that replies be sent to the secretary of the New York Library Club at Asbury Park; and that cards of admission be dis-

tributed to guests and to such members of the New York Library Club as may make application to the secretary. The motion was carried that this report be accepted.

Miss Hitchler, chairman of the committee on a library guide to New York City for use of visiting A. L. A. members, reported that through the co-operation of the National Education Association, arrangements had been made for the Merchants' Association to incorporate a section on libraries in their Guide-book to New York City. This section will be inserted without charge, thereby obviating the expense to the club of printing a list of its own. The section will contain, together with other information, directions as to how best to reach each library listed. As many copies as desired will be furnished for the use of the A. L. A.

Dr. Hill reported for Mr. Lydenberg that an Information Bureau would be established at the Central Building of the New York Public Library, July 3-8, for the use of the visiting members of the A. L. A.

The report of the secretary showed that there had been a net increase of membership in the club during the past year of 149, the total membership now being 808.

The treasurer reported that the receipts had been more than \$1100, the greatest in the history of the club, and that there was now a balance in the treasury of \$472.

Formal proceedings then halted for the production of a clever little play by Miss Helen Rex Keller, entitled "Co-operation," which satirized modern methods of library administration, holding up to particular ridicule the modern library system of inter-loans. It was exceedingly well acted by Miss Hitchler, Mr. Dunbar, Miss Leavitt, Miss Prescott and Mr. Hicks.

Ballots for officers were then canvassed by the tellers, Messrs. Ruotolo, Rice and Smith, and the following elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Frank P. Hill; vice-president, Miss Susan A. Hutchinson; secretary, Miss Eleanor H. Frick; treasurer, Mr. Robert L. Smith. Members of the council to serve four years: Mr. Benjamin Adams, Miss Miriam S. Draper, Miss Maria V. Leavitt, Mr. Edward F. Stevens. While the ballots were being counted, music was furnished by Miss Shedd, Miss Coombs, Miss Leipziger, and Mr. and Mrs. Hicks.

The meeting then adjourned to the piazza of Holliswood Hall where afternoon tea was served. Mr. Jenkins and Dr. Hill were guests of the Council at dinner.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was held on May 17 at five o'clock in the Municipal Reference Library. The meeting was called to order by Dr. C. C. Williamson, president, and the minutes of the previous meeting of April 6 were read and approved.

Dr. Williamson then asked for opinions on the subject of using the term Manhattan or some other description for our association. The name Metropolitan had been suggested and had been informally approved by the Executive Committee.

Miss Wallace, as chairman of the nominating committee, then gave her report. Miss Frick having withdrawn her name for the office of secretary-treasurer, Miss Ball was proposed for that office by Miss Spencer. Miss Frick moved that Miss Wallace be nominated for the office of vice-president, but Miss Wallace withdrew her name immediately. The nominations being closed, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Dr. C. C. Williamson, Municipal Reference Library; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Strong, Alexander Hamilton Institute; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sarah B. Ball, Business branch of the Newark Public Library; executive committee, Miss Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library, and Miss Beatrice Carr, Robinson & Co.

Dr. Williamson then asked the opinion of the meeting on the subject of giving out the lists of members of the association to any one who asked for a copy. Miss Frick suggested that the commercial bureaus pay for these lists, if they wanted one. It was then moved and seconded that the whole question of handling lists should be decided by the executive board.

The question of an index of applicants for "special library" positions was then discussed. It was agreed that this was of great interest to us all. Miss Spencer suggested a card system of applicants to be kept in the office of the president of the association which all members could consult when necessary. Miss Ball then moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider the question and decide on the kind of employment blanks to be used. Seconded and carried.

Dr. Williamson then suggested that the members consider before the next meeting what the association might do in the way of publicity methods if it was desirable to do anything at all in this line. Miss Ball suggested that descriptive leaflets on the

association be enclosed in letters by the different members.

After the announcement that the next meeting would be held on the third Wednesday in October the meeting adjourned.

FLORENCE SPENCER, *Secretary*.

#### TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting April 17, 1916, at the Chattanooga Public Library. After the routine business of the meeting, Miss Margaret Dunlap, the president, welcomed the association to Chattanooga. She announced as the theme of the meeting, "Opportunities for library growth in Tennessee, with reference to the library activities of schools, cities, counties and the state."

The development of school libraries was treated by Miss Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She based her talk on the answers to a questionnaire sent out by the U. S. Bureau of Education to the county superintendents of education. She stated that while present conditions are far from ideal, the awakening interest in school libraries is encouraging. Miss Harriet L. Johnson, librarian of the Knoxville High School Library, spoke with enthusiasm of the possibilities of school libraries, and gave some practical suggestions for securing the interest and cooperation of parents, pupils and faculty.

Miss Margaret Kercheval, Nashville Carnegie Library, told of new activities into which some city libraries are entering and some means they are using for more efficient service to the public. Miss Mary Rothrock, Cossitt Library, Memphis, mentioned newspaper articles, booklists and exhibits as some ways in which city libraries may secure effective publicity.

Tennessee's experience in county library work was interestingly told by Miss Louise McMillin, Chattanooga Public Library. She claimed for Hamilton county the first working system of county libraries and related some of her experiences in placing library books in little mountain settlements. Her talk was interestingly supplemented by that of Prof. W. P. Lockwood, principal of the Daisy High School, who spoke on "What the county library means to the community." He talked especially of the Daisy branch of the Chattanooga Library, and related definite instances in which it had been a source of encouragement and inspiration.

Tennessee's progress in library organization and buildings was reported by Mrs. Pearl W. Kelley, Department of Library Extension,

Nashville. She told of the Library Day which was held in 1915 under the auspices of the Library Extension Division of the State Board of Education, and of the traveling libraries which are sent out by the State Library.

After a discussion, led by Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles D. Johnston, Cossitt Library, Memphis; first vice-president, Dora Sanders, Vanderbilt University, Nashville; second vice-president, Louise McMillin, Chattanooga Public Library; secretary and treasurer, Mary U. Rothrock, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

Members of the association and visitors were the guests of the Chattanooga Library at a luncheon at Signal Mountain Inn. From Signal Mountain, the guests were taken to Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga's other landmark, famous for its Civil War history and for the splendid view it affords of the Tennessee river and its fertile valley.

MARY U. ROTHROCK, *Secretary*.

#### INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The first session of the library department was held Wednesday afternoon, April 20, in the library of the Lewis and Clark High School, the president, Miss Frances Yeomans, Chewala, Washington, presiding.

The president appointed the following nominating committee: Lucile Fargo, Librarian, North Central High School Spokane; J. F. Davies, Librarian, Public Library, Butte; Miss Crawford, Librarian, State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho.

Miss Fargo spoke of the exhibit on display in the library, borrowed from the U. S. Bureau of Education. It contains most important documents on the subject of school library work and the work of the public library with schools, as well as pictures from many schools and public libraries doing this work.

The program consisted of the two following papers: "The high school library in the small town," by Mr. Hargraves, principal of the High School in Colfax, Wash., and "Consolidation of school and town libraries," by W. G. Wagley, superintendent of schools in Kettle Falls, Wash.

The second session was held Thursday afternoon, April 20, when Mr. Davies gave the following report for the nominating committee: President, Gertrude Buckhous, librarian, University of Montana, Missoula; secre-

tary, Mary C. Richardson, librarian, Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.

It was also decided to appoint a permanent secretary whose duty it should be to keep the records from year to year and whose office should be a clearing house for all kinds of library information in the Inland Empire. Miss Mabel Reynolds, librarian, State Normal School, Cheney, Wash., was appointed to this position.

The resolution was passed that this section put itself on record as being in favor of the idea of a state supervisor of school libraries.

The most important paper of the afternoon was read by G. W. Fuller, the librarian of the Spokane Public Library. His subject was "County libraries," and he reported that a committee had been appointed to make a survey of library work in the State of Washington. Mrs. Preston, superintendent of schools for the State of Washington, acting as chairman. Mr. Fuller's paper was discussed by Mr. Dewey, former state superintendent of schools of Washington, and also by Mr. Watson of Spokane. The way in which the county library law works in California was quite fully discussed.

MARGARET ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

#### CALIFORNIA SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Northern Section of the California School Library Association met in San Francisco, April 19. The meeting was held as the Library Section of the California Teachers' Association, and most of those present were teachers in the bay cities. The theme of the meeting was instruction in the use of books and libraries. Miss Helen Evans, assistant librarian of the San José Normal School, spoke on "Books and the child," showing what the normal school library is doing to give an appreciation of the best children's books and a knowledge of their use to the girls who are to teach in the elementary schools. Will C. Wood, state commissioner of secondary education, in discussing "Books and high schools," emphasized the opportunity of the high school librarian, who may become the most efficient member of the faculty. A certificate from the State Board of Education is now required of high school librarians, and requires a university degree, training in a library school of recognized standing, and at least one year of teaching and one year of library experience, or satisfactory equivalents. Dr. William A. Morris, professor of history in the University of California, took as his topic "Books and the student," showing the

need of school libraries to prevent dependence on a single second-rate text-book and to make students more intelligent users of the public library.

In the discussion which followed Mrs. Gertrude Mathewson described the course she gives in the Berkeley High School for which college entrance credit is given; Mrs. Elizabeth Madison of the Oakland High School Library described her course which is outlined in the March *English Journal*; Miss Horton described the course given as a part of the English course in Fremont High School, Oakland.

The association recommended that high school and university authorities require that at least two lectures be given each half year, accompanied by practice work, in the use of library reference aids, and that one-quarter of the credit given either in English or history each half year be contingent upon satisfactory completion of such work.

MARION L. HORTON, *President*.

#### SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Library Association was held in the Collegiate Institute, Prince Albert, Sask., on April 25. Owing to the distance of the place of meeting from the principal educational centers and the fact that a civic reception was being held at the same time, many of those who have hitherto been prominent in connection with this gathering were unable to be present.

The usual financial statement was submitted by the secretary-treasurer and adopted. This showed a balance on hand of \$16.62.

The secretary-treasurer submitted a report outlining the work carried on by the association during the year.

Following the reports of the secretary and treasurer, A. H. Gibbard, librarian of the Public Library at Moose Jaw, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year and Dr. Norman Black, Regina, was elected a member of the council in place of Mr. J. H. Gallaway, resigned. The other members of last year's executive board were re-elected.

An informal discussion took place on section 33 of the Hotel Act, which provides for the establishment of public reading rooms and care of traveling libraries in hotels. John Hawkes, provincial librarian, pointed out that that matter was one which was entirely in the hands of the municipalities and he had no information as to what had been done in this direction. The general opinion seemed to be that no great development need be expected in this direction.

It was decided to memorialize the Provincial Government once more with respect to a small grant for the purpose of helping country librarians and employes of libraries to attend the annual convention of the association or library institutes which might be organized under its direction.

Dr. Black was of the opinion that special efforts should be put forth to have subordinate officials of public libraries become members and attend the annual gatherings, and that the attention of library boards generally should be drawn to this matter.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, that the Saskatchewan Library Association gives its unqualified support to the movement for the establishment of a Canadian National Library, recognizing as it does the urgent need of such an institution as an integral part of the intellectual and educational life of the Canadian people, its manifold advantages to students and investigators in every branch of human knowledge, and its importance as the natural center for library development and activities throughout the Dominion.

*Resolved*, further, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Prime Minister of Canada and to the members of the government, and that they be respectfully urged to take the necessary steps for the establishment at the earliest possible moment of a Canadian National Library.

Mr. Honeyman, in moving this resolution, stated that the matter was before the executive last year, but owing to the condition of public affairs brought about by the war, it had been thought wise to postpone further action. Since that time, however, the disastrous fire at the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, had come within a small margin of totally destroying the only national collection we had and he considered it absolutely necessary that steps should be taken at a very early date in the direction indicated in the resolution.

A telegram was received from the Ontario Library Association in session at Toronto, conveying fraternal greetings.

Papers had been prepared to be read at this meeting by Mr. John Hawkes, provincial librarian, on the "Provincial Government Library," and by Miss B. Cleveland, Dominion Park School, Regina, on "Story telling to children." Owing to the small attendance it was decided to read these papers by title only, as they would be printed in the Proceedings of the Saskatchewan Educational Association.

On Wednesday, Mr. Honeyman addressed the general meeting of the Saskatchewan Educational Association on "The public library in public education."

The next annual gathering of the association has been fixed to take place in Regina.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN, *Secretary*.

#### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

According to custom, the sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association was held in Toronto on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 24 and 25, the meeting place being the Reference Library. The steadily widening scope of the work of the association was demonstrated by the large attendance from all parts of the province, and a very encouraging feature was the enrolment of new members.

The morning session was given up to the routine business of receiving annual reports of the standing committees and the officers. These committees had charge of the "Quarterly selected list of books," the distribution of public documents, the library institutes, technical education and the public library.

The treasurer's report showed a satisfactory balance, and the secretary's report covered the work of the year throughout the province, and gave some indication of what was going on in the library world elsewhere. One especially interesting item was that of the arrangement between the Straffordshire, England, County Education Authority and the Trustees of the Carnegie Fund for the undertaking of the establishment of a county system of school libraries, the Carnegie Fund furnishing £5000 for its support.

The afternoon meeting was addressed by two newspaper men of high standing, Mr. David Williams of Collingwood, whose presidential address dealt with "The press and the library," and Mr. W. E. Smallfield of Renfrew, who discussed "How we carried the Public Library By-law in Renfrew." Mr. Williams is an ex-president, and Mr. Smallfield is the present president of the Canadian Press Association, and their papers were, therefore, the work of experts.

The other feature of the afternoon program was a trilogy of papers by the chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library and two of his assistants. Dr. Locke discussed "The value of lists of books" and gave a short list of books on the great war. Miss Lillian Smith, the head of the children's department, discussed "Considerations which enter into the making of a list of books for Canadian girls"; and Miss Gladys Stauffer, children's librarian of the western branch, enumerated some of the "Considerations which enter into the making of a list of books for Canadian boys." These papers were particularly informing and suggestive and were greatly enjoyed by the meeting.

The evening session was given up to a discussion of "Agriculture and the war" and

the especial relation libraries bear to our communities as affected by the war. The speaker, Dr. C. C. James, is the commissioner of agriculture for Canada, and one of the outstanding authorities on agriculture in the world. His statement was a most illuminating and comprehensive treatment of the subject.

Following the custom established in previous years, the balance of the evening was devoted to an inspection of the Public Library building in all its departments, and an examination of the John Ross Robertson collection of some 3000 pictures of persons, places and events in Canadian history, and the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists, the chief librarian and his staff being the hosts of the occasion.

"The use of a public library by the general reader," and "The use of a public library by a public man" were the two items for the Tuesday morning program. The first was given a most thoughtful and thorough treatment by Miss Ethel G. Flavelle, secretary of the Lindsay Public Library Board, Miss Flavelle especially emphasizing the value of the reading room and of open access. The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell's paper on the other topic was a masterpiece of brilliant wit and sympathetic appreciation of the value of the library.

The association expressed the warmest congratulations to the new inspector of public libraries for Ontario, Mr. W. O. Carson, formerly chief librarian of London Public Library, and also its deep appreciation of the valued services of the retiring inspector, Mr. Walter R. Nursey, for his seven years of earnest work.

The interest and attendance at the sixteenth meeting was very gratifying to those responsible for the program, and an especially interesting feature was the presence of six ex-presidents of the association.

The officers for the coming year are: President, George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto; first vice-president, Mary J. L. Black, Public Library, Fort William; second vice-president, F. P. Gavin, B.A., the Public Library, Windsor; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier St., Toronto. Councillors: D. M. Grant, Public Library, Sarnia; W. J. Sykes, Carnegie Library, Ottawa; W. H. Murch, Public Library, St. Thomas; B. Mabel Dunham, Public Library, Berlin; R. H. Belamy, Public Library, Mount Brydges; and the ex-president, David Williams, Public Library, Collingwood.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary.*

#### UPPER PENINSULA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Library Association was held at Escanaba, Mich., May 9 and 10. Thirteen Michigan libraries were represented.

The session devoted to the "Library and the school" was held in the assembly room of the high school at the invitation of the school board, and eighty teachers were present. A very suggestive exhibit of library aids for schools was shown by Miss Ruth D. McCollough of the Hancock High School Library. Miss Brubaker read an excellent paper on "Budgets and appropriations" which was well worth serious attention, and which made a decided impression upon Mayor Mac-Killican of Escanaba who was present at this session and who afterward told the association that the Escanaba Library would receive more adequate support in the future if he had anything to say on the subject. The incident proved that too often the smaller libraries do not appeal in a business-like manner to the powers that make appropriations.

Four librarians spoke on "A book I can recommend," and other speakers and subjects were Mary F. Carpenter, "Rules we have and rules we need"; Mrs. Marie F. Grierson, "Fines and overdue books"; Zana K. Miller, "What the library can do for the high school"; P. A. Lint, "The librarian and the high school student"; Ethel Kellow, "Reading for 'intermediates'"; Gladys M. Andrews, "County traveling libraries"; and Nina K. Preston, state library visitor, on "Publicity."

ZANA K. MILLER, *Secretary.*

#### COLUMBIA LIBRARY CLUB

The Columbia Library Club, of Columbia, Mo., is a live organization of 41 members. These members are not only librarians and student assistants in the various branches of the University of Missouri Library, but include also the librarians of Stephens and Christian Junior Colleges, the State Historical Society Library and the Public Library of the city.

Regular monthly meetings are held from October to May. The evening is divided between literary and social interests. A successful feature of the work this year has been that of delegating the business of the club to standing committees such as program, entertainment and refreshment committees. One night, an enjoyable John Muir program was rendered consisting of an excellent paper on the life and works of this great naturalist and of selections read from his "Stickeen."

The April meeting consisted in discussing the various items of interest in the Shakespeare exhibit held in the faculty room of the new library. The most amusing feature of the social hour has been that of the White Elephant party held soon after Christmas. Undesirable gifts were brought and auctioned off to the highest bidder. This money was raised to pay for refreshments. The precedent has been to make the last meeting a picnic in the woods.

The club looks forward to entertaining the State Library Association at its annual meeting next fall. **BESSIE M. ROBERTS, Secretary.**

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The Missouri Valley Library Club held the last meeting of the fiscal year, the evening of Friday, May 12, in the Assembly Room of the Kansas City Public Library. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, addressed the club on "What next in school libraries?"

Mr. Kerr said that school libraries must keep pace with modern educational developments. "In building school libraries let us surely build for service based on intelligent and frequently revised comprehension of the best educational aim and method." The subject was discussed from three standpoints; first, a much greater and more careful use of the illustrated editions of the classics. The children are apt to be carried away by the beauty of the illustrations and do not get the immortal message of the text. Second, use of the library will be taught more skillfully than now because the pupil will never be conscious of being instructed. It will become an integral part of the class room work. Third, regarding the use of school libraries by the public: "In this matter of joint use I am only anxious that school librarians shall be open-minded and ready to join forces with whatever plan local conditions demand. The library idea is big enough to take any next step approved by educational and social common sense."

Mr. Kerr's paper occasioned a lively discussion, particularly that part relating to the instruction of pupils in the use of the library.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ward H. Edwards, librarian of Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri; vice president, Mrs. Cassandra Warner, Kansas City Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, librarian of Kansas City, Kansas, Public Library; secretary, Grace Berger, Kansas City Public Library.

**GRACE BERGER, Secretary.**

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION— LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

One session of the Library Department meetings in New York the first week in July will be given over to a discussion on the general topic: "The control of the high school libraries—shall the public library board or the public school board supply the high school library equipment and control the educational policy of the high school library department?" Bessie S. Smith, of the Cleveland Public Library, will discuss the question from the viewpoint of a field worker. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, will discuss: "The educational and administrative principles involved." William B. Owen, principal of the Chicago Normal College, will present "A constructive plan for standardizing high school libraries." The second session will have for its general topic: "Source material and its use." At this session there will be given a lecture recital on "The drama of life in the lyrics of the folk," by Caroline Crawford and Elizabeth Rose Fogg. A round-table session will be held devoted to reports from school librarians representing the various types of libraries—university, college, normal school, high school, elementary school and rural school.

A joint session of the Library Department and the Department of Secondary Education will be held in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. The program will be as follows:

- The importance of the library in the modern high school. Dr. William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh. (15 minutes.)
- The need of an aggressive campaign for better high school libraries. Charles Hughes Johnston, professor of secondary education, University of Illinois, Urbana. (10 minutes.)
- The value of the library in vocational and trade high schools. Walter D. Hood, principal of the Gilbert High School, Winsted, Ct. (10 minutes.)
- The administration and maintenance of the high school library. Miss Mary Sullivan, head of the department of English, Fifth Avenue High School, Pittsburgh. (10 minutes.)
- Report of Library Committee. C. C. Certain, chairman, Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. (10 minutes.)

There will be a symposium on the uses of the library in the teaching of subjects in the high school curriculum, when the following five-minute talks will be given by teachers and librarians:

- How teachers use the library in different departments and its value in their work:
  - English: James F. Hosis, secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, Normal College, Chicago.
  - History: Charles W. Gayman, principal of the Waite High School, Toledo, Ohio.
  - German: Miss Lydia M. Schmidt, German Department, University High School, University of Chicago.

French: William L. Milwetzky, French Department, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.  
 Commercial subjects: Arthur M. Wolfson, principal of Julia Richman High School, New York City.  
 Physical training: Miss Caroline D. Wallaston, Physical training department, Girls' Central High School, Brooklyn.  
 Sciences: J. A. Peabody, head of biology department, Morris High School, New York City.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Mary E. Hall, an exhibit of materials used in the best high school libraries of the country is being prepared, showing how the school library of to-day helps in the work of each department of the modern high school and in each kind of high school—vocational, cosmopolitan, academic, trade, and technical.

A printed and carefully prepared bibliography on the modern high school library and a list of helpful lists and other printed aids available, will be distributed, together with special material assembled by members of the library committee.

#### MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER CONFERENCE

The program for the library conference to be conducted at Simmons College by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, July 25-27, is printed below. The speakers will be Charles F. D. Belden, of the State Library; Miss J. Maud Campbell, Miss E. L. Jones, and John Adams Lowe, of the State Commission; Miss June Richardson Donnelly, director of the Simmons College Library School, and Miss Crampton, also of Simmons; Miss Florence L. Wheeler of Leominster; Miss Wiggan of Belmont; Charles R. Green, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; and Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield.

##### Tuesday, July 25

- 9:30-10:20 a.m. Miss Crampton, Reference work in the small library.  
 10:30-11:20 " Miss Donnelly, Simmons' library schools and the small libraries.  
 11:30-12:20 p.m. Mr. Lowe, Ways in which the Library Commission can help to make the small library more efficient.  
 2:00-2:50 " Miss Wiggan, Practical methods of co-operation between the library and the school. A program.  
 3:00-3:50 " Miss Jones, Efficiency through simple methods of administration.

##### Wednesday, July 26

- 9:00-9:50 a.m. Miss Crampton, Reference work in the small library. (Continued.)  
 10:00-10:50 " Miss Wheeler, Publicity methods for the small library.  
 11:00-11:50 " Miss Campbell, How to interest the alien in the library and the result.  
 2:00-4:00 p.m. Mr. Wellman, The best recent books for the small library; followed by a Round Table. Discussion of the problems of the small library and their solution (Questions to be handed in or asked by members of the class.)

##### Thursday, July 27

- 9:00-9:50 a.m. Miss Crampton, Reference work in the small library. (Continued.)  
 10:00-10:50 " Mr. Green, Massachusetts Agricultural College documents and their practical use in the small library.  
 11:00-11:50 " Mr. Belden, State Library aid and Massachusetts documents in the small library.  
 2:00-5:00 p.m. Demonstration visits: Brookline Public Library, Work with children; North End Branch Library, Work with aliens.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New York Library Association will meet at Bloomfield's (formerly Hotel Earlington), Richfield Springs, Sept. 11-16. The program is not yet completed but a variety of subjects are under discussion and a number of speakers of reputation are expected.

Richfield Springs is a short distance east of Utica and readily accessible from every part of New York State. Although perhaps best known as a health resort, the village offers a variety of opportunities for recreation during the week. Among these are golf, tennis, boating, fishing, walking and a region famous for its automobile routes. The hotel is very favorably known. During "library week" it will be reserved entirely for those in attendance at the meetings of the association. The hotel rates will be from \$2 to \$3 per day—a very substantial reduction from the usual rates.

Further particulars will be given in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

F. K. WALTER.

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In some ways, it was unfortunate that this year's library trip covered the same general route taken by three other library schools at nearly the same time. In other ways, the visit, which lasted from April 3 to 11 inclusive, was merely another demonstration of the hospitable treatment which we have through long experience come to expect from New England libraries. Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Harvard University, Medford, Salem, Somerville and Providence were visited. The new Widener Library and the new building of the Boston Athenæum were among the libraries first visited by the school this year.

Despite the large size of the party, fifty-three, the schedule was carried out with but one noticeable complication and that one not the fault of the students. In addition to the



uniformly courteous treatment received everywhere, especially pleasant features of the trip were the informal reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and the staff of the Worcester Public Library, a luncheon given by Dr. Wilson of Clark University at which the school had the pleasure of meeting President G. Stanley Hall, and teas given at the Somerville Public Library, the Essex Institute, Simmons College, Medford Public Library, and John Carter Brown Library. Mr. Gardner M. Jones again kindly took the entire party in a special car to his branch library and guided them to the Essex and Peabody Institutes, and Dr. H. L. Koopman placed the party under similar obligations at Providence. The informal tea given in the pleasant rooms of the John Carter Brown Library made a delightful end to the trip.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York have included in their revised rules a recent recommendation of the faculty. Hereafter, the school year will begin the third Wednesday in September and end the third Friday in June. Supervised practice work and the library visit are also officially recognized as part of the work of the school year.

The school will close June 23 to permit those students who desire to do so to attend the A. L. A. meeting at Asbury Park. The first part of the summer session will begin Wednesday, May 31; the second part, June 21.

Lectures from visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Apr. 14. Branch library administration, by Miss Mary Casamajor of the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Apr. 24. Some experiences in commission work, by Miss Sabra W. Vought, formerly of the Ohio Library Commission.

Apr. 27-28. Commission work in New Jersey. Two lectures by Miss Sarah B. Askew of the New Jersey Library Commission.

May 3-4. Library buildings. Two lectures by Mr. W. R. Eastman.

May 8. The college library building; and Literature of mountaineering, by N. L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College. The latter was given before the "Library Round Table."

F. K. WALTER, *Vice Director*.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The libraries visited during the past months have been the main building and two branches of the New York Public Library, the libraries of Columbia University, the Union Theological Seminary, the Grolier Club, and the Russell Sage Foundation. Each class is impressed anew with the pains and care taken by the librarians and staff to make these visits of

value, and with the cordial and often refreshing hospitality with which they are received.

On Saturday, May 13, the students went by invitation to visit the establishment of the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains. After visiting the editorial rooms and the workshops, the heads of the different departments in turn explained to the class the details of their work. Mr. Wilson then entertained us all at luncheon at the White Plains Club.

In addition to the practice work in this library, which makes up so large a part of the course during the third term, students have had the opportunity of working in the Girls' High School Library and in the technology division and several branches of the New York Public Library. Two of the students who are interested in business library work have spent one afternoon a week visiting a number of such libraries, including those of the Federal Reserve Bank, the National Association of American Manufacturers, the J. P. Morgan Company, and the American Bankers' Association.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Elsie Hay, 1912, formerly of this staff, has been appointed assistant in the library of the law firm of White & Case, New York.

Mildred Maynard, 1915, assistant in the children's department of this library, has been made supervisor of children's work in the Public Library of Waterloo, Iowa. Miss Dorothy Bemis of 1916 has been appointed as Miss Maynard's successor here.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The juniors have visited the libraries of the following local institutions during the spring term: Columbia University, Teachers' College, Avery Library, School of Journalism, City College, Hunter (Normal) College, Children's Museum and Brooklyn Institute, Russell Sage Foundation, American Society of Civil Engineers, Municipal Reference Library, Mercantile Library, New York Society Library, Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Library, Pratt Institute.

Lectures from visiting librarians have been as follows:

#### Junior Lectures

Library buildings and Library legislation (seven lectures). W. R. Eastman.

Work with schools. Miss Harriet Wood.

Civics, woman, and common sense. Miss Maud Van Buren.

*Senior Lectures*

The small library (two lectures). Mrs. Alma D. Custead, Patchogue, L. I.  
 The special library. Miss Marian Glenn.  
 Commission work. Miss Sarah B. Askew, and Mrs. Belle Johnson.  
 Cataloging for children's rooms. Miss Emma F. Cragin.

The seniors of the reference course have completed a comparison of almanacs and year books, which may be consulted by anyone. This is the subject for which the school agreed to be responsible in the new A. L. A. "sponsors for knowledge" scheme.

Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address on Friday, June 9.

Miss Sutliff has delivered a course of four readings on "Modern poetry" at the Patchogue Public Library this winter.

Ellen M. Foster, junior, 1912, was married to Harold I. Bell, April 27, at Ottumwa, Ia. They will reside in Portland, Maine.

The bibliography subjects selected by the present senior class are as follows:

Clarke, M. Ethel. Literature of the dance.  
 Condell, Lucy. School lunches.  
 Davis, Caroline H. Pageants.  
 Jones, E. Louise. Co-operative schemes for purchase of food.  
 McCurdy, Jessie. Education of women before the 19th century.  
 Olchewsky, Johanna. Year books of learned societies, containing biographical material.  
 Paine, Olivia H. Chinese art.  
 Prall, Elizabeth. Opportunities for women in business and the professions.  
 Robb, Ena. Poetry of democracy.  
 Thomson, Grace. Novels of life in the Southern States.  
 Vail, R. W. Glenroie. List of books published in Albany up to the Civil War.  
 Wagar, Ella E. Translations of Greek dramas.

Subjects for the senior theses are:

Clark, Elizabeth V. History of Philadelphia libraries.  
 Crain, Gladys L. The furnishing of the children's room.  
 Dickey, Philena A. Care of clippings and ephemeral material.  
 Engell, Jennie C. Relation of the library to the community.  
 Goodrich, Dorothy A. Yorkville district: Study of the community for library purposes.  
 Hopkins, Jessica. Library publicity.  
 Overton, Clara L. Music collections in public libraries.  
 Salzmann, Helen. History of the high school library movement of the U. S.  
 Seng, Samuel T. Difficult problems of librarianship in China.  
 Sherwood, Elizabeth J. History of co-operative cataloging.  
 Simpson, Ray. Aguilar district: study of the community for library purposes.  
 Stull, Maud I. Importance and use of the normal school library.  
 Wilder, Edna H. Libraries in Vermont.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The observance of the tenth anniversary of the school proved enjoyable and stimulating alike to the present class and the alumni, who returned for the occasion, April 29. The formal program consisted of two lectures. The first, appropriate in connection with the university celebration of Shakespeare's tercentenary, was given by Charles D. Stewart, entitled "Unacademic adventures in Shakespeare." For the other May Day speaker, an alumna of the School was chosen for the first time, and Hannah M. Lawrence, 1910, supervisor of branches for the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, read a delightfully sympathetic paper, "The added cubit." An informal reception was held from 10.30 to 12 and attended by more than 200 friends of the school. In addition to the annual exhibition of poster bulletins on the gallery walls, the display cases in the foyer contained specimen sheets from the students' notes and syllabi, and their tools.

The business meeting of the Alumni Association took place at 2 o'clock and the reunion dinner, with 78 present, at the Woman's building in the evening. Announcement was made at the banquet by Ada J. McCarthy, 1907, that the alumni intend to present a Victrola to the school to commemorate the decennial. A collection of fifteen Victrola records was presented by Helen Farr, class president, for the class of 1916. The evening was spent in dancing.

In addition to the scheduled lectures of the spring term, the class visited in sections the private bindery and heard a lecture by Miss Katherine Hall on her work. Miss Mary A. Wiggin of the Massachusetts Consumers' League spoke on "The characteristics of a good trained worker," drawing her illustrations from a keen observation of libraries. The school was fortunate in being able to secure convocation tickets for the concert given by the Russian Cathedral Choir, when it appeared in Madison. In the discussions on sociological material, talks have been given by J. A. Hazelwood of the Civil Service Commission, Sidney J. Williams of the State Industrial commission, and L. W. Hutchcroft of the State Board of Health. The students had opportunity to hear several distinguished Shakespearean critics, among others, Charles Mills Gayley and William Allen Neilson, who lectured at the university in April. Prof. Bleyer of the School for Journalism delivered a special lecture to the class on "News-papers for libraries."

Subjects for bibliographies have been assigned as follows:

Proper names. Miss Andrews.  
 Dramatics for children. Miss Baskerville.  
 Red Cross. Miss Batchelor.  
 History and criticism of English newspapers, 1800 to date. Miss Helen R. Cochran.  
 Prison reform. Miss Ava L. Cochrane.  
 References on pictures in Madison (Wis.) schools. Miss Davenport, Miss Estes and Miss Roeseler.  
 Relative shares of the sexes in the shaping of our inherited culture (thesis for master's degree). Mrs. Davis.  
 Inexpensive books for private purchases. Miss Day.  
 Labrador and Dr. Grenfell. Miss Dewees.  
 The Great Lakes. Miss Ellison.  
 Puritanism in English and American fiction (bachelor's thesis). Miss Farr.  
 Children's clubs. Miss Fifield.  
 Selma Lagerlöf. Miss Flagg.  
 Contribution to a bibliography on pessimism in fiction (bachelor's thesis). Miss Hall.  
 Care of special material in libraries. Miss Harvie.  
*Punch*, its editors and contributors. Miss Hogg.  
 New community spirit. Miss Jaggard.  
 Women in industry since 1914. Miss Ketcham.  
 Good roads. Miss Lawrence.  
 Music in the public schools. Miss Little.  
 Preventable diseases. Miss Long.  
 The abnormal child. Miss McAfee.  
 American composers. Miss Meyer.  
 Alsace-Lorraine in English, French, and German literature since 1870. Miss Montgomery.  
 Training children for citizenship. Miss Ohr.  
 Addison and Steele as journalists. Miss Petterson.  
 Juvenile courts. Miss Rolfs.  
 Corrupt practice in elections. Miss Ross.  
 Play as a factor in education. Miss Schwab.  
 Junior high schools. Miss Sias.  
 Henry James as a literary critic (bachelor's thesis). Miss Smith.

#### CLASS OF 1916—APPOINTMENTS TO DATE

Stella E. Baskerville, member, Training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Winifred G. Batchelor, organizer, Waukesha (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Helen R. Cochran, reviser, Wisconsin Library School.  
 Margaret E. Davenport, assistant, Freeport (Ill.) Public Library.  
 Florence C. Day, librarian, Edgerton (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Gertrude L. Ellison, assistant reference librarian, Duluth (Minn.) Public Library.  
 Grace W. Estes, librarian, Stanley (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Alta D. Fifield, assistant, Branch dept., Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.  
 Juliet Lawrence, librarian, West Duluth (Minn.) Branch Library.  
 Georgie G. McAfee, assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.  
 Jessie F. Montgomery, librarian, Dept of extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

#### ALUMNI

Lucius H. Cannon, legislative reference course, 1914, who has been doing special indexing, has accepted a position with the American Appraisal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Anna Holding, librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, on April 17 gave a talk on "County work as developed by the Brumback Library."

A course in public speaking conducted by Mrs. Ella B. Kirk was begun April 20.

Lectures on parliamentary law are being given once a week to the junior class by Mr. William A. Jordan.

April 28-May 2, Miss Elizabeth Knapp, chief of the children's department of the Detroit Public Library, gave four lectures on "Biography."

Miss Adah Hopkins, instructor in the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, is giving a course of lectures on "Social conditions" to the senior class.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Riverside, Illinois, gave ten lectures May 8-16 on "Story telling." The school invited those interested to an open lecture given the evening of May 12 in the Lecture Hall of Carnegie Institute, when Mrs. Thomsen spoke on "Story telling as a folk art."

Junior students are receiving instruction in sewing and mending books in the library bindery, where each student is scheduled for three periods.

On April 29 the school attended the Founders' Day exercises of the Carnegie Institute.

#### ALUMNAE

Esther Friedel, special student 1914-15, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa., to become assistant children's librarian of the Brownsville children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Alice R. D. Gillitt, 1915, is organizing the Public Library at Munroe, Louisiana.

Mabel Harlow, 1914, has resigned from the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept the position of children's librarian in the Public Library, Oberlin, Ohio.

Mary Hughes, 1915, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Victoria, B. C., Canada, and has been appointed children's librarian of the Ballard branch, Seattle, Wash.

Helen R. Langfitt, 1916, has been made librarian of the Woods Run branch of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Martha J. Sands, 1915, was married May 4 in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Louis Kirtland of Poland, Ohio.

Carolyn D. Stevens, 1916, has resigned her

position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Burlington, Iowa, to become children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Homestead, Pa.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The schedule for the past month has included the course in government documents given by Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice librarian of the Cleveland Public Library and a graduate of the Library School. In connection with this course, the students have had the opportunity to attend one of the city council meetings.

The outside lecturers for the month have been as follows: Dr. E. A. Peterson, of the Cleveland Public Schools, who spoke on "Recreation a community necessity"; F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, on "The Russell Sage Foundation," "The library as a civic factor," and "The library and the delinquent." These were the concluding lectures in the course on "The public library and community welfare," and the inspiring message which Mr. Jenkins brought to the school aroused genuine enthusiasm in all who heard him speak. Miss Kathleen Jones, librarian of the McLean Hospital Library, Waverley, Mass., spoke on "Institutional libraries," especially those in hospitals, and gave the students a glimpse of this comparatively new field of library service in helping those who are mentally and physically sick. Miss Harriet Wood, school librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, gave an account of the splendid work with the schools of Multnomah county and spoke on "The administration of school libraries." Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of smaller branches and high school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, spoke on "High school libraries." Mrs. Emily Gibson of the new Cleveland Art Museum gave an interesting account of the "Educational work of art museums." Miss Clara L. Myers, associate professor of English, spoke on "The essay," and Professor Benjamin P. Bourland on "Poetry," both being members of the faculty of the university.

Miss Evelyn Hess, 1913, who has returned to Cleveland as the children's librarian of the new East Cleveland Public Library, was a guest of the school for an afternoon, and gave a very interesting talk on her work with the boys' and girls' clubs in the New York Public Library.

On April 15 the Alumni Association presented on its Lectureship Foundation Marie

L. Shedlock, the English story teller, who lectured on "Humor in education," illustrated by scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" and other stories. This lecture was given in Amasa Stone Memorial Chapel located on the Adelbert College campus, and immediately following it there was a reception for Miss Shedlock in the rooms of the Library School. Members of the university faculty, the Cleveland Library staff, and interested friends of the school were guests.

The school was closed April 19-27, the Easter vacation of the university.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Simmons College Library School does not make an annual "tour of libraries," as most of the other schools do, but throughout the year, usually on Monday afternoons, it visits neighboring institutions, and occasionally spends a Saturday visiting groups of libraries in more distant cities. During the month, April 17-May 17, such visits were made to the Massachusetts State Library, the Boston Athenæum, the Widener Library of Harvard University, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and to an auction sale at Libbie's. In Providence the Public Library and the Athenæum, the Rhode Island State Library, and the John Hay, John Carter Brown and the Annmary Brown Libraries were visited.

In May the outside lectures were:

- May 22. Miss Ethel Johnson. Special libraries.
- " 23. Mr. Langdon Ward. Branch libraries.
- " 24. Miss J. Maud Campbell. Work with foreigners.

The only new topics taken up in this period of the course are "Library buildings," and "Classed cataloging."

Final examinations occur May 29-June 9, and Commencement Day this year falls on June 14.

During the summer practice work will be done in various libraries, much of it under the supervision of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The conference called by the commission to meet at Simmons, July 25-27, will be open also to all those registered in the summer class and its sessions will be considered, for them, a part of the course in reference and library economy SI. The speakers at the conference will be Mr. Belden, Miss Campbell, Mr. Lowe and Miss Jones, of the commission, Miss Donnelly and Miss Crampton, of the college, Miss Wheeler, of Leominster,

Miss Wiggin, of Belmont, Mr. Green, of Amherst, and Mr. Wellman, of Springfield.

While this year is but just drawing to its close, the program for 1916-17 is determined upon. The present staff of instructors will be unchanged, except that the college is compelled, with the greatest regret, to accept Mr. Bolton's decision that pressure of work will make it impossible for him to carry the course of lectures in the history of libraries next year. A few minor changes have been made in the curriculum, the only new departure being that a new elective called "High school libraries," is offered to those who have had the course in "Library work with children." This will be given during the second term, once a week.

#### GRADUATES AND POSITIONS

Rebecca Gross, 1912, was married May 17 to Mr. Frederick Stephen Marsh.

Ella M. Coats, 1916, has been appointed to a position whose duties will be divided between the Social Service Library and the Simmons College Library Department.

Barbara Keith, 1915-16, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the Boston Athenæum.

Marjorie Yates, 1916, has received an appointment in the Swarthmore College Library.

Chie Hirano, a special student, will catalog in the Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this summer.

Alice Rowe, 1915-16, has received an appointment as general assistant in the Wellesley College Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,  
*Director.*

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Forty librarians and library attendants from ten libraries near Los Angeles, and forty-five members of the Los Angeles Public Library staff attended one or more of the "open courses" of the Los Angeles Public Library Training School, April 3 to May 11. The courses given during this period were:

Binding and repair of books. J. Elmo Reavis.  
Library movement. Miss Helen Haines.  
Survey of literature (special lectures selected from the regular course of 30 weeks). Miss Gertrude Darlow.  
Library work with children (special lectures selected from the regular course of 20 weeks). Miss Jasmine Britton.  
Reference work (special topics). Mrs. Brewitt.  
Library administration. Miss Zaidee Brown.

In as far as it can be measured by attendance, this first attempt at extension work on the part of the Training School has met with

unexpected success and "open courses" will probably become an annual feature.

Of the members of the 1915-16 class, whose school work is now coming to an end, two have already received outside appointments. These are Miss Marie Deutschbein (from Bloemendaal, Holland), who will go as assistant to the Portland (Ore.) Public Library on August 1st, and Miss Elizabeth Walker (of Long Beach, Cal.) who has accepted a position on the staff of the Long Beach Public Library.

The last six weeks of the instructional work of the school, in addition to the successful experiment of the "open courses," were marked by several notable lectures by visiting lecturers. Among them was M. Henri LaFontaine, of the Institut International of Brussels, who told of the inception and development of that great endeavor toward a universal bibliography. Dr. Allison Gaw, of the University of Southern California, spoke on bibliographical apparatus in the critical study of literature; Dr. James M. Dixon, of the same university, gave an interesting talk on Scottish literature; and Miss Ella Morgan, of the Lincoln High School Library, and Miss Lucy Lay, of the Los Angeles High School Library, both gave lectures covering different aspects of high school library work.

Beginning June 1st the students entered upon a month of practice work, mainly in the Los Angeles Public Library system.

THEODORA BREWITT, *Principal.*

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### Librarians

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ABBOTT, Elizabeth, formerly in charge of the reference department library for the Studebaker Corporation in South Bend, Ind., assumed the position of librarian of the Public Library at Billings, Mont., May 1.

ARNOLD, Lillian, formerly librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Library at Dubuque, Iowa, has resigned and was married in Denver, Mar. 30 to Howard Chester Means.

BANGS, Mrs. Martha H., who for sixteen years was the librarian of the Cairo (Ia.) Public Library, died recently.

BIRDSALL, Edith, has resigned from the staff of the Public Library at Foud du Lac, Wis., to become librarian at Laona.

BROOMELL, Eilyn C., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has left the University of Chicago Library to become assistant librarian at the Armour Institute of Technology.

CRUIKSHANK, Alice D., New York State Library School, 1903-04, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the Ohio State University Library.

DAVIS, Helen, of the traveling library department of the Indiana Library Commission, was married in March to Cornelius M. Smith of New York.

HAWES, Clara S., New York State Library School, 1894, is cataloging at the Wayne County Medical Society Library, Detroit, Mich.

HEMSON, Nellie E., one of the senior assistants of the cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library, will give a course of instruction in lip-reading for the deaf and "hard of hearing" adult at the Summer School at Chautauqua, New York, July 10-Aug. 19. Miss Hemson's interest in lip-reading has grown out of her own necessity, and as she realized the increasing facility with which its mastery enabled her to comprehend the speech of others, she began to teach it to others in like predicament. Out of her success with these has come the opportunity to work with a larger group at Chautauqua, where both individual and class instruction will be given.

HILL, Grace, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1912, has gone to the Kansas City Public Library to take charge of the catalog department.

LOCKE, George H., the chief librarian of the Public Library of Toronto, was on Easter Monday elected to the presidency of the Library Association of the province of Ontario and on the same day to the presidency of the Canadian Club of Toronto, the largest and most important of the national clubs of Canada.

MCGIRR, Alice T., New York State Library School, 1906-07, has resigned her position as first assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept the librarianship of the University of Pittsburgh Library.

SCRIPTURE, Bessie B., New York State Library School, 1912-13, librarian of the East High School, Minneapolis, will assist in the University of Minnesota Summer Library School.

STANLEY, Harriet H., New York State Library School, 1895, has been substituting temporarily in the Public Library at Utica, N. Y.

THOMPSON, C. Seymour, will become librarian of the Public Library of Savannah, Ga., about June 15. Mr. Thompson was gradu-

ated at Yale University in 1902 and took post-graduate work there. He was with the Brooklyn Public Library for eight years, the latter part of the time in charge of its traveling libraries. For the last five years he has been assistant librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia. He has become best known to the library profession from his work in connection with the exhibit of library labor-saving devices at the Washington conference of the A. L. A. in 1914 and his comparative study of such devices as a member of the committee on library administration.

VOGLESON, Helen E., New York State Library School, 1903-04, has resigned her position as Supervisor of the County Extension Department of the Santa Barbara Public Library to become acting librarian of the Inyo County Library at Independence, Cal.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1901, served as temporary assistant in the Educational Extension Division of the University of the State of New York from January to May 1. Miss Vought will return to Albany in June to give the instruction in cataloging in the New York State Library Summer School.

WALLACE, Ruth, New York State Library School, 1913-14, head of catalog department, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, will have charge of the reference course at the Chautauqua Summer Library School, Aug. 4-18.

WATTS, Blanche V., New York State Library School, 1910-11, will assist in the Iowa Summer Library School as secretary and reviser.

WHEELER, Harold L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1913, who has been in charge of one of the larger branches of the New York Public Library, has succeeded Jesse Cunningham as librarian of the University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla.

WILCOX, Almira, Pratt 1910, formerly head of the circulation department of the Troy Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Dubuque, Iowa.

WILLARD, Ruth M., New York State Library School, 1911-12, has resigned her position with the Iowa Library Commission and has gone to the Minneapolis Public Library as first assistant in the 36th Street branch.

WYER, Malcolm G., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, will be the director of the Iowa Summer Library School.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Brunswick.* The Curtis Memorial Library is making a collection of material pertaining to the sea-captains of Brunswick, their pictures, pictures of ships, log-books, letters, anything pertaining to sea-faring life. The library building was given to the town in memory of a sea-captain, John Curtis of Brunswick. The collection is small as yet, but interesting and valuable.

*Waldoboro.* The Public Library, whose inception was planned at a banquet held last November, was dedicated and thrown open to the public on May 1. The library opened with over 1100 volumes on the shelves, the combined gifts of 66 individuals. Mrs. Lucy W. Bliss is the librarian.

*Winthrop.* Charles M. Bailey, a manufacturer of this town, has offered to give a public library building to the community. The building, if the offer is accepted, will be built of brick.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Amherst.* The plans for the new library building at Amherst College, which were prepared by McKim, Mead & White, have been accepted, and the new building will be located on the site of Hitchcock Hall. The disposition of Hitchcock Hall has been left to the library committee. Work will soon commence on the library and it will be substantially completed for commencement in 1917.

*Attleborough P. L.* Helen M. Chaffin, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 1234; withdrawn 130; total 18,484. New registration 770; total 7955. Circulation 71,425. Some changes in the library's interior were made during the year, and the equipment of a children's room in the basement is recommended. A picture collection has been started, and now contains 2700 mounted and twice as many unmounted pictures.

*Boston.* Contracts have been awarded for the new addition to the Public Library. The extension on Blagden street was awarded to the George B. Long Co. of Worcester for \$125,000. The book stack was awarded to the Library Bureau for \$27,188.

*Boston. Mus. of Fine Arts L.* Foster Stearns, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 686 volumes, 633 pamphlets, 1311 photographs; total, 16,155 volumes, 9087 pamphlets, 41,638

photographs. In the reading room the attendance was 4550, and in the photograph room 3239. Photographs to the number of 13,075 have been used outside the room—by 374 individuals or classes in the building and 402 times outside the museum. The collection of pictures from magazines is growing at a remarkable rate, and one person is fully occupied in preparing and filing the material and attending to the increasing demands of users. During the year 3594 mounts with 4891 pictures have been added, making a total of 10,165 mounts and about 14,000 pictures. Students have borrowed 1260 of these, besides constant use in the room.

*Cambridge.* The North Cambridge Business Men's Association has appointed a committee to take steps toward securing a Carnegie branch of the Public Library to replace the small branch now located in a room over the police station.

*Fitchburg P. L.* George E. Nutting, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1915.) Accessions 1729; lost or withdrawn 355; total in library 58,565. Circulation 98,274. Total registration 5780. Receipts \$9076.53; expenditures \$9056.12, including \$5486.59 for salaries, \$1682.59 for books, \$315.15 for periodicals, and \$235.10 for binding. The report includes interesting comment on the use of the "request" book by readers, the success of the story-hour conducted by women of the city, the increased use of books in foreign languages, and of the open book-shelf. Through the co-operation of the local papers, the library this year will publish semi-monthly reviews of new books.

*Malden P. L.* Herbert W. Fison, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 3921; lost or withdrawn 1818; total 68,232 volumes and 9109 pamphlets. Circulation 211,234. New registration 3981; total 12,650. Receipts \$25,649.08; expenditures \$22,899.53, including \$3954.55 for books, \$448.85 for periodicals, \$1202.32 for binding, and \$9768.60 for salaries for library service.

*Needham.* The new library building was dedicated May 4. In the total cost of about \$32,000, ten thousand represents the expense to the town. William Carter, one of the town's most public-spirited citizens, was the principal donor, giving \$12,000 for the old building, \$9000 in cash, and a suitable site for the new structure. Another to help the town was Myra C. Greenwood, widow of the

late Charles C. Greenwood, who in her will left \$10,000 for library purposes. Miss Esther Johnson is the librarian.

*North Adams P. L.* Mabel Temple, lbn. (32d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1915.) Accessions 1604; lost or withdrawn 637; total 37,382. Circulation 98,734, over 35% of the population being registered borrowers. Receipts \$7596.74; expenditures \$7354.10, including \$1661.04 for books, \$197.71 for binding, \$284.44 for periodicals, and \$2933.93 for salaries.

*Northampton.* W. B. Clarke of Boston, a nephew of the late Christopher Clarke, has intimated the possibility that the plan to unite the Clarke and Forbes Libraries at the Forbes Library, which has been adopted by the city council, may be contested in the courts. Mr. Clarke says that he has received letters from contributors to the fund with which the library building was erected, expressing opposition to consolidation. Mr. Clarke says further that, in proportion to number of books, the circulation of the Clarke Library is the greater of the two and he holds that the Clarke Library should be maintained for its value as a circulating medium.

*Reading.* The Grouard estate, bounded by Main, Woburn, and Lowell streets, has been chosen by the town as the site for its new library building. The town bought the estate a few years ago for a location for a municipal building. For the library, the Lowell street side will be used and an option has just been secured from the Emma M. Brown estate adjoining, should more land be needed in years to come. A grant of \$15,000 was received from the Carnegie Corporation for the library building and the town has appropriated \$5000. It is planned to have the building ready for occupancy by 1917.

*Somerville.* An offer of \$18,000 has been received from the Carnegie Corporation for a branch library at East Somerville.

*South Hadley Falls.* A memorial to Jessie Goodwin Spaulding of the class of 1903 has just been placed by her parents and sister in the library at Mt. Holyoke College. It is an exhibition case of plate glass with oak table and frame for the display of rare books. The case stands a little more than five feet high with sloping sides, and is constructed with an inside frame which provides for two rows of books on each side of the case at a convenient angle to be read.

*Wakefield. Beebe Town L.* H. Gertrude Lee, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 917; dis-

carded 1202; total 18,132. Circulation 78,266. Total registration 4040. Receipts \$3056.45; expenditures \$3056.44.

*Waltham.* The Francis Buttrick Memorial Library, the new home of the Public Library, is described in the *Architectural Record* for April (p. 321-337). A number of illustrations, including floor plans, accompany the article.

#### RHODE ISLAND

A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Bodwell (H. 193) to promote the efficiency of library service, providing state aid for payment of school librarians whose qualifications are approved by the State Board of Education.

*Auburn.* Officials of the Auburn Library Association are making plans to secure a Carnegie appropriation for a new library building. The site selected is in the district destined to become the civic center of Cranston, and those in authority suggest that the Auburn Library may be changed in title to the Cranston City Library, with the other libraries as branches.

*Carolina.* On Mar. 17, the Public Library, which had been closed since November for renovation and repairs, was reopened on an enlarged and reorganized basis, offering a conspicuous illustration of the value of cooperation between the women's clubs of Rhode Island, the State Board of Education, and local interests in providing library facilities in the smaller towns. The library started in 1881 with 800 volumes, by 1900 had reached 3059 volumes, and now has over 5000. The state has granted an annual appropriation of \$150 for the purchase of books since 1900.

*Newport.* During March and April the delivery and reading rooms in the Redwood Library were rearranged. The old fiction room, which was hopelessly overcrowded, was given up and all fiction in English, including translations from foreign languages, is now arranged in one alphabet, occupying practically all the shelves in the reading room. The juvenile collection has been placed in the northeast alcove of the delivery room, and most of the books previously on these shelves have been removed to the two alcoves on the south side of the room. A valuable addition to the library's books on medicine has just been received from Mrs. Rufus E. Darrah, who has presented the medical library of her late husband, comprising 366 volumes.

*Pawtucket. Deborah Cook Sayles P. L.* Harold T. Dougherty, ex-lbn. (Rpt.—1915.)



Total volumes 38,543. Circulation 179,879. Registration total 9822 (estimated population 55,355). Receipts \$17,647.45; expenditures \$17,647.45, including \$10,028.40 for salaries, \$2536.05 for books, \$1058.40 for binding, and \$497.57 for newspapers and periodicals.

## Middle Atlantic

### NEW YORK

*Akron.* Mrs. Eunice Denio, who died recently, left \$10,000 which is to be used in the building of a new library here, as a memorial to herself and her husband. It will be at John and Franklin streets, opposite Russell park.

*Carthage.* The Free Public Library building, to be erected this summer, will be 40 x 60, and one story in height, with basement. In the basement will be located the assembly hall, with a seating capacity of about 200. The main floor will contain the library, reading room and the librarian's room. The material used will be dark brown brick.

*New York City.* *Amer. Soc. of Civil Engrs.* L. Eleanor H. Frick, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions: 1240 bound and 2197 unbound volumes, 181 specifications, and 347 maps, photographs, and drawings; total: 25,872 bound volumes, 48,452 unbound volumes, 7869 specifications, and 5236 maps, etc. The card index now contains about 100,000 cards. During the year 100 new bibliographies (3610 separate references) were made, and copies have been made of 33 made in previous years. The total cost of this work, \$944.36, was charged to those for whom it was undertaken. The index to technical literature started this year, and the result of an investigation of the cost of the library work, are both to be described in the department of "Library Work" in a later issue.

*Schoharie.* The Free Public Library which the local chapter of the D. A. R. has had in charge, was opened May 10 with 800 volumes on the shelves.

*Seneca Falls.* Plans for the new Mynderse Library, to be built on the site of the former library, have been accepted. The new library, plans for which were drawn by Architect I. Edgar Hill of Geneva, will be 64 x 42 feet. The building will be of brick, with stone finish and a Spanish tile roof. The main floor will have a reading room, a delivery room, a reference room, and a stack room with a capacity of 20,000 volumes. Work on the building will be pushed during the summer.

### NEW JERSEY

*Camden.* The contract for the new Cooper branch of the Public Library has been let for \$130,000. The building is the gift of President Eldredge R. Johnson of the Victor Talking Machine Company. Karcher & Smith of Philadelphia are the architects. The building is to be 63 x 108 feet, and built entirely of stone. Colonnades with tall fluted columns will enrich the elevations on Cooper and Penn streets. Over the doors will stretch a mosaic frieze seven feet high and running the full 58-foot width of the portico. This frieze of mosaic glass in rich colors will be the only color contrast with the simple buff color of the building and is unique in its use as an exterior motive.

*Collingswood.* The city authorities favor the purchase of the Presbyterian Church property, on the corner of Haddon and Frazer avenues, as a site for the library building to be erected with the \$15,000 grant made by the Carnegie Corporation. This is considered the best location in the town for a library building. The present library has a registration of 2000, exclusive of the West Collingswood branch.

*Madison P. L.* Norma B. Bennett, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 517; lost and withdrawn 276; total 11,201. Circulation 28,027. New registration 442; total 1886. Receipts and expenditures not given.

*Morristown.* At a meeting of the directors of the Morristown Library and Lyceum, held April 12, it was announced that Mr. Grinnell Willis has agreed to give to the Morristown Library the \$50,000 building recently designed by Mr. Edward L. Tilton as a library for Morristown. Mr. Willis stated that he gave the building to the Morristown Library in memory of his wife. This building will replace the Morristown Lyceum building destroyed by fire two years ago.

*Paterson.* Another branch of the Public Library, in the People's Park section of the city, is proposed. The annual cost of maintaining such a branch is estimated at \$3000.

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Grove City.* *Carnegie F. L.* Mary E. Dunbar, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 1031; total 11,680. Circulation 5136; students of Grove City College make large reference use of the library, but of this no record is kept. Registration of townspeople 916; no statistics are kept of the number of students taking books. The library is open 12 hours a week

to children of the town. As all reference and circulation work, both for adults and children, must be carried on in one room, much confusion results and the seating capacity is taxed to the utmost many hours a day.

*Mechanicsburg.* An effort is being made to transform the Mechanicsburg Library and Literary Association into a free library.

*Oil City P. L.* Emily S. Glezen, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1916.) Accessions 821. New registration 916; total 8432. Circulation 72,266. The reading room attendance was 24,661; reference workers and questioners were 2424 and the story-hour attendance was 2847. The gain in circulation during the year was 5487. Following the publication in one of the local papers of a summary of the report and a statement of the need of increased funds to keep up the book collection, the library received an anonymous gift of \$600 for the purchase of new books.

*West Chester.* The children of the town collected \$197.70 to be applied as part payment for the new annex to the library building, which is being fitted up especially for the children. On April 7 the pupils of the lower grades assembled in the High School auditorium. Several members of the library board were present to thank the children, and there was music and speeches. Judge Hause, the principal speaker, suggested to the children that each one resolve to spend 20 minutes a day reading some wholesome interesting book, recommended by the librarians, and see how much they would learn in a very little while.

#### DELAWARE

*Wilmington.* In the campaign for subscriptions to provide a new library building carried on here in April over \$325,000 was raised, in amounts ranging from a nickel to \$34,000. The building is expected to cost about \$300,000, and when completed will house the Howard Pyle pictures now held in trust for the city by the Wilmington Fine Arts Association. There has also been some talk of placing the Historical Society in the same building, but no decision has yet been reached on this point. The building will belong exclusively to the library, any other organization housed under its roof coming in as a tenant.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* On or about July 1 the Southern Railway Company expects to move its library into new offices here, where it will have approximately 2600 square feet of floor space.

The books are all to be placed in Globe-Wernicke cases, six sections high, requiring about 850 sections.

*Washington.* Clarence L. Hay and Miss Helen Nicolay have presented to the government four Lincoln manuscripts of extraordinary interest. The manuscripts are the two drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, one of which he held in his hand when he delivered it; and the draft of the second inaugural address. These were the property of the late Secretary John Hay. Miss Nicolay's gift is the memorandum which Mr. Lincoln prepared, August 23, 1864, which stated that it seemed to be probable that he would lose the coming election, in which event it would be his duty to co-operate with the president-elect to save the Union. This memorandum he sealed, and requested each of the members of his Cabinet to endorse. After the election, the sealed packet was opened, and he read it to his Cabinet. This document was preserved by John G. Nicolay.

## The South

### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* The Rosemary Library was reopened April 1 in the John Marshall High School, and is open to the public as well as to students of the school. The hours will be from 8.45 a. m. to 9.30 p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays.

*Richmond.* In spite of past disappointments, there are still a large number of people in the city who are determined not to rest until Richmond has a Public Library adequate to its needs and commensurate with its importance. Evidence of this attitude of mind is seen in the announcement made at the annual meeting of the Richmond Education Association, held in May, that the principal object of the association during the coming year would be to secure the erection of a Public Library in Richmond. Likewise the Young Men's Progressive Association, at a recent meeting, went on record as being in favor of an adequate public library for Richmond and an appropriation of \$25,000 per year for the purpose of securing quarters temporarily and for the purchase of books and equipment to be used when the permanent public library is built.

*South Boston.* Plans are well under way to establish a library in South Boston, principally through the efforts of one or two women of the city. Already 50 volumes have been donated, and a campaign to raise cash for furniture, etc., will be started at once. It

is planned to get all the donations possible here, and then appeal to the Carnegie Corporation for help.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*Durham.* Directors of the Durham Public Library are preparing to seek \$30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation with which to erect a new building in this city. City aldermen have consented to give a site for the library and are now negotiating with county officials relative to paying a share of the \$3000 annually for the maintenance of the building, following its erection.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Greenville.* In order to provide for the establishment of a library for Greenville county, the recent session of the general assembly passed two acts. One provided for an election in the city of Greenville to determine whether or not the city council will appropriate the amount of \$4000 a year for 50 years for the support of the library. The second act provides for the creation of a library commission, and gives this board full authority to use the old "Record building" on South Main street, or the lot on which it is situated, in any manner they deem best. The only limitation upon their power to establish the library, is the question of funds. The act does not carry any provision for funds for the erection of a library building, or remodeling of a present building. A request will probably be made to the Carnegie Corporation for a building appropriation.

*Kingstree.* Mayor W. R. Scott has received information from the secretary of the Carnegie Corporation that the \$6000 promised by the corporation for the erection of a Public Library at Kingstree is now available and that the local authorities can start work on the building as soon as the architects are in position to take charge of the same. The library building will be located on the corner of Mill street and Hampton avenue, the site of the old public school building.

#### GEORGIA

*Savannah.* The new building of the Savannah Public Library, a Carnegie building costing \$75,000 exclusive of equipment, will be ready for occupancy about August 1. The library was established in 1903 in connection with the Georgia Historical Society, and has since been maintained jointly by the city and the Historical Society. With the opening of the new building the connection with the Historical Society will be severed, the city taking complete control of the Public Library.

The recently appointed board of managers has elected as librarian C. Seymour Thompson, now assistant librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library.

#### FLORIDA

*West Tampa.* Nearly 200 volumes, a number of good pictures, together with a large collection of standard magazines, were donated to the West Tampa Carnegie Library as a result of Library Day. The day was set aside by the Library Board, and Mayor Macfarlane gave it official recognition through the issuance of a proclamation. During the day the donations were gathered, and in the evening an informal reception was held in the reading room of the Library Building, under the direction of the West Tampa Woman's Club.

#### KENTUCKY

*Corbin.* Ground was broken for the Carnegie Library early in April and much enthusiasm for the work is evident here. The cornerstone was laid Easter week.

*Tell City.* Tell City expects to have a Carnegie Library. The school board has had the subject up for some time with the Carnegie Corporation, and the site for the structure has already been selected. The City Council passed a resolution indorsing the action of the school board and a levy for its maintenance annually has been placed on the taxes. The cost of the Carnegie Library will be \$10,000, and the new building will be erected this summer.

#### TENNESSEE

*Chattanooga.* The cornerstone of the new library building for the University of Chattanooga, was laid on the afternoon of April 20. Dr. Fred W. Hixson, president of the university, delivered the address. Dean W. W. Hooper, Dr. David R. Lee, secretary of the faculty, and other members of the faculty and student body, took part in the ceremonies.

*Nashville.* A favorable communication has been received from the Carnegie Corporation regarding the erection of a branch building in East Nashville.

*Vicksburg.* The Carnegie Library was dedicated March 7. Mayor J. J. Hayes presided over the exercises arranged for the evening, and made the formal address of dedication. Music and several other short addresses followed, after which those present were shown through the library by Mrs. Bernard Forster, the librarian, and members of the board of trustees.

## ALABAMA

*Anniston.* A \$20,000 Carnegie library for Anniston may be considered almost assured. The city council has accepted the offer of R. E. Garner for a lot on Tenth and Wilmer streets and his further proposition to give the city \$1200 a year for a period of five years to defray the expenses of the library. It is now only necessary to raise an additional \$800 a year, making \$2000 in all, for upkeep. The city is willing to give \$500 of this amount if the county commissioners will contribute the balance.

*Birmingham.* The Birmingham *Age-Herald* for April 30 showed the front and side elevation of Architect Eugene H. Knight's proposed design for city hall, jail, library, and auditorium, which would utilize the steel frame of the Roden building at Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. The plan has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies.

## LOUISIANA

*Lafayette.* At a meeting of the Federation of City Clubs March 30, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and steps taken to secure a city library through the Carnegie Corporation.

## The Central West

## MICHIGAN

*Ann Arbor.* Work is shortly to be begun on the new library building for the University of Michigan. The new bookstacks will be erected first, and will be placed at right angles to the present stacks. It is expected that it will take about a year to finish these and have them ready for occupancy. Upon their completion, books and furniture will be removed from the present front of the library building to these two stack wings, one of which will be used for a temporary reading room until the completion of the main building.

## OHIO

*Akron.* A new library building erected at a cost of \$30,000, was opened to the students of Akron University the latter part of April. The building was a gift from F. H. Mahon of the B. F. Goodrich Co. and F. A. Seiberling of the Goodyear Tire Rubber Co., and is the first building added to the campus since Buchtel College was converted into a municipal institution.

*Cleveland.* Progress on the proposed new main building has been long delayed, but it seems now as if an end might soon be made to waiting. The situation is this: The location

to which the library is assigned in the group plan is owned by the city. More than two years ago the council decided to deed this land to the library on condition of the erection of a library building and its occupancy by the library board. The library board decided to accept. A citizen asked for an injunction to prevent the city from deeding valuable property without consideration and also to prevent the library board from building on land which they did not own in fee simple. The questions are purely technical, since the same people constitute the library, organized for educational purposes, as constitute the city school district. The injunction has been denied by the Common Pleas Court and the Court of Appeals. The case was argued by the Supreme Court on the 25th of April and if its decision is favorable, the library will probably proceed at once with the selection of an architect and the erection of the building.

*Cleveland.* The Carnegie building in Lakewood, for which the Carnegie Corporation granted \$45,000, has been completed. Its exterior is of Indiana limestone, and with the exception of a mezzanine story across the front, the interior is one story about 20 feet high.

*Columbus.* The library at the Godman Guild House is being enlarged. Miss Elinor Ryan, assisted by other workers on the regular staff and volunteers, has charge. A recent book campaign resulted in the donation of 600 books, mostly for children. An arrangement has been made with the Public Library board so that 500 popular books are being placed on the shelves of the guild library, known as the James Kilbourne library, because it was founded by and has benefited considerably from gifts by Colonel James Kilbourne. There are about 2500 volumes. From 10,000 to 15,000 magazines are gathered up yearly and distributed to families not able to subscribe. Magazines also are utilized in the kindergarten and the small children's classes for scrapbooks, puzzles, coloring, etc.

*Columbus.* A dispatch to the Youngstown *Vindicator* announces, on the authority of Lieutenant Governor John H. Arnold, that a bill will be introduced soon after the legislature meets next January to move the State Library from the quarters it has always occupied in the State House to the Ohio State University. Lieutenant Governor Arnold favors the proposed change, being of the opinion that the State University Library force, with some of the present State Library force, could manage the State Library and thus cut down the cost of its maintenance.

*Maumee.* Plans are being prepared for the Carnegie Library building to be erected on the site of the old courthouse. The Carnegie Corporation has made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the building.

#### INDIANA

*Franklin.* The new Public Library, for which the Carnegie Corporation made an appropriation of \$14,000 in 1914 and which has been finally completed at a cost of \$21,000, was dedicated April 28. The building is at Madison street and Home avenue, and is of English style architecture. Graham & Hall of Indianapolis were the architects. The Public Library in Franklin is the result of an agitation started by the women's clubs five years ago, when they set apart a day as library day, and obtained sufficient money to warrant the starting of a library. Just before the library was opened another library day was held, known as "book" day, when all persons were asked to contribute a book. In this way, 1000 volumes were received. The library now contains 5000 volumes. There are 11 branch stations in Franklin and Needham townships, with a circulation of 7000 books.

*Laporte.* The Carnegie Corporation has granted \$27,500 to this city for a public library building. The city has had a library for a number of years and has outgrown its present quarters. The library board has purchased the Frank T. Roberts corner, Maple and Indiana avenues, for \$10,000 and will erect the new building thereon. This site is half a block west of the present building, and is 120 x 121 feet in dimensions.

*Mishawaka.* The Public Library was reopened May 6 in the new structure on Mill and First streets. A reception was held the preceding evening, when the rooms were open for inspection. The library was first opened in the fall of 1907, and has grown steadily since. Branches throughout the township and stations in the local factories may be opened in the near future.

*Williamsport.* The library board has selected the southwest corner of the P. W. Fleming property on Falls street, a half block south of the twin bridges, on the east side of the street, as the site for the Carnegie library that is to be erected as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be completed. The Carnegie Corporation has made a grant of \$8000 for a building, and it is believed that the matter can be pushed through so rapidly that the building will be ready to dedicate by November.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The directors of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest voted April 18 to appropriate \$250 annually for indexing the library, with the understanding that a like amount is to be appropriated by the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago and \$500 by the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The library is the largest collection of fire insurance literature in the West, but much of its value is lost by the absence of an adequate index. The co-operation of the various organizations was obtained by Miss Abbie Gantz, the librarian of the association, who will be in charge of the work.

*Chicago.* A branch reading-room of the Chicago Public Library to be established on the new municipal pier has been recommended in a report of Librarian Henry E. Legler to the directors of the Chicago Public Library, and was referred to the committee on branch reading-rooms. This proposed room would be provided with current literature, books, magazines and other reading matter of interest to the general public, and it is believed would prove to be a source of interest and benefit to those waiting for boats or trains.

*Chicago.* A "library smoker" was held at the Red Star Inn Mar. 27, called by C. B. Roden to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Conrad Gesner, the "father of bibliography" and the author of the *Bibliotheca Universalis*, "the first and only successful attempt to record all the world's literature to date." J. Christian Bay addressed the assembly, both about Conrad Gesner and about smoking, calling attention to the little book on "Tobacco leaves" recently issued by W. A. Brennan. Another subject was called to the attention of the assembly by Professor Clapp, who, as acting chairman of the committee on American speech, asked the co-operation of librarians in the production of a bibliography of voice culture and voice hygiene.

*Chicago.* The most extensive salary increases in the history of the Chicago Public Library were authorized by the Board of directors at their last meeting on recommendation of the librarian. These include forty-five grade promotions and two hundred and fifty-nine other salary increases for the members of the staff, together with raise of pay for the scrubwomen, janitors and the minor grades of service in the engineers' and other mechanical departments, a total of three hundred and sixty-eight salary increases.

*Chicago.* In the civics room in the Chicago Public Library is a considerable part of the collection of pictorial and printed material gathered by the Civic Education Extension Committee for use in connection with the "Chicago course" in the public schools. Included in the collection are many maps of European cities, comprising the principal industrial centers, showing the residence zones, the sections designated by municipal law for manufacturing sites, and similar apportionment of corporate areas in well-planned cities. There is also a large collection of stereopticon slides, illustrative of city activities in Europe and the United States. The slides have been fully indexed on a novel plan, showing pictorially in scrap books what is included in the various groups. They will be loaned to teachers, lecturers and organizations which can use them advantageously.

*Chicago.* The 1915 report of the Art Institute of Chicago shows the following totals in the collections in the Ryerson Library at the end of the year: Books, 11,307; photographs, 31,503; lantern slides, 13,840; pamphlets, 9563; post cards, 5274; and maps, 320. Circulation of books was 12,672; photographs, 5044; lantern slides, 18,994; and post cards, 705. Visitors for reading and reference numbered 94,959, and 447 special tickets were issued. During the summer exhibition cases were installed, and there were shown exhibits of old manuscripts, examples of modern illumination, and the illustrated catalogs of the J. Pierpont Morgan Library.

*Decatur.* The first branch of the Public Library was opened in the Durfee school May 3. The library furnishes the tables and other equipment, and there is shelf room for about 1500 books. The branch is not distinctively a school library but is open to the adults of the neighborhood as well.

*Urbana.* President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois has started a campaign to make the university library one of the leading libraries of the world. It is proposed that one section of the library shall contain American history and the subsections of this shall be devoted to source material on the races that make up American nationalism.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Oshkosh.* The West Side branch of the Oshkosh Public Library was formally opened Mar. 11.

*Tomah.* Tomah is to have a new library this spring, to be called the Carnegie-Buckley library building, after the donors. The old building which has served as a public library since 1903, will be moved from the site. It was purchased for \$2,500, and is now worth some \$8000. The growth of the library since its foundation by a group of public spirited women in 1902 has been rapid. The fund for the new building is partly the gift of the Dr. Ernest R. Buckley estate. Dr. Buckley, a geologist, and a resident of Tomah as a boy, provided for a fund in his will, but his early death resulted in its being inadequate for the building, and a Carnegie grant was obtained to complete it.

### MINNESOTA

*St. Paul.* The city council has approved the award of a contract for \$68,215 to Cameron & Co. to build three Carnegie branch libraries. This contract does not include heating, plumbing, and electric work. The Carnegie Corporation offered the city \$75,000 to construct the three buildings. Sites have been given to the city by residents in St. Anthony Park, the West side and the First ward.

*St. Paul.* In the *Minnesota History Bulletin* for February, 1916, is given the following record of growth of the library of the State Historical Society: "The total number of accessions recorded during the year 1915 was 2232, of which 1870 were bound volumes, and 362 were pamphlets placed in pamphlet binders. Of these accessions, 956 items were purchased, 123 were received as exchanges, 366 are gifts, not including 156 United States government documents received on deposit, and 371 are volumes of newspapers donated by the publishers, but bound by the society. The remaining 260 items represent material, mostly pamphlets, which has been in the possession of the society for some time, but was not accessioned until the past year. The total number of accessions on January 1, 1916, was 78,854, of which 78,492 are bound volumes and 362 are pamphlets in binders. The unaccessioned material in the library is estimated at 41,000, making a total estimated strength of almost 120,000 books and pamphlets."

### IOWA

*Greenfield.* The contract for the new Carnegie library building has been let and work will be started promptly.

*Sutherland.* By provisions of the will of the late Mrs. Roma Wheeler Woods, Sutherland is given a site and a fireproof brick li-

brary building as a memorial to Mrs. Woods and her husband. They were among the first settlers of this community.

*Waterloo P. L.* Maria C. Brace, lbn. (12th ann. rpt.—1915.) Accessions 1500; lost or withdrawn 536; total in library 23,912. Circulation 130,262. New registration 5665; total 7089 (registration period 3 years). Receipts \$14,186.77; expenditures \$14,043.62, including \$1055.23 for books, \$425.70 for periodicals, \$328.65 for binding, and \$7346.55 for salaries for library service. The library has two main buildings, East and West. In addition four stations were opened during the year, and school collections are maintained in 53 school rooms. As the result of work on the part of the committee on rural extension, East Waterloo township has made a levy for library purposes, thereby securing free use of the library for its citizens.

#### NEBRASKA

*Blair.* A grant of \$10,000 for a library building has been made by the Carnegie Corporation, and \$1200 was collected by popular subscription in April for the purchase of a site.

*Broken Bow.* The new Carnegie Library was opened to the public Mar. 25. There was no formal program but there was music and refreshments. The building was erected and equipped at a cost of \$10,000. The cornerstone was laid last June. The structure is 40 x 60 feet and is built of brick with a tiled roof. It has a full story with basement. It consists of reading and lecture rooms, offices, kitchen, furnace room and lavatory. The library has over 3000 volumes and about one hundred people take out books daily.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

*Bismarck.* Organization of the Bismarck City Library Commission, newly created, was perfected late in April and plans made for the establishment of the library provided by a gift from the Carnegie Corporation.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

*Wagner.* The contract was awarded in April for the erection of the new Carnegie Public Library building in this city. The contract requires that the structure be completed in 90 days. The building will be constructed of shaded fire-proof brick.

#### MONTANA

*Roundup.* The erection of a free public library is assured by permission obtained from

the city council to erect a building to cost not more than \$1200 on lots owned by the city. The work will be done by subscription, sufficient funds having already been pledged to carry it to completion. No outside help will be asked, at least for the present. The movement was initiated by local lodges and has been given the support of the Woman's Club and all other organizations in the city.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

*Kansas City.* Bids have been asked for the \$200,000 addition to the present library building. The enlarged building will occupy the entire west half of the block bounded by Locust, Cherry, and Ninth streets.

*St. Louis.* At the end of the first three months of the year donations to the St. Louis Public Library of perforated rolls for use in mechanical piano-players had reached 1335. The circulation of these in January was 544, in February, 979, and in March, 1352.

### KANSAS

*Topeka.* The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kansas has advertised for bids on the erection of its \$100,000 building at Eighth avenue and Harrison street. The plans were prepared by Edward L. Tilton of New York, and call for a stone building of Roman Ionic architecture, 75 x 120 feet in dimension, with two floors and a high basement. Steel fixtures will be installed throughout the building. On the first floor will be found office rooms of the grand secretary, assistant grand secretary, two work rooms, offices for the grand master, a library and museum. On the second floor will be found office rooms, and rooms for the grand chapter, grand council and grand commandery. Book rooms will fill the basement.

### OKLAHOMA

*Frederick.* The new Carnegie Public Library, built at a cost of \$10,000, was opened early in March. The library now has 1200 books.

*Tulsa.* The new Carnegie Library was opened May 1. The building stands at the corner of Third street and South Cheyenne avenue. It is built of white stone and cost \$55,000. Plans for the building include an art gallery as well as library, and it is intended to maintain it as a place for municipal gatherings as well as an institution for the distribution of books. The stacks will accommodate 50,000 volumes.

## TEXAS

*Austin.* At the annual meeting of the State Library and Historical Commission in March, a letter was read from the Carnegie Corporation. This letter stated that unless the Carnegie libraries in Texas fulfill more promptly the terms of their contracts with the Carnegie Corporation, the Carnegie library movement in this state will suffer. The commission was asked to devise ways and means for compelling certain Carnegie libraries in Texas to keep their pledges with the corporation. As there is no state law governing the matter, the commission can go no further than to request the libraries to fulfill their contracts. Of the 26 Carnegie libraries in the state, it is said that only 10 of them have fully complied with their contracts.

*Vernon.* At a meeting of the library committee, appointed by the Young Men's Business League of this city, the contract for the building of a \$12,500 library building was awarded to a local contractor, says a *Dallas News* special. The erection of this building will begin at once.

## The Pacific Coast

## WASHINGTON

*Harrington.* A new Public Library was opened here in April by the Mothers' Club.

## CALIFORNIA

*Calistoga.* Through a series of entertainments given by the women members of the Calistoga Civic Club enough money has been raised to purchase a lot on Main street, as a library site. The club also intends to build a modern club room on the same lot.

*Grass Valley.* The contract for building the new Carnegie library building has been awarded and work is well under way. The building will be of brick with a concrete foundation. In the basement there will be an assembly room capable of seating 150 people, a smaller room to seat 60 people and a game room. Upstairs will be the library proper, 50 by 70 feet.

*Los Angeles.* The general report of the board of education for the city school district for the year ending June 30, 1914, is the first one printed in five years, and is a volume of 300 pages. The report of Miss Charlotte Casey, librarian in charge of the Elementary School Library, shows the library's growth from September, 1910, to May, 1915, when it contained 132,458 volumes. During the five-year period 87,589 volumes

were added. The circulation for the school year of 1914-15 was 46,971. The library also contains 332 phonograph records, 808 lantern slides, and 243 bird pictures. Supplementary readers have been sent out in sets of 25 copies each, to the first five grades, about 600 readers being kept for this purpose, and in 1913 a plan of sending group sets to the higher grades was put in operation. The plan was so successful that during 1914-15 6585 volumes were added to these collections, and each group set now in each school contains an average of 80 volumes, or five copies each of 16 titles. In addition each teacher may draw a collection of miscellaneous books for use in her classroom, and in some schools the library books have been concentrated in one center under the supervision of one teacher.

*San Diego.* It is proposed to have plans drawn, preparatory to submitting a request to the Carnegie Corporation asking an appropriation for remodeling the present library building. Many believe that a new building is necessary and that it could be erected for a sum little greater than that required for remodeling the old one. The Carnegie Corporation also will be asked to finance the building of at least two branch libraries.

*San Francisco.* The corner stone of the Civic Center Library building was laid April 15 by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and the board of library trustees. The stone was set at the southwest corner of the edifice, where Larkin and Fulton streets intersect. Edward Robeson Taylor, president of the board of library trustees, made the opening address. Architect George W. Kelham, who designed the building, and Joseph O'Connor, chairman of the trustees' building committee, also spoke. John D. McGilvray, Jr., whose company is supplying the granite for the big structure, presented a silver trowel, with which the corner stone was laid. The building is to be ready for occupancy before the end of this year. Its cost, completely furnished, is placed at \$1,153,000. It occupies the block bounded by Larkin, McAllister, Hyde and Fulton streets.

*Sanger.* The new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was formally opened to the public with a reception Mar. 28.

*Santa Rosa.* At a meeting of the Sonoma County Development Association, in April, the county library plan, as presented by a member of the State Library Board, was given the unanimous endorsement of the association. It



was pointed out that 32 counties of the state have already taken up the plan. The cost is about three cents on each \$100 assessment. More than 50 residents from various cities and towns in the county were present and urged the proposition, and a resolution of intention was passed to establish a free county library. May 11 was the date set for the final resolution to be passed.

#### UTAH

*Provo.* The Brigham Young University has secured a library of 1200 volumes, and valued by the collector at more than \$45,000, by the payment to Judge J. W. N. Whitecotton of \$1500. The money was raised by subscription. The presentation of the library was made by Miss Mattie Woodbury of the senior class.

*Salt Lake.* A branch library to cost \$15,000 is desired for the west side of the city, and a request for that sum has been sent to the Carnegie Corporation.

### Canada

#### SASKATCHEWAN

*Regina.* At the request of the city authorities, the publication of the monthly paper which has been published under the title of *The Regina Library* has been discontinued, and the paper is now incorporated with the new *Regina Municipal News*. While some sacrifice of identity and of space is called for, it is felt that the arrangements made by the city for the distribution of the new paper will be greatly to the library's advantage. As far as possible the features of the *Regina Library* will be maintained in the library section of the *Regina Municipal News*.

### Foreign

#### GREAT BRITAIN

*Leeds.* The sum of £18,000 for four new branch libraries has been accepted from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

*London.* A building at 18 Tufton street, Westminster, has been presented to the National Library for the Blind by the Carnegie Trust. The committee are hoping to raise an endowment fund of £20,000. The library is the only one of its kind in the United Kingdom, and even sends volumes in Braille and Moon type to the colonies. Last year the Carnegie Trust gave 4200 volumes. The library now has 23,000 volumes, and the new building will have a free reading room.

*York.* An appropriation of £12,000 from the Carnegie trustees has been offered and accepted for a new library.

#### FRANCE

*Lille.* A wireless dispatch from Berlin to Sayville, N. Y., announces that the Town Hall at Lille has been burned. The librarian, a Frenchwoman, selected the most valuable books of the famous library there and handed them to German soldiers, who formed a chain to remove them from the building. The Lille fire department was unable to save the hall, but saved the neighboring buildings. The Town Hall, or Hôtel de Ville, was erected in 1847-59 in the Renaissance style. It occupied the site of a palace of the dukes of Burgundy. The library contained nearly 100,000 volumes and included many valuable manuscripts.

#### HOLLAND

*Amsterdam.* The *Boersenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* quotes the following from a history of the University Library in Amsterdam written by J. C. van Dokkum: "The University Library is very old. Its first catalog, written by the first official librarian, Petrus Sladen, in 1612, gives a list of 762 books, of which 380 were works on theology. The latest library report places the figures at 950,000 titles, of which 6780 are periodicals, and 3000 are manuscripts. There are also listed 1200 works by or concerning the Dutch poet Vondel, 20,000 books in Hebrew or dealing with the Hebrew or Judaic religion, 30,000 original letters, 70,000 political pamphlets, 100,000 essays or theses in foreign languages, and 5000 engravings and portraits. The library owns a very fine collection of bindings and some choice samples of the work are of Amsterdam bookmakers of the sixteenth century. The librarian in chief, Dr. C. P. Bürger, has just completed his twenty-fifth year in that position. The occasion was celebrated by a meeting attended by many city and university officials, followed by a banquet in the evening.

*Delft.* The inauguration of the new library of the Polytechnic Institute has attracted many interested visitors to the old city of Prince William the Silent. The new building marks a new era in the library history of the Netherlands. All large libraries throughout the country are established in buildings that in former days had other uses—cloisters, churches, mansions, palaces, or armories and were altered or partly rebuilt to suit their new purpose. Invariably these buildings became too small for such purposes and this resulted in the erection of a series of annexes. The libraries at Amsterdam and at The Hague are striking examples of this kind of library "economy." At the present time

however several new structures are in course of erection, which when completed will contain the book collections of the Peace Palace, the Colonial Institute, and the Academy of Commerce; but the Polytechnic Library at Delft is the first in the country to occupy a building specially built for the book collection of the University. The librarian, H. H. R. Roelofs Heyrmans, sketched in his speech at the opening exercises the history of this library, going back in his reminiscences to 1858, when the first paid librarian was appointed with a salary of \$40 per annum. In those days the library already included 10,000 volumes. Conditions gradually improved and towards the end of 1874 Prof. J. F. L. Schneider was nominated librarian in charge. Under his guidance the library grew to an important institution and the present edifice is a structure worthy to contain the book collection of the university.

#### DENMARK

A summary of the work carried on by Danish libraries, made by H. H. Lassen in *Bogsamlingsbladet* for January, 1916, shows that there are 19 libraries in Denmark with collections of more than 30,000 books each, although the circulation figures of the smaller libraries not included in this list are sometimes much larger than those of the big libraries in the chief cities. The writer attributes this to the fact that the larger libraries, with a greater number of scientific works, put special emphasis on the reading room and reference use, and do not lend books for home reading as freely as is done in the smaller establishments. The statistics as compiled in this article are interesting. The Royal Library in Copenhagen with its 750,000 volumes has a circulation of 27,192 yearly. But 154,850 books were handed out for use in the reading room, and 100,000 books from the reference shelves were used. The University Library with its 550,000 volumes had a circulation last year of 23,553, whereas the Public Library in Frederiksberg Commune, with 20,000 volumes, had a yearly circulation of 79,878. The smallest library on the list, that in Struer, with only 2,056 books, had a circulation of 15,325 during the year.

#### GERMANY

*Berlin.* The Royal Library in Berlin has fallen heir to a unique collection of 3000 books on cooking and diet, said to be the most complete collection of the kind to be found anywhere in the world. This cook-book collection contains some rare pieces. Among its curiosities are several huge albums

containing menus of special banquets held at the court, covering two or three centuries of royal festivities. It was the property of the late Dr. Georg Freund, who left the rest of his library, about 10,000 books, to the Municipal Library in Berlin. His fortune of several millions went to the city.

*Munich.* The Royal University in Munich sent Christmas gifts of books, through its own library, to each one of the 4500 students of the university who are in the field.

#### NORWAY

The 1916-17 budget of the Department of Church and Education in Norway includes items of 63,000 crowns for public libraries, 8000 crowns for school libraries, and 48,000 crowns for extension lecture courses.

#### POLAND

*Warsaw.* In the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for January-February, 1916, A. M. Wagner gives a report on the libraries in Warsaw. The report of the Warsaw University Library for 1913 shows 576,387 entries in the catalog. Of these 292,000 were printed books, 1384 were manuscripts, and 9000 engravings. Of the yearly budget of 32,000 rubles, 17,000 were set aside for the purchase of accessions. Use of the library was not what might have been expected from the really fine collection, though 57,000 visitors took out 74,000 books. The library is open to the public from 9 to 3 only. The University Library is the only state library in Warsaw. The Municipal Library was founded and endowed by a private society, the "Public Library Association." A handsome new building was given to the library shortly before the outbreak of the war. The reading room has seats for over one hundred visitors, and the stack room accommodations for 350,000 books. The building stands in the center of a large plot of ground, so that there is room for additions as needed later. The library is rich in works of science, but has a good collection of fiction as well. The Krasinsky Library has 130,000 volumes, 7000 manuscripts and 3000 engravings. This library makes a specialty of Polish history. Its yearly budget is 12,500 rubles, of which 3000 is set aside for accessions. It is housed in a new building with every modern convenience. Owing to the war the building is not quite completed, but the stack room is in order, and is equipped with every modern device. Warsaw has a number of public libraries and reading rooms founded and supported by private initiative. There are altogether 30 of these establishments.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## ADVERTISING

In a special "Made in Sheboygan" edition of the Sheboygan (Wis.) *Press*, Miss Bertha Marx, the librarian in charge of the Public Library, describes "Sheboygan's Public Library and the place it fills in this city." The article gives a historical sketch of the establishment of the library in 1897, enumerates the methods used to stimulate interest in the institution, and quotes statistics showing its growth. It is followed by Walter M. Smith's long description of the "Development of libraries in Wisconsin," reprinted from the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. The two articles and a picture of the Public Library occupy practically a whole page.

The Forbes Library of Northampton, Mass., has had a page all winter in the program of the Academy of Music, the city's leading theater, and the only one in the United States owned by a city. A resident company of players presents a new play each week, and the plays presented are well attended.

At first the library's page was given over to a summarized statement of hours and resources, in the following form:

### FORBES' LIBRARY

From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday there are at your service

130,000 volumes

in every language and on all subjects

108,000 pictures

of paintings, sculpture and places

10,000 pieces of sheet music

vocal and instrumental

500 current periodicals

in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish and Yiddish

A well equipped reference room

Special room and service for children

In February it was decided to make a change, and a list of new books of varied interest now fills the page and is carefully read by many of the theater's patrons.

## BOOK SIZES

For those who accession their books and have to use the old fashioned measuring ruler, with the marks of Q O D S, Walter C. Green, of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School Library, has found it a good plan to cut on the edge of the accession book a notch for each letter and then to paste on the black book a little white gummed letter

Q O D S at the right place. One can then lay a book at the edge of the accession book and get its size without troubling with the size card or size ruler.

BUDGET, LIBRARY. See Finance

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—REPORT BY PROF. ADAMS

Papers on the "Report on library provision and policy, by Prof. W. G. S. Adams, to the Carnegie United Kingdom trustees, 1915." Read at the annual meeting, Sept., 1915, of the Library association, at Caxton Hall, Westminster. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1915. p. 510-539.

Some general considerations arising out of the report. John Ballinger. p. 510-516.

The speaker, who is librarian of the National Library, Wales, expressed first his appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's "large-hearted generosity in continuing the assistance he had given on so large a scale for some years, and of the ample powers given trustees, who had at their disposal, roughly, £100,000 a year. He added:

"The first observation I wish to make is that this great endowment offers the opportunity, long desired by most of us, to bring the library movement into line with the other great educational movements of our time: to organize the library service of the country so that it may become a definite (not an incidental) factor, in the training of men and women as good and useful citizens. It would be a source of strength if the local libraries could draw upon a specialized central library in certain cases, but this does not apply to the books required by the average student, except perhaps where duplication is necessary to meet the demand." For such students he felt there was a two-fold danger if they obtained their books from other libraries than the one in their own area—first, the lack of contact with the wider range of the public library, and second, the probable ultimate failure of the libraries with limited funds to keep well-rounded collections.

Two matters not mentioned in the report which Mr. Ballinger would like the Trustees to take up, are the fixing of a standard quality for paper for library books, and the better provision for extension of book storage space in planning library buildings.

The need for more books and for an improved status and remuneration for librarians and assistants is a significant feature of the report, and of this Mr. Ballinger says:

"To me there is one outstanding fact revealed by the report—unless the present limit on the rate which can be levied for library purposes is removed, even the large funds at the disposal of the Carnegie Trustees will not secure permanently such an extension of efficient library service as will meet the needs of the United Kingdom. The absurdity of a limited rate based on the assessment for calculating the income necessary to support a library is shown in one of the replies quoted by Prof. Adams. In one town of 55,000 inhabitants the penny rate produces £1850, while in another place with 115,000 inhabitants only £1830 is produced by a similar rate. These are not isolated cases, they could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Further efforts must be made to demonstrate to members of Parliament the desirability of entrusting local authorities with fuller powers under this head."

A short review of the statistical tables and summaries embodied in the report. G. E. Roebuck. p. 516-522.

"We learn that there are 522 establishments—366 in England, 57 in Wales, 73 in Scotland, and 26 in Ireland. One table compares the populations resident in library areas in 1884 and in 1914—a very fair period to take. From this we gather that in the thirty years intervening the number of people to whom library facilities were extended increased nearly four times; the most marked increases being in Scotland where the number was eight times increased, and in Ireland where it increased over five times. There is food for reflection, however, in the footnote reminding us that 43 per cent of our total population were still outside the reach of public library effort in 1914. This statement must be taken carefully, seeing that it is arrived at by the inclusion of Ireland's 72 per cent of outsiders."

There follows a detailed discussion of the tables of benefactions and expenditures, leading to the same conclusion as the preceding paper, that the library income must be increased before the libraries can be really successful.

"I have said that a classification of library workers into grades would have been interesting, but one need is common to all—they must *live!* Let us see now how we are paid, whether we polish brass or brains. The 3093

library workers in England are paid on an average £67 12s. per annum; the 596 in Scotland get an average of £50 13s., while in Wales the average wage is £46 15s., and in Ireland it stands at £45 6s. Comment is almost superfluous. Yet, I claim, here we have the proper starting-point for our many airy discussions on lack of qualifications, need for certification, questions of opportunity, etc. I wish it to be understood that it takes the vast sums annually earned by chief librarians to bring these averages up to the dazzling standards I have cited."

The criticisms and suggestions relating to Carnegie library benefactions in the past and in the future. Henry Bond. p. 522-529.

"Mr. Carnegie, as well as Heaven, helps those who help themselves, but amongst those who have written to Prof. Adams are some who would have the Carnegie Trustees depart considerably from this policy. I think, however, that to change this policy as a working principle would be a mistake. Public libraries are democratic institutions. I call attention to what is perhaps the most important suggestion in the extracts from the letters which appear in the Report, and which is made by several correspondents, as follows:—

"A special aim of the Trust should be the removal of the limit to the rate. Scarcely any greater service could be rendered to the movement. Owing to the hostility referred to, a bill to effect this reform cannot be passed without influential backing and financial support. I believe the Trust, if it worked in combination with the Library Association, would be able to succeed where the Association, working alone, has hitherto failed. And if the bill were passed, the calls upon Dr. Carnegie's generosity would be fewer, and the Trust would probably find it necessary to give assistance only in those districts where the inhabitants are poor and the rates high."

The question of over-building. L. Stanley Jast. p. 529-532.

"We need not go away from London and its neighbourhood to find cases of districts attempting to support three or four buildings on an income utterly insufficient for the purpose. A true library may be said to consist of the three B.'s, *viz.* Building, Books, and Brains; all three are necessary, but although Books and Brains cannot perhaps be said to be more important than some sort of building, seeing that you cannot collect books or administer them without space, yet it is true

that Books and Brains may make a very efficient library service in a very simple and unpretentious building. It is not enough to put books on the shelves and wait for people to ask for them. We must use all legitimate means to bring people and books in contact, and to insure that the material on the shelves is productive material. A fine building, with a starved book fund, and no money for extension activities, is not a library; it is a melancholy example of arrested development, and the worst kind of advertisement of the movement of which it is an ineffective outcome. The remedy for over-building is obvious but not very easy to apply. It consists in the education and re-education of the public as to what a library really is."

The report and rural libraries. Butler Wood. p. 533-539.

To Prof. Adams' suggestions, there is practical agreement on the following points: That the time is ripe for action, that the County Council should replace the Parish Council as library authority; that co-operation between authorities should be effected where desirable; that a system of travelling libraries is most suited to the needs of rural districts. "It is clear that the court is with him in urging the transfer of the library authority to the County Councils, and I have no doubt that his desire to see the removal of the penny-rate limit will be shared by all who have the library movement at heart. I think we shall agree with him in desiring that the rural library system should be a public State organization, supported by rates, and universal in application. But there will be a divided opinion on his remark that it should be associated with, if not under the control of, the educational authority. I feel it would be a huge mistake to place a scheme of this magnitude in the hands of a department already overburdened with work. Let there be the most hearty co-operation possible, but the work must be in the hands of an executive entirely independent of the county education committee.

"Assuming that we eliminate the school children from our calculations, the question arises as to the number of volumes it will be necessary to provide per head for the adults in each village district. It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution, but my own experience may be taken for what it is worth. Out of a population of 290,000, we have 20,000 active borrowers from the lending libraries in our city; say one in fifteen. That fifteen includes, of course, infants, school children,

old people, and those who don't read books. Now the 20,000 borrowers have a stock of books at their command numbering 100,000 volumes, or five per head. It is likely, however, that a village population would yield a much larger number of active borrowers than one in fifteen. Let us, for the sake of argument, put it at one in five. A village of 300 inhabitants would thus yield sixty borrowers, and at five per head we should need 300 volumes, or really one per head of the population. In actual practice this may need revision, but in any case it furnishes a basis on which to calculate the number of books necessary to start the scheme."

#### CHILDREN'S READING

What children read in the library. Emma R. Engle. *Pa. Lib. Notes*, O., 1915. p. 175-182.

Miss Engle, who is chief of the children's department of the Philadelphia Free Public Library, opens her paper (read at the state meeting at Butler in October, 1915) with an enumeration of the five points to be borne in mind in considering this question:

1st. The class from which the readers are drawn, their racial traits and preferences.

2d. The age at which children have been admitted to the library, to show period of influence.

3d. The amount and quality of school co-operation.

4th. The inspirational influence of the librarian.

5th. And most important of all—*What children can actually get to read in the library.*

"A great majority of the books actually taken out for home reading represent voluntary, independent and conscious choice on the part of the readers. The second largest percentage in the circulation is found in the books in which their interest has been aroused, and their reading encouraged by the library practice of the story hour, poetry readings, organized clubs, posted lists, etc. The third and smallest class is the reading imposed by classroom work and the required reading in the schools. The cheering and really enlightening point is—the best still holds its own. If you will name twenty-five books of recognized worth that have come to be known as children's classics, we will point to them as the most read books on the fiction shelves, the books that are most duplicated year by year, and best known to the mass of children. While books by Alcott, Kipling, George MacDonald, Defoe, Stevenson, Richards, Dodge and Clemens are still being read by the thou-

sands, why morbidly turn the spotlight on Barbour and Nina Rhoades, when some of us will live long enough to see them tenderly pushed into Styxlike oblivion with the obsolete Oliver Optic and the tearful Elsie.

"As soon as the child reads understandingly, he finds his natural heritage in the fairy tale, wonder story and myth. . . . The boy's persistent demand for information relating to his amateur mechanics and ingenious devices is responsible for another wide and popular class of books which are read freely. . . . It is my belief that at present it is the exceptional and not the average child who is conscious of any love of nature. Books about birds, plants, trees, flowers, insects and minerals, being chiefly informational, are consulted only as the occasion demands. So the optimistic children's librarian sees her most artistic posters failing. . . . It is noticed that the children in the library like to handle freely the complete editions of most of the well-known poets, as well as the best collections, and I think it is the common experience to find that the favorite volumes are those made up of patriotic songs and poems of action. . . . The natural inclinations of the reading child take him more frequently to the history shelf than to any other section where he finds books relating to classroom topics. Even the classroom histories of the United States are read again and again, and if the library has invested liberally in those well-known historic readers and selected biographical tales, where the human quality is emphasized and the dramatic element is well handled, the number of volumes circulated here should at least evenly balance the fairy tales and folklore circulation. Especially among the children of foreign parentage, there is a constant leaning towards lives of great Americans; lives of Washington, Franklin, Boone and Lincoln are read and re-read."

CO-OPERATION. *See* High Schools—Co-operation from public libraries

#### FINANCE

Insane economy. *Librarian and Book World*, N., 1915. p. 69-71.

"We do not inveigh against economy, but we do protest most emphatically and with all sincerity against the ruthless and insane curtailment of expenditure in certain quarters, and still more do we protest against reducing the incomes of public libraries. If all public libraries were to be abolished the saving would be less than three-quarters of a million sterling annually. If the whole of the incomes of all the public libraries were

to be divided amongst those employed in them, each would get about £120 a year. When, however, the cost of maintenance is deducted, the remaining sum is about the same as it would cost to keep these five thousand people in the workhouse. Let us look at it from the point of view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each book purchased by a public library is read by at least a hundred people. Each book purchased by a private individual is read, at the outside, by an average of six. In this time of national economy, therefore, the sum stands thus:

"Public purchase. . . . . 100% use.

"Private purchase. . . . . 6% use, 94% waste. And yet insane 'economists' talk about saving national funds and conserving the nation's purchasing power by substituting for 100% of efficiency 94% of waste."

FINES. *See* Overdue Book Day

#### FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

In Detroit the Public Library and the county clerk are co-operating in a movement to assist foreigners to become American citizens. The county clerk has a special "card of introduction" to the library which he gives to the aliens with whom he comes in contact:

#### CARD OF INTRODUCTION

To the Public Library, Detroit, Mich.,  
Please assist the bearer of this card with your advice in the selection of books which will help him in preparing for American citizenship. . . .

THOS. F. FARRELL,  
County Clerk.

To supplement this, the library has prepared for distribution among foreigners in the city, who presumably know some English, the following circular:

#### DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Detroit Public Library

DO YOU WANT TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN?

If so, you will want to know something about the United States, something about the city of Detroit, its GOVERNMENT and INSTITUTIONS.

The city has various agencies where such information may be had. The public schools, especially the evening schools, can teach you a great deal. The city also maintains a PUBLIC LIBRARY where books are at your service without charge.

The privilege of borrowing books from the library for home use is given to any reputable resident of the city of Detroit. Call at the Main Library downtown or try the Branch Library nearest you.

You will find librarians, trained and willing to serve your needs. Don't hesitate to ask questions or state your desires! Library attendants who can speak foreign languages are often at hand. They will be glad to show you books on "Naturalization," "How to learn English," "Citizenship," "Civil service," "American history"; books on "Manufacturing"

and "Industries." All these books are at your service FREE.

Present your "card of introduction" at any library building and the service we can give will be explained to you.

DETROIT LIBRARY COMMISSION.

#### FOUNTAIN PENS

As there appeared to be a dearth of positive information as to the possibility of using fountain pens on the catalogers' desks, with the multiplicity of inks generally used, it was thought worth while to collect some data on the subject, and William R. Sprague, assistant librarian in the Coast Artillery School Library, Fort Monroe, Va., has recorded the results of a recent investigation there conducted. "In this library," he writes, "we use four inks: Higgins' waterproof black for lettering book labels; Higgins' waterproof blue for lettering cards; Carters' blue-black writing fluid; and Carters' red writing fluid. This necessitates two ink-stands—for the red and black writing fluids—and bottles for the waterproof inks. We have, at different times, tried several patterns of ink-stands for the waterproof inks, but in every case they soon became gummy or hardened.

"It was thought that possibly fountain pens for all four inks would result in a saving of time and ink, and be more convenient. With this in view, the writer corresponded with fourteen fountain pen manufacturers, stating the case, and asking them for copies of their catalogs, and also if they would care to submit two pens for test, the pens to be returned at its completion. Eight responded, four of whom stated their willingness to submit pens for test, one asking for a deposit in advance, and three praising their pens, but dodging the issue. A letter was then written to each of the eight, stating that enough interest was being shown by the manufacturers, and that the test would be made, and asking for the specimen pens. Six of the eight sent two pens each.

"It was intended to have each manufacturer send two pens of exactly the same type, one to be tested with black and one with blue ink. All did so, with the exception of the Waterman and the American Pen Mfg. Co., both of whom submitted two different types, as will be seen from the tabulated test.

"As the Higgins' black waterproof ink soon proved to be more difficult to handle than any other, the final result has been tabulated for it only; it being thought that any pen feeding and keeping it will be equally successful with any other.

"The pens were filled as per directions with each; three types being self-fillers, and the

others requiring the use of a dropper. Immediately after filling the test *a* was made. Each test was simply a trial of writing qualities, lettering and writing for approximately one minute with each pen. All testing was done on L. B. No. 33035 cards and on Gaylord's gummed cloth labels, so that all pens were tried on the same two surfaces. The test *a* showed that the self-fillers start a shade quicker than pens filled with a dropper, as the ink being drawn in through the feed channels starts the feed at once.

"The pens were then laid aside, remaining open, for fifteen minutes, and again used (test *b*.) Even in this short time some trouble developed. Some pens would require two or three shakes before writing properly, and then occasionally would miss part of a stroke, or 'hesitate.' Then the pens were closed, replaced in their boxes, and left undisturbed for twenty-four hours. When this time had elapsed, they were given test *c*, closed, replaced in boxes for forty-eight hours, and tested *d*. They were not closed after *d*, but laid open on desk, and used in turn for a few characters, each pen being used about twelve times, at intervals varying from ten to thirty minutes. It was endeavored to simulate as closely as possible the conditions that would obtain in cataloging use, when handling books, looking up data, lettering cards, book-plates, labels, etc.

"After being closed for twenty-four hours some of the pens needed hard shakes to start (Note: bad for floors and floor coverings), and poor feeding was evident even after a drop of ink had been jarred to the pen point.

"After the forty-eight hour rest only three pens would feed freely, and when continued in use all the others would, at odd moments, refuse to make a mark.

It will be noticed that of the three pens having perfect scores, two are of the type in which the pen draws down into the ink chamber when closed, while the third, the 'Parker' has a peculiar 'lucky curve' at the inner end of the feed tube, which is claimed to draw all the ink back into the reservoir when pen is not in writing position. So it would seem that a pen, to answer our purpose and feed heavy inks without clogging, must either keep the pen submerged in the ink when not in use, or in some manner drain the ink from the feed channels, as well as be very tightly capped. It should also be noted that, while all the other pens were 'stock pattern' so far as is known, the manufacturer of the Parker pen wrote as follows:

"If . . . they were to be used exclu-

sively for this purpose, we would want to cut the feed channel so that it would be particularly adapted to this heavy ink.'

"It is probable that this was done with the sample pens submitted, although the manufacturer did not so state.

"The test as a whole developed the following points:

1. Fountain pens can be used with heavy inks.

2. They are entirely suitable for use on cataloging desks.

3. They would probably result in a saving of time, and would assuredly dispense with inkwells and their accompanying annoyances of drying out, filling, and washing.

4. A point can probably be obtained to suit any hand and purpose, and to write about the same as the steel pen now used. (Each manufacturer was requested to duplicate, with his trial pens, a 'Leonard Ball point, No. 516 F' of which a sample was sent him, and in the majority of cases the pens submitted were very close duplications, so far as 'feel' and results are concerned.

"The personal preferences of the writer would incline toward a pen which withdraws into the ink reservoir when not in use, as it is probable that such a pen would dry out slower than when the pen is just covered with a cap, even if hermetically sealed. Again, the fact of the pen being surrounded by fluid

ink tends to make it quicker starting after a prolonged rest. If a self-filler, of the withdrawing type, is made, doing away with the inconvenience of the 'dropper' and having the cleaning action of fresh ink being drawn up through the feed channels when refilling, it would probably prove the best all-around pen for our purpose."

FURNITURE. See Reading table.

#### HIGH SCHOOLS—CO-OPERATION FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Co-operation between the public libraries and the high schools. Alice M. Jordan. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.*, D., 1915. p. 140-147.

"To accustom children to good reading, so that at high-school age they will choose wisely, is the aim of the children's librarian. We do not always accomplish this aim. There are outside influences which counteract, like the presence of many magazines and much modern fiction on the home table, the moving-picture show and the athletic field outside the home. There are children who come to us too late, there are failures of our own to meet the need of individual children. Greater diplomacy is needed in presenting a literary masterpiece acceptably to children of high-school age. Bearing with them the list of outside reading prepared by the school, these boys and girls say to you: 'I want one book

Style of pen	How filed	A Writes when filled	B Unused and uncovered for 15 minutes	C Closed for 24 hours	D Closed for 48 hours	Ordinary desk use
Conklin <sup>1</sup> No. 30, NL, \$3.00.	Self (crescent)	At once	Shake to start	Several shakes	Hesitates	Hesitates
Parker <sup>2</sup> jack- knife safety. No. 24, \$4.00.	Dropper	Shake to start	At once	At once.	At once	No criticism
Moore non-leak- able. <sup>3</sup> No. 20, \$3.50.	Dropper	At once	At once	At once	At once	No criticism
Franklin. <sup>4</sup> No. 90, \$4.00.	Self (pump)	At once.	Shake to start	Hesitates	Hesitates badly	Soon fails to feed
American self- filling. <sup>5</sup> No. 153.*	Self (point)	At once	At once	At once	Hesitates	Slight failures in feeding
American Special. <sup>6</sup> No. 14.*	Dropper	Shake to start	Shake to start	Hesitates	Hesitates badly	Soon fails to feed
L. E. Water- man's <sup>6</sup> Ideal. No. 15, \$5.25.	Dropper	At once	Shake to start	Hesitates	Hesitates	Slight failures in feeding
L. E. Water- man's <sup>6</sup> Special Safety. No. 15, \$5.25	Dropper	At once	At once	At once	At once	No criticism

\*The manufacturer of these pens quoted a price *per gross* (wholesale) and, as all others quoted retail prices, it was considered best to omit it.

<sup>1</sup>Conklin Pen Co., 447 Huron St., Toledo, O.

<sup>2</sup>Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.

<sup>3</sup>American Fountain Pen Co., 168 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

<sup>4</sup>Franklin Fountain Pen Co., 51 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

<sup>5</sup>American Pen Mfg. Co., 32 Union Square, New York City [two styles].

<sup>6</sup>L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, New York City [two styles].



to read for school and one good book for myself.' Propose to them to look at the reading list, and they reply: 'If it's good, it isn't on the list.' We are still in the place where literature and interesting books are far asunder in the minds of many young people. One principal tells us that his experience proves that lists do not encourage reading. In his school, a large technical school, they have ceased to use reading lists for this reason. More effective than reading lists are shelves of books set aside for the use of the older boys and girls, with attractive illustrated editions of standard works to tempt to further reading.

"High school courses of study demand fuller use of library resources than the studies of the elementary school. For book reports, history topics, debates, current events classes and community civics, it is imperative that pupils have something beyond text-books. Commercial and industrial courses, the study of the life of the community, the introduction of vocational training all mean that there must be constant reference to periodical literature, to pamphlets, to files of clippings and pictures, and, consequently, reorganization and readjustment of high school libraries is now going on everywhere to meet the changing conditions."

In Massachusetts, a committee on high school libraries sent out last year a questionnaire to 270 high schools in the state to find out the status of the high school libraries and the measure of co-operation they were receiving from public libraries. Out of 155 schools replying, 58 reported libraries varying in size from 5 volumes to 5500, rooms with seating capacity ranging from 4 to 60, and annual book expenditures from \$18 to \$200. Only five reported having a librarian, who is neither teacher nor clerk.

There are two theories among librarians regarding high school libraries—one that a high school library is not needed where there is a good public library, and the other that the library equipment of city high schools cannot be handled by public libraries except in rare instances.

"A good high school library by no means takes the place of a public library, nor does it, if properly administered, lead children to depend upon a few books when they should use the greater resources of a public library. The school library needs continually to draw from the larger collection to supplement its own supply. The school librarian will train pupils to use the public library and will send them there. There will always be ways in

which the two may be mutually helpful. At Somerville the High School Library is jointly administered by the Public Library and the school department. At Framingham the Public Library has a branch in the high school building.

"There are advantages in each of these arrangements. The library in the school building makes it possible for pupils to utilize the time between classes, the free study hour, or the few minutes before school in the most profitable way. It enables the teacher to get necessary material without waste of time, to give special lessons in the library, to get particular references at short notice. It enables the librarian to come more closely in touch with the students, to follow the work of different classes, to employ bulletin boards in conspicuous places, to seize the right moment for introducing a good book. Affiliation with the public library not only lessens the burden of expense for each partner, but assures an administrator informed regarding library usages and library resources. More than all else in the high school library the right administrator is needed. A small collection of books, and behind it an enthusiastic book lover, who is also a sympathetic friend to young people, will do far more than a large and excellent library left to the care of an inexperienced assistant or one of the older pupils.

"The committee inquired further of the high school as to their relation with the public libraries in their respective towns. Out of 155 libraries, 117 report that they have co-operation with the public libraries. Usually this takes the form of classroom libraries, or deposits of books, and instruction in the use of reference books, training the student to use the library with the least waste of time. Twenty schools report that their pupils receive such instruction from public library assistants. A very large number of the schools answering the questionnaire evidently do not know whether the public library offers any systematic instruction or not. This is the case in one instance where such instruction has been offered repeatedly, by circular letters and by word of mouth.

"In 41 schools instruction in the use of books is given by teachers, usually by the teachers of English and history. Such instruction generally takes the form of occasional lessons when the teacher feels that they are needed, rather than any systematic study or exercise assigned to pupils. Credit for such lessons is seldom given. Are we not agreed that such instruction has little practical

value unless some actual practice in handling catalog and reference books is given the student?"

INK. *See* Fountain pens

#### INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL LIBRARIES

California is recognizing the importance of having trained library workers in its intermediate schools, as well as in its schools of higher rank. In Glendale the Third St. Intermediate School, now a little over a year old, has about 800 volumes. In another year its librarian, Miss Gertrude Mallory, who is also head of the English department, hopes to have it completely classified and cataloged, and a course of instruction in its use will be given.

In Los Angeles, likewise, the intermediate schools are putting in trained librarians. In the Boyle Heights School is a library of 2000 volumes and 500 pamphlets (Miss Emma Lee Lott, librarian), to which the public as well as the pupils of the school have access. In the Fourteenth Street School a little library of 450 volumes has been started and the librarian, Miss Viola Stevens, spends three days of each week here, going the other two days to a similar library in the Custer Avenue School, where very live work is being done with a very small equipment.

#### JAPANESE ART EXHIBIT

Some 25 examples of the work of Japanese students in the Tokio School of Fine Arts have been on exhibition in the arts and crafts room of the Chicago Public Library, and from there they will probably be lent to public and college libraries in other parts of the United States. They belong to the American Library Association, to whom they were given by the Japanese government following their display at the San Francisco exposition.

Most of the examples are art panels, three to five feet high and one to three feet wide. They show water colors on silk in native wood frames, the designs including animals, children, peasant women, etc. They were made by pupils from 16 to 25 years of age.

LANTERN SLIDES. *See* Lectures

LECTURES. *See also* Libraries—Developing and maintaining interest

A note upon a special use of lantern slides. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, F., 1916. p. 68-71.

Lectures dealing with the scope and comparative value of books have never been

illustrated with lantern slides. Some years ago Mr. Jast thought out a popular treatment by means of slides of the unlikely subjects, "Encyclopædia" and "Dictionary."

Among the slides was one giving a facsimile of the title page of the first edition of the "Britannica" (1771). Another showed differences of plan in the "Britannica" and in "Chambers" in dealing with astronomy, the former treating of subjects in large units with subdivisions, the latter dividing into small independent units.

Some definitions from Bailey's "Dictionary," the authority prior to and for some time after Dr. Johnson, were next given. Treatment of synonyms in the "Century Dictionary" was also illustrated by slides.

Such lectures on books might form a good introduction to the important and never-taught art of reading.

#### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK

The new legislative reference bureaus which date from the state legislatures of 1914 and 1915, are those of Arizona (1915), New Jersey (1914), North Carolina (1915), and Virginia (1914). In Arizona and New Jersey the new bureaus are departments of the State Library, while in North Carolina and Virginia the work is to be carried on by separate bureaus created for the purpose. New York state (1915) has a new legislative library under the control of the legislature, which is rather for the custody of documents, papers and records that for the legislative reference work which is still a function of the State Library. Radical changes were made in 1915 in the Vermont law, changing the two revisers of statutes to legislative draftsmen who assist in bill drafting and bill revision only on request. In California (1915) and Ohio (1914) provision was made for the submission of initiative measures to the legislative counsel bureau in the one and the legislative reference department in the other.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS. *See also* Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—Report by Prof. Adams

#### —WOMEN AS

The position of women in public libraries. Mizpah Gilbert. *Lib. World*, O., 1915. p. 100-105.

Women were first employed as public library assistants in England at Manchester in 1871. They received from £26 to £80 a year. At present junior assistants receive from £25 to £52 a year in London, and from £17 10s.

to £41 10s. in the provinces. Senior assistants receive from £58 to £95 in London, and from £52 to £78 in the provinces. No woman is chief librarian of a municipal library system in London, though one or two are in charge of branches, the salaries ranging from £80 to £130. There are a few women chiefs in the provinces, the average salary being £110.

There are about 3500 library assistants in Great Britain and Ireland, of whom 1500 are women. Few women become chiefs, because the average age of the women is much lower than that of the men. "The women marry and leave; the men marry and stay."

The Library Association holds classes in library routine and history, classification, cataloging, bibliography and literature. Each course costs twelve shillings and sixpence. The six certificates must be obtained to gain the diploma of the Library Association. A thesis must be written, and a knowledge of Latin and one European language is expected. Three years is required, and an entrance fee of two guineas demanded.

Out of 566 certificated assistants, 448 are men, 118 women. Out of 2000 men, nearly one-quarter are sensible of the necessity for qualification, while in the case of the women only eight per cent. are qualified.

In the United States about 14,000 people engage in library work, 10,000 being women. In some of the largest cities, the libraries are administered by women, their salaries ranging from \$2000 to \$4000. Large numbers of secondary cities have women librarians. Small libraries of 10,000 volumes and under are usually in charge of women. Women librarians of high and normal school libraries receive from \$1200 to \$2000. There are twelve library schools in various states.

American women are inclined to regard the profession as their lifework, and are therefore more successful. Women are employed in German public libraries. A library school near Berlin offers a one or two-year course costing 1000 marks (about £50). Most librarians are in favor of employing women, and those who are qualified are in demand. Women assistants are also employed in Sweden, Belgium and Austria. Holland has several women librarians, and the future of municipal libraries in Holland is in the hands of women.

In 1913 the Council of the Library Assistants' Association formed a committee, consisting of some of the foremost women in the profession, to show women assistants the necessity of qualification. Three reasons are given for lack of enthusiasm among women

for qualification: lack of time for study, need of money for classes, and the probability of marriage. "No study is ever lost. The woman who has endeavored to grasp the possibilities of a position in all its fullness cannot by marriage lose the mental grasp and power obtained by such study. . . . The wise woman will endeavor to qualify herself for a high place. She will work hard. She will protest against the undercutting of man."

#### LIBRARIES—DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST

A note on privilege issues in connection with lectures. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Ja., 1916. p. 63-67.

A novel plan has been tried out at Croydon in connection with lectures given at the library. A list of books is drawn up on a lecturer's subject, and is sent to him for his approval. This list is then printed in the program of the lectures. It is also written out on lantern-slides, and thrown on the screen after the slides illustrating the lecture. A slide bearing the following legend is shown at the last:

##### PRIVILEGE ISSUE

Any one of these books may be borrowed WITHOUT A TICKET by any resident in the borough whose name appears in "Ward's Croydon Directory."

The books are on exhibition in the lecture-room, but are also offered to anyone present who is a resident in the borough, whether he is enrolled as a member of the library or not. The following notice is displayed on the table in front of the books:

##### PRIVILEGE ISSUE

To obtain a book all that is necessary is that the borrower should sign his (or her) name and address on the slip provided. Such signing will be taken as indicating that the book shall be returned to one of the Public Lending Libraries within 15 days; and that payment shall be made for undue detention, damage, or loss, as provided for in the library rules.

The slip mentioned is an ordinary paper slip of a size suitable to be used in regular card charging, and plays the same part in the charge as the borrower's permanent ticket. The book is stamped and issued in the usual way, and a printed slip inserted, bearing the following text:

##### PRIVILEGE USE

This book is issued on the distinct understanding that it is returned to one of the Lending Libraries within 14 days, excluding the day of issue, of the date last marked on the date label inside the front cover of the book.

Or that if kept beyond the 14 days, the library fine of 1d. per week (or portion of a week) for such detention will be paid, together with any cost of notification; also that any damage or loss will be made good.

This being a "privilege" issue, it does not entitle to another book in exchange. If, however, the reader is not a member of the Lending Libraries, he should return the accompanying Application Form, properly

filled up, along with this book, when he will be allowed to take another book at the time of return, and thenceforward exercise the privileges of membership for one year.

A voucher of application for membership is also inserted, and the borrower often becomes a regular reader. The charge is inserted in the day's issues. The libraries also consider applications for a privilege service of books from any accredited society or institution in the town. No books have ever been lost by this method, which Mr. Sayers terms "adventurous."

#### —GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF

Nationalized public libraries. Marjorie Peacock. *Lib. World*, Jan., 1916. p. 196-199.

If commercial enterprises have flourished when acquired by the nation, an intellectual institution like the Public Library might also enhance its usefulness.

The rate-product which constitutes many libraries' incomes leaves little for books after expenses are paid. A nationalized Public Library would enable small libraries to borrow books needed by their readers from larger and more complete collections.

The country could be divided into workable sections. Taxes in the form of government grants, instead of rates, would support the libraries. The administration of individual libraries would not need to be changed, but all libraries would officially fraternize with one another. A central board of control, among other things, would supervise the allotment of government grants. The salaries of librarians would probably be higher if they were government officials. Library intercourse with the Board of Education would possibly be fostered by such a scheme of nationalization.

#### —SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF

The public library—theoretical and applied. Lillian E. Parshley. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 143-147.

To-day, with the increased complexity of life, the public library is recognized as a necessity in every community. "From the things which the fathers had, and the things which they missed, has grown our love of reading, our books, and our library. . . . The first duty of a public library is to grow in popularity, in value, in usefulness, and in books. . . . It must open the way for investigation of all truths, yet stand for the good and the true. . . . It must attract, encourage, and interest the indifferent; it must extend willingly and impartially, the great key to the wisdom of the ages. It must not only supply the demand, but it must create a demand and a love of good reading.

"How shall the individual make the most of this heritage? He should learn to use it as 'a first aid' in time of need, whether it be the looking up of a bit of data, a half-remembered poem, a magazine article, or material for the theme or learned discourse. Although he should not waste this substance in continuous light reading, it is better to read fiction than nothing, for unconsciously the reader is imbibing many things which he would learn in no other way. Our taste in dress, in household decoration and economy, our appreciation of art or music is better than ten or twenty years ago. Why should our taste in reading not improve?"

Speaking of the help the live club woman may be to a library, Miss Parshley says: "First, strike the personal note in your thought of it. It is not the trustees' library or the librarian's library; it is your library. If this is so, you should take a greater interest in it, help to raise its standard, to increase its usefulness. Visit the library often. If things are not quite to your liking, ask the why and the wherefore, offer suggestions rather than criticisms. Upon investigation you will usually find that there are exactly six uses for every dollar of income. Perhaps you can think of some way to increase this income. Add it to your personal list of interests and benevolences, and be on the watch for the person with the gift.

"Another thing we ask of you is in behalf of the children. You and your contemporaries are established in your thought, your reading and your recreation. You are probably conversant with the best in art and literature. You are in touch with the questions of the day, and have a general idea of the history of the world, both ancient and modern. But what of the children? Are they having the same direction in the home that you and I had? . . . Do not leave too much of this training to the teacher or librarian. Read and teach others to read. Let us read fiction, if we must, or if we need it, to keep that small spark of the imaginative and the ideal, but let us spend at least one-half hour each day in something worth while."

#### LIBRARIES, SMALL—ORGANIZATION OF

Form of library organization for a small town making a library beginning. Alice S. Tyler. *North Carolina Lib. Bull.*, D., 1915. p. 3-7.

When a few individuals awakened to the possibilities for good contained in a public library, the basis of the movement for a library will probably take one of the following forms, or a combination of two or more:

1. Enlargement of the meager school library.
2. A church reading room.
3. Women's club or town federation library.
4. Library association or subscription library.
5. Free public library, supported by taxation.
6. Traveling library center or station.

The first plan may be successful, and the books, which are usually neglected during the school year and of no use during the three months vacation, become of some value to the general public, though the plan is seldom tried.

The second plan is unwise and undesirable, as it almost immediately arouses denominational opposition or jealousy, and is not likely to attract those not identified with orthodox churches.

The third method is often tried. Because it confines the movement to a limited group of workers it sometimes encounters jealousy and criticism from those outside the club that is not conducive to a movement that should include all ranks and conditions.

The fourth plan is popular when properly understood, and is often a satisfactory method of making a beginning, the association forming an organization to work for a tax-supported library.

For since the fundamental need in every library project is money, the assurance of a regular annual income through a municipal tax becomes the most satisfactory basis for maintaining a public library. Eventually, if not in the beginning, the fifth form of organization, the tax-supported free public library, is the goal of every commission worker. If the amount raised by taxation is insufficient for the entire maintenance expense, let it be used to keep up running expenses, and inaugurate a movement to provide a book fund by some other means.

The state library commission in its advisory capacity should be able to help the small town to avoid the mistakes made elsewhere, but it should take care not to arouse the charge of paternalism. The commission worker should come to the town on the invitation of the local leaders, if she is to work most effectively. Besides telling the experience of other towns in organizing libraries, she can help in the selection of books, in installing a simple loan system and other necessary records, and in providing the traveling library to supplement the local book collections. The use of these collections may make possible the diversion of part of the funds for the

maintenance of a reading room, and with the right kind of a librarian in charge, this room may be the most potent feature of the library's work.

Certainly all the interests mentioned—the schools, the churches, the clubs—should be concerned in providing the public collection of books for the town, but they must rise above their particular interests to unite in service for the public good. Without their support the work would be well-nigh impossible.

#### MILITARY ENGINEERING

Military reading course for civilian engineers. *Engineering News*, March 16, 1916. p. 506-507.

This list is classified and annotated, and contains fifty-one titles, arranged under the following headings: On military policy, conduct of war and history, On permanent fortifications, On organization, equipment and duties of engineer troops, On field engineering, Miscellaneous works, Army service periodicals.

#### MUNICIPAL REFERENCE WORK

Report of committee on municipal reference libraries and archives. National municipal league. *Spec. Libs.*, Feb., 1916. p. 19-21.

There is urgent need of a central clearing house of municipal information, to save duplicated and wasted effort. The situation demands a central national bureau, which shall collect municipal documents, publish guides to this material, promote co-operation among local libraries, collect and index city ordinances, and use its information to answer inquiries from city officials and others.

The committee has carefully considered the question whether the proposed national bureau should be under government control, or be organized as a voluntary co-operative agency. The Public Affairs Information Service, conducted by the H. W. Wilson company, is an example of the latter class. Mr. Lapp, a member of the committee, inclines to an extension of this service. The other members prefer control by the Library of Congress, and recommend that the National municipal league lay the matter before Congress.

The suggestion that some cities now maintaining municipal libraries enlarge their scope to serve as a national bureau, is not regarded as feasible by the committee.

ORGANIZATION. See Libraries, Small—Organization of

## OVERDUE BOOK DAY

In the Public Library in Syracuse, N. Y., an interesting experiment was tried this spring in an effort to get back to the library shelves the books which had been so long overdue that hope of their recovery by the ordinary routine had been abandoned. An "Overdue Book Day" was planned, and is described by Paul M. Paine, the librarian, in the following letter:

"I think the first suggestion for an Overdue Book Day came from Mrs. Cora M. Cahill, assistant in the circulation department. She thought something might be accomplished by making a big effort to get overdue books in all at once. We settled upon April 19th for the day and announced in the newspapers of three days previous that books returned on that day would not be subject to fine. This caused a little confusion on the part of some of our patrons who could not see why they were not allowed to return their books on the day before and have the fine remitted. As a matter of fact they should have been given exactly this privilege whenever they demanded it for that would have been to our advantage and would have caused a much better feeling than telling them they must wait until the exact day was announced.

"However I know of but one case where ill feeling resulted and on the whole the experiment succeeded, although the North branch was closed for repairs and the stations had hardly a fair chance to take advantage of the occasion. We got back to the library 160 books on that day, a few of which had been missing since last year and some of which had been charged off as lost. I think we shall try it again sometime next fall and with our present knowledge we can get better results. Letters were written to principals of the schools asking them to announce it to the pupils. Items were inserted in the newspapers and the students in the chapter houses and dormitories in the university were asked to help, but such a campaign to be really successful must have a wider and more thorough publicity."

## READING COURSES

Many libraries throughout the country have made a special feature this winter of grouping together and making available to the public the books needed to follow the reading courses planned by the Home Education Division of the United States Bureau of Education. The first two courses are as follows:

Course I, The World's Literary Bibles, including:

The Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer.  
The Divine Comedy of Dante.  
Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*.  
Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.  
Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.  
Shakespeare's *Othello*.  
Goethe's *Faust*.

and Course II, which includes these eight books and also the nine following:

Job.  
Isaiah.  
Deuteronomy.  
Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus.  
The Aeneid of Virgil.  
The Nibelungenlied.  
Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.  
Select lays of Molière.  
Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The Bureau invites all who wish to undertake this course of reading under its direction to join its Second National Reading Circle. For admission to this circle it is only necessary to write to the "Home Education Division of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.," giving name, post office address, your age, and a very brief statement of education and occupation.

To each person submitting satisfactory evidence of having read all the books on this list within three years from the time of joining the circle, there will be awarded a certificate bearing the seal of the United States Bureau of Education and signed by the Commissioner of Education. In states where the state department of education co-operates with the Bureau this certificate may bear the signature of the chief school officer of the state also.

The other reading courses which are either ready or in course of preparation are as follows:

Course III. A reading course for parents (now ready).  
Course IV. Miscellaneous reading for boys (now ready).  
Course V. Miscellaneous reading for girls (now ready).  
Course VI. Thirty books of great fiction (now ready).  
Course VII. Some of the world's heroes.  
Course VIII. American literature (now ready).  
Course IX. Biography.  
Course X. History.

Readers may take one or more courses. They are required to read Course I twice during the three years succeeding enrollment.

Any other courses are to be read but once. No reading done previous to the date of enrollment will be considered adequate.

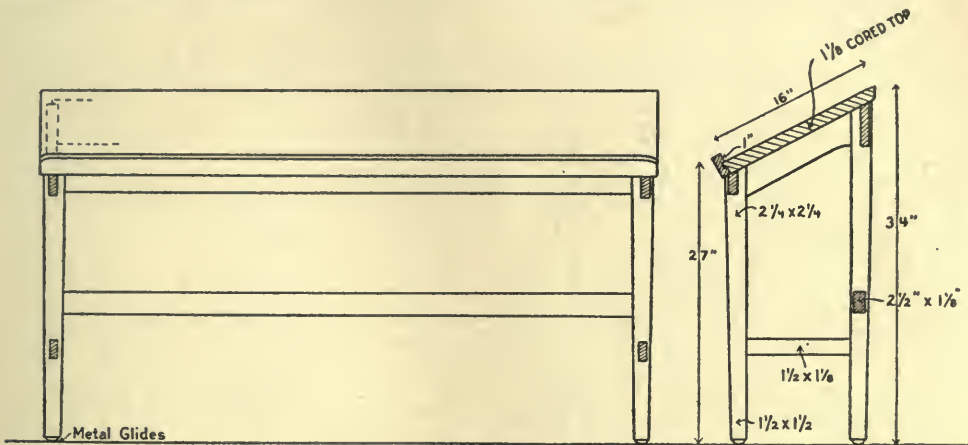
A certificate will be given for each course completed.

#### READING TABLE

"The problems involved in the selection of tables for the reading use of boys and girls are several," writes Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work for the Cleveland Public Library. "The chief difficulty, however, is to secure a table which shall prompt correct posture on the part of the child users. Undoubtedly, many children have a natural tendency toward incorrect posture confirmed

when the book lies on a flat-top table, the distance from the eyes to the top varies from the distance to the bottom of the page in direct ratio to the size of the book. Since the child assumes a correct posture, easily and naturally, he shows no disposition to spread his arms on the tables, nor could he do so with comfort, because there is only a narrow ledge to keep the book from falling. Moreover it is noticed that the child turns the page correctly, at the top instead of the bottom of the page.

"These tables were first designed for oversized books, such as *St. Nicholas*. It was soon noticed that children preferred them when reading the smaller books as well. It



Reading Table 5'0" Long

1/2 in Scale

by using the tables in the children's room. It is noticeable in looking over children's rooms that more children sit incorrectly than sit correctly; either they sit on their spines and with their chins too close to the tables, or else lean far over their book with shoulders rounded, with arms spread, and with chins a few inches from the page.

"A recently designed slant-top reading table in use in the Cleveland Public Library, has been of great aid in securing correct posture. With a slant surface of about sixteen inches from top to bottom, and a slant of about eight inches, the tendency to lean over the table is almost entirely counteracted. The child sits correctly in his chair, as a rule, and there is a consequent lessened strain in reading, for the top of the page is about the same distance from the eyes as is the bottom of the page. On the other hand,

is now planned to use them as fully as possible in the children's rooms. For little children a table two inches lower at the lower edge and with a ten-inch slant is used.

"One marked advantage which these tables have over the old flat-top table is this: they may be so placed that the light falls in the right direction, because the children sit at one side of the table only. No child can sit in such a way that the light is in his eyes, if the tables are placed with judgment.

"A frequent remark of visitors who know of this experiment is, that the tables look better in the rooms than they expected. Knowing the advantages, one even prefers their appearance to the usual tables, which become easily scratched and scarred by the buttons on the boys' sleeves, and which cost considerably more. One librarian said she expected to see a choir stall effect, and another

termed them "an admirable return to the mediæval!"

#### RURAL COMMUNITIES, LIBRARY WORK IN

The farmer and his tools. Mary C. Lacey. *Educational Review*, March, 1916. p. 268-274.

A discussion of books as tools for the farmer as well as for the doctor and lawyer. The author argues that the time has come when somebody ought to weed out the publications on agriculture, and separate the really valuable, of which there is a vast deal, from the utterly valueless popular book compiled only to sell. The latter class supports the contention of the non-reading farmer that book farming is valueless. The article refers in a general sort of way to some of the methods in getting books to the farmers, such as the county library, the traveling library, etc.

Feeding the book hungry. Walter A. Dyer. *Country Gentleman*, April 1, 1916.

A general account of the efforts put forth in various parts of the country to supply reading matter from libraries to persons in rural communities. Most of the article refers to the county and state traveling libraries, although there are a few paragraphs relating to the county library work as carried on at Hagerstown, Md., California, Oregon, etc. The article has several illustrations of the Hagerstown automobile book wagon. There are several minor inaccuracies in the article.

Clover-land libraries are doing a splendid work. Zana K. Miller. *Clover-Land Magazine*, April, 1916.

This is an illustrated article on the public libraries of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, as follows: Marquette, Houghton, Stambaugh Township, Ishpeming, Painesdale, Iron wood, Crystal Falls, Hancock, and the Northern State Normal School Library, of 20,000 volumes, at Marquette.

Some of the libraries of this part of the state have an unusually large per capita circulation. The Public Library at Houghton gives Sunday lectures during the winter. The Library at Painesdale distributed in the spring of 1915 6000 penny packages of flower and vegetable seeds to children, and at Christmas through the efforts of friends of the library each child got a bag of candy. It would be interesting to see what would happen if one of the East Side branch libraries in New York were to announce on a

given day the distribution of a bag of candy for each child.

Progress versus difficulties. Mary Morison. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 136-138.

The small country libraries in a rural state like New Hampshire often find a location convenient to all the people difficult to secure. The books must often be in a spare room off the town hall or in some private house where the housekeeper is willing to look after them, and the hours are frequently not more than two or three a week. The question of income is serious. In the small towns the librarian's service is often voluntary; in others she is given \$5 to \$10, to pay her, as is often said, "for sweeping out the dirt people bring in."

The libraries whose income is from \$15 to \$100 should spend practically all on books. The summer visitors who bestow on the library a lot of cheap novels are a serious menace. The people need more help and education than they can get without outside help, and have as good a right to it in their libraries as in any other part of the educational system. The state school inspector is paid a good salary, but the library commission appointed by the state has no money and can only help the smaller libraries by advice. Gifts of books and traveling libraries and traveling picture collections all help, but the thing that is really needed is a centralized plan of library work so that the little libraries may appeal to the authorities at the state capital and be shown how to get what they want either from the State Library or from some neighboring larger library.

RURAL LIBRARIES. See Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—Report by Prof. Adams

SALARIES. See Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—Report by Prof. Adams

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See High schools—Cooperation from public libraries; Intermediate school libraries

#### SCHOOLS, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH

Library work and the public schools. Charles Hughes Johnston. *School and Society*, March 18, 1916. p. 408-411.

This is the stenographic report of an address by Prof. Hughes of the University of Illinois, at the Illinois State Library Association meeting, held at Urbana on November 5, 1915.

#### SICK, BOOK SELECTION FOR THE

"What can I find to read aloud?" Some books for the convalescent patient. Edith Kathleen Jones. *The Nurse*, F., 1916. p. 79-



88. (Also separately printed, with editorial comment.)

Miss Jones, who is the librarian of the McLean Hospital at Waverley, Mass., offers in this paper "not a compilation of favorite books, but rather a loosely classified catalog of a number of stories, poems, and essays which 'read aloud well' (all books do not, however absorbing they may be), and which, therefore, may offer some suggestions to nurses of convalescent or chronic patients. Some well-known books and authors are purposely omitted because of the very fact that they are so well known—Longfellow, Whittier, Tennyson, Dickens, and Thackeray, for instance."

Following her informal comment on a number of books which nearly every one enjoys, as well as those which appeal chiefly to men and those which are "as interesting as a story," is a bibliography compiled by Julia S. Stockett of the University of Wisconsin Library School, in collaboration with Miss Jones. This divides the fiction into two groups, short stories and light fiction, and novels. The non-fiction is subdivided into description and travel, essays and letters, books of outdoor life, poems, and biography.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Résumé of the association's activities. Guy E. Marion. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 143-146.

Since Mr. Marion assumed the secretaryship of the Special Libraries Association, in the spring of 1910, its membership has increased from 75 to 354. On the association's list may be found libraries for railways, business houses, manufacturing concerns, laboratories, agricultural interests and municipal reference workers. Much of the success of "the library idea in business" he attributes to the official organ of the association, *Special Libraries*, which was started in January, 1910, and is now edited by Mr. John A. Lapp of Indianapolis.

Many separate bibliographies have been published, chief among them being the "Bibliography of scientific management and efficiency" prepared by the Library of Congress for the Efficiency Society of New York, and the "City planning list," compiled by Miss Kimball of Harvard, in co-operation with the Library of Congress.

The year 1915 witnessed the publication of chapter eight of the "Manual of library economy," prepared by the retiring president, Richard H. Johnston, of Washington, D. C., and entitled "Special libraries." Though written to tell the story of the special libraries movement to those engaged in other library activities, its pleasing style will commend it to members of the association.

Descriptive articles on the operation of individual libraries have been of great service to young librarians starting a special library career. A valuable report on the handling of clippings was submitted by Mr. Cunningham, at the Kaaterskill conference. A committee to investigate training for special libraries made some preliminary inquiries into this important subject.

The association has encouraged co-operation among special librarians by constituting a national advisory board made up of district heads representing different sections.

The business man's view of special libraries is embodied in Mr. Marion's comment:

"Give me the Boston telephone book, the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago telephone books, a desk with a pad of paper, my present acquaintance with the Special Libraries Association and, I might say almost no books, and I should not be afraid to offer myself as a special librarian to many a business house." The business man prefers a librarian who gives him the facts he wants, not the books from which to extract them.

Mr. Marion advocates a publicity campaign dealing with the application of the library idea in industries. He concludes with a plea for adequate headquarters, and for paid workers to carry on the rapidly increasing work of the association.

TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES. See Finance.

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### Bibliographical Notes

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"Notes on legal bibliography," by Frederick C. Hicks, the law librarian at Columbia University, have been reprinted from the *Law Library Journal* of January, 1916. The "notes" supplement his "Aids to the study and use of law books" published in 1913, and give approximately 150 additional references.

The Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company, in Chicago, has prepared a number of practical lectures on agriculture, illustrated by charts and lantern slides, which will be furnished to individuals or institutions willing to pay express charges to and from Chicago. No rental charge is made for the use of charts or slides.

A catalog of the business books in the Business branch of the Newark Public Library, which with its 1600 titles will prove practically a record of the best business literature of the day and is endorsed by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, is announced for early publication by the H. W. Wilson Company.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics lists in its *Monthly Review* all the official reports relating to labor received at the bureau, including state and foreign reports, with a brief note or statement as to the character of each report or its contents. Bulletin 174 of the bureau is a subject index of its publications.

In Legislation bulletin 41 of the New York State Library, William E. Hannan, the legislative reference librarian, has prepared a historical summary of the legislation in New York State looking toward the establishment of a system of mothers' pensions. The bulletin also contains in tabulated form a digest of similar laws in twenty-eight other states, and other useful information on the subject.

*Trinity College Bulletin* for April is given over to the publication of a list of current periodicals in the libraries of Hartford, Ct. The list is in two parts, the first in alphabetical arrangement and the second classified by subjects, and the various libraries in which the periodicals are located are indicated after each title. The suggestion for compiling the list was made by Howard R. Hill of Trinity College Library, and the work of collecting and arranging the data was performed by him.

The 1916 "Catalogue of books in the 'Moon' type for the blind" has been issued by the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind. This society has a special department in the Free Library of Philadelphia, and a branch deposited in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. From these two libraries 27,078 volumes of embossed books were distributed in 1915, and of this number 18,928 were in Moon type, which has been found the easiest for adult readers to master.

A copy of the 221-page catalog issued in November, 1915, by the Public Library in Hilversum, Holland, has been received. It includes the volumes of Dutch language and literature, Flemish literature (in both cases inclusive of fiction) and the translations from other languages into Dutch, which are to be found in the library. In many cases the location of reviews of the titles included in the list, is indicated under the book's entry, and for books which might reasonably have been looked for in more than one place, the entry is repeated as often as necessary.

A "Supplementary catalog of books for district, township and high school libraries in the state of Michigan" has been published under the joint sponsorship of Mrs. Mary C.

Spencer, state librarian, and Fred L. Keeler, superintendent of public instruction. This includes the best books for school libraries published since the lists for district school libraries and for township and high school libraries published in 1914 and 1915 respectively. Net prices for the books are quoted, and a corrected list of prices for the 1914 list is also given.

A manual for the guidance of those who lack library training but who must nevertheless take charge of the libraries in the hospitals or other institutions in which they are employed, is being prepared by Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indiana Library Commission. The need of such a manual was felt by the A. L. A. committee on library work in state institutions, and it will be brought out during the summer by the A. L. A. publishing board. The choice and preparation of books and their classification will be considered, also the making and keeping of the standard library records, including the catalog, and the supplies necessary for its upkeep.

The University of Illinois Library has a new edition of its "List of American and English novels" which aims to include only the best and runs to less than 100 titles, arranged in three groups—those written before 1880, those written between 1880 and 1900, and between 1900 and 1915. The books were selected by Miss Emma Felsenthal, reference assistant, and F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian, who based their work on a list of 101 titles first issued in 1907. This list is supplemented by one of 160 "Familiar foreign novels in English translation" issued some years ago, and it is hoped to round out the fiction lists with a "Short story" selection at an early date.

The official library journal of Norway, *For Folke- og Barnebogsamlinger*, has appeared under a new title *For Folkeoplysning* (Public Instruction), beginning with the number for January, 1916. The magazine is the official organ of all the libraries that come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Church and Education which it represents. The new title, which the editors do not altogether like but apologize for as the best they could find, is intended to include the work of the "People's Academies" or University Extension courses, now managed together with the libraries by a special sub-department. Volume 1, no. 1 of the new journal gives tables of circulation of public libraries (this does not include scientific or university or college libraries) from 50 Norwegian towns.

There was altogether a yearly circulation for these libraries of 1,392,287 volumes, an increase of over 100,000 over the preceding year. The highest percentage of circulation per capita of the city's population was in Kristianssand where the rate was 4.03.

### RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### CLASSIFICATION

Bacon, Corinne. Classification. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 34 p. (8 p. bibl.). 10 c. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chapter XVIII.)

#### FURNITURE

Eastman, Linda A. Furniture, fixtures, and equipment. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 16 p. 10 c. (Preprint of "Manual of library economy." Chapter XI.)

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

A CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books including works on America, bibliography, fine arts, Ireland, tracts on the Irish Rebellion, ophthalmology, Scotland, Wales, and a selection of important new books. London: Bernard Quaritch. 118 p. 1 s.

#### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ADVERTISING

Advertising Club of Los Angeles—Educational Committee, comp. The nucleus for an Ad Club library. [Indianapolis: Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 1915.] 38 p.

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on advertising. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Ap., 1916. p. 61-76.)

#### AZTECS

Waterman, T. T. The delineation of the days in the Aztec manuscripts. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. 4 p. bibl. \$1. (Publications in American archaeology and ethnology.)

#### BALLADS

Hustvedt, Sigurd Bernhard. Ballad criticism in Scandinavia and Great Britain during the eighteenth century. New York: American-Scandinavian Foundation. 12 p. bibl. \$3. (Scandinavian monographs.)

#### BLIND

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. Special reference library of books relating to the blind, compiled under the direction of Edward E. Allen. First supplement to Part I—Books in English. Boston: Press of Geo. H. Ellis Co. 128 p.

#### BOOKPLATES

Bibliography of bibliographies of book plates. (In *Publishers' Weekly*, S. 4, 1915. p. 634-635.)

#### CALIFORNIA—GEOGRAPHY

Durst, David M. Physiographic features of Cache creek in Yolo county. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. bibl. 40 c. (Publications in geography.)

#### CALIFORNIA—GEOLOGY

Clark, Bruce Lawrence. The occurrence of Oligocene in the Contra Costa hills of middle California. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal., 1915. bibl. 10 c. (Publications in geology.)

#### CHESTERTON, GILBERT KEITH

West, Julius. G. K. Chesterton; a critical study. Dodd, Mead. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n.

#### CHURCH HISTORY

Platner, John Winthrop. A bibliography of early church history in English. (In *Bulletin of the General Theological Library*, Boston. Ap., 1916. p. 13-18. Spec. reading list no. 25.)

#### CLASSIFICATION

Bacon, Corinne. Classification. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 8 p. bibl. 10 c. (In Preprint of "Manual of library economy," chapter XVIII.)

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Shearer, A. H. List of documentary material relating to state constitutional conventions 1776-1912. Chicago: Newberry Library, 1915. 37 p.

#### CORONER

Powell, F. W. The office of coroner. (In *Nat. Munic. Rev.*, Jl., 1915. p. 531-537.)

#### CRIME

Chicago City Council Committee on Crime. Report, Mar. 22, 1915. 2 p. bibl.

#### DEBATING

Arnold, John Henry. The debater's guide. Cedar Falls, Ia.: The author. bibl. 25 c.

#### DISEASE

Deaderick, William Heiskell, and Thompson, Loyd Oscar. The endemic diseases of the southern states. Saunders. 12 p. bibl. \$5 n.

#### DIVORCE

List of references on divorce, submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate (63rd Congress, 3d sess.) in connection with S. J. res. 109, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to divorce. 1915. 110 p.

#### DRAMA

Foshay, Florence E. Twentieth century dramas: English, Irish, American. Part IV: American dramas (concluded). (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1916. p. 44-46.)

#### ECONOMICS

Economic and political sciences. Law. London: *The Athenaeum*, April 8, 1916. 28 p. 1 s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)

#### EDUCATION

Bolenius, Emma Miller. Teaching literature in the grammar grades and high school. Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

Education. London: *The Athenaeum*, Mar. 11, 1916. 16 p. 1 s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals, 1915.)

#### ENGINEERING

Mead, Daniel Webster. Notes on contracts, specifications, and engineering relations. Madison, Wis.: State Journal Printing Co. bibl. \$2.50.

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Leiper, M. A. Language work in elementary schools. Ginn. bibl. \$1.25 n.

#### EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ap., 1916. p. 373-386.)

#### FINE ARTS—UNITED STATES

Bibliography of the American artists represented in the second exposition of American Federation of Arts. . . Eugene, Ore.; University of Oregon L. 8 p.

#### FOLKLORE

Choix de livres sur le folklore. I. Almanachs, légendes, mythes, chansons, livres populaires, contes, pièces de théâtre, dialectes, proverbes, etc. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 64 p. (Catalogue no. 413. 883 items.)

#### FOOD, PURE

Winton, Andrew Lincoln, and others. The microscopy of vegetable foods; with special reference to the detection of adulteration and the diagnosis of mixtures. Wiley. 4 p. bibl. \$6.50 n.

#### FRANCE—COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commercial organizations in France. . . Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 75 p. (U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Special agents series, no. 98.)

#### GALAPAGOS ISLANDS—BOTANY

Kroeber, Alfred Louis. Floral relations among the Galapagos Islands. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. bibl. 20 c. (Publications in botany.)

#### GAS

Rittmann, W. F., and Whitaker, M. C. A bibliography of the chemistry of gas manufacture. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 29 p. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Technical papers, no. 120.)

- INDIANA—HISTORY**  
Sweet, William Warren. Circuit-rider days in Indiana. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- INDUSTRIES**  
Josephson, A. G. S. List of books on the history of industry and industrial arts. Chicago: John Crerar Library, 1915. 486 p.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**  
A brief list of books suggested for reading and study. 2 p. (Supplement to "Official register of Harvard University. School of landscape architecture." Vol. XII, no. III, part 3. Dec. 28, 1915.)
- LANGUAGE**  
Language and literature. Part I, Classical and oriental languages, literature and archæology. Part II, Modern languages, including bibliography and library management. London: *The Athenæum*, Mar. 31, 1916. 33 p. 1s. 6d. n. (*The Athenæum* subject-index to periodicals: 1915.)
- LAW**  
Economic and political sciences. Law. London: *The Athenæum*, April 8, 1916. 28 p. 1s. n. (*The Athenæum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)  
Hicks, Frederick C. Notes on legal bibliography (supplementing "Aids to the study and use of law books"). 8 p. (Repr. from *Law Lib. Jour.*, Ja., 1916.)
- LIFE INSURANCE**  
Huebner, Solomon S. Life insurance. Appleton, 1915. bibls.
- MAGAZINES**  
Stevens, Ethel, comp. American popular magazines; a bibliography. Part II. In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1916. p. 41-43.)
- MAGNA CHARTA**  
Bibliography on Magna Charta [for the 700th anniversary of the signing of the great charter]. (In *New York Times Book Review*, Je. 13, 1915. p. 222.)
- MATHEMATICS**  
Ford, Lester R. An introduction to the theory of automorphic functions. G. E. Stechert, 1915. 8 p. bibl. \$1.40 n. (Edinburgh mathematical tracts.)  
Miller, George Abram. Historical introduction to mathematical literature. Macmillan. 16 p. bibl. \$1.60 n.  
Peter, Luther C. The principles and practice of perimetry. Lea & Febiger. 15 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- MEDICINE**  
Webster, Ralph Waldo. Diagnostic methods, chemical, bacteriological and microscopical; a textbook for students and practitioners. 5. ed. rev. and enl. Blakiston. bibls. \$4.50 n.
- MINIMUM WAGE**  
Minimum wage legislation in Australasia. (In New York State Factory Investigating Commission. Report, 1915. v. 4, p. 2252-2261.)  
Select list of references to books and periodicals (in English) on the minimum wage. (In Minimum wage legislation in the United States and foreign countries. United States Bur. of Labor Statistics. Bull. no. 167, Misc. series no. 8. p. 321-328.)
- MISSIONS**  
Mason, Mrs. Caroline Atwater. World missions and world peace; a study of Christ's conquest. West Medford, Mass.: Central Committee on United Study of Foreign Missions. 3 p. bibl. 30 c.
- MONROE DOCTRINE**  
Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on the Monroe doctrine. 2. and enl. ed. H. W. Wilson Co., 1915-16. 16 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debater's handbook series.)
- MUSIC**  
Miller, Dayton Clarence. The science of musical sounds. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.  
Music. London: *The Athenæum*, Feb. 26, 1916. 12 p. 6d. n. (*The Athenæum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)
- MUSIC—PIANO**  
Sternberg, Constantin Ivanovich von, ed. Modern Russian piano music. 2 v. Ditson, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50. (Musicians' library.)
- MUSIC, SHAKESPEAREAN**  
Shakespearean music. (In *Bull. of the Boston P. L.*, Mar., 1916. p. 86-98.)
- NERVOUS SYSTEM**  
Gaskell, Walter Holbrook, M.D. The involuntary nervous system. Longmans. 14 p. bibl. \$1.80 n. (Monographs on physiology.)
- NEW ENGLAND PRIMER**  
Heartman, Charles F., comp. The New England primer prior to 1830; a bibliographical check list. New York: Heartman. 117 p. \$6.
- PEACE**  
Bigelow, Major John, Jr. World peace; how war cannot be abolished; how it may be abolished. Kennerley. 9 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- PELLAGRA**  
Prevalence of pellagra. (In U. S. Public Health Service. Report, Oct. 22, 1915. p. 3131.)
- PERIODICALS, RUSSIAN**  
Rosenthal, Herman, comp. Russian, other Slavonic and Baltic periodicals in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ap., 1916. p. 339-372.)
- POETRY**  
Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Recent poetry; a list of some of the best contemporary poetry added to the City Library during the years 1908-1915. 37 p. 25 c.
- POLICE DOGS**  
Police dogs. (In Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Jl., 1915. p. 293-294.)
- PSYCHOLOGY**  
Gates, Arthur Irving. Variations in efficiency during the day; together with practice effects, sex differences and correlations. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Publications in psychology.)
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
Bunker, Frank Forest. Reorganization of the public school system. Gov. Prtg. Off. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull. no. 8.)
- PUBLIC UTILITIES, VALUATION OF**  
American Society of Civil Engineers. Bibliography on valuation of public utilities; to December 23rd, 1915. New York City: American Electric Railway Assn. 72 p.
- RECALL**  
Barnett, J. D. Operation of the initiative, referendum and recall in Oregon. Macmillan, 1915. 7 p. bibl.
- RELIGION**  
Hastings, James, and others, eds. Encyclopedia of religion and ethics. Vol. 8, Life and death—Mulla. Scribner. bibls. \$7 n.
- RURAL LIFE**  
Kennedy, Joseph. Rural life and the rural school. American Book Co., 1915. 5 p. bibl.
- RUSSIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**  
Stanoyevich, Milivoj S. Russian foreign policy in the East. Oakland, Cal.: Liberty Pub. Co. [1425 Alice St.] 9 p. bibl. 50 c.
- SCHOOLHOUSE SANITATION**  
Schoolhouse sanitation, a study of the laws and regulations governing the hygiene and sanitation of schoolhouses. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1915, no. 21.)
- SCIENCE**  
Science and technology; with special reference to the war in its technological aspects. London: *The Athenæum*, Feb. 12, 1916. 79 p. 2s. 6d. n. (*The Athenæum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)
- SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM**  
Bartlett, Henrietta, and Pollard, Alfred William, eds. A census of Shakespeare's plays in quarto, 1594-1709; with an introduction. Published for the Elizabethan Club of Yale University, in memory

- of Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury. Limited ed. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 152 p. \$7.50 n.
- Catalogue of the Shakespeare exhibition held in the Bodleian Library to commemorate the death of Shakespeare, April 23, 1616. Oxford, Eng.: The Bodleian Library. 99 p. 5s. n.
- Hatcher, Orlie Latham. A book for Shakespeare plays and pageants; a treasury of Elizabethan and Shakespearian detail for producers, stage managers, actors, artists, and students. . . . Dutton. 5 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- William Shakespeare: 1616-1916; list of books in the Free Public Library of Jersey City. 31 p.
- SIMONS, MENNO**  
Horsch, John. Menno Simons, his life, labors and teachings. Scottsdale, Pa.: The author, care Mennonite Pub. House. 11 p. bibl. \$1.25.
- SINGLE TAX**  
Haig, Robert Murray. The exemption of improvements from taxation in Canada and the United States: report prepared for the committee on taxation of the city of New York. New York: Committee on Taxation, 1915. 1 p. selected references.
- SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1915. (In *Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation L.*, Ap., 1916. 3 p.)
- SOCIAL SERVICE**  
Davis, Philip. Field of social service. Small, Maynard, 1915. bibl.  
Henderson, Charles Richmond. Citizens in industry. Appleton, 1915. 10 p. bibl.
- SOCIOLOGY**  
Kirkpatrick, Edwin Asbury. Fundamentals of sociology; with special emphasis upon community and educational problems. Houghton Mifflin. 12 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- SOUTH AMERICA**  
Brief bibliography of books in English, Spanish and Portuguese, relating to the republics commonly called Latin American, with comments by Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Pan-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation. Macmillan, 1915. 107 p.
- STATE GOVERNMENT**  
Reed, Thomas H. Government for the people. Huebsch, 1915. bibl.
- SWIMMING POOLS**  
Essentials of swimming pool sanitation in the United States. Gov. Prtg. Off. (Public health reports. Sept. 17, 1915. p. 2810-2811.)
- TAXATION**  
California Commonwealth Club. Transactions, Oct., 1915. 5 p. bibl.  
Mathews, Frederic. Taxation and the distribution of wealth. Doubleday, Page, 1914. 7 p. bibl.
- TECHNOLOGY**  
New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library December 1915-February 1916. 27 p.
- THEOLOGY**  
Theology and philosophy. London: *The Athenaeum*, Mar. 11 1916. 33 p. 1s. 6d. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1915.)
- TRANSPORTATION**  
Doolittle, Frederick William. Studies in the cost of urban transportation service. New York: Amer. Electric Railway Assn. 5 p. bibl. \$3.50.
- UKRAINE**  
Björkman, Edwin August, and others. Ukraine's claim to freedom; an appeal for justice on behalf of thirty-five millions. Jersey City, N. J.: Ukrainian Nat. Assn., 1915. 4 p. bibl. 50 c.
- UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Unemployment; supplemental bibliography, including lists of references on unemployment, employment exchanges, and unemployment insurance. (In *Amer. Labor Legislation Review*, Je., 1915. p. 459-463.)
- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**  
McLaughlin, Andrew Cunningham, and Van Tyne, Claude Halstead. A history of the United States for schools. Appleton, 1915. bibl. \$1 n.
- VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**  
Bibliography of surveys bearing on vocational education. *Manual Training and Vocational Education*, Ja., 1916. p. 372-376.
- WAGES**  
Workmen's compensation. (In Bull. no. 24 of the University of Oklahoma, 1915. p. 121-127.)
- WATERLOO, BATTLE OF**  
Waterloo bibliography. (In *New York Times Book Review*, Je. 13, 1915. p. 221-222. Repr. from John Codman Ropes' *The campaign of Waterloo, a military history.*)

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## The Open Round Table

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### SPECIALIZATION IN LIBRARIES

In a letter written last winter to Mr. G. W. Lee of Boston, Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, discussed at length the question of specialization and of sponsorships for knowledge in which Mr. Lee has been so actively interested. Through the courtesy of the latter we are enabled to reprint the greater part of Dr. Richardson's letter in this column.

" . . . The problem which you are approaching from the standpoint of getting and giving information is much the same as the one that we university and reference librarians are approaching from the standpoint of the purchase and storage of books—at least, the only solution in either event lies in specialization and co-operation; *i. e.*, devising means of letting others use our specialties, and letting us use theirs. I figure that there are five million books in the world which some one of our professors is liable to want for use any day. It is obvious folly for thirty universities, and still greater folly for seven or eight hundred colleges to expect to buy, house, care for, and catalog five million volumes, and the absurdity, especially in the duplication of housing and cataloging, is just as real, if not as great, until one gets down to about a million volumes for the larger universities, and down to fifty thousand or one hundred thousand volumes for the medium college.

"Some of us are actually doing something in the way of specialization; *e. g.*, Columbia keeps a remarkable collection in the history of school and college text books. A few weeks ago, I sent three or four hundred such books which had come in to us in the past three or four years and had been laid away for this disposition, and this is not the first consignment by any means, as we have been doing it for a great many years. These are not, by any means, duplicates; the point simply is, 'Shall we invest \$300 housing, plus \$140 cataloging, and a cent a piece annually, at least, for upkeep, or say, roughly at least \$20

a year for a lot of books very rarely of use, and which, when used, will be better used in connection with a rich collection?" It would be actually cheaper for the library to pay a professor's expenses to New York and back and his day's salary to boot.

"Of course, we risk the establishment of a school for pedagogy here, and the need of a representative collection, but even then, it is not worth while to have in this country more than two or three, or at most five or six properly distributed library collections of this sort to serve every reasonable need. I am personally of the opinion that specialization on these grounds could be extended tremendously. And this, of course, links right up with your idea, because, as you suggest, wherever there is specialization, there must be the accurate bibliographical knowledge of the specialist.

"At the meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City this year [1915], this matter was discussed more or less, also, from the point of view of co-operative cataloging. It started with Dr. Hill's collection on Costumes, and the point was made as to whether he was prepared to make his collection complete and be responsible for an analytical and cumulative catalog of all his material, introducing even, in the case of unusual books, possibly, indication to other places where copies could be found, and introducing into the catalog even analysis of a few books which he could not secure for his own library on account of their rarity.

". . . They asked me to take the presidency of the American Library Institute, and I said that I would do so provided they were all cordially of a mind to radically change operations so that it should be an association for the promotion of higher education, learning, and research in library matters, and co-operation between reference libraries in this matter of specializing and furnishing one another catalog information of their specialties. In short, it is in line with your idea of sponsorship for specialties.

"We have swapped notes before on the advantage of the ordinary joint lists of periodicals and their value for locating copies, which, of course, is somewhat different from the problem of co-operative information, and yet it does bear precisely on the matter of locating specialties. I have myself prepared, as chairman of the bibliographical committee of the American Historical Association, such a co-operative list of "Collections on European history in American libraries," and I have been very much impressed with the

enormous possibilities of the saving in cataloging expenses to the various university libraries which would result either by dividing up the specialties, or in having Harvard, which has increased its collections since this list was published until it includes not far from ninety per cent. of the collections, analyze these, and keep up a cumulative analytical catalog of this whole specialty.

"Of course, the point that you make about the analyzed information as distinguished from the book information is one of the most vital and live ones in modern libraries because much of the liveliest information for practical purposes is in the periodical or pamphlet form. Here the university library problem gets into the millions very fast, and the need of specialization becomes enormous.

"When it comes to the actual swapping of information and the matter of charging and so on, theoretically each library might well afford to furnish its information freely to other libraries or to persons applying through the reference departments of all other libraries on the ground that it would average up in the long run. Practically, it would result in the bulk of the burden falling on a few big libraries unless the matter were carried to a very high degree of organization, just as it does in the case of the inter-library loan, which is based on this principle. As a matter of fact, this results in a very large burden being thrown on Harvard and a few other libraries which are likely to have the books, while on the other hand, it has very few opportunities to call correspondingly on small libraries. If it were possible to have a very strong organization for indicating where specialties and individual copies of books could be found, it would be possible to lift a great deal of Harvard's burden by their simply referring applicants to them to sponsored collections; and at the same time it would reveal in the smaller libraries little specialties and unusual books, which, if available for the use of the Harvard professors, would tend to equalize in the other direction. I am convinced that there is an enormous waste in American libraries by duplication, which could be saved by specialties and organized information as to location of the specialties. It strikes me that with organized service of information as to the location of specialties and copies of unusual books, libraries could easily and inexpensively furnish information as to location of the specialty; and the specialty, bibliographical information; but if information was wanted as to the contents of books and articles re-

ferred to, it would be on some system of payments, of course, or the big reference libraries would be overwhelmed. Even special bibliographical information of any extent which could not be supplied by printed or mimeographed lists would have to be somewhat protected from abuse.

"The crux of the whole matter is simply capital. We in the Library Association have attempted a dozen things of this sort in this way. They are useful for those who have leisure to read them consistently, and combine notes on them, but they always peter out, although serving a certain usefulness meantime. You have worked out an admirably stimulating, thoroughly useful, practical idea which, from my university library standpoint, I would describe as co-operation of reference departments. Some of the rest of us have had pretty thoroughly worked out ideas of co-operation of purchase departments to promote specialization and to avoid duplications. Again, and still more fully, practical schemes of co-operation in cataloging have been experimented on until they are no longer experiments, but simply business unaccomplished for lack of capital. I have no doubt myself that the thirty or so university libraries which spend \$700,000 or \$800,000 a year for the purchase of books could double their efficiency for American education by a well-capitalized organization for promoting co-operative selection and distribution of books among these libraries and a co-operative catalog, and I think that, unless the Library of Congress or one of the great foundations is about to take this up on an adequate scale, it will be necessary for these thirty university libraries to make some sort of a voluntary association and do something radical. It is preposterous and appalling, the waste of money involved in this random purchasing for individual need as it occurs, and duplicate analyses. I think that we shall be able to do a lot anyway without quite so much capital by pushing the idea of what you have called sponsorship; *i.e.*, making complete specialized collections and complete analyzed catalogs of these collections. The reference end work of this which you have in mind is in the university libraries very much developing by the demand for state-wide help from the university libraries in connection with University Extension activities, and there is a tremendous field in university libraries for just the sort of reference work which you suggest, and in fields of high technical scholarship in history, language, science, etc. You are aiming at the live present-day

economic use, and we have to consider that, too. As a matter of fact, we have already taken up the Pliny Fisk Library in that spirit; *e.g.*, the librarian next week goes through the documents of one of the big trust companies in New York, and they have promised to give us photostat copies of all the things that we lack in a large particular specialty. We shall be able, in turn, to furnish photostat copies; and indeed in our modern library work I have become convinced that one of the best reference ways in which libraries can help one another is in this of furnishing type-written or photostat material to one another.

"I congratulate you on your useful development of a really very practical matter, and I repeat that my conviction is that somehow, somewhere, ordinary financial common-sense must bring us to the point of co-ordinated work which may, in effect, as I have suggested, double in the case of thirty university libraries the permanent value of \$1,200,000 a year, more or less, spent by them for the purchase of books and the cataloging of them. When one thinks that the by-product of such a co-operation of even thirty libraries would be worth far more to all the libraries large and small in the country, it does seem a pity that there isn't some way of capitalizing a co-ordinating bureau for serving all American libraries. I believe that if the kind of men who run the Rockefeller and Carnegie funds could get started thinking of the practical aspects of this co-operation in reference, specialization, purchase, and cataloging, they would see that it is precisely the problem involved in the duplication of small manufacturing plants or the attempt to manufacture all sorts of specialties in one small plant. The fundamental fact is simple enough for anybody to grasp—the fact that it would take more than five million books and ten million separates or analyticals to serve the demands which are liable to be made any day in this or any fair-sized university or reference library.

"Taking the practical matter as it stands, it is quite in the line with the thing that I am discussing now with Dr. Hill and Dr. Andrews and others as to our actually taking each a number of narrow specialties and making ourselves each responsible for producing a cumulative catalog of that specialty. I have well towards completion one or two extremely narrow ones, just as a matter of illustration of the possibilities of the method; *e.g.*, "Collections of English drama," and in a less advanced but yet rather advanced state of experiment and experimental printing, the

matter of Palæography—the subject in which I give a graduate course here. We have already taken up, or could take up, owing to special collections, a dozen specialties right away, under some system of apportionment where we felt that other libraries were doing other things; *e.g.*, Railroad finance, Virgil, Horace, Cruikshank, Chess, and one or two historical and scientific specialties. In a system of general co-operation, we could afford to take up our share, whatever it might be. . . .”

#### FOR BETTER BOOK EVALUATION

Several of the large libraries of the country have received a letter from George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, urging the inauguration of some better scheme than at present exists for the guidance of the reading public in choosing the best of the published books each year. Mr. Brett sums up his ideas on the subject in the following paragraphs:

“My suggestion roughly is (1) that the great universities and great libraries should work together in this matter by the appointment of readers from among the faculties of the universities and from among the librarians and library reading committees to examine all the books that are published.

“(2) That the libraries aided by the universities should publish lists of the books that are worth while and approved by these readers, such lists being issued weekly or monthly as might be thought best; the expense of the publication of the lists to be borne as part of the current university and library expenses.

“(3) That the libraries furnish these lists through the American Library Association as they now do their published lists, to librarians belonging to their association, and that in addition the lists be furnished to readers of books who might be interested in them sufficiently to apply to the librarians for them.

“(4) That each university have an adjunct to its extension department or publicity department which should furnish these lists to inquirers throughout the state in which the institution is situated, and that the official in charge of the distribution of these lists should also furnish information to inquirers about books on any subject in which the inquirer is interested.

“In making this suggestion I may seem to be working only in the interests of the publishers and yet it seems to me that it should be a part of the work of great libraries and universities to enlighten and adjust popular judgment and taste, especially in a country so

large as this where information of the kind and character of that indicated is so difficult to arrive at. And I believe they could be of the greatest service to the country by lending themselves to a plan of this sort. . . .

“I am of course, aware that the different large libraries have reading committees who recommend books for purchase or who in some cases recommend books for blacklisting as far as their libraries are concerned. I know also of the very excellent work done by the extension department of the universities in disseminating information in regard to all subjects among the people generally. What is needed here is a concerted effort along the lines which I have ventured to put before you above, and co-operation between the universities and libraries to accomplish what, I believe, would be a very desirable end, *i.e.*, the serving as a guide to the public in the reading of worth-while books and their recommendation.”

#### WANTED: AN INDEX TO INDIVIDUAL POEMS

Has any library a card or other list of titles of individual poems, not found in Granger, from which it would give answers to post card queries from other libraries? Information desks are so often asked for the authorship of poems to which the only clue is the title. One or two libraries have attempted such a list—but has anyone got very far? It is understood a new edition of Granger is in press, which will be useful to librarians.

#### AS ONE READER SEES US

“. . . Most of the library journals print what they think librarians like to read; and as you know, most librarians when they talk immediately become pussy-footed. Very few of them will tell the truth about conditions which are not up to the highest ideals of library school discourses. The same is of course true in other fields of endeavor.

“Why not have some variation to the thrilling statement that ‘Miss Cora McZinc has left her job as third assistant cataloger in the Dead Sea institution for deaf and dumb in order to assume similar duties at the University of Popocatapetel.’ ”

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### Library Calendar

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- June 26-July 1. American Library Association. Annual conference, Asbury Park, N. J.
- June 27-29. Special Libraries Association, Annual meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.
- July 3-8. National Educational Association. Annual conference, New York City.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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It is with extreme regret that the members of the American Library Association will learn of the necessitated absence from the conference of 1916 of Miss Mary W. Plummer, its president, whose condition of health makes rest from excitement and stress imperative. Unless her forceful courage impels her to disobey medical orders, she will remain in Chicago, where she has been for some time under the care of the old family doctor in whom she has especial trust and confidence. Miss Plummer, ever since her graduation from the Library School at the very beginning of library schools, has been one of the most active and useful members of the library profession; indeed, few have done so much to make the calling a profession and to make it a worthy and suitable profession for women. It was, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction to those who knew the present library movement in its beginnings that Miss Plummer was made president of the A. L. A., as the second woman honored by such election. The honor was paid her at a time when she could say neither yea nor nay, and it is from the after effects of the operation then that she is still suffering. Characteristically, she had completed her presidential address—which will be read for her—and the arrangements for the conference before she allowed herself to obey the counsel of her physicians, and it is to be hoped that she will not have to pay, by lengthened absence from her duties, too severe a penalty for this plucky persistence. One of the highest compliments paid to her was in her selection as the head of the New York Public Library School when that was endowed by Mr. Carnegie for advanced library work, and she had given it so good an organization that its

good work has gone on despite her frequent enforced absences of the year past. The conference of 1916 will miss her gracious and inspiring presence, with cordial appreciation and gratitude for what she has done in the service of all librarians and readers.

THE library difficulties arising from the world war have increased as the war has gone on. The embargo placed by the British on importations from the Teutonic countries of printed books as well as other matter was somewhat relieved by a *modus vivendi* for the benefit of American libraries, worked out by the British Embassy through its trade adviser in consultation with the Librarian of Congress. But the plan has by no means succeeded as was hoped. The Librarian of Congress could do no more than certify the good faith of the institution making application for importations, usually through an importing house as agent, and the practical application of the scheme was, of course, left to the English authorities. They have limited permissible importations very closely and have in especial applied the embargo to periodicals and daily newspapers necessary to keep up the files in American libraries, which are of historical as well as present importance. In one case, where an importer's agent abroad included periodicals and newspapers in the shipment, the permit of the importer has been cancelled—an extreme act which it is to be hoped may be revoked in the absence of any implication of bad faith. The course of the State Department, in demanding as a neutral right that the mails should not be interfered with except in the case of contraband articles in parcel post, is thoroughly

approved by Americans; and it is to be hoped that the result will be to open a wider door to American libraries to receive books and periodicals, not excluding daily newspapers, from abroad. This is a right which cannot be surrendered, and it should apply to exportation and importation of books by ordinary shipment as well as through the mails.

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It is almost universal throughout the country that libraries in the past year have suffered severely from reduction of municipal or institutional appropriations, or have had the appropriations for their growing work confined to the figures of the preceding year. This is especially true in the library systems of New York City, where circulation has increased approximately 20 per cent. in a year, while appropriations for the current year were kept down to the figures of the previous year. A year ago there was general apprehension that the prosperity of the country would soon wane, and, consequently, there was hesitation and economy on the part of fiscal authorities. But the country has continued to be prosperous, libraries have continued to grow, and unless they are checked in their development appropriations must be larger in total year by year, though the appropriations per capita or per unit of circulation or other service may and should be less. Few institutions have been administered with more care, economy and effectiveness than American libraries as a whole. City fathers, town authorities and village selectmen should see to it that the libraries have money to do the service which the public now feel they have the right to expect. In this case a penny saved may be a penny wasted.

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OCCASIONALLY some one recurs to the suggestion that the Chaldean method of baked books, which Prof. Jewett undertook to apply to catalog preservation, and of which Dr. Kunz has proposed a modification,

should be accepted as the way out for book and record preservation, in view of the uncertain durability of modern paper and print. But this involves the worse dilemma of the size limitation of library buildings, if not the carrying weight possible to book stacks. Another form of record is that of the phonograph, which in disc shape solves some of the problems of space and weight; but no estimate seems to have been made as to the permanent durability of these discs, which are so recent an invention. These records might be an improvement on the Chaldean baked cylinders, but would present much the same problem as to house room and other difficulties. They afford, however, one new feature for library treasure houses, which should not be overlooked. It would be most interesting if we could have in our modern libraries not only Homer in Greek type but Homer's own speaking or singing rendition of the Iliad, and Demosthenes' or Cicero's orations as recorded by the orator's voice. What a blessed contribution would these have been to the vexed questions of how the Greeks and the Latins actually talked! There are now discs recording the voices of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and of other orators and statesmen, as well as of the great singers of the day; and such records may come to be of increasing library importance. Last fall an interesting record was made at the Edison laboratory of an address from Mr. Edison's friends by means of an Edison disc, the sounds of which were conveyed to Mr. Edison himself in San Francisco through the long distance telephone. This record, made by Mr. M. R. Hutchison, gave interesting summary of the remarkable development of certain Edison and other inventions in recent years, and is an interesting illustration of the historic value which may become an important feature of this modern class of records. Mr. Hutchison has indicated willingness to send this disc from the Edison Laboratory, South Orange, N. J., to a limited number of libraries which are developing such collections.

## IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZED LIBRARIES IN INSTITUTIONS\*

BY EDITH KATHLEEN JONES, *Librarian, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.*

THERE is no other one fact which so clearly shows the growing recognition of the library as an important department of an institution as this: that, whereas ten, or even five years ago, any one speaking on this subject would have been obliged first to enter a plea for such libraries and prove their usefulness, to-day he has chiefly to urge that they be administered efficiently. For it is now an established truth that the right books are an important factor in the diversional treatment of mental diseases and the education of the feeble-minded; also in inculcating higher ideals and better mental training in reform schools and prisons. Moreover, aside from the purely therapeutic and educational point of view, a good library probably furnishes more real happiness for the money expended than any other department of the institution, and happiness is a great contributor to mental health. Indeed, the institutions are learning that instead of being unable to afford books, they can no longer afford to be without them; that a good library is an additional tool in the hands of doctors and nurses and attendants, and one of the least expensive, considering that books may be used over and over again and give pleasure and help to succeeding generations of patients.

There is, however, one argument which is still often advanced against having libraries in certain state hospitals, namely, that a large proportion of their inmates are uneducated if not actually illiterate. "Our rich and educated patients go to the private hospitals," is the plea of the superintendent of these institutions; "our inmates have not the reading habit."

Now, if education and wealth or poverty and ignorance were synonymous, this would be a good argument, but as a matter

of fact, it is a question of money not of education which decides the fate of state or private hospital for the insane patient, and there is in almost every state hospital a certain percentage of professional men and women, teachers, librarians, college professors, ministers, whose lack of means keeps them there, but whose unhappiness is greatly increased if they are deprived of the books to which they are accustomed. Some of these are too feeble to employ themselves in any other way, and must sit, day after day, listless and brooding, their thoughts running in the same old abnormal channels, when by the right books their outlook on life might, temporarily, at least, be much brighter. For

There is no frigate like a book  
To take us lands away,  
Nor any coursers like a page  
Of prancing poetry.  
This traverse may the poorest take  
Without oppress of toll;  
How frugal is the chariot  
That bears a human soul!

Their usefulness being recognized, the only question which remains is this: How can the institution best meet the growing demand for efficient libraries?

First, what sort of library is efficient in an institution? Obviously, one which provides wholesome and entertaining books and magazines suited to its inmates, and gets its people interested in reading.

Let us speak of the institution libraries in terms of the hospital, for the word "patients" is so much more euphonious than "inmates," and because what is true of the organization of libraries in hospitals or schools for the feeble-minded is also applicable to prisons and reform schools.

If we accept the statement made above, that the successful institution library is one which gets its patients interested in the right sort of reading, this explains the failure of the old ward bookcases, with their attic donations never changed, sel-

\* Read before the section on institution libraries at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Indianapolis, May 13, 1916.

dom added to, and with no one to look after them. They certainly were not interesting as libraries, whatever they may have been as museums of antiquities. A library, to be of any use, must be vital, wholesome and progressive; it must have new material and be kept in circulation. When books cease to be read and enjoyed, their usefulness, for institution purposes, is ended; they are dead, and should be decently interred with other dead things, and new and live matter put in their places. Of course all this means that someone must keep a finger on the library pulse; that someone must be responsible for the wholesomeness and efficiency of the library as the doctors are for the health of the wards and the supervisors for the efficiency of the training-schools. As no hospital would think of putting a well-equipped laboratory in charge of a person who knows nothing of chemistry, we believe that the time will soon come when the library, which is really a laboratory for diversional treatment and education, will be placed in the hands of a person who knows books and has the requisite technical knowledge for efficient administration.

It has been proved that an institution library, to be successful, must have three things:

1. An annual appropriation for new books. This need not necessarily be large. The usefulness of the library lies in the quality, not the quantity, of its reading matter.

2. Some competent person in charge, preferably a trained librarian, who has no other duties, but can devote all her time to the administration of the libraries, medical as well as general, establish friendly relations with patients and employes and see that the right books get to the patients.

3. A central library with books suited to its readers; arranged on the shelves by some simple classification and found by some equally simple method of cataloging; kept in circulation by an efficient charging system.

I repeat, the necessity of these things has been proved. Let me cite a few examples. You will pardon me if I quote

McLean Hospital, for this is the best known to me and it proves all these points. This library was founded in 1835 with an annual appropriation of \$300. For some time this sum seems to have been expended in books and magazines for the patients, and a good start was made. Then, as the years went on, there apparently was no one particularly interested in it or responsible for it; other departments crowded it out; the medical library was begun and seemed more important. Nevertheless, when, in 1895, the hospital was moved from Somerville to its new building in Waverley, a library room was fitted up in the Administration House and about 4000 of the best volumes of the old library were installed here and classified and cataloged. A stenographer—several stenographers in succession—had charge; some of them had more or less library experience, but their other duties crowded out the library; few new books were bought, and the medical library still received the most attention and nearly all the appropriation. In 1904 a trained librarian was appointed with instructions to spend the whole \$300 on the patients' library and build it up; she had no other duties than the care of the two libraries.

Now in 1904 the patients' library numbered 4400 volumes, a growth of only about 400 volumes in ten years of the old desultory methods. In 1914, after ten years of steady and systematic development, it numbered 7600, an increase of 3200 volumes; and now, in 1916, after twelve years of this modern administration, there are 8400 volumes entered in the accession book, of which between 6000 and 7000 are still in the library; the rest have been discarded as dead wood. In other words, in the twelve years of organized up-building, it has nearly doubled the spasmodic accessions of the whole seventy previous years.

But even more important than this, the use of the books by the patients and employes leaped in the first year from a circulation of about 5000 to 7000, and it has steadily increased until, for three years, it has exceeded 9000, or an average of about twenty-five books a day.

Here at McLean the three things, annual appropriation, trained librarian and organized central library, are combined. Let us see what happens with other combinations.

There is one hospital which has as well selected a library as that at McLean—classified and cataloged, with an annual appropriation sufficient for its needs; but there is no one directly in charge and little attempt is made to get the book and the patient together. Consequently this library represents good material wasted. There is another hospital, with no funds, but a patient in charge who is well educated and much interested; he is doing remarkably well with what material he has, and gets the other patients to read; with even a small appropriation that patient is capable of building up a good working library.

Still another hospital has a very good collection of books to which new books are constantly added; the room is pretty and the patients use the library to an extent of about 40 books a week. This hospital went on the old idea that cataloging, classification and charging system represented so much "red-tape" and was a useless expenditure of time and money. It has become converted, however, and the library is being organized. This spring, when the books were compared with the shelf-list, over 400 were discovered to be missing, and an exhaustive search has failed to find 276 of them, most of them new books which everyone wants. Patients, nurses and staff alike seem to have appropriated them to their own uses. This was a strong argument to the superintendent in favor of a competent charging-system.

The question of effective administration after all resolves itself into one comprehensive factor, a competent person in charge. This may be a patient; several hospitals have very satisfactory patient-librarians. But there is this one great drawback to such a person, that, from the very nature of his illness, his work will be more or less unstable. Either he recovers and leaves the hospital and another patient must be put in charge, or his mental condition fluctuates and he is not always to

be depended on. Nevertheless, it is a good thing for patients to interest them in such work and give them a certain amount of responsibility, and, under supervision, many of them are capable of doing very good work at times. But for the good of the library there must always be supervision, and we again come back to our first point, the necessity for a competent librarian.

The private hospitals have been told again and again that what is possible for them with their adequate endowments and liberty to conduct their administration as superintendent and trustees think best, is not possible for state hospitals, where, to our national shame be it admitted, politics and graft do creep in and it is extremely difficult to get a state appropriation for what a group of politicians terms "luxuries." To an educated, cultured person, sane or insane, prisoner or free man, books are not a luxury but a necessity, and some of us would as soon have our bodies starved as our minds; moreover, in the modern hospital books are as important a part of the treatment as the handicrafts rooms; but, not to argue the point, let us accept the fact that many state hospitals cannot get funds sufficient for the salary of a trained librarian and the maintenance of an up-to-date library. Must they accept this? Must they be content to remain dependent on the charity of attic refuse? Is there no way out?

Most assuredly there is a way, and Iowa found it when, in 1906, she broke through conventions and, as pioneer, blazed a trail in the appointment by the State Board of Control of an institution library organizer, who has charge of all the state institution libraries. Where Iowa led, with Judge Robinson as chairman of the State Board of Control, Minnesota followed, with the same institution library supervisor, by the way, in the person of Miss Carey, who thus has the proud distinction of having organized the institution libraries of two states.

In the meantime, Nebraska had solved her problem in a little different manner. There, the State Library Commission, under Miss Templeton, took the matter up,

and in this state the institution libraries are under the supervision of this commission instead of the State Board of Control.

In all three of these states the appointment of an institution librarian has proved an economic and efficient solution of the problem. Instead of eight or ten individual librarians in as many institutions, with salaries of \$400 or \$500 each, with living expenses, there is one head librarian who, we regret to say, does not receive a combined salary of \$4000 or \$5000! She ought, however, to receive one of from \$1500 to \$2000, which is still much more economical than several individual salaries. Also, by means of a small annual sum from each state institution, combinations of books are bought and sent to the different hospitals and schools as traveling libraries. Thus, in Minnesota, each hospital pays \$50 a year, sees all the best of the new books in turn, and at the end of the year receives fifty volumes as a permanent addition to the library. All cataloging, classification and other technical work is done at the main office by the institution librarian; the person in charge of each individual library receives the books, gets them to the patients, and sees that they are forwarded to the next place on time. Nevertheless, this librarian in charge, whether patient or member of the staff, must be competent to interest patients and employes and to make the library really useful. To train her is part of the supervising librarian's duties.

While the state institution library organizer is more economical, there is no doubt that a trained librarian in each individual hospital is more ideal. Such a person, having the necessary technique at her fingers' ends, can organize and keep in working order the medical library as well as the one for the patients, and can often be of the greatest help to the doctors in looking up material for research work. Also, since she knows the best methods of filing, she can keep the case records filled out and quickly available. She may combine stenography with her library work; or, since she is probably a college graduate, she may be able to give "culture" courses to the nurses in books and reading, fine arts, or current events, which will raise

the standard of the training school and make the nurses more intelligent companions, thus increasing greatly their efficiency, especially in the care of mental and nervous patients. Several training schools, in general as well as mental hospitals, are including such courses in their curricula with most satisfactory results. The nurses show a decided improvement, not only in general intelligence and a large vocabulary, but also in spelling, grammar and punctuation. If the librarian is able to conduct these classes, the hospital need not be at the expense of employing teachers from the outside.

To sum up, the efficiency of a library lies not in the number of its volumes, but in their appropriateness to the institution and the use made of them, and this efficiency, it has been proved, cannot be attained under the old desultory methods, but only under intelligent organization. Whether each institution develops its own library or the state institutions co-operate, to be successful these three things are necessary: a definite, annual appropriation, trained leadership, and organization, and the greatest of these, because including the other two, is trained leadership.

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#### A LOVER OF THOMPSON SETON

A LITTLE chap of ten came to the library regularly and took out Ernest Thompson Seton's book of "Wild Animals I Have Known." Finally the librarian said to him, "You must be learning that book by heart, aren't you? You have had it out at least ten times. Do you like it as much as all that?"

"No, ma'am, I'm not exactly learning it, but I'm copying it. I want it always, and I can't buy it, so I'm writing it all out and putting in the pictures. I've got seven blank books full now and it's nearly done."

The librarian wrote the incident to Mr. Seton, who immediately replied, "I want to send that boy a complete set of my works, but on one condition, that he give me his seven blank books." And there they are now, in Mr. Seton's library, the sincerest compliment, he says, of his whole literary career.—From a special library edition of the Pottsville, Pa., *Journal*.

# HANDLING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD ORDERS IN THE AVERAGE LIBRARY

BY CLIFFORD BLAKE CLAPP, *Dartmouth College Library*

By "average library" is meant, for the purposes of this paper, a library the scope of whose resources and activities is general, one which is not called on to modify its internal practices by reason of its prominence or affiliations, and one in which there is a separate department or person devoted to cataloging work.

The proportion of Library of Congress work in such an institution depends on several things, chiefly on the closeness of the kindred relation of the library's stock in trade with that of the Congressional Library, but also on the local policy in regard to form of headings, card alteration, analytical work, availability of certain reference tools, and so on. But whatever the amount of this work, the methods of handling its routine need not greatly vary, and doubtless there is not a great difference between the practices of libraries in this respect. It is mainly a matter of common sense, a growth in each institution according to immediate requirements. One notes the L. C. order number, adds the number of cards wanted, and sends to Washington—or lacking the order number, sends author, title, and imprint—keeps some record of these card orders, receives the cards, adds headings and call numbers, does some checking and counting, and the thing is done. But there is a little more to it than that, as any person doing the work, even in a moderate sized library, will learn; and as there are at least two ways of doing everything, it cannot be amiss to record a method that has worked well.

At some point in the process the book is classified and subject headed. This may be done after the cards are received, under two conditions, either if the cards are ordered simultaneously with the ordering of the book, or if the book has come, but can wait around until the cards come. One of these conditions will be immediately discussed; of the other it is sufficient to re-

mark that the book ought never to wait around—unless it were bought for that purpose.

## ADVANCE ORDERS

When a book order is sent off the catalog department is apprised of the fact by receiving the order department's record of the same. Immediately a cataloger seeks preliminary information requisite to the entering, classifying, subject heading, and card ordering for these books. The L. C. card information may be obtained from the Library of Congress catalog, or proof slips, or the *A. L. A. Book-list*, or the Cumulative book index, or the United States catalog, or the Catalogue of copyright entries, or the Monthly catalogue of United States public documents, or the Monthly list of state publications, or from some other source, but best of all from the L. C. catalog if it be available. Should there be little doubt about getting L. C. cards on which small alteration need be made, order for cards can be by author and title, and this is necessary where the L. C. order number cannot be obtained. But for the sake of economy the number will be used when possible. The title as found will be inspected, and cards will be ordered in the number probably needed, or by a fixed number according to the library's regular policy, or by formula through the method suggested in the Library of Congress Handbook of card distribution, 3d ed., 1914, pages 32-34. But should the book order be indefinite as regards edition, or information at hand show that the Library of Congress cataloged only a very old edition, or should cards be required immediately for a work not published in America and not within the Library of Congress scope of stock (see Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 5-10), cards must not be ordered, or should be ordered only with special instructions on the specific points in question, an awkward arrange-

ment not generally recommended. Yet if the Library of Congress catalog shows that contents are printed on their cards, a cast may be made in the dark for the sake of this great advantage, since typewriting contents is expensive and unsatisfactory work.

#### PRELIMINARY PROCESSES

When a book is received in the catalog department, reference is first made to a file that shows whether cards have been ordered previously and what needed information has been obtained from any source, especially from the catalog, shelf list, L. C. catalog or other source of Library of Congress practice or of name or number necessary for ordering cards (cf. above, under Advance orders). The nature of the file giving these particulars must depend on the size and internal convenience of the library; it may be the order department's file, or the L. C. order file to be mentioned hereafter in which printed cards and information slips are kept until needed, or it may perhaps be a third file containing also the notes for the preparation of written cards or with a checking system showing the distribution of books in process of classifying and cataloging. In a big department it would be a sort of key to all the work being undertaken. Whatever its nature, if this file shows that cards have been ordered, these will now be sought and if received will be compared with the book, and all further processes carried through. If cards have not come but order number is at hand or cards already ordered, proceedings will be as the case requires. If nothing is found in the key file, resort is next made in the customary manner to the catalog or shelf list and the source of L. C. information, and if this information be wanting for the particular book under treatment cards are ordered or not according to the probability of satisfactory results, on somewhat the same considerations as those stated above for advance orders, but with the book itself instead of the book order in hand. If cards are not obtainable, this fact is made evident to all concerned. Extreme division of labor may so modify this routine that books will come to catalogers without their knowing whether

printed cards can be obtained, but such condition is not advisable, owing to the great advantages furnished by knowledge of what the Library of Congress has done.

#### INFORMATION SLIPS

It is a great convenience to have the Library of Congress card (or proof slip), found in the L. C. catalog, brought to the cataloger in the book, or brought in the case of an advance order to the person responsible for decision upon the ordering of cards. Notes are made on the back of this card (or proof slip), or on a slip appended to it, and all such notes—which may be conveniently referred to as information slips—kept together during the few days pending the arrival of the printed cards. Where the L. C. catalog is public or the library staff large, no such card should be long extracted unless a dummy take its place in the file. When there is no chance to use a depository catalog in this way, because the library has not the use of one or is hampered in its use, the cataloger will be served with notes on what has been learned from the best available sources. It is, of course, perfectly obvious that the amount and kind of this predigested information that can be conveyed with any satisfaction to a cataloger or classifier by a second person is extremely limited. But it has been found in practice that a person experienced in preliminary search work can produce all that is necessary to enable a responsible cataloger to decide whether cards should be ordered or written, and in what way to be ordered, or if cards are not to be ordered to go ahead in most cases without personal reference to the catalog.

Both the book and the preliminary information notes being now in hand, the work is classified, subject headed, referred to the shelf list for its complete call number, and its cards ordered. The notes or information slips (one or more) finally accumulated with the book give in detail all alterations required for the face of the cards, such accession information as the department preserves, the classification and author notation, the subject heads, references, and additional headings, any special



cataloging instructions, and a tally of the cards needed for extra files. As stated above, these notes may where possible be made solely on the card from the L. C. catalog (under such safeguards as shall be necessary), but libraries will frequently have forms for checking or filling according to their peculiar needs. The final addition to the information slips is the total number of printed cards required, and then, the order being written for L. C., a check mark is immediately placed against the number of cards to confirm the ordering.

#### ORDERING CARDS—L. C. ORDER FILE

L. C. orders may be sent on sheets, but the better way is on standard manilla slips, unpunched, one to a title. These slips will be returned with the cards and will be useful not only as evidence but also to separate the sets of cards. The manner of ordering cards is sufficiently well known (see Handbook, 3d ed., Ordering cards, Methods of ordering, Number of cards, etc.). Most libraries can order the exact number of cards required in each case, even for advance orders, with the resultant economy, but when Library of Congress judgment is desired the formula may well be used (Handbook, pp. 32-34). A lot number is assigned for each package of orders sent, and this is put on the corner of the manilla order slip, after the name of the library. If letters are used for this lot number there can be no confusion with the number of cards asked for. All information slips are then placed in a tabbed envelope (described below), and the lot number written on its tab. This envelope, with contents, stays with the book while it is getting its book number added or confirmed by the shelf list, and getting its pocket and book-card, its "new books card," and any other temporary or permanent unprinted cards or instructions that may be required. Then the envelope and contents is removed, and the book passes along at once to its perforating, lettering, plating, pocket-pasting, labeling, etc.

The envelopes are filed alphabetically by authors in a box or tray (L. C. order file). Each envelope has an open top, with the

front cut down low enough to show the author's name on the slip enclosed, but the back nearly the height of the cards. The tab bearing the lot number is preferably on the side of the envelope, not the top, leaving the top of the file to the necessary alphabetical tabs of guide cards and to "tickle" or "follow-up" markers for delayed work. For this envelope nothing serves the purpose better than Gaylord's style G book-card pocket, with its flaps unpasted, the flaps making excellent tabs, left and right. The box in which these pockets come will do to hold the L. C. order file, one side being cut down to one inch to facilitate fingering the tabs.

Meanwhile, the lot of card orders is sent off, at convenience, under U. S. government frank; about fifty slips can be conveniently sent in an envelope, but the number in each lot is more properly determined by the time one can wait for cards. The Library of Congress will usually fill orders the day it receives them. Record is kept of the lots ordered, by lot number, date sent, number of sets ordered, date returned, number of orders filled, and sometimes number of Out, C, R, Oe, Np, errors, etc.

#### RECEIVING CARDS

When the Library of Congress cards are received, each set is accompanied by the manilla order slip bearing its number—assuming that L. C. orders are sent upon such slips. These sets are tallied with those charged for on the account slip received with the cards, and the account filed if correct. Order slips unaccompanied by cards and marked Out, C, R, Oe, Rc, P, Ci?, C?, Np, etc. (see Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 58-61), are for the moment put aside. Record is made of the date the lot is returned and the number of orders filled, with further details if found practically useful. Then the cards are alphabetized. The L. C. order file is consulted and all envelopes extracted whose tabs bear the same lot number as that which is on the manilla order slips. Since these are already in alphabetical order they should correspond with the cards that have been received and alphabetized.

## DISTRIBUTING AND PREPARING

Place in three lots, side by side, the L. C. cards with their order slips, the unfilled order slips, and the envelopes containing information slips. Compare and unite the cards with the information in the envelopes and with the numbers on the manilla slips, set by set, cross off the manilla orders, and divide the united alphabet so far as necessary into eight parts, as follows:

(1) Cards and information correct and complete; ready for the typewriter.

(2) Face of cards to be altered on account of previous determination or present discovery that edition sent differs from book owned.

(3) More or different information needed for typewriter regarding headings, call numbers, etc.

(4) Cards whose corresponding information envelopes are missing.

(5) Information slips and cards for books that have not come.

(6) Information slips for cards that cannot be obtained (Np).

(7) Information slips for cards that are to come later (order slips checked Out, C, or R).

(8) Information slips for all other unfilled orders (i. e. for order slips checked Rd, Rdl, On, Oe, Rc, P, Ci?, C?, D). Also information slips corresponding to any orders where errors have been made in filling by the Library of Congress.

The best time to compare the cards received with the order slips and information slips is during this process of division and conjunction, and a glance at order number, author, title, imprint, suffices for the moment. Such comparison and sorting can be done very rapidly if all the suggestions outlined above have been followed to the letter, each set of cards being accompanied by its own order slip, either with number or else author, title, and imprint, and each information slip indicating all essentials for further work on the cards. The advantage of ordering on unpunched manilla slips now becomes evident when it is seen that sets of cards are clearly discriminated, and further, that they can be separated by running a pencil through the hole in the cards and drawing slightly forward.

The cards in the first division can be sent immediately to the person who is to typewrite their headings, those in the second division following them after being given to a responsible person to be altered according to direction on the information slips. Such alteration is obviously best accomplished when the card from the L. C. catalog is at hand and properly pencil-marked. The third and fourth lots of cards, if any, go to catalogers or classifiers who adjust any difficulties and complete the information notes, even having recourse again at this point, if necessary, to the book that is being cataloged. In case a book has not yet arrived, and cards were ordered in advance, as in the fifth division, the cards are put into the envelopes along with the information slips and placed in the L. C. order file to await the books. Information and order slips for cards that could not be obtained at all, or that, being delayed, were adjudged not best to wait for, must be sent to catalogers for the preparation of typewritten work; but those in the seventh and eighth divisions must be pronounced on by a person competent to decide whether cards ought to be awaited from L. C., or re-ordered, or typewritten—except in the case of wrong cards sent, when the order would be returned anyway with the card L. C. provides for the purpose (see Handbook, 3d ed., p. 52). If the cards are to be re-ordered, the order slips are marked "Hold till week——," and returned to the Library of Congress (see Handbook, pp. 54-63, where considerable detailed advice is given to card subscribers). The desirability of awaiting cards depends, of course, on local usage in several matters touching the particulars of card preparation and filing and use of the card catalog. It seems always desirable that a brief temporary card be made for the catalog under the name of the author in cases where printed cards are not to be had immediately.

Throughout the foregoing exposition it has been assumed that libraries using the process would do so in its entirety, with the possible variations indicated; but different methods from these are perfectly practicable, involving, however, changes in

routine or equipment that there has been no attempt to discuss here. Likewise, it is assumed here that experience will show those using Library of Congress cards how far they can profitably use them, to what extent advance orders pay, what verification of numbers and titles is necessary, what system of accounting is needed and how careful inspection of Library of Congress charges, what records are worth while, and how far the necessary details of the system can be made useful for the purposes of other printed work and type-written work. Nothing has been said, moreover, about rules for cataloging, methods of card changing, use of subject headings and classification notation or other details given on Library of Congress cards, all topics outside the purpose of this paper. Several matters of interest to a few libraries only, to special libraries, to bibliographers rather than libraries, or to beginning subscribers, are not touched upon. The Handbook of card distribution enters upon some of these questions, and the Library of Congress is ever ready to extend its usefulness by answering inquiries according to need.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that the Library of Congress service proves very efficient in its many and minute details. Before closing the subject by a brief discussion of standing orders, it will be useful to look over a few figures on the results of everyday L. C. order work that show what good work is being done by the Library of Congress card section.

#### STATISTICAL RESULTS

Out of a lot of fifty orders sent, a typical result is this: Returned, 45 order slips with cards, and five without cards. Of the latter, three are checked Out, one Ci?, one Rc. Of the 45 sets of cards received, 23 are ready for typewriting, six are to be altered, five have questions as to headings, one seems to have no information slip corresponding, and ten are for books ordered but not yet received in the department.

A typical record of ordering for one year—an actual experience during 1915—shows that out of 1161 sets ordered there were only 78 cases where cards were not re-

ceived immediately. Most of these were Outs; there was but one Np (no prospect), and only five were errors. This record shows very discreet ordering and very careful filling of orders. These 78 cases were so cleared up that on Dec. 31 there were only 13 cases on hand of cards not received, and these were all Outs (cards out of print) on orders not over ten weeks old; in fact, eleven were not over four weeks old. Six of these Outs were disposed of by the arrival of cards on Jan. 3, 1916.

An examination of the L. C. order file on Dec. 31, 1915, showed 136 envelopes on hand. All but 13 of these contained L. C. cards for books not yet received. Out of the 123 such cases, the cards for 12 were ordered in 1913, for 26 in 1914, for 85 in 1915. Of the latter 85, 71 were ordered during the quarter October to December, being divided as follows: Oct., 5; Nov., 27; Dec., 39. A few of the older orders were probably for books that will never be received, and there is a small sum of money thrown away, but even then the cards can be returned to the Library of Congress and something reclaimed (see Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 52-53). A periodical as to the prospect of receiving the books weeding of the L. C. order file is necessary, inquiry being made of the order department in question.

#### STANDING ORDERS

Libraries which analyze a considerable number of series will find it worth while to file with the Library of Congress a standing order for cards for analytics for each of these series for which cards are printed. Bulletin 16-19 of the card section of the Library of Congress (3d ed., Mar. 1, 1914) gives a list of about 3500 series for which cards are in stock; it gives also the method of ordering by series (see also Handbook, 3d ed., pp. 45-46). The method need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the number of cards called for depends on the library's treatment of the series in question, and is to be regulated somewhat as follows:

The greatest number of cards needed may be one for shelf list, one for author, one for title, one for filing under name

of series, one or more subject cards, one or more "additional" cards for joint authors, editors, etc. Libraries will not require the shelf list card when all the volumes of the series are kept together, one card sufficing in the shelf list for the whole series. Perhaps not many libraries use Library of Congress cards in the shelf list anyway. Most will want the author card. The desire for title cards will depend on the nature of the monographs or publications in the series and the ability adequately to subject head them. The card under series will be wanted anyway when the number of monographs or parts analyzed in the series is small. When the number gets large it will depend on whether the cards are to cumber the catalog or the shelf list or to be filed elsewhere, or whether the individual titles are to be entered on a "contents" or "details" book, to which reference can be made from a single card under the series. In the case of very large series, or those having a complicated numbering, if the library can dispense with its own separate entries under series and merely refer to a printed source of information, it may do just as well. Small libraries can get along without "additional" cards in many cases, typewriting these when they turn out to be necessary. But they will probably want all the subject cards if any.

As a result of these considerations, the maximum and minimum orders are likely to be in formulæ 3sat and 1s, or if in fixed numbers not under six for maximum nor over two for minimum.

The cards for analytics from series, when received thus on standing orders, should immediately be filed alphabetically by series and then by numbers in the series, revised cards being arranged in their proper places and those which they replace being discarded at once if not yet used. The preparation of the cards will naturally be deferred in many libraries until times of relative abatement in the amount of regular work, except in the case of some much used series. It is not wise, therefore, to hold up volumes of series in the cataloging rooms, but better to send them to the shelves and give a note of the parts received to the person keeping the file of

analytical cards. This makes it necessary for the person checking the unbound parts of the series or the cataloger adding bound volumes to the cards—when they are so added—to have some regular means of knowing that the series is analyzed on Library of Congress cards. When a cataloger comes to the point of taking up the analytical work, she must find out the manner of treatment of the series in question, and this will be facilitated by keeping with the cards, or in a tray convenient to them, brief notes showing whether cards are filed for the separate parts under the series in the catalog, or elsewhere, or whether entry is to be made in some other place under the series name; also where the series is classified, and other such particulars. In the same place can be kept the notes of parts received and as yet not analyzed. Classification will have been attended to previously, except in new series. Series not kept together, having to be separately classified, will probably have been treated like volumes not in series, being classified and subject headed as received and the cards extracted from the file at the same time. Subject headings for analytics from series kept together can be assigned either from the books or from observation of the headings assigned by the Library of Congress. The latter method is so much more economical of time that it will usually be followed, and inasmuch as it takes advantage of one of the features of Library of Congress work wherein cooperation is effective, it is recommended. Only in case of essential differences between the headings of the local library and the Library of Congress, and at the same time titles that are not sufficiently self-explanatory, need the books or pamphlets themselves be consulted at this point; but if the parts have to be checked to show analytical work done this checking can be made a special piece of work from time to time from notes saved for the purpose.

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The public library, free to all the people, gives nothing for nothing; . . . the reader must himself climb the ladder and in climbing, gain knowledge how to live this life well.—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

# THE LIBRARIAN'S MUSE

BY FORREST B. SPAULDING, *The New York Public Library*

LOOKING back on the early history of librarianship in this country, one is struck by the number of men who were not only librarians of note, but authors, essayists, poets, and historians; men who were constant contributors to the literature of their day. It is to be regretted that in these days of the high development of the technical side of the work, this type of librarian is fast disappearing, as seems to be the case, although we still have among us a few who can justly claim recognition for their literary work. The total output, however, of books from the pens of American librarians is pitifully small.

In this connection it may be of interest to recall what librarians, both of the older and of the younger generations, have contributed to the art of poetry, an art which is to-day attracting more attention than ever before in its history. The time has passed when a poet was looked down upon as a creator of the unimportant and ephemeral in imaginative literature, and it is not strange that we find a fair number of poets among librarians. A great poet among American librarians we have not yet had—that is, great in the sense that Lessing was in Germany, or Anatole France in France. Nor has an American librarian written a song that has won the approval of time as has "Sally in our alley," whose author, Henry Carey, was at one time a librarian at Oxford. But so far the output of librarian poets has been good, and it is more than likely that we have some among us who will achieve a poet's fame.

In Stedman's "American anthology" will be found poems by eight librarians, all well known names: Herbert Bashford, R. R. Bowker, John Vance Cheney, Arthur Colton, Ina Coolbrith, Sam Walter Foss, Harry Lyman Koopman, and Frederic Ridgely Torrence. Of these, Sam Walter Foss is probably the best known, both as a poet and as a librarian. His true humor, not unminged with pathos, has won him a large audience, and the pathetic story of

the martyr "Young Montmowenci Averwy" and his "pwecious cigawette" has been retold many times from the speakers' platform. It would be hazardous to quote anything here, for the name of Sam Walter Foss is a household word, and nearly everyone has selected his own favorite from his works. A suggestion might be made, however, that if any librarian has chanced to miss acquaintance with "The song of the library staff" he has a delightful treat in store.

Herbert Bashford, who was at one time librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, and later state librarian of Washington, published in 1898 a volume of songs and poems, written mostly about Puget Sound and the Northwest. His poetry is all of the great out-doors, the poetry of the mountains, and the poetry of the sea. "By the Pacific" is one of his best:

From this quaint cabin window I can see  
The strange, vague line of ghostly drift-wood,  
though

No ray of silver moon or soft star-glow  
Steals through the summer night's solemnity.  
Pale forms drive landward and wild figures  
flee

Like spectres up the shore; I hear the slow,  
Firm tread of marching billows which I know  
Will walk beside the years that are to be.

Sweet, gentle sleep is banished from mine  
eyes;

I lie and think of wrecks until the sobs  
And groans of drowning sailors, lost at sea,  
Come mingled with the gray gulls' plaintive  
cries

And those tumultuous, incessant throbs—  
The heavy heart-beats of Eternity.

Anyone who has watched the sun set in the Pacific will appreciate the beautiful quatrain, "Sunset":

Like some huge bird that sinks to rest,  
The sun goes down—a weary thing—  
And o'er the water's placid breast  
It lays a scarlet, outstretched wing.

The editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Richard Rogers Bowker, is also known as a poet. A recently issued pamphlet contains

many rare lyrics, most of which have appeared before in various periodicals. The sonnet on Thomas à Kempis may be found in Stedman's anthology, so we will not quote it here. One of his finest lyrics is entitled "She plays," and was written in London on hearing a gifted musician play some Basque melodies which she had helped to collect among the peasants of the Western Pyrenees.

In the softly lighted room, fair with fair thoughts of all lands,  
She touches the ivory keys and they leap to the kiss of her hands.

The cling of the castanets, the whirr of the wheel, the cradle croon, I hear  
Moonlight, the gleam of stars, good-nights, the song that's a tear!

And I listen, listen and long, in the softly lighted room

As she touches the answering keys and weaves from her wonderful loom.

—The song that's a tear! Ah, me, on the other side of the pane,  
Without, is the pitiless sleet, the cruel river, the rain.

The rain is so bleak, the river runs far to the sea,  
Broad and deep is the ocean of tears that divide ye from me.

Yet—the stars shine out from the clouds.  
In the softly lighted room,  
She touches the answering keys and I, exiled think upon home.

John Vance Cheney, formerly in charge of the Public Library in San Francisco, and later of the Newberry Library in Chicago, has published in all seven volumes of his poetry. The collected "Poems" contains his best work, including the well known reply to Edwin Markham's "The man with the hoe." The song "Evening" might well have been written by William H. Davies or some other of the present school of young English lyric poets. More such poets are needed in this country:

The birds have hid, the winds are low,  
The brake is awake, the grass aglow:

The bat is the rover,  
No bee on the clover,  
The day is over  
And evening come.

The heavy beetle spreads her wings,  
The toad has the road, the cricket sings:

The bat is the rover,  
No bee on the clover,  
The day is over  
And evening come.

A quatrain entitled "I wouldn't" is indicative of this poet's mood:

A sprig of mint by the wayward brook,  
A nibble of birch in the wood,  
A summer day and love and a book,  
And I wouldn't be king if I could.

Arthur Colton, librarian of the University Club in New York, has published several poems, many of which have been collected in "Harps hung up in Babylon." The verse from "The canticle of the road" is but a sample of his lyric grace:

On the open road, with the wind at heel  
Who is keen of scent and yelping loud,  
Stout heart and bounding blood we feel,  
Who follow fancy till day has bowed  
Her forehead pure to her evening prayer  
And drawn the veil on her wind-blown hair.  
Free with the hawk and the wind we stride  
The open road, and the world is wide  
From rim to rim, and the skies hung high,  
And room between for a hawk to fly  
With tingling wing and lust of the eye.

"Let me no more a mendicant" is another good example to show this poet's versatility:

Let me no more a mendicant  
Without the gate  
Of the world's kingly palace wait;  
Morning is spent,  
The sentinels change and challenge in the tower,  
Now slant the shadows eastward hour by hour.

Open the door, O Seneschal! Within  
I see them sit,  
The feasters, daring destiny with wit,  
Casting to win  
Or lose their utmost, and men hurry by  
At offices of confluent energy.

Let me not here a mendicant  
Without the gate  
Linger from dayspring till the night is late,  
And there are sent  
All homeless stars to loiter in the sky,  
And beggared midnight winds to wander by.

The library of Brown University boasts not only the remarkable Harris collection of American poetry, but a librarian who has been an active and prolific poet. Harry Lyman Koopman is also one of the few poets who has found in books and libraries fit subjects for verse, and his poem on "The librarian of the desert" has for its subject

the great library of the Senussi brotherhood which was moved across the Libyan desert in 1893, requiring five hundred camels for its transportation. Some of Mr. Koopman's best work has been in the sonnet form and we will quote as an example "The town clock":

Day after day, above the market-place,  
Thou standest looking on the throng below;  
Night after night, above thee, still and slow,  
The bannered constellations westward pace.  
By day, thou dealest with the insect race  
Of men, that come and look on thee and go;  
By night, the dark hours from thy bosom flow  
To mingle with eternity and space.  
The spire above thee rears its masonry,  
As if its thin shaft were a monument  
Over the wasted moments that must lie  
Within thy chamber, evermore unspent;  
And still thy flaming finger writes on high  
The hurried summons of each moment sent.

A true poet's creed is entitled "Song-birth":

Beyond the beach's trodden slope of sand,  
Down past the frothy, shifting water-line,  
Deep underneath some fathoms of the brine,  
A crystal spring rolls up sweet waters, bland  
Fresh amid all the saltness of the strand.  
No ebb-tide ever lets the sunlight shine  
Unblurred upon it, and around it twine  
Dark, slimy weeds by west-wind never  
fanned.

So in the poet's heart, amid the gross  
And brackish bitterness of earthly tides,  
The well-spring pure of song forever flows,  
Sweetening all wherethrough it mingling  
glides;  
For, though its life streams up through sun-  
less woes,

Its birth was on the hills where light abides.

"The house of a hundred lights" by Frederic Ridgely Torrence, who was formerly on the staff of the Lenox Library in New York, bears the sub-title, "A psalm of experience after reading a couplet of Bidpai." It consists of a sequence of quatrains, of much lyric beauty, which one is at first tempted to compare with the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, but a second glance shows that their philosophy is quite different:

The Great Inn Keeper's table is  
the whole green face of Earth, and so  
I sit at meat with Him nor care  
whether the Guest be friend or foe.  
The wise man said, "Beware of Love;  
behold, its end is Ash and Rue!"  
"Ho, ho," cried Youth, "this heart of mine  
is braver than I ever knew."

Last night I heard a wanton girl  
call softly down unto her lover,  
Or call at least unto the shade  
of Cypress where she knew he'd hover.

Said she, "Come forth, my Perfect One;  
the old bugs sleep and take their ease:  
We shall have honey overmuch  
without the buzzing of the bees."

\* \* \*

At first, she loved nought else but flowers,  
and then—she only loved the Rose,  
And then—herself alone, and then—  
she knew not what, but now—she knows.

Ah, Flattery, thou'rt like a comb  
with double face and double tongue,  
These women wear thee on their brows  
like an asp coiled where it stung.

The lies men tell I can see through—  
they hold no more than does a sieve:  
But women's lies hold like the sea,  
and like it surge and swell and live.

The finest work that Mr. Torrence has done is his blank verse drama "El Dorado," from the fifth act of which we quote these lines:

Here shall we bide, for 'twill be home for us!  
Far in the East a land of cooler lights  
Dreams between Spring and Spring beneath  
no touch  
Save rain and leaves or snow and falling  
flowers,  
Yet it is this same land; lo, half the world  
Has lain here till this hour, stainless, asleep,  
And up from the old, blood-choked, semi-orb  
That mothered us, shall come the wandering  
tread  
Of those who seek for home,—here shall they  
find it!

A later verse drama, "Abelard and Heloise," gives still more proof that Mr. Torrence is both a poet and a dramatist of great distinction.

During last year's exposition in San Francisco, Miss Ina Coolbrith was crowned poet laureate of California, an unusual honor in a state which has produced so many of our foremost poets. In 1874, Miss Coolbrith became librarian of the Oakland Free Library, and since that time she has published many volumes of verse. Many of her poems appear now in the magazines, all of which have the same qualities that distinguished her early work. A good example is "A Mariposa lily":

Insect or blossom? Fragile, fairy thing,  
Poised upon slender tip, and quivering  
To flight! a flower of the fields of air;

A jewelled moth; a butterfly, with rare  
 And tender tints upon his downy wing,  
 A moment resting in our happy sight;  
 A flower held captive by a thread so slight  
 Its petal-wings of brodered gossamer  
 Are, light as the wind, with every wind astir,—  
 Wafting sweet odor, faint and exquisite.  
 O dainty nursling of the field and sky,  
 What fairer thing looks up to heaven's blue  
 And drinks the noontide sun, the dawning's  
 dew?  
 Thou winged bloom! thou blossom-butterfly!

The city of Oakland has had more than its share of our librarian poets, for Charles Samuel Green, who is the present librarian, is the author of many poems, mostly published in the Western magazines, especially the *Overland Monthly*, of which he was editor for sixteen years. In his case, however, most of his published poems were written during his editorial career, rather than during his librarianship.

Charles Knowles Bolton of the Boston *Athenaeum* has published but little poetry, but that little is high in quality, and fortunate indeed is the possessor of the attractive little volume containing the quaint "Love story of Ursula Wolcott":

'Twas Ursula whose gentle tread  
 Bore round the broad-rimmed wheel of oak  
 That whirled, and hung, and whirled again,  
 As though she timed it with her heart.  
 And when it stopped, her fingers ran  
 Over the spokes until it whirled,  
 A moment hung, and whirled again.

We mentioned above that the subject of books has been almost neglected by the librarian poets. Mr. Bolton is an exception to the rule, having drawn upon his knowledge of book titles in "A literary solution":

We stood in the bookstore together,  
 She chatting of this and of that;  
 My heart kept time with the feather  
 That clung to her Gainsborough hat.  
 On Stevenson, Stockton and Kipling,  
 And poets galore she enthused;  
 But how to propose to her, rippling  
 With music and laughter, I mused.

On this one and that one she tarried  
 To label their place on the shelf;  
 This "How to be Happy, Though Married":  
 "Absurd!" and I thought so myself.  
 "But those who have tried it may surely  
 Be trusted to know," I replied.  
 "I tell you," she said, "it is purely  
 The tone of the age to deride."

"The task for solution," I ventured,  
 "Is how to be married, though poor"—  
 I know that I ought to be censured,  
 She looking so sweet and demure.  
 Her voice was so low, 'twas the border  
 Of thought where it breaks into word:  
 "We might," she said, "solve this, in order  
 To prove that the book is absurd."

The versatile "Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript*, Edmund Lester Pearson, has never published a volume of poems, but many library lyrics are scattered through his books. "The reference librarian" is well known, as is the poem "To a small library patron" to be found in "The librarian at play":

Uncombed, a bit unwashed, with freckled face,  
 And slowly moving jaws—implying gum;  
 A decade's meagre dignity of years  
 Upon your head—your only passports these,  
 All unconcerned you enter—Fairyland!

"The passionate librarian to his love" is a clever parody, which contains a catalog (by this greatest enemy of library catalogs) of books dear to the hearts of all reference librarians:

Come live with me and be my love,  
 And we will dwell—oh, far above  
 The silly multitude who feed  
 On novels, and who fiction read.

For all day long we'll sit and pore  
 Upon the very dryest lore;  
 Some ancient gray-beard shall dispense us  
 The latest volumes of the Census.

And I, ah I! will hold your hand  
 And sing you songs of Samarcand—  
 Then you shall softly read to me  
 From Dr. Ploetz' "Epitome."

When through the fields of daisies wide  
 We stroll together, side by side,  
 I'll bind your brows with pink carnations  
 And read you from the "Wealth of Nations."

Each month I'll bring, my love to you,  
 The *North American Review*,  
 Nor, sweetheart, shall you ever lack  
 For Whitaker's great Almanack!

Why, Spencer, Kant, John Stuart Mill—  
 They all await your word and will;  
 Let me obey your fads and whims  
 And get you Cushing's "Anonyms."

In winter when the nights are cool  
 The "Index" made by Dr. Poole  
 Shall give you joy, my dearest dove—  
 So live with me and be my love!

Charles F. Lummis is seldom thought of as a poet, although hundreds of school boys



have stood trembling on the platform to recite his dialect poem of "Arizona Jim." "My meerschaums" also finds favor with the many compilers of smokers' anthologies. Indeed there are few well known novelists who have not written a poem or two, and Burton L. Stevenson, the librarian of the Public Library of Chillicothe, Ohio, proves no exception to this rule. His "After the play" has found a resting place in several anthologies, and another of his poems, "Henry Hudson's quest," may be found in "The home book of verse."

Besides Miss Coolbrith, so far as we know, there are only two women among librarians who have published volumes of verse. Delightful lyrics by Miss Mary Wright Plummer, the present president of the American Library Association, have often appeared in the leading magazines. Several of her earlier poems have also been gathered together in a little volume of "Verses," published in a limited edition in 1896. The initial poem is probably the finest in this collection, "The wind-swept multitude in the Inferno":

Ever we drift, drift,  
Swept by a wind we resist not,  
Whirling and turning swift;  
Onward we drift, drift,  
Blown through the cloud and the rift,  
Whither we know not and list not.

Hark to the curses that tear  
Their way through the rush of the air!  
Love that was uncontrolled,  
Killed by the ceaseless cold,  
Holds like a weight in its arms the price of  
the heaven it sold,  
Daring its voice to lift,  
Cursing the fatal gift,  
Winding in closer folds as onward we circle  
swift.

\* \* \*

Fools to beg of a mindless wind!  
Fools to hope that a sin once sinned  
May ever be cast behind,—  
Forgot in our endless race,—  
When at every turn we see it lined  
In the look of a pallid face,  
As we whirl and cling and eddy and drift,  
Through cloud and rift,  
Swift, more swift—  
Whither to know it avails not:  
Blown by a tempest that fails not,  
Ever we drift, drift.

Another lyric of great beauty and rare depth of feeling is entitled "My own" and

was originally printed in *The Century*. We will quote the first and last stanzas:

Brown heads and gold around my knee  
Dispute in eager play;  
Sweet, childish voices in my ear  
Are sounding all the day;  
Yet sometimes in a sudden hush  
I seem to hear a tone  
Such as my little boy's had been,  
If I had kept my own.

The years go fast; my children soon  
Within the world of men  
Will find their work, and venture forth  
Not to return again;  
But there is one who cannot go,—  
I shall not be alone,—  
The little one who did not live  
Will always be my own.

This is the sort of poem, of irresistible human appeal, which will be preserved in many a well-thumbed scrapbook.

Miss Margaret Widdemer, a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, is a young poet whose work has already attracted considerable attention. Her first book of poems, published in 1915, is entitled "The factories," the title poem being a plea for the child worker. True lyric beauty is reached, however, in such poems as "The forgotten soul":

'Twas I that cried against the pane on All  
Souls' Night—  
(O pulse o' my heart's life, how could you  
never hear?)  
You filled the room I knew with yellow  
candle-light  
And cheered the lass beside you when she  
prayed in fear.

'Twas I that touched your shoulder in the  
gray wood-mist—  
(O core o' my heart's heart, how could you  
never know?)  
You only frowned and shuddered as you bent  
and kissed  
The lass hard by you, handfast, where I used  
to go.

'Twas I that stood to greet you on the church-  
yard pave—  
(O fire o' my heart's grief, how could you  
never see?)  
You smiled in pleasant dreaming as you  
crossed my grave,  
And crooned a little love-song where they  
buried me!

Miss Widdemer has also written two of the finest war poems we have seen. "Jeanne d'Arc at Rheims" is too long to quote here,

so we will quote the two final stanzas of "The war god":

The War-God snapped his golden chain;  
His mercies thundered down the world,  
And lashing battle-lines unfurled  
Scoured through the crouching lands again:

The grinding wheels of Greed and Lust  
Checked—clean was Pestilence, clean Death,  
And clean to God rose the last breath  
From broken bodies in the dust.

Early last year, O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the public library of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, published his volume "Resurgam: poems and lyrics." Lilith has always been a favorite subject with the poets, and Mr. Thomson's version contains much of beauty:

As night withdrew, reluctant to fold up  
The purple draperies with which she veiled  
The garden that was made for man, Lilith  
awoke;

And while her heavy lids still seemed inclined  
To hide again the deep pools of her eyes  
She, with the luxurious abandon of a queen,  
Stretched her bare arm. She was so beautiful,  
So utterly and wholly beautiful,  
It seemed the sun, now peeping o'er the  
crests

Of Eden's hills, climbed drawn by desire;  
And that the stars, faint in the kindling sky,  
Had paled in sheer despair.

A moment's space  
Her firm, cool fingers played, unconsciously  
As some young child's might play, amongst  
The long blades of the grass, that grew a  
scant

Two palm's-breadths from the heaped up  
boughs  
Of balsam-fir whereon she couched.

Many are the themes which contribute to his muse, one of his finest poems being that in which "Gold" speaks:

My chink sets the Nations to quaking, I  
govern their armies vast,  
The Kingdoms are but of my making, my grip  
it hath gotten them fast.

The Earth and her teeming millions  
Shall dance, or war, for my mirth:  
By the glint of my golden billions—  
It is I, rule the Earth!

The volume closes with this "Triplet":

Give me a red rose from thy hair  
To wear forever on my breast;  
If thou wouldst ease my deep despair

Give me a red rose from thy hair,  
Touched by thy hands so white and fair;  
If thou wouldst make me doubly blest,  
Give me a red rose from thy hair  
To wear forever on my breast.

English verse is not the only medium employed by our librarian poets. Herman Rosenthal, who is in charge of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, has published a rhymed version of "Das Lied der Lieder" in German, as well as other volumes of German lyrics and translations. His volume "Spätherbstnebel" contains translations of Longfellow, Victor Hugo, and the Russian poets, Nadson, Ler-montov, and Nekrassov, among others. Original lyrics and sonnets, however, fill the greater part of the book.

Nor has free verse been entirely neglected by librarians. Harold Hersey, who was until recently on the staff of the Library of Congress, has three published volumes to his credit. "The wings of song" contains the following entitled "The poet":

I found a flower in the wastes laughing at  
the sun;

I plucked it from the dreary spot and set it  
near my heart.

At first my friends admired it,  
Spoke of its simple grace—  
Yet when it withered not one would have it.  
I threw it from me.

There it lay crumpled in the dust.  
I left it and tried to banish its beauty from  
my soul.

I heard that a young poet found it there,  
Stooped down, tenderly picked it up  
And pressed it to his lips, dust and all.

There are undoubtedly many more librarians who have written creditable poetry, but the work of minor poets is difficult to locate. Few indeed are those who having a natural love of beauty and nature in her various moods, have not put down their thoughts on paper, thus making poetry, whether it be rhymed or unrhymed. Careful research would bring to light more proof that the library profession has made a considerable contribution to the art of poetry. Considering this, it is pleasant to close with these lines by John Vance Cheney:

Few listened to the lonely singer's lay  
Our life, it is a little day;  
He sang, and vanished in the valley dim,  
Where, all in vain, praise followed him.

## A SURVEY OF INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES\*

THIS survey was prepared from the replies to a questionnaire sent to six hundred institutions supported by the national and the state governments. These included homes for the aged, chiefly soldiers and sailors and their wives and widows, sixty-six in number; homes and hospitals for dependent children, thirty-one of which receive state aid; institutions which are strictly educational in character—the eighty-nine schools for the blind and the deaf; twenty-eight sanatoria for tuberculosis patients and those ill with other diseases; three institutions for inebriates, forty-seven institutions for the feeble-minded and for epileptics; one hundred and fifty-five hospitals for the insane; eighty-one industrial and reform schools; thirty reformatories for young and first-term offenders; and seventy-two national and state prisons.

The report gives the following averages for each of these groups: the age of the inmates and their degree of education; the proportion of the whole population who make use of the library; the size of the collection available for their use; the number of books purchased annually; and the number of institutions in each group which include the library in their annual budget, and the amount of such appropriation.

As it is impossible to give figures for all the institutions, a choice has been made of the groups which responded in sufficient number to make a comparison of averages worth while. Some institutions were able to answer more specifically than others, and for this reason the averages for each group do not always include the same institutions. As those reporting are generally distributed throughout the country, the general averages will probably hold true.

In the institutions for soldiers and their wives and widows, the average age of the members is 72 years; the general average of education is between sixth and eighth grade. Nine institutions report that they

have no library, one has a deposit of books from the state traveling libraries. Six have an annual library appropriation, ranging from \$87-\$200, and averaging \$130; one home has an endowment for the library. Nine reported no book purchases during the past year, eight had purchased from 25-500 volumes, an average of 145 volumes. In the 23 homes which give the size of the book collection, the average is 2800 volumes. The percentage of the members who make use of the library ranges from 10-100 per cent., the average being 63 per cent. It is probable that the preference of readers of this age for magazines and newspapers may account for the fact that most of the soldiers' homes are not purchasing books in any quantity.

In the schools for the blind the average age of the students is 15 years. Six schools reported an annual library appropriation, averaging \$375. The number of books purchased during the past year averaged 150 volumes, the number ranging from 35-500 volumes. The average number of books in 14 schools was 3600 volumes, the smallest library having 700 volumes and the largest 8500 volumes. From 50-100 per cent of the students were reported as using the library, the average being 88 per cent.

The average age of the pupils in the schools for the deaf is 13 years. Four schools reported an annual appropriation for the library of from \$75 to \$500. The number of books added in the past year was from 10-300 volumes, with an average of 100 volumes. The smallest collection reported was 200 and the largest 6000 volumes, the average size being 2500 volumes. Nine schools gave the percentage of pupils who used the library as from 25-100 per cent., with 62 per cent. as an average.

The patients in the sanatoria for tuberculosis average 27 years of age, 96 per cent. can write and their education is between 6th and 8th grade; the number of patients in each hospital averages 150. Four of the hospitals have an annual sum set apart for books, ranging from \$50 to \$250. Twelve spent no money for books during the past year, five made purchases

\* Read at the section meeting on institution libraries, National Conference of Charities and Correction, Indianapolis, May 13, 1916.

of from 30-300 volumes. The libraries vary in size from 100 to 9000 volumes, the average size being 960 volumes. The proportion of patients who use the library averages 65 per cent., the percentage ranging from 25-100 per cent.

The great majority of these institutions depend upon donations for their books and the collections are largely fiction. In one state, a number of traveling libraries have been purchased for the tuberculosis sanatoria. Seven hospitals report that they have calls for books which they cannot supply. With a reading population of 65 per cent. of the patients, chiefly adult and of normal mentality, the annual book purchases of these hospitals seem inadequate.

The figures for the institutions for the feeble-minded include eight institutions for epileptics, which reported the majority of their inmates as feeble-minded. The average age of the feeble-minded was given in but five cases, in these it was 22 years. Fifteen institutions reported on the proportion of inmates who could write, the average being 42 per cent. Eight institutions have no library facilities, three depend upon books from the state traveling libraries. Twelve institutions have from 100 to 3000 volumes, with a general average of 1000 volumes. Four have annual appropriations for library purposes, of from \$100 to \$280, averaging \$170. The number of books added in the past year ranged from 10-150 volumes; the average was 72 volumes. The percentage of inmates who use the library runs from 5-66 per cent., with an average of 19 per cent. The inmates of these institutions are segregated there for the greater portion of their lives, and those of a higher grade of mentality are therefore peculiarly dependent upon the instruction and entertainment which books may afford. The libraries include picture books and easy stories; fairy tales, and fiction; books of games and puzzles, and books on nature study, agriculture, and metal working. One institution has a special collection of finely illustrated children's books. The care of the collection necessitates locked cases in the cottages or wards where the patients are destructive.

The inmates of the hospitals for the insane average 42 years of age; in 39 institutions the proportion who could write is 80 per cent.; a large majority had been in school beyond the sixth grade. Seven out of 81 hospitals reported that they have no library, three have the use of traveling libraries, and one is a regular branch of a city library system. Twelve have an annual appropriation for the library, averaging \$180 per year. Eleven reported no book purchases during the past year; the average number of volumes purchased was 60. The size of the collections varies from 50-10,000 volumes, with an average of 1500. Thirty-six hospitals reported on the percentage of inmates who used the library; the average was 20 per cent., the figures ranging from 5-60 per cent.

The libraries in the insane hospitals are seldom organized and developed as separate departments. Although an average of 325 inmates used the library in each institution, the number of books added last year averaged 60 volumes in those hospitals which reported purchases; over one-fifth of the hospitals had made no addition to their libraries. In some cases purchases for the medical library and a special employes' library were included in the general book fund.

The boys and girls in the industrial and reform schools average 15 years of age, 98 per cent. can write, and their education is about the 6th grade. Nine of these schools report that they have no library for the inmates. One has an endowment for the library which yields \$500 per year, and eleven have a regular appropriation of from \$140-\$300 per year, averaging \$200. Seven institutions purchased no books during the past year; twenty-one reported additions averaging 140 volumes. The size of the book collection varies from 100-3500 volumes, with an average of 1200 volumes. Ninety per cent. of the inmates, of 35 institutions reporting, make use of the library. Three of these schools depend largely upon the city library system for their books, two others are branches of a county library system. Three have deposits of books from the state traveling libraries. The nature of the book collec-

tions and the use made of the libraries show a correlation with the school departments; in fourteen institutions a teacher has charge of the library.

The reformatories for young and first-term offenders have an average population of 570 inmates, averaging 22 years of age. Eighty-seven per cent. can write, and a majority are below 6th grade in education. Seven report an annual library appropriation of from \$50-\$1000; the average is \$420. One institution has \$550 for the library and the entertainment fund; three receive an average of \$380 from visitors' fees. The books purchased last year averaged 230 volumes; four institutions reported that they had made no purchases. The size of the libraries varies from 100-12,000 volumes; the average is 3700 volumes. In 17 institutions reporting, 80 per cent. of the inmates make use of the library.

The school courses in these institutions have had an appreciable effect upon the character and extent of the book collections. It is encouraging to see a growing liberality in the number of books allowed to be drawn at one time. In one institution the inmates may take as many books as they choose; in three, two books are allowed, and in two others the number depends on school standing or on behavior. Six institutions reported that they had many calls for books which they could not furnish. In one reformatory, the women inmates asked the privilege of finishing with lath and plaster the room which was to be their library and general reading room.

The men and women confined in the national and state prisons have an average age of thirty-two years. Eighty-four per cent. can write, and a small majority is below sixth grade in schooling. Five of the prisons reporting have no library. An annual appropriation from \$50-\$750 is reported by 11 institutions, with an average of \$340. In six prisons the visitors' fees are used for the library; the average income from this source is \$350. Four prisons made no book purchases last year; the average number of volumes added by 23 others was 200. The size of the libraries varies from 300 to 33,000 volumes, with

an average of 5500 volumes. The proportion of the prisoners who make use of the library, in 30 prisons, is 64 per cent.

These libraries are generally recognized by the authorities as an important factor in the administration of the prisons; they are larger than any other group of institutional libraries, and have a larger annual appropriation for their upkeep. This fund is often included in that for the chapel, the school, and for entertainments. In spite of the fact that the great majority of these libraries need reorganization, the elimination of unreadable material and the addition of good recent books, they circulate many more books than the public libraries of the same size.

The returns from this study do not show that many of the state institutions have taken advantage of the help which is freely offered by the state library commissions and similar agencies in selecting and buying books, and in cataloging the collections. In three states a special institutional librarian is employed by the Board of Control, or by the State Library Commission, to give this definite aid. In several other states the institutional libraries, like the public libraries, are under the care of the state library workers, and receive from them the aid which they may desire.

It may be of interest to inquire concerning the use made of the library in some of the institutions which have had, for some years, advice and aid from trained library workers. Statistics from the public libraries of the country show an average annual book circulation of three issues for each volume in the collection; each reader registered does not take out over fifteen volumes during the year.

Twenty-three prisons reported a yearly circulation of 7 issues for each volume, of 34 volumes per year for each inmate, and 57 volumes for each reading inmate. Six other prisons, which had aid from library workers, had eleven issues for each volume, 92 volumes per year for each inmate, and 109 volumes for each reading inmate.

Sixteen insane hospitals issued each volume 3.6 times; each inmate read an average of 1.7 books per year, and each reading inmate 23 books. In five other hospitals,

under the supervision of librarians, each volume circulated 5 times, each inmate read an average of 4 books during the year, and each reading inmate 32 books.

In seven institutions for the feeble-minded, each volume was issued 1.6 times, each inmate read 2.8 volumes, and each reading inmate 15 volumes. In four institutions which had been aided by library workers, each volume was issued 4 times, each inmate read 3.4 volumes, and each reading inmate 21 volumes.

The officers and employes in these institutions are in the following proportion to the prisoners: in the institutions for the feeble-minded, one employe to seven patients; in the hospitals for the insane, one to every six patients; in the prisons, one to every fourteen prisoners. The hours of the employes are long and many live outside the institutions; the proportion of reading employes will probably not affect to any great degree the figures which show the use of the libraries by the inmates.

This was a preliminary report, prepared for this meeting. A committee of the American Library Association will make further study of the replies to this questionnaire on institution libraries.

FLORENCE R. CURTIS.

#### CARLYLE'S ADVICE ON THE CHOOSING OF BOOKS

In a letter to a student who had asked his advice as to the books he should read, Thomas Carlyle wrote in this manner:

"You are to discriminate carefully between true desire and false. The medical men tell us that we should eat what we truly have an appetite for, but what we only falsely have an appetite for we should resolutely avoid. It is very true, and flimsy desultory readers who fly from foolish book to foolish book and get good of none and mischief of all—are not those as foolish, unhealthy eaters, who mistake their superficial false desire after spiceries and confectioneries for their real appetite, of which even they are not destitute, though it lies far deeper, far quieter, after solid nutritive food?"

#### THE LIBRARY AND THE IMMIGRANT IN ST. LOUIS

UNUSUAL and, alas, all too infrequent, is such appreciation of the public library's social work in the community as is embodied in the report made by Miss Ruth Crawford to the St. Louis School of Social Economy on "The immigrant in St. Louis." Of the library's efforts in the foreigner's behalf she writes as follows:

"The St. Louis Public Library is, perhaps, more keenly interested in the foreigner *per se* than any other city institution. Thoroughly alive to the responsibilities which a library shares in the training of good citizens, branches located in distinctly foreign communities, such as the Divoll, Crunden and Soulard, spare no effort which brings them in contact with their immigrant neighbors. The librarians willingly confess that their most stimulating patron is the black-browed Russian Jew, or the eager Croatian, and they point with pride to the fact that the distribution of books of a serious nature is proportionately far greater in the downtown district than in the West End branches, which are supposed to cater to the more cultured tastes. . . .

"Books in 54 different languages are owned by the library, and kept, as far as possible, in the branch calling most frequently for the particular language. More books are bought as rapidly as finances permit. Of foreign periodicals the library receives 41 German, 20 French, 7 Polish, 17 Bohemian, 2 Danish, 3 Hungarian, 4 Italian, 2 Spanish, 3 Croatian, 7 Yiddish, 1 Arabic, 50 English.

"The policy of the library is one of liberal education and the buildings have all been planned with a large auditorium and club rooms in the basement. These rooms are popular indeed. By the mere whisking away of chairs, the young people have the use of a delightful dance hall; and the active competition evidenced in signing up for the use of the rooms is surely an index of their popularity. . . . The club rooms give the much-needed opportunity for the numerous neighborhood clubs to meet in an environment far more conducive to ideals than the corner saloon, which is so very

generally the only place for congenial souls to meet in the congested districts. The library register of clubs 1913-14 shows names such as 'Karl Marx Educational Club,' 'United Workmen's Study Club,' etc. They suggest at once the response to a country and a city that makes good its pledge of freedom and opportunity to the stranger from lands of caste and creed distinctions. Many social agencies also make use of these club rooms; the Young Men's Christian Association has six English and citizenship classes in the various libraries. . . .

"The children's department reaches the immigrant youngster along with his American born brother, especially by the winter story hour at the library. In the summer, the fairy story tellers adjourn to the playgrounds. Close co-operation with the school dovetails this playground period with the grade school life of the child. One striking point in the attitude of the library is the careful study which is made of the individual who takes out the books. In the case of immigrant children, an effort is made to watch interest as it develops in the different nationalities; so that in every way the right books may be given to guide a child who is fast discarding foreign heritage and assuming 'American ways.' This is certainly a sound basis for successful work, and a basis that might well be used by every other institution in the city that deals in any way with the foreigner.

"The library is not found wanting in sympathetic interest when the step from the grade schools to work and night schools is taken. In localities beyond the reach of the branch library, deposits are made in homes, in drug stores, in settlements, wherever a responsible individual is found who will issue the books. In addition, the 'traveling library' has been placed in many factories where the foreigner, as well as the American born employe, can derive benefit from the noon hour distribution of good books.

"A comprehensive view of the work of the St. Louis Public Library among the foreign population of the city shows that the problems of the immigrant are being constantly studied. Every effort is made to

meet their needs, and their all-round development is fostered by the splendid co-operation of library officials with outside agencies working among such people. A similar attitude on the part of the various civic and private agencies in the city would soon make possible a constructive policy of assimilation that would put St. Louis in the front rank of cities attempting to deal with this new type of citizen material from south and southeastern Europe."

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#### THE LIBRARY AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS

In an address before the "Graphic Group" of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Dr. Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the art division of the New York Public Library, talked on "What the Public Library can do for the members of the American Institute of Graphic Arts." He spoke in part as follows:

"What does the art division of the library mean to the public? First of all, that dilettantism has no place here, that our purposes and our methods are eminently practical. There is only opportunity to-day for general remarks, not for details. If I were to state in one sentence the object of our art division, it would be: To answer any question or demand that can be answered with pictures. To do this we have, of course, our books, which are made still more useful by proper indexing. For example, when the first reader came to us with the request for peacocks in color, our assistants had to hunt up individual plates in various books. But a note was immediately made of every plate and the information properly recorded on the index cards, so that subsequent demands for the same subject were easily and quickly satisfied. In addition to the books we have a large collection of pictures arranged by subject—photographs, old prints, cuttings from magazines and books, anything that will serve the purpose of pictorial information. Furthermore, we can draw on our print room, which has a large and growing collection of representative examples illustrating the artistic development of the graphic arts—etching, line engraving, mez-

zotints, wood engraving, lithography, and so on. And, finally, the whole of the big library at 42d street is more or less at our disposal, partly through memory, partly through indexing. For example, it is not inconceivable that the demand for a log cabin may not be entirely satisfied by the pictures in our collection, while the little cut that appears on such and such a page of a memorial volume issued by a singing society in Buffalo at the time of the exposition there will prove to be just what is wanted.

"Perhaps the best way of illustrating what we can do and are trying to do is to state some of the actual demands that have been made. We have been asked for vessels (Viking ships, Cleopatra's barge, Fulton's steamboats), vehicles (English coaches, western stage coaches, eighteenth-century sleighs), saints, dogs, bears, warming pans, chimeras, spinning wheels, papposes, floating flour mills on the Danube, lions, Minerva, mediæval shops, bellows, owls, mountain streams, portraits of consumptive musicians, love, lacemakers at work, Christmas scenes, Kit Carson's saddle, the pump room at Bath, face patches as seen in paintings, the door of the library of the cathedral at Siena, mediæval easel—anything you can possibly think of. Or take the specialty of costume: Beau Brummel's manner of tying his cravat, head-dress of an old lady of 1810, aprons of ladies of the eighteenth century in France. Sometimes, as I have said, our books and picture collections fail us. Then we have our card catalog to fall back on. Here is a case in point. Some years ago there came a request for an Irish peasant girl of the present century. Of course, there were no costume books on that specialty, and our separate pictures were not as numerous then as now, so that nothing was found. But in the catalog, under the heading 'Costume—Irish,' it was duly set down that at such a page of such and such a volume of a ten-volume set of Irish literature edited by Justin McCarthy, there appeared a half-tone photograph of an Irish peasant girl in her national garb, which proved to be just what was wanted.

"Here, then, may be found material for

the illustrator, the designer of book plates, of posters, of programs, of advertisements, or of any other form of graphic art. There is one man who has spent many hours in our division and in other parts of the library, collecting pictorial material relating to various trades, forms of business, and professions, to be used in special advertising publications. Thus, as I remember, he dug up an astounding amount of material, often going back to the days of Egypt, with regard to hats, baking, sweeping, dentistry (which implied the use of some pictures of that female saint whom they tortured by extracting her teeth). He developed a remarkable ingenuity in finding material in the most unlikely places. Then there is the bookbinder, the printer, the picture printer, and the publisher, whose activity naturally is inclusive and covers that of most of the others. Here again I recall a case that illustrates our methods. When the matter of offset printing first came into notice, literature on the subject was not easy to find. We indexed articles that we found in annuals, such as those of Penrose or of Klimsch, and in periodicals, and so were able to help the workers who came to us with the evident desire to learn something about new methods that their employers were intending to look into or introduce. I remember, also, that in the early days of rotogravure, the days of the invention of Mertens, we had at hand a little collection of foreign articles and of pictures printed by the Mertens process, in order to answer questions in regard to this new reproductive method.

"Our books cover various applications of the graphic arts and the material used, including paper. Particularly, also, we have in view in this division the book in its entirety—a matter which I am afraid we are too apt to overlook. In this matter, one naturally thinks of such men as William Morris in England or Joseph Sattler in Germany, with their insistence on the book as an entity, as a thing conceived with a proper understanding of and regard for the relation of the different parts to each other. When Sattler designed an entire book—the type, illustrations, decorations, end papers, and binding—his object was, of course, to



produce a harmonious whole. Here, then, will be found examples of printed books to enforce the ever-necessary virtue of appropriateness. And in working for this harmony between the parts of the book, the kinship between type lines and line illustration or decoration is not to be overlooked in our complaisant acceptance of the half-tone at all times and for all purposes.

"The achievement of the past has its lessons for us. From the rich resources of that achievement we can draw inspirations for future advance.

"With this note of optimism there comes also a plaint as to a want of restraint, of knowledge, of technical training in many young designers. If our costume designers, worried by the war's interference with the transmission of designs from abroad, find inspiration and suggestion in the fashion of the thirties and forties of the past century, or in the Spain of Velasquez or Goya, and apply the same intelligently, well and good. But the demand of the female for 'costume of the French renaissance, Mary Anthonette, you know, about 1830,' is apt to result in mere oddity rather than adaptation to the needs of the time. The signs of the want of training are sad. Young artists ask for very definite things, such as 'an angry soldier charging.' They want things ready made. A request for a mediæval herald is answered with a satisfactory picture, but it does not satisfy the visitor. He objects because it is in tone, and he wants it in line, and then comes the admission that he cannot put the tone drawing into lines. I presume that in many cases there may be also pressure from above, from the employer, and the rush for the up-to-date. And many of you are no doubt familiar with the misguided would-be cartoonist after easy money, who has heard of big prices paid for newspaper comics and is after books that will tell him by short-cut just how to do it.

"This is partly to be changed by education. Here is hardly the place to speak of the attitude towards life, which implies the matter of principles, of honest thoroughness, of solid foundations of knowledge and technique. Those are to some extent matters to be brought about by slow national or

local change and development. Naturally, help can come also through the attitude of both employers and designers of solid attainment. There is where you can help the librarian, help the young designer, help your own business, help the public, help to improve our whole national way of looking at and doing things, and, incidentally, help to a saner and clearer view of the importance of art in the daily life."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK—LIBRARY GRANTS, MAY, 1916

ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Alva, Okla. . . . .	\$10,000
Anniston, Ala. . . . .	20,000
Atlanta Town and Jackson Township, Ind. . . . .	20,000
Avon, N. J. . . . .	5,000
Bay City, Mich. (part cost) . . . . .	35,000
Darlington School District, S. C. . . . .	10,000
Fort Branch Town and Union Township, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Greenwood Town and Pleasant Township, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Greenwood, S. C. . . . .	12,500
Gulfport, Miss. . . . .	10,000
Knoxville, Tenn. (colored branch building) . . . . .	10,000
Miami, Okla. . . . .	10,000
Miller, S. D. . . . .	7,500
Monroe City, Mo. . . . .	7,500
Monte Vista, Colo. . . . .	10,000
Mount Pleasant, Utah. . . . .	10,000
Murphy, N. C. . . . .	7,500
Newburgh Town and Ohio Township, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Platte County (Wheatland), Wyo. . . . .	12,500
Stanislaus County (Oakland), Cal. . . . .	7,000
Waseca, Minn. . . . .	10,000
	\$234,500

INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Santa Monica, Cal. (branch building) . . . . .	\$12,500
Umatilla, Ore. (building at Her- miston) . . . . .	5,000
	\$17,500

## PRESIDENT MEZES SPEAKS FOR CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

AT a general meeting of the alumni committee that is working for a new library building for the College of the City of New York, held at the Park Avenue Hotel in May, President Mezes addressed the gathering. In his appeal to the alumni to support the effort the college is now making to secure adequate library facilities, he spoke in part as follows:

"You can't have a modern college without a library. It is absolutely an impossibility. We have at the City College, so far as buildings are concerned, certainly as good a plant, aside from the library, as any other in the country.

"But the chain is no stronger than its weakest link, particularly when that is an essential link in the chain, and you will never have and can never have an enterprise that can do the work that it ought to do, until we get a good library. We will not have a first-class college until we have a library. We might as well make up our minds that we won't have a college in the first rank, until we have a library and a good one.

"You can't have a library until you have a building. We have had a recent request from the students themselves to exclude the boys from Townsend Harris from the library, because there was no room for the college boys themselves in the library. They don't know how much library facilities they need. If they only realized how much use they could make of a library and how much the use of a library would increase their advantage, they would be even more clamorous for books.

"You can't get the books until you get a building. It would not take long to get books for the library; for when you have a place to put them, then you have something to appeal to the imaginations of people who might give books. You are not going to get as many books as you would if you had a library building. If you once get the library building, the number of books will be increased readily.

"The lack of a building has held back the giving of a number of books that we could get, and we have an insufficient num-

ber of books at the present time. We have various collections of books that are not being used now because we have nobody to look after them. Our library staff is inadequate and it will continue to be inadequate until we have a building which will appeal to the imaginations of our people.

"So this whole library enterprise opens the possibility of having a library which will make the college a first-class institution. The whole thing depends upon getting this building. There we will get the books; I will guarantee we will get all the books we need.

"We will get the students into the habit of using a library, and we will increase the benefits of every student who enters the institution. I regard the library as the most important need of the college at the present time; so every one of you here is rendering a very important service to the institution. And the more you can do, the better the service will be."

### ODE TO MELVIL DEWEY

O thou, beneath whose eagle eye  
The varying fields of knowledge lie,  
Awaiting thy decision;  
Surveyor of the earth and space,  
Who dared all ways of life to trace,  
And set the planets in their place  
By decimal division.

Who put the theorists to rout,  
And blew their tangled fancies out,  
Their moonshine mazes viewy;  
Who overthrew their citadels,  
And made philosophers thy thralls,  
In mystic bonds of decimals—  
O subtle Doctor Dewey!

So order out of chaos grew;  
In tens and centuries we view  
Thy numbered legions swelling:  
All things of life in ordered state—  
The animate, inanimate,  
All present, past, and future fate  
Assigned its rank and dwelling.

Still unto thee a pæan grows,  
Who set the decimals in rows,  
Of reverent acclamation;  
And we, who at thine altars wait,  
Avouch thy words so truly great  
We pray thee set them soon or late  
In English—by translation.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

*Croydon Public Libraries,  
Croydon, England.*

## Library Organizations

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The bi-monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Public Library on Wednesday evening, April 19.

Dr. E. M. Borchard, law librarian of the Library of Congress, gave a most interesting illustrated talk on "South American libraries and intellectual life." Dr. Borchard has but recently returned from an official trip of five months to South America and spoke of his own observations, verified by those of other observers, upon the educational and literary activities of the South American states.

But a small part of the talk was devoted to libraries as library development in South America is as yet limited. The library is not considered an inherent part of the educational system; there is no public library system as we know it, though Argentina has attempted to centralize the purchase of books for her numerous rural libraries; the library is administered rather for the library itself than for the reading public; and too often financial support is inadequate. One of the most modern libraries as to building and equipment is the National Library of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, but this library has no catalog and at present no funds for the making of one. Chile has probably the most progressive National Library. By its bibliographical publications it has given the world information as to its literary activities, something which is still a great need in the other countries of South America. Dr. Borchard paid tribute to the enthusiasm and disinterested devotion of the librarians to their work, often carried on under great handicaps.

The university was an extremely early development in South America, but there has been no coherent school system to link primary, secondary schools and universities together. The widely separated centers of population, and the absence of any local autonomy have tended to centralize the educational system in the capitals and have interfered with local initiative, to the great disadvantage of primary education in rural districts. The Argentine Republic has been the most progressive of the South American countries in the matter of primary education. The high schools are not many nor are they largely attended. The bachelor's degree is given for the high school course and

the doctor's degree at the close of the university course. Teaching is not a profession, most of the professors in the universities having other vocations from which they take an hour or so at stated times for university lectures, the instruction being given entirely by means of lectures. The University of La Plata is being reorganized on modern lines designed to stimulate original research by the faculty and promises to blaze the way for more progressive methods in university education.

For intellectual stimuli and standards, South America looks to Europe and especially to France; there is almost no exchange of intellectual ideas between the individual South American states. As most of the books are imported from Europe and as the reading public is small there is no incentive to authorship; if the author would publish he must do so at his own expense or with government aid. Poetry is the form of literature in which the South American excels, though they have some great names in other fields of literature. As there is no teaching profession so there is no literary profession; literature is rather a recreation.

What is true of literature is also true of the other fine arts, music, opera, and drama. For all these South America looks mainly to Europe. There is almost an entire lack of private initiative in fostering the arts; for all such aid composers and authors must look to the government, which in this as in other particulars is much more paternal than that of the United States.

In spite of this rather negative statement as to the intellectual activities of South America, Dr. Borchard left with his hearers the impression that the South American countries present great intellectual possibilities and that we may look to them for a future of progressive and enlightened development.

Alice C. Atwood, *Secretary.*

### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season of 1915-1916 was held May 8 in Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr College.

Mr. Morton, the president, called the meeting promptly at 4 o'clock. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted in favor of those taken at the time of an earlier visit of the club to Bryn Mawr, on November 13, 1899, signed "Mary P. Farr, secretary."

After the treasurer's report for the year was read and accepted, the election of offi-

cers for the year 1916-1917 took place as follows: President, John Ashhurst, librarian of The Free Library of Philadelphia; first vice president, John F. Lewis, president, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia; second vice president, Lois Reed, librarian, Bryn Mawr College; secretary, Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia; treasurer, Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

After the election Dean Marion Reilly extended a very gracious welcome to the members of the club, and said that she remembered the earlier visit which we made in 1899, as she was a student in the college at the time, and a member of the reception committee. Dean Reilly laid particular emphasis on the wonderful opportunities librarians as a class have in the whole scheme of education.

At the close of a very interesting talk about the College Library and its work, Dr. Nolan, who had been president on the occasion of our former visit, extended a very hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the members of the club to both Dean Reilly and Miss Lois Reed, the librarian, to whom we were indebted for the delightful afternoon.

A movement to adjourn to Pembroke Hall for an impromptu reception and tea was next in order, and it was felt that a second vote of thanks should be extended for the continuation of good things. Of the 120 present, less than 10 had attended the meeting in 1899.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the Northern New York Library Club and the Library Institute of the state was called to order at the Flower Library, Watertown, on Thursday morning, May 25.

The general topic, "Conditions and activities needed to promote the best interests of the library," was discussed and the following speakers gave helpful ideas on the subject: Miss Hasbrouck, of the Ogdensburg Free Library; Miss Cleveland, of the East Hounsfield Library; Mrs. Augsbury, of the Antwerp Library Board; Mr. Bowman, superintendent of schools of Sacket Harbor; Mr. Linnell, of the High School at Brownville; Mr. Craves, of the Philadelphia High School; Rev. Mr. Keeling, of the Flower Library branch at Faith Chapel, Watertown; Deaconess Wilson, of Faith Chapel, Watertown; Miss Anna Phelps, of the State Library; Miss Hazelton, of the Black River Library; and Miss Bemis, of the Flower Library, Watertown.

There were eighteen libraries represented

at the meeting, and forty-three librarians and trustees present.

An invitation was extended to the club to hold a fall meeting at the Ogdensburg Library, to view the Frederic Remington collection of Indian curios which has been presented to the Ogdensburg Library. The librarian will endeavor to secure Mrs. Remington to address the meeting.

JANE NAUGHTON, *Secretary*.

#### ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association, held in Montgomery May 3-5, inclusive, was marked with its usual enthusiasm and spirit. The program was planned to include the entire field of library activities in the state and the subjects discussed were designed to meet the most practical questions of library administration.

Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Library Association, Indianapolis, was rightly chosen as the one to launch the meeting and give it the impetus which would carry along the succeeding sessions with energy and power. His address at the first session, "The message of the book," was given as one of a series of lectures under the auspices of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

The morning session of the second day was held in the historic Senate chamber at the Capitol. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the association, in his introductory remarks, enumerated the many history-making events which had taken place within its four walls.

Miss Mary Martin, assistant librarian, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, presented a paper on "College libraries—their needs and problems" in a most understanding way. The paper was followed by discussions of the subject by Miss Frances Pickett, librarian, Judson College, Marion; Miss Olive Mayes, librarian, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo; and by Mr. Joseph A. Boyd, librarian, State Normal School, Troy.

The University of Alabama, situated in Tuscaloosa, is devoutly hoping and ardently working for a new library building. Miss Alice S. Wyman, the university librarian, told much of their campaign plans for the new building, which is to be called "The Amelia Gayle Gorgas Memorial Library" in honor of the mother of Gen. William C. Gorgas, famed for his brilliant sanitary work in the Canal Zone. Mrs. Gorgas presided for a period of twenty-four years over the library, as she did also over the affections and the

well-being of the students of the days gone by. There could be no more fitting monument to so noble a woman than a splendid, modern, adequate library structure.

Prof. J. R. Rutland, librarian, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, gave a very vivid description of "Libraries in Alabama high schools—conditions and needs." He spoke from abundant experience, having been state high school inspector for a number of years. This was followed by a discussion of the "Alabama rural school library system" by Mrs. R. L. Faucett, president of the State School Improvement Association.

The entire body adjourned at noon to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, where luncheon was served.

The afternoon was devoted to round table discussions. A few of the topics presented were, "Present library policy of the Carnegie Corporation"; "U. S. government and state documents"; "Care of magazines and periodicals," etc.

One of the features of the afternoon was a visit to the State and Supreme Court Library, as well as to the State Historical and Reference Library of the Department of Archives and History.

The evening session was held in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library where the members of the association and their friends were given a most interesting paper, "The library and community service," by Mr. Carl H. Milam, director of the Birmingham Public Library. Two other papers of the evening were "Libraries in Alabama charitable and correctional institutions," by Rev. W. D. Hubbard, chaplain to the Alabama penitentiary, Montgomery, and "The work of law libraries," by Mr. Charles F. White, librarian, Birmingham Bar Association.

After the evening adjournment, Miss Laura Martin Elmore, librarian of the Carnegie Library, with the members of her staff and board of trustees, entertained the association in a most charming manner with an informal reception.

The morning session of the last day, held in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library, was one of intense interest. Miss Randolph Archer, librarian, Public Library, Talladega, and Miss Mollie Norman, Union Springs, discussed "County library extension"; Miss Fannie Tabor, librarian of the Avondale branch of the Birmingham Library, gave a paper on "Children's books and reading," and Mr. J. R. Rutland, "The Alabama teachers' and young people's reading circle."

Besides the foregoing papers, there were a number of informal talks on various subjects, including a discussion of "Books that please men," by Mr. Henry N. Sanborn.

As a fitting climax to an already happy and eventful meeting, the association was taken by auto out into the country to visit one of the now fast disappearing types of ante-bellum plantation homes, where tea was served by the most gracious hostess, Mrs. Fannie Drespring, assisted by her happy, smiling black mammy, a relic of the olden days in the Southern South.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; first vice president, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; second vice president, Alice S. Wyman, University; third vice president, P. W. Hodges, Montgomery; secretary, Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery; treasurer, Laura M. Elmore, Montgomery. Executive council (in addition to the officers), Carl H. Milam, Birmingham; Olive Mayes, Montevallo; Frances Pickett, Marion; Lena Martin, Cadsden; and Miss Randolph Archer, Talladega.

GERTRUDE RYAN, *Secretary*.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, EASTERN DISTRICT

The meeting held on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, June 7, at the Social Service Library in Boston, was a pronounced success. Thirty-two were present, representing educational, engineering, industrial, public utilities, social, and general library interests.

Mr. L. A. Armistead, librarian of the Boston Elevated, spoke on "Interdependence and the need for a reservoir library." He said that he had, in the interests of his organization, used every library in Boston, and that he felt keenly the need for co-operation in the purchase of books. "If you will buy 'A,' we shall not need to, but shall do our share by buying 'B.'" Of course, this refers to books that serve special interests, some of which cost \$10 and upwards, and simply have to be bought by one or more concerns. He says the Boston Elevated has some storage room for itself at one of the terminal stations, but that there lacks a central reservoir library. Mr. Armistead emphasized the importance of all indexes, and as a result there is likely soon to be a central registration of the availability of special indexes, like the Readers' Guide, Industrial Arts Index, Street Railway Journal index, etc.

Mr. Ralph A. Power, librarian of the Bos-

ton University College of Business Administration, spoke on "Problems of a library in process of formation." His problems included those of book selection (need for experts in various departments to vouch for the publications that come within their specialties), of classification, cataloging, bibliographies, illustrations, research material, etc. He called attention to the need for trained library experience, as well as for knowledge in a special field. Boston University plans to form this coming year a nucleus for a commercial museum in connection with the business library.

Mr. Waldo A. Rich, Jr., of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, spoke on "Centralization of merchandise catalogs." He considered this from the standpoint of the Information Clearing House of Boston, now in its fifth year. The clearing house has had a most successful career among its members, but it has not succeeded in giving the service of which its possibilities allow to the large field of business which should be opened to it. Its value is first, perhaps, in that it is a time saver; this should mean a saving of money. Then by getting more detailed and complete information than is ordinarily obtained, it should be more valuable. The subject on which the Information Clearing House intends to reach a greater field of service is trade catalogs, as it intends to index the specialization of local business in conjunction with a central bureau of merchandise catalogs. The only limits to the field of service for this information bureau are those set for it by its users. The centralization of trade catalogs will be one more step for the service it can render, and is not for a source of profit.

Miss Margaret Watkins, librarian of the Social Service Library, spoke on "The possibilities of the Social Service Library." This is a free reference and lending library, consisting of a valuable collection of over 51,000 books, reports, and pamphlets relating to the various movements, educational, medical, philanthropic, and economic, which are broadly classed under the head of social service. To the recent graduates of the School for Social Workers the Social Service Library, which for three years has been established in connection with the school, is well known, and, in addition to the direct service given to the students, the library tries to serve the large body of social workers, both professional and volunteer, in Boston and the vicinity. Over twenty years ago the Boston Children's Aid Society realized that

there was need for such a library, and began collecting annual reports of societies and institutions, national, state and municipal publications, as well as books on social questions. All these were used continually by social workers of Boston and they now form the nucleus of the present library.

Mr. Thomas J. Homer, compiler and editor of the new Union List (with Subject Index) of Current Serials received in this vicinity, in course of publication by the Boston Public Library, reported progress upon the work, especially by way of contributions of titles from many different libraries. About fifty libraries are co-operating in the sending of titles, and as the co-operating organizations include not only the leading general libraries, but a large number of special libraries, it is believed that the great assemblage of titles will be notably comprehensive. Speaking of the need of closer inter-working and co-ordination of the libraries in this vicinity, Mr. Homer laid especial stress upon the proposition to install and maintain in Boston a union catalog of current accessions not only of periodicals but also of books. The *modus operandi* would be very simple. The libraries would co-operate to form what might be known as the Massachusetts Union Catalog Association, and would contribute in appropriate proportions toward the installation and maintenance of a union catalog of their more important accessions. Each library would prepare two extra cards for each of these accessions. Such cards would be for the union catalog, to be filed respectively under author and subject. The catalog would rapidly expand and would soon become a decided convenience and time-saver. It would also be of great assistance toward the avoidance of unnecessary duplication, and, conversely, toward the acquirement of *desiderata*.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, presented a paper on "Following legislative action," in which she described her efforts to keep posted on the bills in which the Union was actively interested, and to follow as well as possible the course of general social welfare legislation, particularly those measures with which the women's clubs were concerned. There are really two phases to the work: direct legislative action, and legislative information. For these two types of work two distinct types of information are required. For the purposes of legislative action it is essential to secure advance information, the kind of information that isn't apt

to appear in printed form, and this can safely be secured only from authoritative sources and by personal effort and acquaintance. For the general information service, for following what is really legislative history, there are adequate means. The equipment is quite simple, and consists largely of the following material: Revised Laws and Acts and Resolves to date; a file of the bills of the session just ended dealing with social welfare matters, as well as a selected list of bills for several years back, with record of action on same; the daily journal of House and Senate; Bulletin of Committee Hearings and Legislative Action; daily bulletin of hearings; daily calendar of both branches; and a number of special directories and reference tools, as the Manual of the General Court, list of committees, list of members of the General Court, with their districts, biographical sketch of members, and legislative roll call for the preceding year. In order to have information quickly available a card list was made of the state representatives and senators, giving their addresses, pertinent facts in their biographies, and their record on certain bills, if they had previously been in the legislature, also their districts, with the towns and wards included. This was cross indexed by senatorial and representative districts, and again by towns. The daily papers, particularly the *Advertiser*, which gives much prominence to legislative news, and such special publications as *Practical Politics*, and the departmental reports of the Commonwealth, supplemented the equipment.

H. B. Alvord, of the Aberthaw Construction Company, said, in effect, that in any new propaganda it was always necessary to spread the information concerning it as widely as possible, and that this must be done by mutual interchange of ideas between people and associations. However, there is a danger which is likely to be encountered in this line of propaganda, in that there will not be sufficient financial reserve, which will be of a permanent value, even though small at the beginning. Money is the standard of value in all economic matters, and any propaganda which is to be of lasting value will necessarily take this into account.

A. D. Smith, secretary and manager of the Information Clearing House of Boston, described the methods by which that organization gained its information, and mentioned in detail the well-known library tools and their relative value to the information service. From bibliographies he had less assistance than might be supposed and explained

their lack of fitness for the purpose of the clearing house. This is because the information required is of a nature that calls for up-to-dateness as well as selection. The usual library bibliography is too frequently comprehensive and usually of too old a date. Likewise the various indexes, major and minor, while they are in constant use and are indispensable, do not necessarily cover the whole field. The system of the bureau of building up a "where to look" was described, the end sought being to minimize as far as possible the hap-hazard method by which at present much of the information is sought. The great mass of important uncopyrighted material that is constantly coming from the press, mostly in the form of pamphlets, and which finds its way only in part to the libraries, was pointed out as a problem which it must be the task of the special librarians to solve.

Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, in the discussion called attention to the very large collection of magazines that his company had, which could be consulted but not borrowed. They are for sale in sets. He also noted that one of the library schools is to make a checklist of indexes as a feature of thesis work.

The resolution of the meeting was to the effect that the matter of co-ordinating special libraries be left to the Information Clearing House, with the understanding that a later meeting be called, probably in the autumn, to hear its report.

G. W. LEE.

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## Library Schools

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### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The regular school year will close Friday, June 23. Informal commencement exercises will be held in the main classroom. Dr. A. E. Bostwick will give the main address. More than twenty of the students will go to the meeting of the A. L. A. the following week.

Visiting lecturers and their subjects have been as follows: May 12-13, Dr. Frank P. Hill, "Library buildings"; June 2, Mr. F. K. Mathiews, chief Boy Scout librarian, "Books for boys"; June 3, Dr. G. E. Wire, "Library housekeeping."

Circumstances compelled a change in the plan of this year's course in "Library buildings." Instead of being given as a whole by Mr. Eastman, as in preceding years, lectures on various phases of the subject were given by Mr. Eastman, Mr. N. L. Goodrich, of Dart-

mouth College, and Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library. The amount of required reading was also increased.

The school has been represented by the faculty and students at eight of the library institutes conducted under the general direction of the New York Library Association.

The first course of the summer session began May 31. Twenty-one are in attendance. Several others are enrolled for the second course which begins June 21. Miss Jennie D. Fellows, who, for several years, has taught cataloging in the summer session, is unable to do so this year. Miss Sabra W. Vought (1901) will teach in her place. Fuller details of the summer session will appear in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The juniors gave the faculty and seniors a boat ride to Kingston Point, May 27.

The seniors have selected the following subjects for their graduation bibliographies:

- Bailey, Beulah. A contribution to a bibliography of publications on New York colonial history (1899-1915).
- Brown, Ruth L. The industries and resources of Vermont.
- Davis, Earl H. A digest of the laws of the various states regulating trusts and monopolies in force Jan. 1, 1914.
- Driscoll, Marie M. Books and references on Reading, Pa.
- Emerson, Ralf P. A contribution to the bibliography of America drama, 1850-1880, being an author and title list of plays published and printed.
- Furbeck, Mary E. Guide to the bulletins of the University of the State of New York.
- Haynes, Marguerite. An annotated list of portraits and paintings in the public buildings and institutions of the Capitol district: Albany, Schenectady and Troy.
- Hull, Edna M. Recent views on the duties of citizenship.
- Kemmerer, Leila. Union list of periodicals in the Capitol district (Albany, Troy and Schenectady), exclusive of the New York State Library.
- Laws, Helen M. Occupational hygiene, 1910-15 (inclusive).
- Meisel, Max. A bibliography of the pioneer century of American natural history and its institutions, 1769-1865.
- Miller, Wharton. List of books and separates on the history of bookbinding, and on special forms of binding.
- Oberholtzer, Katherine A. Bibliography of domestic economy, supplementing a similar bibliography by R. K. Shaw, 1901.
- Price, Marian. Contributions to a bibliography of genetic psychology.
- Shields, Ethel A. Civil war in fiction.
- Webb, William. Albany congress in 1754.
- Winslow, Amy. Irish plays and playwrights.

#### STUDENT APPOINTMENTS

##### Senior

- Ruth L. Brown, reference librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.
- Mary E. Furbeck, cataloger, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.
- Marguerite E. Haynes, assistant, Minneapolis Public Library.
- Edna M. Hull, cataloger, University of Washington Library, Seattle.
- Katherine A. Oberholtzer, assistant, legislative refer-

ence department, Connecticut State Library, Hartford.

Ethel A. Shields, reference librarian, Iowa State Teachers' College Library, Cedar Falls.

##### Junior

- Earl W. Browning, head of applied science department, St. Louis Public Library.
- Earl H. Davis, legislative reference librarian, North Dakota State Library Commission, Bismarck.
- Grace I. Dick, assistant, Bushwick branch, Brooklyn Public Library.
- Odine Domaas, assistant, Norges tekniske Høiskole Bibliotek, Trondhjem.
- Mildred R. Forward, librarian, City Normal School, Rochester, N. Y.
- Helen M. Harris, assistant, Minneapolis Public Library.
- Alice L. Knapp, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
- Elizabeth W. Little, assistant, Wells College Library.
- Mary N. MacKay returns to the Michigan State Library, Lansing, as head of the special library department.
- Wharton Miller, assistant librarian, Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.
- Alice E. Mills, assistant in catalog department, Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
- Anne M. Mulheron, head of order department, Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library.
- Ruth Norton, assistant, Wesleyan University Library.
- Rachel Ogle, head of circulation department, Iowa State Teachers' College Library, Cedar Falls.
- Barbara H. Smith, cataloger, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.
- Mary A. Tawney returns to a new position in the St. Paul Public Library.
- A. Eugenie Vater returns to Purdue University Library as reference assistant.

The following students have been engaged for summer work:

- Esther Betz, instructor, University of Michigan Summer Library School.
- Carl L. Cannon, assistant, Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.
- Edith Edwards, assistant, Webster branch, New York Public Library.
- James L. Hodgson and Mary I. O'Sullivan, catalogers, reference catalog section, New York Public Library.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The class room work in the third term consists largely of courses of lectures upon special subjects. Mr. Eastman's usual course on library buildings was given in April. Mr. Stevens' courses on printing and on technical books ran through the term. Miss Cowing has given four lectures on children's books, Miss Julia A. Hopkins four lectures on civic institutions, and Miss Anna Tyler two lectures on story-telling, with an additional story hour. Single lectures have been given by Miss Harriet A. Wood, in charge of school work of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library; by Miss Kathleen Jones of the McLean Hospital Library, Waverley, Mass.; by Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School; and by Mr. Mathews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America.

Three very pleasant out-of-town trips have



been made during the term: the first to the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, spoken of last month. The second of these trips took place on May 19 when we went, by invitation, to East Orange, where Miss Hinsdale, class of 1898, is librarian. Automobiles met us at the station and we visited first the two attractive little branch library buildings, and then inspected the main building that has recently been enlarged. A tea party put the finishing touch to a delightful afternoon. On June 14 the class made its annual visit to Garden City to inspect the Doubleday, Page & Company printing establishment.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1917 were held on June 2nd with very gratifying results. Over forty of those examined were able to qualify, and the choosing of the twenty-five to be accepted was rendered both difficult and interesting.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Katharine P. Ferris, 1912, who went as cataloger to the Kings County Free Library in Hanford, Cal., has recently been made librarian.

Martha Albers, 1914, has been made an assistant in the banking house of Bonbright & Company in New York.

Janet E. Hileman, 1915, who since graduation has been in the children's department of the Hamilton Fish Park branch of the New York Public Library, has been made children's librarian at the Public Library of New Castle, Pa.

Mildred Maynard, 1915, assistant in the children's department of this library, has been made supervisor of children's work in the Public Library of Waterloo, Iowa.

#### CLASS OF 1916 APPOINTMENTS

In addition to the appointments in the class of 1916, listed in May, the following have been made:

Helen L. Crowe returns to the staff of the Chicago Public Library.  
 Mary A. Eastman is to become a member of the training class for children's librarians of the Cleveland Public Library.  
 Elsie R. Friedmann, assistant, reference catalog division, New York Public Library.  
 Clara Gravez, assistant, catalog reference department, Cincinnati Public Library.  
 Louise Douglas Coulter-King, assistant, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 Edith May Patterson, first assistant, Public Library, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.  
 Genevieve Pierson, assistant, Tompkins Square branch, New York Public Library.  
 Hilda M. Rankin, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Truman R. Temple, librarian, Public Library, Leavenworth, Kansas.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The last junior visits of the year were to the libraries at Newark and East Orange.

Miss E. Kathleen Jones, librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., gave an address to the juniors on "Books in hospitals," May 19.

Miss L. E. Stearns lectured to the juniors on "Reminiscences of a pioneer," May 31, and the students had the pleasure of meeting her at tea afterwards.

Mr. E. L. Pearson, editor of publications of the New York Public Library, gave two lectures on "Library publications" to the juniors.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse gave a supplementary course of six lectures on United States documents to the juniors. The general subject was "United States foreign relations," and the work was conducted as a seminar.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, spoke to the members of the senior class on "The Indiana Library Trustees' Association," May 22.

Seniors of the reference and cataloging and school and college courses visited the library of J. P. Morgan, May 16.

Saturday evening, May 13, the juniors entertained the faculty and seniors at a circus. Some of the feats were unequalled by any presented by Barnum. The usual spring outing to West Point by boat occurred Saturday, May 20.

The work of the juniors for the war sufferers this year was sent to the Polish Victims' Relief Fund.

Mr. Samuel Tsu-Yung Seng received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University, in addition to the diploma from our school.

On June 3, thirty-nine persons took the entrance examinations at the school and fifty in other parts of this country and abroad.

The final exercises of the school took place on June 3, at 11 a. m. Mr. Charles Howland Russell, secretary of the board of trustees, presided and bestowed the diplomas. Mr. W. W. Appleton, chairman of the committee on circulation, gave the certificates. Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman's address was entitled "The librarian himself." After the exercises many of those present visited the schoolroom and examined the theses and bibliographies. The gift of the class of 1916 was a beautiful mahogany tea tray.

The list of graduates receiving diplomas is as follows:

Elizabeth Voshall Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mary Ethel Clarke, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 Lucy Condell, East Orange, N. J.  
 Gladys L. Crain, Newtonville, Mass.  
 Caroline Hill Davis, University, Va.  
 Philena A. Dickey, Washington, D. C.  
 Jennie C. Engell, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Dorothy Allen Goodrich, Williamstown, Mass.  
 Jessica Hopkins, Paducah, Ky.  
 Louise E. Jones, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 Jessie Catharine MacCurdy, Toronto.  
 Johanna L. Olschewsky, New York City.  
 Louise Overton, New York City.  
 Olivia Hebard Paine, New York City.  
 Elizabeth N. Prall, Santa Ana, Cal.  
 Ena Robb, Houston, Tex.  
 Helen Salzmann, Kingston, N. Y.  
 Samuel Tsu-Yung Seng, Wuchang, China.  
 Elizabeth Julia Sherwood, Ames, Ia.  
 Ray Simpson, New York City.  
 Maud Innes Stull, Canton, Pa.  
 Grace F. Thomson, New York City.  
 Robert W. Glenroie Vail, Romulus, N. Y.  
 Ella E. Wagar, New York City.  
 Edna H. Wilder, New Haven, Vt.

#### The following students received certificates:

Charlotte A. Ayres, Upper Montclair, N. J.  
 Corabel Bien, Washington, D. C.  
 Marguerite Boardman, Claremont, Cal.  
 Anna L. Brackbill, East Petersburg, Pa.  
 Frances Grace Burdick, Glenfield, N. Y.  
 J. Katheryn Burnett, Westmount, Canada.  
 Donald K. Campbell, Nashua, N. H.  
 Helen M. Campbell, Denver, Colo.  
 Virginia C. Carnahan, Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
 Jannette A. Chapin, Essex Junction, Vt.  
 Grace L. Cook, Cananoharie, N. Y.  
 Edna A. Dixon, New York City.  
 Laura M. Eberlin, Spokane, Wash.  
 Jennie C. Engell, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Ethel M. Fair, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Ruth Fleming, Salem, Ore.  
 Sheldon Fletcher, Linden, Mich.  
 Claire Graefe, Sandusky, O.  
 Lenore Greene, New York City.  
 Mabel A. Howe, New York City.  
 Perrie Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Julia B. Lanice, New York City.  
 Greta Linder, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 Henrietta M. Mackzum, New York City.  
 Jennie Meyrowitz, Brooklyn.  
 Cora P. Millard, Burlington, Ia.  
 Jessie S. Millener, Ashland, Neb.  
 Eunice H. Miller, New York City.  
 Emma L. Pafort, New York City.  
 Anne Lucile Patton, Duluth, Minn.  
 Lulu Reed, Paducah, Ky.  
 Leila H. Seward, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Lillian Spencer, Portland, Ore.  
 Josephine M. Stults, Morrilstown, N. J.  
 Nathalie Swift, New York City.  
 Allan K. A. Wallenius, Abo, Finland.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The examination period closed June 9 and commencement activities began with the baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Willis Howard Butler, on Sunday, June 11. Wednesday, June 14, commencement exercises were held in Harvard Church, the address being delivered by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, of Andover Theological Seminary.

Immediately after the exercises the Alumnae Association entertained at luncheon in the college, and later held their annual meeting. The president of the college gave a reception

on Wednesday evening to the graduating class, their friends, and the alumnae.

The degree of B. S. was conferred upon the following members of the four year class:

Dorothy G. Bell,	Elizabeth P. Jacobs,
Mildred Bouvé,	Jessie H. Ludgate,
Louise V. Clary,	Mary A. Nimms,
Ella M. Coats,	Caroline Righter,
Elsie B. Cruttenden,	Mary E. Rogers,
Estelle L. Freeman,	Gertrude A. Shaw,
Helen P. Gere,	Margaret E. Sinclair,
Marian W. Hayward,	Lorna A. Wardwell,
Margaret G. Heimer,	Margaret M. Welch,
Isabelle B. Hurlbut,	Marjorie Yates.

The same degree was conferred upon the following graduates of other colleges who had completed the one-year course in library science, and had offered proof of professional experience:

Marjorie M. Flanders,	Alice T. Rowe,
Madeline Junkins,	Mary L. Terrien,
Minnie W. Pert,	Beatrice Welling,
Mary B. Pillsbury,	Mildred E. Whittemore,
Lois Rankin,	Jennie B. Frost.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The summer session, as announced in the April issue, will open July 3 and close Aug. 11. The classes will be arranged so that the different courses may be taken in two three-week periods, and the work is planned to be especially helpful to those in charge of small public libraries or teachers who have the supervision of school libraries and who are unable to undertake longer courses of study.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Ella R. McDowell, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Danbury (Conn.) Public Library.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackall, special 1912-13, has been appointed librarian of the Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library.

Mildred Bouvé, 1916, has been appointed to the position of desk assistant at the Boston Athenæum.

Isabelle Chaffin, 1915, has resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library to do some bibliographical work under Dr. Ames of Clark University.

Louise V. Clary, 1916, has received an appointment in the Phillips Exeter Academy Library as general assistant.

Marion Hayward, 1916, has received an appointment in the Penn State College Library.

Olive K. Bramhall, 1915-16, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the New York Public Library.

Elizabeth Fanning, 1915-16, has been appointed to a position in the cataloging-reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Ada M. Johnson, 1915-16, has been ap-

pointed as general assistant in the Norfolk House Centre Library, Roxbury, Mass.

Mary M. Raymond, 1915-16, has been appointed secretary to the director of the Library School of Simmons College.

Helen A. Russell, 1915-16, has received an appointment as general assistant in the Buffalo Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gave two lectures before the Library School on April 27 and 28, his subjects being "A love of books as a basis for librarianship" and "A message to beginners."

Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian, Portland (Oregon) Public Library, gave two lectures before the Library School on May 19 and 20, her subject being the work of the school department of the Portland Library.

Miss Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, gave two lectures before the school on May 26 and 27, her subjects being "Illinois library legislation" and "Library conditions in the smaller libraries."

The last regular meeting of the Library Club for the current year took the form of a picnic and was given on the afternoon of May 29 on the upper verandas of the Woman's Building. At a business meeting held later the following officers were elected: President, Margaret Williams; secretary, Ruth Hammond; treasurer, Florence Craig.

The graduating banquet of the senior class was given in the Beardsley Hotel, June 9. The members of the faculty and their wives were the guests of the class; Miss Kate D. Ferguson, class president, acted as toast-mistress.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Reverend Charles F. Wishart, of Chicago, on Sunday, June 11, before the members of the graduating classes of the various colleges and schools of the university. Monday and Tuesday were given over to the numerous festivities connected with class day and alumni day, and on Wednesday was held, in the new armory, the formal Commencement exercises of the university, at which 942 degrees were conferred. Eleven received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, on the recommendation of the Library School faculty. The names are as follows:

Elsie Louise Baechtold, Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.  
Susan True Benson, Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.

Jessie Elizabeth Bishop, Smith College, A.B., 1911.  
Nelle Uree Branch, University of Illinois, A.B., 1907.  
Mary Gladys Burwash, University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.

Marian Leatherman, Cornell University, A.B., 1907.  
Marguerite Mitchell, Ohio State University, B.A., 1915.

Beatrice Prall, University of Arkansas, B.A., 1911.  
Charles Holmes Stone, University of Georgia, B.S., 1912, M.A., 1913.

Alta Caroline Swigart, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.  
Margaret Stuart Williams, University of Texas, B.A., 1912.

Miss Jessie E. Bishop was awarded "final honors" on graduation, her grades during the two years being the best in the class.

Miss Florence R. Curtis, who has been a member of the Library School faculty for eight years, will spend next year in the University of Minnesota pursuing graduate work leading to the Master's degree. It is expected that Miss Sabra Vought, B.L.S., New York State Library School, will carry Miss Curtis' work during the coming year.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Jessie E. Bishop, B.L.S., 1916, has been appointed assistant in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Beatrice Prall, B.L.S., 1916, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Little Rock (Ark.) Public Library.

Mildred Johnson, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago.

Mary A. Nichols, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library.

Elizabeth M. Palm, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.

Ethel M. Stanley, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston.

Miriam Tyler, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant librarian of the John Marshall High School Library at Richmond, Va.

Dorothy Cook, 1915-16, will be reviser in the University of Illinois Library School summer session.

The following students will fill temporary positions in the University of Illinois Library during the summer: Mary G. Burwash, Mildred Johnson, Ruth Hammond, Lillie Citley, Sallie Vaught.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Several outside lectures have been pleasant features of the past month's work. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Pub-

lic Library, gave two lectures on May 17. His subjects were "The love of books as a basis for librarianship" and "A message to beginners." He also told of the Shakespeare celebration to be given in St. Louis in June. On the same day Miss Harriet A. Wood, head of the school department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, spoke of the work of this department. Mr. William H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library paid an unexpected visit to the school on May 31 and gave his interesting lecture on the Decimal classification. He also talked informally on the work of the Cleveland library. The class rejoiced in having the opportunity of hearing Miss Stearns, who gave on June 8 her stimulating lecture on "Library spirit."

Two motion picture films have been shown recently to the students of the Library School and the School of Journalism by the department of visual instruction, University Extension Division. They consisted of four reels on "Making of a magazine," loaned by the Curtis Publishing Co., and two reels on "Making of a book," loaned from Ginn & Co. to the Library School.

Miss Louise Fernald, librarian of Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library, spent a day at the school in May.

Entrance examinations for the class of 1917 were held June 9. Closing exercises took place June 14, the commencement address, "The companionship of books," being delivered by Prof. James F. Hosc of the Chicago Normal School. President Van Hise, Hon. C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction, and Mr. Dudgeon also spoke upon the occasion.

The faculty and students were invited by Miss Turvill for a picnic supper on May 20 at her country place, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester entertained the school Saturday evening, June 10.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Grace B. Darling, 1908, has resigned her position as instructor in English and home and social economics at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis. She expects to engage in social service work in New York City.

Winnie V. Foster, 1908, assistant at Marinette (Wis.) Public Library, succeeds Grace Lane, 1909, as cataloger in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Lane was married June 1 to Mr. Leon Maxwell Young of Promontory Point, Utah.

Florence C. Farnham, 1909, has been elected librarian of the new State Normal School, Eau Claire, Wis.

Doris Greene, 1911, will succeed Miss Farnham as cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library. She has held a similar position in Coburn Library at Colorado College.

Mary Ives, 1912, has been appointed librarian of the Oakland (Cal.) High School. She formerly held a position in the Library of Leland Stanford University.

Ethel A. Robbins, 1912, was married in May to Mr. Osman M. Camburn of Starkville, Miss. Since graduation she has been head of the loan department in Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Lura E. Brubaker, 1913, has been chosen president of the Upper Peninsula (Mich.) Library Association.

Freda M. Glover, 1913, has received appointment as children's librarian of the East Portland (Ore.) Branch Library, beginning in August. For the past three years she has filled a similar position at Boise, Idaho.

Lynne Malmquist, 1913, assistant librarian of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library, has resigned to take the position as manager of the Sioux City Book and Stationery Co.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackall, 1914, began her duties as librarian of the Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library June 1.

Esther Friedel, 1914, began work in her new position in the Brownsville Children's branch, Brooklyn Public Library, June 1. For the past year she has been children's librarian in the Alleghany (Pa.) Public Library.

Doris M. Hanson, 1914, has been elected librarian of the El Paso (Texas) High School Library, beginning September 1.

Georgia Lutkemeyer, 1914, has resigned the librarianship of the Watertown (Wis.) Public Library, to become children's librarian at Sioux City, Iowa.

Julia C. Stockett, 1914, revisor in the Library School and field visitor for the Wisconsin Library School, has been elected acting-librarian of the University of Idaho, Moscow.

Frances A. Hannum, 1915, who was prevented by serious trouble with her eyes from accepting a position offered her in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, hopes to be able to undertake the work in September.

Marie Pulling, 1915, has accepted a temporary position for the summer in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.

Ethel Stephens, 1915, who resigned her position as librarian of the Kewatin (Minn.) Public Library, has been elected assistant cataloger in the Iowa State Teacher's College, at Cedar Falls.

## ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS—CLASS OF 1916

Anna Dewees, reference assistant, Madison (Wis.) Free Library.  
 Frances M. Hogg, cataloger, Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library.  
 C. Louise Jaggard, librarian, Presbyterian College, Emporia, Kansas.  
 Dorothy Ketcham, fellowship, University of Indiana.  
 Amy L. Meyer, librarian, Deer Lodge (Mont.) Public Library.  
 Elizabeth Ohr, assistant, Indiana Library Commission.  
 Clara E. Rolfs, member Training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Louise A. Sias, librarian, Keewatin (Minn.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

## SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Easter trip of the senior class, extending from April 21 to May 4, included visits to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and Newark. The class examined the methods of work in eleven libraries and also visited several art galleries and museums. In Washington Dr. Herbert Putnam and Mr. George F. Bowerman kindly explained to the students the special problems and purposes of their respective libraries.

A library institute was held on May 18 at the Syracuse Public Library. The librarian, Mr. Paul M. Paine, arranged an unusually excellent and varied program. The general subject of discussion was "Promoting the usefulness of the library." All the students of the University Library School attended both the morning and afternoon sessions and Miss Wandell, Miss Thorne, and Mr. Sperry of the school faculty gave short talks.

The members of the junior class gave a reception on Monday evening at the Gamma Phi Beta chapter house for the senior class of the Library School. The guests much enjoyed the reading of Bernard Shaw's play, "You never can tell," by students of the school, assisted by teachers from the English department of the College of Liberal Arts.

Miss Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library gave a series of four lectures on children's work, May 8-10, before the students of the school.

Miss Adeline Zachert of the Rochester Public Library lectured May 19 on the subject "Story telling in community work."

Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave an address on the afternoon of the same day on "The relation of the public library to the nine great problems of the day."

## ALUMNI NOTES

Aimee Peters, 1913, has been made an assistant in the library of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Mildred Van Schoick, 1912, recently mar-

ried Mr. Robert L. Watson, and is to live in Columbus, Ohio.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The spring term always brings most of the out-of-town lecturers to the school. On May 1 and 2, Miss Josephine Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, was the guest of the school, giving two lectures, one on modern fiction and one on reference work. On Monday the faculty entertained at luncheon in the classroom for Miss Rathbone.

Miss Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, gave two lectures on May 10 and 11 on libraries in state institutions and the work of a library commission. The members of the class and the library staff had the pleasure of meeting Miss Templeton at luncheon in the classroom after the lecture on Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, visited the school on May 19 and 20. Mr. Brett lectured on the Dewey decimal classification and on the work of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns made her annual visit in June, giving a lecture on June 5 and making the graduation address the next morning. The closing exercises were held at 10 o'clock in the classroom. Certificates were awarded to the eleven young women completing the course by Harrison Jones, president of the board of trustees.

On the afternoon of June 5, the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association was held in the classroom, with the president, Miss Vera Southwick, presiding. The following officers were elected for 1916-1917: President, Miss Susie Lee Crumley; vice-president, Miss Agnes Goss; secretary-treasurer, Miss Lena Holderby; member of the executive board, Miss Grace Anderson, of the class of 1916. After the formal meeting, punch was served by the students of the school, and the graduates had the pleasure of meeting Miss Stearns.

The following students have received appointments:

Sadie N. Alison, assistant, Birmingham Public Library.  
 Grace Anderson, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.  
 Harriet Boswell, assistant librarian, Carnegie Library, Paducah, Kentucky.  
 Virginia Bowman, assistant, children's department, New York Public Library.  
 Loretta Chappell, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Zona Peck, librarian, Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director.*

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## Review

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SWEM, EARL G. A bibliography of Virginia. Part I, Containing the titles of books in the Virginia State Library which relate to Virginia and Virginians, the titles of those books written by Virginians, and of those printed in Virginia. . . . Richmond: Davis Bottom, Supt. of Public Printing. 767 p. 50c. (Bull Va. State Library. Ap.-O., 1915. Vol. 8, nos. 2-4.)

The longest-established English community in America, dating from the Jamestown settlement of 1607, with a history second to none in variety and extent and in picturesqueness of incident, having an unrivaled background of romance and tradition, battle-ground of Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil wars—with all these advantages how meagre a showing does the Old Dominion make on the shelves and in the catalogs of the average library!

Various explanations come to mind: the great Virginians, makers of history and not narrators of it; the state's manuscript treasures subject to unusual vicissitudes, making serious modern investigation most difficult; the population now, as always in the past, rural and widely scattered, with few large communities; printing presses always few in number, etc.

But it is becoming apparent that there is an accumulation of manuscript sources in the state archives and in private hands, almost unused, and a mass of printed matter, little known, issued in small editions and at out-of-the-way places.

For many years the splendid *Magazine* of the Virginia Historical Society and Pres. Tyler's *William and Mary College Quarterly* wrought almost alone and unaided; but within the last decade or so there has been a notable revival of interest in the state's historic past, and in this revival the State Library has assumed the leadership. Its work is in two lines: historic (including such publications as the notable "Journals of the House of Burgesses" 1619-1776, lists of Revolutionary soldiers from Va., etc.); and bibliographic. The latter department is in charge of the assistant librarian, Earl G. Swem, who has already prepared several notable special contributions to Virginia bibliography. He now issues the first part of "A bibliography of Virginia" to be completed in four volumes. It is issued as *Bulletin Virginia State Library* Vol. 8, nos. 2, 3 and 4 (pages 31-767).

This instalment is a simple author list of such Virginia as is now possessed by the Virginia State Library (about 7000 titles), based on the style of the familiar Library of Congress printed cards and giving, in most cases, the library call number.

Noes are few, but admirable in form and clearness, in fact the whole work shows the careful librarian.

The appendix of 22 pages contains a list of bibliographies of the state and there is a good index of nearly 100 double-column pages, giving subjects, titles, places of publication, printers, etc.

Part 2, nearly ready for publication will cover the colonial and state documents while the remainder of the work is to include Virginia not in the State Library, 10,000 to 15,000 titles as estimated. Its completion will place Virginia in that small group of commonwealths possessing a satisfactory and usable state bibliography.

C. A. FLAGG.

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## Librarians

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ALLEN, Mary W., Pratt 1900, who has been bibliographer of the New International Encyclopædia, has been appointed to a bibliographical position in the Rockefeller Foundation.

ANDERSON, Edwin H., director of the New York Public Library, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University at the commencement exercises, June 8.

AYLESWORTH, Mrs. Allison, of the 1916 winter school of the Riverside Public Library has been appointed the librarian of the Hemet Public Library, Hemet, Cal.

CARMICHAEL, E. Lois, who has been on leave of absence from the Grand Rapids Public Library service all winter, has resigned her position as librarian of the Buchanan School branch and plans to enter another line of work.

CONANT, Genevieve, N. Y. State Library School, 1913, will be one of the instructors again this year at the Chautauqua Summer Library School.

COOK, Leeson Hay, Illinois, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Warrensburg (Mo.) State Normal School.

DAWS, S. O., for several years librarian of the State Law Library of Oklahoma, died in

Mangum in that state Mar. 23. He was born in De Kalb county, Missouri, Dec. 28, 1848. He served in the Confederate Army during the last year of the Civil War, and about 1870 he moved to Texas, where he lived for several years teaching school. He was one of the organizers of the Farmer's Alliance of the state, and at one time was national lecturer of the organization. In 1898 he moved with his family to Washita county, Oklahoma. In 1905 he assisted in organizing the Farmer's Union of the two territories and later during the same year founded the *Indianoma Union Signal*, a farmer's newspaper. He printed this paper at Cordell for a short time, but later moved it to Shawnee, where he published it until a short time before statehood. He was elected president of the Farmer's Union in 1905 and served until he was appointed state librarian. He served as state librarian by reappointment until 1915, when he resigned on account of ill health.

GRANT, Thirza E., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has resigned her position as reference assistant in Oberlin College Library to join the faculty of Western Reserve Library School at Cleveland.

HAMILTON, William J., N. Y. State Library School, 1912, has resigned his position in the shelf department of the New York Public Library, to succeed C. S. Thompson as assistant librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

HEDRICK, Ellen, N. Y. State Library School, 1902-03, has resigned as cataloger at Yale University Library, to take charge of the recataloging of the University of California Library, Berkeley.

HERDMAN, Margaret M., Illinois, B.L.S., 1915, at the close of the present academic year will resign her position as assistant in charge of the Library of Philosophy, Psychology and Education at the University of Illinois, to accept the librarianship of Rockford College at Rockford, Ill.

HICKS, Frederick C., law librarian of Columbia University, had an article in the *New York Sun* of April 16, discussing the question, "Was Shakespeare a lawyer," and including a bibliography of books and magazine articles in English on the law in Shakespeare's plays and poems. The article was copied in *Case and Comment*, vol. 22, no. 12, and is now reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

HOLMES, Florence I., N. Y. State Library School, B.L.S., 1912, is cataloging temporarily at the Kingston (N. Y.) City Library.

KNEESHAW, Faye T., has been appointed assistant in the San Diego County Free Library.

LONDON, Fred, formerly on the editorial staff of the London (Ont.) *Free Press*, succeeds W. O. Carson as librarian of the London Public Library. Mr. London is a graduate of the Western University.

McLACHLAN, Rachel, is the newly appointed librarian of the public library of Beechwood, Ont. This library, established two years ago, now comprises 694 volumes.

NOLAN, Dr. Edward J., librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Villanova College, June 7, in recognition of the work accomplished during his connection of fifty-four years with the Academy of Natural Sciences.

PERKINS, Marsh O., librarian in Windsor, Vt., since 1908, died Feb. 10.

PRICE, Helen L., Illinois, B.L.S., 1900, has resigned her position as assistant in charge of school libraries under the Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners, to accept the librarianship of the New University High School, Oakland, California.

QUIGLEY, Margery C., N. Y. State Library School, 1915-16, will be an instructor in the University of Missouri Summer Library School.

SHAVER, Mary M., N. Y. State Library School, 1906-07, will be one of the instructors at the Chautauqua Summer Library School, July 8-August 18.

STEVENS, Mrs. Alice F., who has been a cataloger of public documents at the Library of Congress, resigned in May.

STONE, Charles H., Illinois, B.L.S., 1916, has been appointed librarian of the Oklahoma College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Stillwater.

TOPPING, Elizabeth R., N. Y. State Library School, 1909-10, has gone to the Public Library at Everett, Wash., as acting librarian.

WALKER, Kenneth C., Pratt 1914, at present head of the technical department of the New Haven Public Library, has been appointed an assistant in the technical department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

WALLACE, Charlotte E., Pratt, 1897, head of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, was married April 15 to Dwight Clark, of Pittsburgh.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Islesboro.* At its annual meeting in March the town voted to build a library building upon a lot previously acquired, appropriated \$500 for this purpose, and voted to accept \$500 which had already been collected by private subscription and any other sum or sums that may be presented. An additional \$500 was appropriated for maintenance. Building and finance committees are now hard at work and expect to have the building completed before the year ends. Islesboro has had a free public library since 1902, but has not had a separate library building.

*Kenduskeag.* The Public Library building which was erected by Mrs. Nellie A. Rust, of Newtonville, Mass., in 1914, has been deeded to the town as a memorial to Mrs. Rust's parents. The conditions imposed are that the building shall be maintained as a library for the public, and that the W. C. T. U. shall have such use of it as shall not conflict and be inconsistent with the purpose for which it was intended and that the organization shall have the control and management of it as regards rules and regulations, including the character of all reading matter.

*Milo.* The library building was destroyed by fire on Feb. 6. The Women's Christian Temperance Union by strenuous effort had started a library and reading room in 1909 and the town had made it a free library by appropriating each year for its support four hundred dollars. At the time of the fire 400 books were out on loan and these with the insurance and gifts received will nearly make up the 2100 books the library had on its shelves. A movement is on foot to secure a Carnegie building, and its progress will be watched with interest.

*Winthrop.* On Monday, June 5, ground was broken for the new Bailey Memorial Library. School children in a long procession marched with flags flying to meet Charles M. Bailey, the donor, and escorted him to the ground near the high school, where the library is to be built. After music and a prayer, Mr. Bailey turned the first sod and made a short speech, announcing his intention of being present Oct. 1, when the building is to be completed. Oct. 24, when Mr. Bailey will be 95 years old, has been suggested as the date for dedication.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Barnstead.* A new public library building is to be erected here in memory of the late Oscar Foss, by his widow. It will be of brick and stone with a slate roof. The interior will be of oak. The building will be 27 by 46 and contain a reading room, town offices and vault for town records, and it will house the large library the town owns. Work has already begun.

### VERMONT

*Colchester, Winooski.* The library has received from Mrs. Goodrich, widow of Prof. John E. Goodrich, a number of valuable books from his library; and from Troop K, 2d Cavalry, the books in the troop library numbering some 200 volumes. The Ladies' Progressive Study Club gave the library the proceeds from a recent play, amounting to \$81.

*Hyde Park.* Work has been started on the new library building.

*Johnson.* By the will of Mrs. Cornelia Holton, of Waterbury, the residue of her estate (amount to about \$400) is left to the Public Library here.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Amherst, Mass. Agric. Coll. L.* Charles R. Green, lbn. (Report—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1915.) Accessions, 4005; total, 48,411. Home use, 9324. Receipts, \$6804.27; expenditures, \$6804.27, including \$2333.92 for books, \$1689.70 for periodicals (plus a special appropriation of \$155 for scientific periodicals), and \$1410.23 for binding.

*Athol.* After considerable discussion the plans for the new Carnegie Library, submitted by W. H. & Henry McLean Co., of Boston, have been approved, with a few minor changes, and have been forwarded to Carnegie Corporation for approval.

*Beverly Farms.* The new Beverly Farms library of marble and terra cotta brick is fast nearing completion. The grounds surrounding the structure were given to the village by Misses Louisa P. and Katherine P. Loring, of Boston. The basement of the building will provide a lecture room and electric lights set in tall, ornate bronze standards will add to the beauty of the architectural lines. It is thought that Oliver Wendell Holmes' desk, which was in the old library, will be given a special niche in the new structure.



*Boston. Mass. State L.* Charles F. D. Bel-den, lbn. (Annual report—year ending November 30, 1915.) Accessions of books were 4673, of pamphlets, 3870. Expenses (covered by state appropriations), \$36,328.34, including salaries \$15,010, books \$7100.54, binding \$1434.30, card catalog for public use \$5208.71, cataloging and indexing \$1298.77. The work of recataloging the State Library was begun on October 1, 1914, and during the year 39,898 volumes were cataloged and 36,462 cards typed and filed. The trustees recommended an appropriation of \$5000 to continue this important work, and also asked for the appointment of a trained reference director for the legislative department.

*Boston.* The proposed addition to the Public Library on Blagden street will provide for new boilers outside the main structure and give ample accommodation for the branch department and its deposit collection. There will also be room for the overflow cases of books in the corridors and basement of the central building, there being space for five stories of steel bookstacks, with room for about 450,000 volumes. The new building will conform to the general architectural style of the Blagden street front of the main building, although not identical in treatment or material. The building line is not continuous and the new structure is not, architecturally speaking, an addition to the existing building. In the basement will be the shipping department, in the rear, the new boiler room, connecting directly with a large coal storage subcellar; on the first floor, workrooms of the branch department and from the first to the fifth floor will be the stacks, opening from the corresponding stacks in the present building. On the upper floor will be the printing and binding departments. The architect is Joseph McGinniss.

*Boston.* At a meeting in the chapel of the Old South Church, in May, public support of the work of the General Theological Library at 53 Mt. Vernon street and of its free service of books to New England ministers, was urged. Gen. Francis H. Appleton, chairman of the library's board of directors, reviewed the work since the day of its foundation in 1862. Rev. Alexander Mann gave details of the work. "There are about 6000 ministers in the various Protestant communions of New England," he said, "and of that number 2006 last year used the library, about 30,000 books being sent out, most of them to little towns and villages far away from the life of the great cities. It costs the ministers nothing

more than a postcard, and the books are sent and returned free of charge of the recipients." The library has a valuable collection of books, and its reading room has an average attendance of something like 100 readers a day. The library has a modest endowment of something like \$22,000, the income of which can be used only for the purchase of books, and it is hoped that \$150,000 may be forthcoming to build on the rear lot a two-story brick building, which would be fireproof, for the storing of books on the first floor and for a reading room on the second.

*Boston.* Work will be pushed during the summer on the new library of the Boston University Law School, which will be constructed at a cost of \$50,000 from a fund of which one-half will be given by alumni and friends of the school and an equal amount by the trustees of the university. The new library will mean the addition of another story to the present school building on Ashburton place and plans for it have already been drawn by Kilham & Hopkins, architects. The present library now occupies part of the second floor on the Ashburton place front of the building, but it has always been badly lighted and poorly ventilated and has never accommodated the entire student body. The new library will consist of an entirely new fifth floor, starting 10 feet back from the façade and running the entire depth of the building to the rear wall. The setback of 10 feet from the Ashburton place front has been planned so that the proportions of the present beautiful Grecian façade may be preserved. It will also provide an outdoor terrace where reading and studying may be pursued in hot weather. The new library will be exceptionally well lighted, as it will have windows on all four sides in addition to numerous skylights.

*Boston Athenæum.* Charles Knowles Bolton, lbn. (Annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 3640; withdrawals, 36; total, 264,531. Circulation, 36,621. Shares held by trustees and proprietors, 795; receipts from assessments and fines, \$6789.70. Expenses, \$11,834.82, covering books, periodicals, newspapers, binding and expenses of repairing department. In 1915, 657 photographs, engravings and maps (including 312 gifts) were placed in the library. Through privileges granted by the proprietors, the total of non-proprietors using the library in 1915 was 661. The home of the Athenæum has been enlarged from three to five floors, modernized and made fireproof. Several new

features have been added, such as a separate room for children, rest rooms, and space for a roof-garden on the fifth floor, while greater opportunity for art exhibitions is offered on the second floor. Many interesting gifts have been received. A remarkable collection of old valentines which illustrate by picture and poetry, British manners and customs in costume and sentiment, of more than half a century ago, was purchased; a bibliography of books and articles relating to George Washington and Mount Vernon, comprising 5000 cards, was completed at the expense of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union; and a card catalog already including some thousands of examples has been prepared of such heraldic devices as have been used within the present boundaries of the United States from the earliest times.

*Brookline P. L.* Louisa M. Hooper, lbn. (59th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 4182; lost or withdrawn, 907; total, 89,663. Circulation, 230,913. New registration, 2425; total, 11,207. Receipts, \$35,348.74; expenses, \$34,553.47, including salaries \$20,575.61, books and maps \$4676.96, binding \$847.26, music and pictures \$231.26, periodicals \$908.44.

The branch at Coolidge Corner was moved in December to new and larger quarters, made necessary by the increased use of the branch.

*Granby.* After first refusing to accept the offer, Granby voters at a special meeting, May 10, decided to go ahead and accept \$5000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a library building.

*Northampton.* An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made by the city council for the long-needed steel stacks in the Forbes Library.

*Worcester.* These items from the 56th annual report of the Public Library may interest other librarians. The one-cent fine system is successfully operating in the children's department, but the library would like to dispense with fines altogether. "Community rooms" established in basements of all three branch libraries have proved very useful for story-telling, club meetings, and other kinds of library extension work. A rental of \$3 per evening is charged for political gatherings. "Library classes" from high and grammar schools were managed regularly and successfully during the year. Per capita circulation was 4.2; 27 volumes per card-holder. The total circulation amounted to 687,087 volumes, with 227,843 books in stock. The municipal appropriation was \$60,500; the total receipts, \$74,752.22. Expenditures: books, \$13,156.11;

periodicals, \$1771.55; binding, \$4672.40; administration, \$39,980.20.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*Cranston.* Under the will of William H. Hall, of Edgewood, the residue of his \$1,000,000 estate, after certain other public bequests have been paid, is left to establish a free public library in Edgewood, a suburb of this city. The library is to be known as the William H. Hall Free Library. An interesting point will probably be raised when the question is asked whether the present Edgewood Library Association may claim the bequest for the library by becoming the William H. Hall Library. The library bequest, however, with the others, does not become operative until after the death of Mrs. Hall, with whom the whole estate is placed in trust during her lifetime.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Unionville.* Work on the foundation for the new Carnegie Library was started in May.

*Waterbury.* A petition, containing over 600 names, has been circulated in the east end of the city requesting the board of directors of the Bronson Library to establish a branch here. This will be presented to the board at the first opportunity. The argument is made that in the past two years, owing to the manufacturing in this part of the city, the population has more than doubled and that persons wanting to use a library cannot do so as the central library is too far away.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Altamont.* Through the efforts of the Colony Club a Free Library Association has been formed here, with an enrollment of 72. The club has given \$100, the Misses Wasson, \$100 and approximately another \$100 has been subscribed. Rooms have been rented and the library will be opened as soon as possible.

*Arlington.* When the Arlington Reformed Church was built a year ago, a special gift was made providing for a room to be used for library purposes. The library was opened on Wednesday, May 10, and is open every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon and Saturday evening. Over one hundred books have already been contributed and one hundred dollars' worth ordered besides a considerable number of current periodicals. Miss Amy Louise Reed, Vassar College librarian, will have full charge of the ordering of books and volunteers from the college and residents

of Arlington will be on duty during the hours the room is open.

*Auburn.* A valuable medical and surgical library of 500 volumes left to the Seymour Library by a former trustee, Dr. William S. Cheesman, has recently been classified and cataloged. It has proved surprisingly helpful not only to the medical profession but to the laity as well, being much consulted by nurses, mothers and others. The publication of a list of "Books for business men" has stimulated the already large demand for books on efficiency, salesmanship, advertising, etc. The list was mailed to members of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Ad Club. The formation of a lending collection of sheet music and a file of mounted pictures are among the new activities of the library.

*Binghamton P. L.* William F. Seward, lbn. (Annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 3441; lost or withdrawn, 1041; total, 38,995. Circulation, 197,956. New registration, 2421; total, 16,350. Receipts, \$13,647.41; expenses, \$13,205.65, including salaries \$6666.45, books \$3406.54, binding \$743.44, periodicals \$433.92. In the young people's department the issue of books from the children's desk was 45,116, an increase over the preceding year of 4158. The school libraries reported a circulation of 12,594, of which 6168 were non-fiction. The sub-stations and traveling library collections reported a circulation of 13,004, an increase of 1711 over 1914. The newspapers printed 96 volumes of library news, book reviews by members of the staff, etc., and in talks to clubs and schools about 4000 people were informed about the opportunities offered by the library.

*New York City.* The Appellate Division decided, May 19, that the New York Public Library is entitled to receive the \$100,000 willed by James Hood Wright to the Washington Heights Library. Mr. Wright died in 1894, but the bequest did not become payable until recently, when the decedent's sister, Elizabeth J. Wright, died. The Knickerbocker Hospital, formerly the J. Hood Wright Hospital, which was residuary legatee under the will, claimed the bequest on the ground that since Mr. Wright's death the Washington Heights Library has been absorbed by the New York Public Library, but the Court holds that the Washington Heights branch of the Public Library, at 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue, fulfills the terms of the bequest.

*New York City.* In an article entitled "War sends puzzled chemists to Public Library,"

the magazine section of the *New York Times* of June 11 describes some phases of the work of the technology division. According to this article, books and technical papers relating to the manufacture of explosives have been put under lock and key on account of the widespread activities of plotters, and certain works on these subjects are accessible only to those who can present credentials that will satisfy William B. Gamble, chief of the division, that they have no sinister designs which might involve this government in a breach of neutrality. This precautionary measure was adopted when members of the library staff were convinced by pictures in the newspapers that plotters who have fallen foul of the law had actually made use of the library in working out their plans.

*Seneca Falls.* All contracts for the construction of the new Mynderse Library building have been let. They aggregate about \$11,000, exclusive of interior fittings and furniture. It is expected to have the building finished in the fall.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Elizabeth F. L.* Charles A. George, lbn. (7th annual report—year ending December 1, 1915.) Accessions (net), 6073; withdrawn, destroyed and unaccounted for, 715; total, 49,848 (with government documents, 54,908). Circulation, 238,057; increase, 18,130. New registration, 1000; total, 12,219. Receipts, \$26,158.01; expenses, \$22,757.02, including \$13,625.14 for salaries, \$4058.14 for books, \$312.95 for periodicals, \$1087.36 for binding. Nearly 5000 additions were made to the loan print department, and during the year the circulation of mounted prints was 7357, double that of 1914.

*Verona.* The transfer of the Free Public Library from its present quarters in the public school to the Borough Hall will be made about August 1. If the trustees carry out their present intention to locate the proposed new \$11,000 Carnegie Library their act will mean the first step in the establishment of a civic center in the community. An option has been secured on a piece of property at the corner of Bloomfield and Montrose Avenues, which the trustees expect to purchase for about \$2500. It is expected that the future will witness the erection nearby of a municipal building, a schoolhouse and a firehouse.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Braddock.* Carnegie F. L. George H. Lamb, lbn. (27th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 8134; with-

drawn, 4986; total, 66,652. Circulation, 383,218. New registration, 3663; total, 15,556. Receipts, \$26,331.44; expenses, \$22,137.12, including staff salaries \$9576, books \$3107.25, binding \$1548.89; periodicals \$806.97.

A column of "Library notes" was started in one of the local papers, and amounted in the year to 997 inches in length. Other notices of library activities made a total of 2740 inches of publicity given the library by this one paper. The lesson outlines for instruction to high school classes in use of the libraries were issued in pamphlet form in the fall for the first time. The report contains a study of the Bureau of Education library bulletin (no. 25, 1915), as it forms a basis of comparison between this and other public libraries in the United States.

*Chambersburg.* By a unanimous vote, May 26, the city council accepted the terms of the will of Mrs. Blanche Coyle, late of this city, and will receive a legacy of \$25,000 or more to establish a free library. The town will appropriate \$1000 a year, and the school board \$500 to maintain the library, which will be known as the Coyle Free Library. When the question was up in council before, a tie vote kept the ordinance from passing. A postal card vote was taken among the taxpayers and the vote was 6½ to 1 in favor of accepting the terms of the will. Council bowed to the will of the people and voted accordingly.

*Philadelphia.* The *Public Ledger*, for June 6, shows the Parkway elevation of the new Free Library building upon which work will be started this summer. Remodeled to meet the changed conditions of the site, in its outward appearance it follows very closely the famous Ministry of Marine in Paris. It will be 385 x 219 feet, covering about two acres.

*Pottsville.* After securing a Carnegie appropriation of \$45,000 for a library building, and the offer of a site from a public-spirited Pottsville family, it looks as if the last state of the Public Library were to be worse than the first. Not only have the authorities refused to vote the increased appropriation necessary to secure the Carnegie grant, but on a technicality have held up the regular appropriation for the coming year. The reason given is that clause in the Pennsylvania constitution which prohibits the appropriating of public money for a private corporation, and the Pottsville Library Association is a private corporation, though administered for public purposes, with only *ex-officio* members from

the school board. Whether the organization of the library will be changed or the matter taken into the courts for decision, is not yet decided.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (30th annual report—year ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 20,194; lost or withdrawn, 7959; total, 334,366; circulation, 696,111. New registration, 2032; total, 44,929. Expenses, \$101,650.26, including salaries, \$55,361.63, books \$16,178.46, binding \$4538.56, periodicals \$2465.95, covered by a civic appropriation of \$50,000, miscellaneous receipts, fines, etc., amounting to \$3109.52, and the income from an endowment fund. The library system, administered by 125 officers and employes, consists of a central library building, 15 branches and two delivery stations. In addition, books are sent to 55 institutions, and, by an arrangement with the Maryland Public Library Commission, to 17 blind persons outside of the city.

### The South

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Charleston.* The board of trustees of the Charleston Library Society has been vested with the power to make a canvass in order to discharge the indebtedness of the society. It is probable that direct appeal to the Charleston public will be made. The amount to be raised is about \$18,000, which with \$5000 promised by Andrew Carnegie, would leave the organization free of debt.

#### GEORGIA

*Macon.* A committee from the Macon Woman's Club has filed a petition with the city authorities asking the city to take steps for the establishment of a larger and better library in this city. Mrs. E. W. Bellamy has offered to give a big lot at the corner of College street and Washington avenue as a site for the new library building.

#### FLORIDA

*Clearwater.* Bids have been received for the construction of the Carnegie Library building, but the contract has not yet been awarded.

#### TENNESSEE

*Chattanooga P. L.* Margaret Stewart Dunlap, lbn. (11th annual report—year ending September 30, 1915.) Accessions (net), 3896; lost or withdrawn, 552; total, 37,455. Circulation, 131,288. New registration, 2436; total, 15,559. Receipts, \$15,627.12; expenses, \$14,754.97, including staff salaries \$6015.60, books

\$3399.24, binding \$722.25, periodicals \$360. The library maintains six county branches and one rented branch.

*Knoxville.* The City of Knoxville has received notice that Carnegie Corporation will build a \$10,000 library for the Knoxville negroes. The city will maintain the library.

*Nashville.* A movement to secure a branch library for East Nashville has been started, and application made to Carnegie Corporation for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the building.

#### ARKANSAS

*Little Rock.* To discuss plans for obtaining money to purchase a site for the proposed negro library, a mass meeting of negroes was held, in May, under the auspices of the Little Rock Commercial League, a negro organization. A proposal for the establishment of the library is under consideration by a subcommittee of the finance committee of the city council and the library board. Under the plan the negroes would donate a site acceptable to the city.

### The Central West

#### OHIO

*Chillicothe P. L.* Burton E. Stevenson, lbn. (Annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2623. Circulation, 84,726. Receipts, \$4380.35; expenses, \$5134.21; deficit, \$753.86. Salaries amount to \$2443.65; books, \$962.58; binding, \$159.29; periodicals, \$150.10. There has been an extraordinary increase in the library's activities. A fourth branch library was opened in the fall at Frankfort, and a fifth at Clarksburg. In addition 695 residents of the county hold library cards. The work of the library, however, is greatly cramped, owing to lack of funds. One feature of the library's service which has done a great deal to solve the book problem is the rental fiction list. Eight years ago there was no money in the book fund and no possibility that there would be any for many months. In desperation the librarian secured an appropriation of \$10 to purchase ten new novels to be circulated at a charge of two cents a day. That was the last appropriation ever needed, for the success of this list from the start was astonishing. To-day it provides the funds for all the current fiction bought by the library, and it has added over three thousand books to the shelves. Last year \$324.84 was taken in and 403 novels which had passed through

the rental list were placed on the shelves for regular issue. The total of circulation of rental books for 1915 was 4103.

*Cincinnati. Univ. of Cin. L.* Charles Albert Read, lbn. (Summary report—1906-14.) The increase in the number of volumes for the period was 21,184, making a total of 64,265 accessioned. The inclusion in the statistics of a number of special collections not yet accessioned brings the total number of volumes up to 71,428. The yearly circulation increased from 18,625 to 38,064 in the same time. "Much has been done in the way of arranging and listing the private collections owned by the library. Since 1906, the Brühl library has been cataloged, and check lists have been made for the library of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the library of Dr. Seely, and the Engineers' Club library. A careful inventory has been made of the entire stack, and the publications of the university, formerly stored in the basement in a most chaotic condition, have been arranged and counted. A collection known as the U. C. collection has been formed, which includes official publications of the university, student magazines and papers, theses presented for degrees, publications of the alumni and faculty, a file of programs and other memorabilia dating back to 1878, and a file of newspaper clippings relating to university affairs. The duplicate books have been arranged alphabetically, and will soon be listed and offered in exchange for volumes from other libraries. The catalogs of other universities and colleges have been so disposed that they can now be consulted without much difficulty, and the periodicals have been rearranged, according to subjects, in the periodical room, where a list has been posted of all the periodicals received by the University Library. A lecture on the use of the library and other sources of bibliographical information is now given each year by the librarian to all freshmen taking English I. This is followed by individual conferences with the librarian, which will later be supplemented by a series of questions now in the process of compilation."

*Cleveland.* In a little folder entitled "Some things the Cleveland Public Library did last year," the following information culled from the annual report is presented: "During 1915, the Cleveland Public Library conducted its work through 606 distributing agencies in addition to the Main Library. It inventoried 542,992 volumes, and was custodian for 64,000 other volumes, making a total of over 620,000 volumes, having added 57,642 volumes.

It lent 3,173,783 books for home use, or 4.96+ books per capita, estimating the population at 639,431 (government figure of July, 1914). It registered 37,521 borrowers, making a total registration of 171,610, including 64,607 children, and served 1,942,339 persons visiting the library for reading, reference or study. It supplied rooms for over 500 meetings of clubs and other organizations at the Main Library alone, and for many more at the 12 larger branches having club rooms. It conducted free library lecture and concert courses at four of the larger branches having auditoriums, besides opening these auditoriums for the use of outside agencies. It lent 3893 embossed books for the blind, 241,292 books in 21 foreign languages, and 1,392,482 books to children, or thirteen times as many books as there are children in Cleveland of the reading age. It maintained 28 home library clubs for the distribution of books in neighborhoods not reached by branches. It held story hours for children at 26 branches and also in schools, institutions, playgrounds, vacation schools and settlements. It conducted, with volunteer aid, 63 reading and debating clubs for children and young people in the club rooms of 16 branches. It circulated 121,567 books to factories, telephone offices, department stores, clubs, engine houses, churches and charitable institutions through 45 deposit stations and 65 delivery stations.

*Youngstown.* A branch of the Public Library has been established in the foreign department of the Dollar Savings & Trust Company for the particular convenience of the foreign speaking peoples of the city. Besides furnishing them with good reading, a second purpose is that of Americanization. There are books in six languages thus far—Hungarian, German, Italian, Croatian, Serbian and English. Additions will be made from time to time. For the present the library will be open only on Saturdays, from eight to eight.

#### ILLINOIS

*Sheldon.* The contract for the new library building has been let and work is well under way.

*Urbana.* President James, of the University of Illinois, has presented to the University Library a fourteenth century illuminated manuscript containing Latin translations of several works in the Aristotelian corpus; and also a copy of Aristotle's Ethics translated into Latin by Aretino and printed in 1474(?).

#### INDIANA

*Bloomington.* The city council has made a permanent appropriation of \$3100 a year to maintain a Carnegie library to cost \$31,000. Site for same has already been purchased, and work will begin at once.

*Pierceton.* This town has received a \$10,000 appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation for a library building.

*South Bend.* Hundreds of people attended the informal opening of the new Carnegie Library, on the corner of First and Hill streets, Friday evening, May 5. The building is of old English type of architecture, built of oriental brick with terra cotta trimmings and Queen Anne windows. The main floor is one room, divided by low partitions into the adult reading room, librarian's office and children's reading room. A room at the north end of the basement will serve as a meeting place for all civic and social organizations. The entire building is finished and furnished in fumed oak.

*Warsaw.* Plans have been completed and work started on the new public library building to be erected in Warsaw this year. A \$15,000 appropriation has been received from the Carnegie Corporation.

### The Northwest

#### MINNESOTA

*Duluth P. L.* Frances E. Earhart, lbn. (26th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions (net), 3917; lost or withdrawn, 4303; total, 67,623. Circulation, 269,429. New registration, 7343; total, 22,063. Receipts, \$29,060.97; expenses, \$28,847.06, including salaries for staff \$10,581.36, and for janitors \$2684.06, books \$3853.32, binding \$1319, periodicals \$675. A collection of stereoscopic views was of popular appeal in one of the branches, 26,777 views being borrowed in five months. Besides the two regular branches, 17 deposit stations (15 in school buildings) were maintained, and 16 other distributing agencies. The new Harriet Beecher Stowe school building in New Duluth made special provision for a library room in the plans of the building.

*St. Paul.* A collection of fifty Babylonian tablets, formerly belonging to the Rev. John Wright, has been presented to the library by Miss Anne Carpenter.

*St. Paul.* During April the Public Library installed a collection of books relating to building construction and allied subjects in the offices of the Builders' Exchange, the membership of which is 261. It is planned to replace the collection monthly by more recent accessions, and keep with it an up-to-date list of all books of interest to builders. A public delivery station has been opened in the Church Club, Portland avenue and Dale street.

## IOWA

*Burlington F. P. L.* Miriam B. Wharton, lbn. (29th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2893; lost or withdrawn, 1054; total, 39,278. Circulation, 113,336; 58 per cent. fiction. New registration, 1557; total, 7254. Receipts, \$9792.16; expenses, \$9646.46, including staff salaries \$3841.82, books \$2536.78, binding \$292.29, periodicals \$204.30. The library controlled 20 collections of books in nine school buildings with a circulation among the children in 1915 of 12,847. Library stations were maintained in six other school buildings with a circulation of 14,949 volumes. A new branch library was opened at Mediapolis in October. Gifts to the library included a collection of paintings—copies of old masters—presented by Mrs. G. C. Lauman, widow of a former president of the library board; and the medical library of his father, given by Dr. H. B. Young.

*Clinton F. L.* Anna M. Tarr, lbn. (11th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2597; lost or withdrawn, 826; total, 21,715. Circulation, 98,458. New registration, 980; total, 19,473; population, 26,091. Receipts, \$14,907.76; expenses, \$8840.06, including: salaries, staff, \$3535.03; janitor, \$760; books, \$2266.38; binding, \$372.87; periodicals, \$220.45. Three stations, the first the library has maintained, were opened in stores during 1915, and more will be started this year.

## NORTH DAKOTA

*Bismarck.* At a meeting of the board of directors of the Public Library, May 24, lots east of the city, now city property, were selected as the site for the new library building.

## MONTANA

*Missoula P. L.* Grace M. Stoddard, lbn. (Report—year ending May 1, 1916.) Circulation, 51,326; per cent. of fiction, 74. New registration, 686; total, 5399. Accessions, 988; total, 17,456. Receipts, 10,036.02; expenditures, \$7162.72, including salaries of librarian and

assistants, \$2903.50; books, \$1345.26; periodicals, \$231.45, and binding, \$291.83.

Missoula county is in the midst of a campaign for a county library, petitions being circulated by the Women's Clubs of the county. These petitions ask the county commissioners to enter into contract with the Missoula Public Library, so that it may serve the whole county through branch libraries, deposit stations, and traveling libraries. No difficulty is found in getting the support of the county people and in a few weeks the matter will come before the county commissioners, who are free to reject the proposition if they are so inclined.

## WYOMING

*Laramie.* The new library proposed for the University of Wyoming came one step nearer realization June 7, when the board of trustees authorized the secretary to advertise an architects' competition for plans for the building, the plans to be submitted at the meeting of the board in December. The cost of the building planned is limited to \$100,000. Though plans are sought for the building, it is quite probable that it cannot be erected immediately. The board also approved the plan of placing a mezzanine floor in the stack room of the present library to provide additional reading room. This floor will be over the present stacks, and will make a considerable addition to the space which may be utilized by the students.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*Columbia.* The addresses made at the opening of the new library building at the University of Wisconsin, Jan. 6, have been edited by the librarian, H. O. Severance, and printed in the university *Bulletin* for May. Numerous views of the library and portraits of the speakers illustrate the number.

*Excelsior Springs.* The corner stone of the new Carnegie Library was laid May 26. Lodges of the city attended in bodies. The new library is to cost about \$10,000.

*Shelbina.* In response to numerous petitions from the voters, the city council has decided to put the matter of setting aside a portion of the city revenue for the support of a Carnegie Library, to a popular vote. It is the purpose of those pushing the matter to see if a city hall and community building can be combined with the library.

## KANSAS

*Hutchinson.* The public library board has awarded the contract for an addition to the library building, practically doubling its capacity, and representing a cost of \$20,000.

## TEXAS

*Galveston.* An addition is to be made to the Rosenberg Library. Two lots adjoining the library property on the north side of Avenue I have been purchased by the board of directors for \$15,000. The lots were bought as a site for the proposed improvements. What the addition will consist of has not been determined, according to members of the board. One suggestion is that a large auditorium be built adjoining the building now standing at the rear, and that the present auditorium be converted for use of the library proper. The library now has approximately 60,000 volumes and about 30,000 periodicals.

## The Pacific Coast

## OREGON

*Astoria.* Mrs. F. R. Strong and Mrs. George Taylor, of Portland, daughters of the late Colonel James Taylor, have offered a part of the old Taylor homestead in this city as a free site for a public library. This offer has been tendered to the Astoria library board on condition that the county erect the required buildings here, as well as one at Seaside, and also provide funds for the maintenance of the institutions. The plan includes the establishment of branch libraries at various points in the county. The matter has been taken up with the County Court, and that body probably will provide for the necessary funds in compiling its budget for next year.

## CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley P. L.* C. B. Joeckel, lbn. (Report—year ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions, 5379; lost or withdrawn, 1510; total, 55,188. Circulation, 296,362. Registration, 8711. Receipts, \$39,736.90; expenses, \$29,950.93, including staff salaries \$12,930.05, books \$6767.53, binding \$1800.75, periodicals and newspapers \$1217.83.

Under a revision of the registration rules, the signature of a guarantor is no longer required on an application blank, verification of the address given being sufficient. Vacation privileges have been made more liberal, and Sunday opening was begun at four branches. Two duplicate catalogs were discontinued, and

call numbers henceforth will be omitted from fiction.

*Berkeley. Univ. of Cal. L.* J. C. Rowell, lbn. (Report—year ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions, 23,038; withdrawn, 114; total, 304,662. The library made 189 loans to other libraries (387 volumes), and borrowed 74 times (170 volumes). The reclassification and recataloging of the library was continued, but the appropriation for the work each year is insufficient to enable the library to make any real headway, when the relative number of accessions and of books recataloged is considered. The report discusses the policy to be pursued, and recommends a considerably increased expenditure so as to finish the work while the collection is still relatively small. If the present staff were quadrupled, the work would be completed in twelve years. During the year an author card was inserted in the public catalog for every book in a departmental library outside of Berkeley, except that of Lick Observatory, not duplicated by a book in the general library or in a campus department. This covers the Medical School, the College of Dentistry, Hooper Foundation, the Citrus Experiment Station, the University Farm at Davis and the Department of Anthropology. Heretofore these libraries had been represented in the general library only by shelf-lists, not in all cases complete. A card for each title represented in the new dictionary catalog is furnished at cost to the California State Library, for insertion in its union catalog of California libraries. Circulation statistics, including day, home, and overnight use, totalled 251,031, and the record of the loan desk reserve collection shows additional circulation of 99,990. Research inquiries to the number of 15,526 were handled by the reference department. The system of issuing books for vacation use installed in 1913-14 proved satisfactory and was continued. On September 1, 1914, the library formally took over the handling of exchanges from the University Press, and 1231 institutions have been placed on the list. A systematic effort was made to extend the field of exchange activities in South and Central America, China and Japan. Unusually heavy losses from the open shelves and the frequent mutilation of periodicals necessitated the removal of a considerable number of volumes and files of periodicals to the stacks.

*Burlingame.* The final payment on the library site has been made, and a request for aid in erecting a suitable building will soon be sent to the Carnegie Corporation.



*Martinez.* The contract for the erection of a \$2550 Carnegie Library, at Walnut Creek, has been awarded by the county supervisors to C. R. Hook of that town.

*Oakdale.* An appropriation of \$7000 has been made by Carnegie Corporation for a library building for Stanislaus county, the building to be located in Oakdale.

*Yolo.* The prize of \$100, which was won by Wilson Scarlett of Yolo County for the best decorated out-of-town automobile in the causeway floral parade, at Sacramento, will be donated to the library fund for the town of Yolo.

## Canada

### ALBERTA

*Calgary P. L.* Alexander Calhoun, lbn. (5th annual report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 2464; missing, 293; lost or withdrawn, 1143; total, 25,977. Circulation, 239,123. New registration, 3371; total, 15,230. Receipts, \$22,045.76; expenses, \$20,292.33, including salaries \$11,308.73, books and binding \$1665.36, periodicals \$414.14. The population shrank from 75,000 (1914) to 67,000 (1915), owing to the war and enlistment. While there was a marked falling off in re-registration and in the circulation of fiction, non-fiction showed a total increase of 3932 over 1914; reflecting a more serious mood among citizens and emphasizing the educational influence of the library.

## Newfoundland

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Grenfell Association in New York City in May, it was voted, after some discussion, to postpone the development of library work in the southern portion of the island until the whole question can be taken up with the government. Preliminary steps have been taken in New York that it is hoped may eventually lead to the erection of a suitable building for library headquarters.

## Foreign

### GREAT BRITAIN

*Edinburgh.* The report of the librarian of the Edinburgh Public Library calls attention to the demand in 1915 for books that dealt with what would be new trades in this country if they were established after the war. So great was the demand for this class of technical

books that older editions had to be replaced to bring the subjects up to date. Two men, said the librarian, had come requesting books dealing with farina mills, and he was rather surprised to find two men in that district interested in starch (used in papermaking). It appeared that while all the machinery for starch mills came from America and none from Germany, most of the starch used in this country for manufacturing purposes was of Teutonic origin. Books on several other branches of trade were also in demand.

*London.* The Hon. John William Fortescue, librarian at Windsor Castle, has been appointed by the government to write the official history of the war. He has been librarian at Windsor Castle since 1905, and is the author, among other publications, of "History of the British Army, 1899-1915."

*Manchester.* In the January-March number of the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library a short survey of the work of the library during 1915 is given. At the beginning of the year a decline in the library's activities was feared because of the war, but instead the governors have sought to "carry on" along all lines already established and to open new avenues of service wherever possible. As a result there has been not only no decline in the number of readers, but an actual increase. Obviously there have been fewer male readers, but the increasing number of women who have used the library has at times produced considerable congestion in the reading rooms. This, together with the overcrowded condition of the bookshelves, will be relieved with the completion of the new building in the course of six or eight months. As a result of the library's efforts to commence reconstruction of the library of the University of Louvain, about 6000 volumes have already been received or definitely promised. Since this appeal was first made, a movement has been started to organize an international committee for the restoration of the library. The John Rylands Library added to its own collections during the year 3060 volumes, 2670 by purchase and 390 by gift.

### HOLLAND

*Amsterdam. University L.* Dr. C. P. Burgers, lbn. (Report—1915.) Statistics show that visitors to the library, including those who used the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, numbered 97,000 this year, as compared to 74,600 for the year preceding. The number of books consulted also increased from 204,200 to 242,600, and the books in circulation from 23,700

to 26,600. Twenty-five hundred manuscripts and 532 maps were consulted.

#### FRANCE

"The ministerial order issued some little time ago by M. Painlevé, the French minister of education, affecting a reorganization of school libraries, is as interesting as it is undoubtedly important," says the *Boston Christian Science Monitor*. "By this new ministerial order every public school is obliged to have a library, though two or three schools belonging to the same commune, or to a neighboring commune, may join together in forming one. The libraries are to be open to the students, to former pupils, to their parents, and to members of the school associations."

#### SPAIN

*Valladolid*. An item in the *New York Staats-Zeitung* of June 4 states that on April 23, at the tercentenary of the death of the poet Cervantes, his home at Valladolid, previously purchased by the Spanish government, was fitted out as a Cervantes museum, and it is proposed to collect there as complete a library of Cervantes literature as possible. The Spanish Infanta, wife of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, has always claimed the warmest relations between Germany and her native land, and at her suggestion Cervantes literature originating in Germany, from the seventeenth century to our day, is to be collected and presented to this museum.

#### ARGENTINA

A library of 10,000 volumes, devoted exclusively to the United States, the gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the Museo Social Argentino of Buenos Aires, was shipped at New York, May 13, on the steamship *Voltaire*. The collection is said to be the most complete of its kind ever assembled. The gift is designed, according to the official document which will transfer it legally to the Argentine institution, "to serve as a symbol of good will and as a permanent interpretation of the thought, feelings and activities of the people of the United States in the capital of our great sister republic of Argentina." Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, of the American Association for International Conciliation, who assembled the collection, has been charged with its delivery and installation in a hall set apart for it in the Museo Social Argentino. The opening and presentation of the library will take place July 4. The idea

of sending a library of this character to Buenos Aires is said to have been suggested by the announcement that Argentina might deposit with some institution in the United States the library of 5000 volumes of Argentina books which formed part of the educational exhibit of that republic at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

*Adelaide P. L. H. Rutherford Purnell*, lbn., (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 8051; total 92,548, exclusive of duplicates of Australian books, and the 978 volumes in the children's room opened in February, 1915. This latter is believed to be a new departure in Australian library work. The room was opened three days a week, including Sundays, and while the average weekday attendance was 26, it rose to 62 on Sundays. The war considerably affected the work of the library, and for several months book purchases were suspended. The reclassification of the library on the Dewey decimal system was continued, and the arrangement of the 7000 United States government documents, transferred from the Parliamentary Library, was completed. The installation of electric lights in place of gas was begun, and proved a great convenience. In November, 1914, the periodicals room was opened to the public, and in February the catalog was brought up to date and made accessible to readers in the main hall. Use of the library was the largest on record, 107,590 adults and 2319 children attending.

#### CHINA

The ministry of education is contemplating the enlargement of the Pekin Library by adding to it from time to time all the newly published books. According to the publication laws of foreign countries it is required that a specimen copy of every new publication which is to be registered has to be presented to the national library. As this procedure was adopted by Japan after the establishment of the Imperial Library and has produced satisfactory results, the ministry of education has decided that it should be followed in this country, says the *National Review* of Shanghai, and, consequently, has memorialized the president requesting that the ministry of the interior be instructed to order all publishers and authors who wish to register their publications in accordance with the publication law to present Pekin Library with a complimentary copy so as to enrich the national treasury of letters.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADVERTISING. See Application blanks

## APPLICATION BLANKS

An Indiana library is advertising itself and at the same time increasing the number of borrowers by inserting in one of the daily papers an application blank which, when properly filled out, can be taken to the library and exchanged for a borrower's card.

BIOGRAPHY. See Smith, Lloyd Pearsall

BOOK BUYING. See Book selection

## BOOK COVERS

A book cover protector is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for May 23, 1916 (Vol. 226, p. 1135). Ten claims are allowed for this device.

## BOOK LOSSES

The 1914-15 annual inventory of the University of California Library showed 53 volumes missing from the stack as against 199 volumes the preceding year.

"The improvement is due in part," says the 1914-15 report of the librarian, "to the new plan by which a small section of the stack is checked each day for misplaced books; the stack is covered in this manner about six times a year in addition to the complete checking of the annual inventory, now taken in vacation rather than continuously throughout the year. Another reason for the improvement is probably the letter sent last February, with the approval of the library committee, to every member of the faculty and to every holder of a stack permit, regarding these losses. Four hundred and eighty-three letters were mailed, to which 363 replies were received. None of the missing books were recovered directly, but the reminder probably resulted in a more careful regard for the rules governing the use of the stack and the removal of books therefrom. Losses from the stack might be further reduced and the charging of books by those having stack privileges facilitated by placing on duty at the entrance an attendant who would see all persons entering or leaving the stack, visé all permits, charge all books which readers in the stack might wish to take out, look after readers using restricted material at the tables in the

rear of the loan desk, and handle all of the varied business arising within the stack, the intrusion of which on the regular loan desk attendants at busy times causes confusion and delay. To be effective this system of supervision should be in operation whenever the library is open. To cover our daily schedule of fourteen hours, two additional attendants would be required."

## BOOK SELECTION

"Another small thing that indicates the interest shown by the reading public and is a great help to the library staff," writes George E. Nutting in the 1915 report of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, "is the 'request' book that has been on the delivery desk ever since the library was opened. There were 60 requests this year, practically negligible in relation to the circulation of the library, but still significant as to the interest of studious and zealous users of the library. Of the 60 books asked for six were not ordered. Of these six, four were undesirable fiction, one was a magazine for which it was inexpedient to subscribe, and the other book could not be found. Of books on ethics and religion nine were asked. There were three requests for books concerning government and growth of nations; 15 for industrial books; two each for music history and theory, and poems; five books of travel; three of biography; four of history, and 11 acceptable books of fiction. Deducting the books of fiction and the books not ordered there remain 43 books out of the 60 along the line of serious literature. This number, though small, is so high in ratio to the total requests that it is deemed exceedingly significant and important as reflecting interest in the best use of the library opportunities."

## BOOKPLATES

The Public Library of New Bedford, Mass., has adopted a new bookplate. The design, which is oval, pictures the library building, a full-rigged whaling ship and a loom, thus indicating the past and present industries of New Bedford. On the left is placed the date of the library's incorporation, 1852; on the right the date of entrance into the new building, 1910. Two other attractive library bookplates have recently come to this office, one from the University of Alabama and the

other from the library of the University of Illinois, for use in the books "purchased from Mr. H. A. Rattermann of Cincinnati in 1915."

#### BOOKS AND READING

Books and their educative use. George Van N. Dearborn. *Scientific Amer. Suppl.*, May 20, 1916. p. 330-331.

This is the third article in the series "Economy in study," by this author. Most of it is devoted to the use of books as text-books and the author emphasizes the importance of expending much energy in a short period of time in order to get the most out of books. With reference to general reading he urges that we should learn to read a book without reading on the average more than a quarter of it.

BORROWERS' RULES. See Number of books

#### BUSINESS BOOKS

Books and the advertiser. Merle Sidener. *Spec. Libs.*, Ap. 1916. p. 59-60.

To-day the business man need not obtain all his knowledge from experience. Publishers are issuing special departments for business literature, and the wide-awake man has been quick to realize the value to him of books and publications which present in a practical way the thoughts and experiences of others in meeting his problems.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, with headquarters in Indianapolis, maintains in its offices a model business library and through the efforts of this organization, many public libraries have been helped to install special departments of business literature, and thousands of individuals have been inspired to purchase for their private libraries volumes on business subjects.

Through the co-operation of Doubleday, Page & Company this organization has published several of the best business books, and Mr. Sidener discusses several that he considers especially valuable, largely in the field of advertising.

In the office of his own firm, the Sidener-Van Riper Advertising Agency of Indianapolis, the books described are in constant use. In addition, *Printers' Ink*, *Advertising and Selling*, and *System Magazine* are indexed and cross indexed as the current numbers arrive, and the magazines are bound as each volume is completed. These are of even more use for reference purposes than the books, because the magazines are constantly

presenting the actual experience of advertisers.

#### CHILDREN'S READING

When the new library building was opened for circulation in Swanton, Vt., small note-books with pencils were given to all children who registered, so that they might readily keep a list of all books read during 1916.

Co-operation between the high school and the library is being carried on in Sigourney, Ia., by the offer of credits in literature to each pupil reading and reporting on four books from a list prepared by the library.

#### CIRCULAR LETTERS

Here is a letter that Miss Roberts, librarian in Pottsville, Pa., has had inserted in the pay envelopes of the employes of the silk mill in that town.

*To the Employes of the Silk Mill:*

Have you ever used the Pottsville Free Public Library? There are all sorts of books there for you. Good stories to read when you are tired, interesting true stories about other people, descriptions of your country and other countries; then there are books about different trades and occupations if you want to fit yourself for a better job. It's the man (and woman) who knows who gets ahead these days, and the books have been written by people who know. Listen to what they say, and then you will know.

All who live in Pottsville may have the free use of the library, and those who live out of town but work in Pottsville may also have the books. Try the library some day, and see if you don't find just the books to make you glad.

Very sincerely yours,  
FLORA B. ROBERTS,  
Librarian.

Miss Roberts has also used to advantage printed blotters like these:

Let The  
Pottsville Public Library  
Assist You in Your  
Business

United Telephone  
440Y

"Ask the Librarian."

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. See also University libraries

A recent enumeration and classification of books in the different libraries of Harvard University shows that the Cambridge institution owns 183,317 more books than Yale, the next largest college library, and if, in the total number, Harvard's 705,225 pamphlets are included, the university has 888,542 more volumes than the next largest college library in the country. The number of volumes owned by Yale University is approximately one million. Columbia ranks third with 550,000 books; Cornell is fourth with 455,129; Penn-

sylvania fifth with 400,000; Princeton sixth with 353,845; and Michigan seventh with 352,718. Harvard University has 1,183,317 volumes and 705,225 pamphlets, which makes a total of 1,888,542. The main collection in the college library totals 1,113,678 and in the special libraries are 78,056 volumes. The remainder are distributed in the different departmental libraries as follows:

Law School.....	183,723
Andover Theological School.....	157,724
Zoölogy Museum.....	94,555
Medical School.....	73,067
Phillips Library.....	49,404
Arnold Arboretum.....	37,463
Gray Herbarium.....	26,625
Blue Hill Observatory.....	22,981
Busey Institute.....	19,271
Peabody Museum.....	12,767
Dental School.....	12,228

In addition to the large numbers in the collection of first editions and valuable books, there is the Harry Elkins Widener collection at Harvard, and other groups of rare books which have been bequeathed to the University Library.

#### DESKS

Walter C. Green, librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School, has sent us the following suggestion:

"It has occurred to me that some of your readers might be interested in knowing what I do with the little round or square empty typewriter boxes in which the ribbons come. I put them in a row in the middle drawer of my desk, close to the edge, cut a thin piece of wood or cut down a yardstick such as you may get free from a store, and fasten it in the drawer with a couple of screws, or with the drawer partition to be obtained from Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. They make very convenient little places for holding pins, paper fasteners, stamps, and the like. There can be easily placed in the average drawer two or even three rows of these little boxes."

#### ENGINEERING LIBRARY, ADMINISTRATION OF

For a year careful statistics were kept by the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers as to the number of hours spent on library work and the cost of such work. The results of this investigation are stated briefly in the society's report for 1915.

"The library is open for 13 hours each week-day," says the report, "and the desk work therefore has to be taken care of in relays. There are six librarians employed. Part of their time (12½%), however, is used, when necessary, in office work of the society

not connected with the library, and this part is not included in the following statement.

"The total salaries charged to library work for the year amounted to \$6137. About 10% of the total time was used for desk work, the time charged to this item being only that devoted to attendance on visitors. 18% was spent in cataloging, 8½% in research work for the membership, 7% in the compilation of the published list of current technical literature, and 56½% in other library work. This latter item includes the work preliminary to securing additions to the library, either by purchase or gift, such as the examination of catalogs of publishers, lists of government and state publications, and book reviews in technical periodicals; the ordering of new books; requests for donations of books, periodicals, reports, etc.; acknowledgment of donations; all the detail of making entries for accessions; preparation for the binding of volumes; care of books on the stacks; periodical inventories; preparation of book notices and other matter published in *Proceedings*; the care of the various weekly and monthly publications, and other minor details which cannot well be specified.

"During the year for which these statistics were kept, 5000 accessions were received and cataloged. These comprised the general run of accessions; bound and unbound volumes; pamphlets; periodical additions to society publications, and other serials. The cost of cataloging, including the writing, checking, and filing of index cards, was 22 cents for each accession.

"Summing up—the total cost of the labor connected with the maintenance of the library may be stated as follows: Desk work, \$620.51; cataloging, \$1,102.57; research work, \$531.94; list of technical articles, \$504.94; other library work, \$3,377.19; total cost of labor, \$6,137.15.

"On the basis of the total number of hours devoted to library work, the average pay of the librarians employed by the society has been 55.8 cents per hour."

#### ENVELOPE-CLIP

An envelope-clip is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for May 23, 1916 (Vol. 226, p. 1297). Three claims are allowed for this device, which would be of use in handling newspapers in reading rooms.

#### EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON LIBRARIES

War effects. *The Librarian*, Ap., 1916. p. 182-184.

Editorial. The war has already had far-

reaching influences on libraries of all kinds, as well as on art galleries and museums. "The closing of the national museums while the equally great national libraries remain open has differentiated between these institutions in a way that will have its effect throughout the country. . . . Concerning the libraries, there are two points requiring early and careful consideration—the administration of libraries from which the librarian has been called to the army, and the craze for economy after the war.

"It is usual, when the librarian goes, whether as a volunteer or otherwise, to give the sub-librarian or chief assistant charge of the administration. In a few cases advisory or supervising librarians have been 'borrowed' from other neighboring libraries to 'keep an eye' on things; but as so many librarians have been called up this is impossible in most cases, even if it is desirable in any. Where the sub-librarian or chief assistant can remain either on account of sex or age or physical disability, this is undoubtedly the best solution of the problem."

But in many cases these also have joined the army, and some will not return. In these cases it is likely that the acting librarians will receive permanent appointments, and the conditions, the writer fears, will be thrown back twenty years. It will be pointed out that the library has "gone on" during the absence of librarian and staff, and so it can "go on" longer. It is only after the lapse of long periods of time that reduction in standard becomes apparent.

The second danger referred to will be one of means, and the National Association of Local Government Officers points out the danger. "Under the vicious system in which we live," says the writer of the editorial, "the object of the local authority is to obtain the best they can at the smallest cost, whereas the object of the librarian must be to obtain as much as he can in return for the best that is in him. The pressure of this 'system' is being felt already in certain directions . . . and whatever is possible to be done should be done quickly and effectively. Concerted action is suggested, but . . . individual action may do more. In many cases it is undoubtedly best to do nothing until some active steps are taken in opposition to the library. . . . But in *all* cases unobtrusive work may be done at all times to strengthen the position of the library—and it is only by doing this that the position of the librarians and the staff can be strengthened."

EXHIBITS. *See* Gardening exhibit

FURNITURE. *See* Desks

#### GARDENING EXHIBIT

The library in Hopewell, N. J., held a gardening exhibit early in the spring, displaying gardening pictures and catalogs, giving away seeds, and making a special showing of books on gardening, borrowing and buying as many as possible for the time of the exhibit. A talk upon home and school gardens was given in the library.

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Some phases of library-study-room management. Hannah Logasa. *School Rev.*, May, 1916. p. 352-358.

A plea for the study-room in a library rather than in a room bare of books, magazines, etc. The article is a discussion of the problem connected with the administration of such a room, serving both as a library and as a study-room. The whole article centers in the idea that in a great measure the reading public of the future is in the making in our high schools, and that using the library as a place for study in the school helps to form this taste more intelligently.

#### —CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

A certificate from the California State Board of Education is now required of all high school librarians. Applicants for special certificates must show that they have had at least four years' instruction beyond that required for graduation from a high school maintaining a four years' course in advance of the eighth grade, or an equivalent amount of training; that at least half of said four years' instruction has been devoted to study of work in library craft, technique and use, or to subjects strictly supplementary thereto; that at least two-fifths of a year has been devoted to pedagogical subjects suited to the training of a secondary school teacher, including practice teaching. Special work in library craft during the secondary period may be substituted at the rate of half time for similar study in the collegiate period, providing it does not exceed half the total time required in library craft. One year of successful teaching may be substituted for half of the pedagogical work and two years for entire pedagogical requirements.

The state Board of Education in consider-

ing applicants has the above given standard in mind. However, it accepts certain equivalents, each application being considered on its own merits.

Holders of special certificates in library work who have completed 30 years' service, according to the law governing the granting of retirement salaries may obtain teachers' retirement salary.

INDEXES. *See* Periodicals—Indexes to; Readers—Index of interests of

#### INFORMATION SERVICE

An information desk has been established in the lobby of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library with the idea of serving more fully the users of the library. The assistant in charge is ready to answer questions about the card-catalog and explain its use. She explains to new borrowers the library regulations, tells them of their privileges, how to get the books they want, and suggests books for reading. The library's lists of books on business and home-building as well as the current bulletins may be secured at this desk. The assistant also has lists of reading for young people, reading courses, lists of books for reading aloud, entertaining biographies and other lists, which may be consulted.

Writing in the January issue of *Public Libraries*, Frank H. Whitmore, of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library discusses the need of what he calls a "library interpreter." The suggestion came to him from one of his trustees that the library needed some one who would correspond in a general way to the man "on the floor" in a business establishment.

"We often wonder why our books remain unread," writes Mr. Whitmore. "There is no lack of books, no lack of willing service, and no lack of well-prepared lists. What we do often need is something that shall vitalize the books and establish some form of communication, so to speak, between the author and reader. . . . To correct the selections and apportion more time for aiding readers in a direct, personal way, offers a fruitful field not, perhaps, for faultless work, but for endeavor. . . . The problem of the selection of books is difficult enough for the librarian who has at his command innumerable aids. How much more puzzling to the casual reader who is engrossed for the most part with totally different things and who looks to books at intervals for entertainment or profit. . . ."

"The chief objection to be raised against such a plan would be the financial one. How can we justify the plan?"

"First, the need for more work in this direction exists; and secondly, we are not adequately meeting it. We assume that the adult reader knows what he wants or can get it, and he is left to flounder about in a mass of material which he has neither the inclination nor the time to examine carefully.

"Such service would be far from simple to perform. The work would call, first of all, for knowledge. This would necessarily be a surface knowledge of many things and many books. It would call, however, for wide reading, an acquaintance with literature and a willingness to keep informed on the more important happenings in the world at large. . . . It would call for discretion. . . . It would call for affability. . . . And finally, it would call for patience. The person who carried on the work would expect many a rebuff, many a failure to get immediate results, but one would in time have the satisfaction of directing reading along desirable lines and securing a reading for many books too often left unread."

#### INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

Instruction in the use of the library has been given by the librarian in West Boylston, Mass., from the third grade up through the high school. A set of questions was prepared to give practice work. Those having correct answers had their names posted at the library. Almost all the seventh, eighth and ninth grades took the test, but as it was optional with the fifth and sixth, not many took it. In the high school credit was given for this in their English course.

INVENTORY. *See* Book losses

#### LANTERN SLIDES

The Elementary School Library of Los Angeles has a collection of 808 lantern slides for use in the public schools of the city, and the 1915 report of the librarian states that the total issue of slides from September 1914-May 1915 was 1188. There are forty-seven schools that own lantern slide machines and avail themselves of the use of the collection of slides. In connection with the lantern slide section the library has added a number of the Underwood stereograph views.

LIBRARIANS—TRAINING OF. *See* High school libraries—Certification of librarians

MAGAZINES. *See* Periodicals

## MOVING PICTURES

The Gary (Ind.) Public Library has inaugurated the giving of desirable motion picture shows for children on Saturday mornings. The library passes on all films before they are publicly run, and during the performances library assistants are in attendance to look after young children. The one difficulty seems to be to secure good films which will appeal to little boys and girls. Some stories presented have been "Robinson Crusoe," "Lady of the Lake," "Aladdin" and "Treasure Island." Educational and humorous cartoon films are also run, together with attractive studies of birds. Five cents admission is charged, and the attendance has been very gratifying. The pictures are shown at one of the leading houses, which makes a small profit from the arrangement.

## NUMBER OF BOOKS

The New Haven (Ct.) Public Library will hereafter allow adults to take four books at a time on one card, provided one only is a book (or magazine) in special demand. It is necessary, in fairness to all, to continue to restrict the new novels and current magazines to one per card, but a reader taking one new novel or one current magazine, may take also from one to three older novels, if desired. It will probably prove advisable to restrict also certain non-fiction books.

## PERIODICALS

Magazine deterioration. Frederick W. Faxon. *Bull of Bibl.*, Apr., 1916. p. 34-35.

Mr. Faxon comments on the general lowering of the popular magazine standards from the time, twenty-five years ago, when practically every octavo-size monthly was considered of sufficient reference value to be included in Poole's Index, to the present day, when the cheap story magazines and the moving-picture magazines seem to the casual observer to be the only periodicals on sale on the newsstands. Of these popular magazines Mr. Faxon makes a list, dividing them into three groups: class A, "ginger type"; class B, "story class"; and class C, "movie."

## —INDEX TO

For many years the American Society of Civil Engineers has printed monthly in its *Proceedings* references to current technical literature. Since November, 1914, these references have been written on cards in such form that after they have served their purpose as copy for the printer, they are filed for reference under specific headings.

Thus has been started an up-to-date and easily consulted index to more than 100 engineering periodicals and society publications which in the first 13 months included about 10,000 cards.

The *Library Association Record* for March, 1916, makes prominent announcement of the fact of the completion of the class lists of the 1915 Subject Index of Periodicals prepared and issued, in London, by *The Athenaeum*, at the request of the Council of the Library Association. The reception of these class lists by the press is said to have been uniformly satisfactory, though tinged with certain melancholy presentiments of an early decease. Special acknowledgment is made to the editors of leading "dailies" for their very generous appreciation of the labors entailed. The class lists, which were issued as rapidly as possible between November, 1915, and April, 1916, comprised:

- a. Theology and philosophy. 34 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- b. The European war. 48 p. (Jan., 1916.)
- c. History, geography, anthropology and folk lore. 32 p. (Apr., 1916.)
- d. Sports and games. 8 p. (Dec., 1915.)
- e. Economics and political science. Law. 28 p. (Apr., 1916.)
- f. Education. 16 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- g. Fine arts and archæology. 18 p. (Nov., 1915.)
- h. Music. 12 p. (Feb., 1916.)
- i. Language and literature. 34 p. (Mar., 1916.)
- j. Science and technology. 80 p. (Feb., 1916.)
- k. Preventive medicine and hygiene. 16 p. (Nov., 1915.)

These class lists consolidated with additional matter in one alphabet, form the annual "Subject index for 1915," which comprises not less than 10,000 entries, selected from over 400 English, American and Continental periodical publications issued between January and December, 1915. The index is based upon the "alphabetical subject headings" of the Library of Congress (under revision), modified to suit English practice and considerably extended. Annotations are introduced where the titles of articles insufficiently indicate the nature of their contents. Magazine fiction, verse, and essays not possessing special subject interest are not included. Both class lists and annual volume are provided with brief name indexes and lists of periodicals cited. Work has since been started on the 1916 material and the first instalment of the "Index" will



be for the quarter January-March, as it was found impracticable to commence the monthly numbers until the whole of the 1915 lists had been compiled. The whole of this important work has been done gratuitously by the *Athenaeum*. Mention is made of the fact, that the L. A. is endeavoring with success to co-ordinate this work with that of kindred publications. In view of the limited demand for index publications, and the wide extent of the field that remains uncovered by such publications, duplication of work is obviously to be deprecated. The attention of librarians is directed to the "Index to legal periodicals"; to "Science abstracts: (a) Physics; (b) Electrical engineering"; the *Engineering Magazine* (monthly) and annual cumulation; *The Engineering Index*; to the *International Military Digest*, and the newspaper digest, *Information*.

#### PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

"The educational value and pleasure derived from the library of phonograph records," says the 1915 report of the Elementary School Library in Los Angeles, "is evident from the large circulation. There are 332 records in the collection, filed in a cabinet provided for them. A card catalog for all records has been completed, entries being made for composer, artist, subject, and title. Teachers may borrow five records at one time to be kept one week. These are charged on book charging checks and delivered in stout manila envelopes. From September 1914 to May 1915 there were 2298 phonograph records circulated from the library to aid teachers in developing musical appreciation.

"After constant usage the records have been played, and it is gratifying to find them in such excellent condition. There are eighty Victrolas in our schools."

#### PLINY FISK STATISTICAL LIBRARY

The famous Pliny Fisk statistical library, the gift to Princeton University of Pliny Fisk, of the class of '81, has been in the process of collection since 1880 by the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York City, and is well known to all bankers. It is undoubtedly the most complete and exhaustive library in the realm of finance and economics in any American university.

According to statistics made public by President Hibben, the collection is made up of more than 5000 bound volumes, 13,000 pamphlets, 39,000 stock and bond circulars, and newspaper clippings, which form, mounted, over 70,000 separate sheets. It is said

that as a collection of corporation reports, financial pamphlets and copies of mortgages, it is unexcelled anywhere. There is a great number of reports of all the railroads in the country, and those of the more important roads are complete. Some of the statistics date back to 1828. In the collection also are copies of leases, treaties, and agreements of railroads, some of which are extremely rare. A great part of the library is made up of the original manuscripts, the older ones written out in longhand.

This library was moved to Princeton during the summer of 1915, and Harvey Fisk, brother of Pliny Fisk, personally attended to the installation and setting up of the collection. Most of the furnishings of the room are of the original library in the offices of the bankers in New York City. It is now placed in commodious quarters in the university library building, and requires the continuous services of a special librarian and an assistant. It is thought that a great number of economists will be drawn to Princeton by this valuable collection, as the well worked out index system makes the library easily accessible to all. It has already proved its value to the many students in the economic and financial departments of the university, and is in daily reference use by many professors and graduate students. The development of the collection will not be stopped by its removal to Princeton, and it is expected that it will soon be one of the most serviceable libraries of its kind in the country.

#### PRINT COLLECTIONS

In an address on "The appreciation of prints" before the Massachusetts Library Club in January, 1916, Fitzroy Carrington, curator of the department of prints at the Boston Museum of Art, considered five American print collections, differing one from another, in five cities: those of The Library of Congress, Washington; The New York Public Library; The Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo; The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and The Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

"The collection housed in the Library of Congress is, numerically, of national importance—some 400,000, and growing at the rate of 15,000 or more each year. The New York Public Library has as a 'nest egg' the unqualified S. P. Avery collection, 19,000 or more prints, the work, mainly, of nineteenth century etchers and lithographers; especially strong in the French school—also 'minor accessories' which throw light on the work or personality of the artist. This collection is

not yet strong in examples of the earlier masters—where the Boston collection is especially noteworthy. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the student can follow the history of engraving, from its beginnings, in Germany and Italy, to the work of our contemporaries, by chosen examples of all the great engravers and etchers. To supplement this there is a large and constantly growing collection of fac-similes of the work of early German and Italian engravers and woodcutters, where the originals are unique, or so rare as to be, for all practical purposes, unobtainable. There are also some 3000-3500 fac-similes of drawings by the great masters, and printing presses, etc., where the student can print, or see printed, etchings and woodcuts."

In the Albright Art Gallery, Mr. Carrington said, there are hung in two rooms about 1000-1200 engravings and etchings, the best prints of the great painter-engravers, every process being shown.

Of the collection in the Newark Public Library and of its general utility Mr. Carrington spoke at length, quoting freely from an article by Mr. John Cotton Dana in the *Print Collector's Quarterly* for February, 1913.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is prepared to lend to libraries all such prints as are in its lending collections. It also has a pictorial clipping collection, numbering about 10,000 items, on boards 10½ x 14½, illustrating such subjects as architecture, decoration, illustration, furniture, metal work, portraits, painting and sculpture. Some 40,000 photographs are also available. These can be borrowed for forty-eight hours for the purpose of illustrating talks. Photographs of objects in the Museum of Fine Arts, to the number of 50-75 at a time, may be borrowed for a longer time.

Mr. Carrington outlined, with some detail, the growth of the print collection in the Newark Public Library and urged the formation of a department of illustration in libraries. Such a department, he said, could be readily organized in any library. The collection of a "few prints showing technical processes and a case containing tools illustrating 'How prints are made' would start off in the right direction."

Mr. Carrington described the method of keeping prints in the Museum of Fine Arts. He invited librarians to make use of the museum material and to consult him freely whenever he could assist them. He said that the museum wished to help libraries get together a collection of prints which will help in the communities they serve and that it was the

aim of the museum itself to be not only a treasure house, but a pleasure house as well.

PUBLICITY. See also Circular letters

The signed article. O. E. C. *Lib. World*, Oct., 1915. p. 106-107.

Probably the most effective way in which the public library may be brought home to the general public is through the press; more especially is this true in country districts, where the local newspaper is very thoroughly read.

The signed article always carries more weight with it, and in the case of libraries the public is naturally impressed by the views of the librarian, who is (or should be) the main director of book standards in the town. W. Bramley Coupland, the librarian, deals in the *Burnley News* with "The modern library; its function in public life." Here truths long familiar to librarians are set forth for the benefit of the public, who are scored for their lack of appreciation for the public library as an asset in daily business life.

In cases of signed articles, statements must be verified, and books of a high standard noted. The writer then has nothing to fear.

A note from Edgewater, N. J., in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin* for April, says that the trustees of the Edgewater library having decided that numerically the adult patronage does not compare favorably with the juvenile patronage, have had posters bearing the following legends printed and put up in the ferry-houses and the post office:

Call up Cliffside 403 M.  
Do you make use of our 'phone service:  
When in search of that name you have forgotten?

To settle a disputed fact?  
To verify that date which slipped your mind?

Our reference books are for you, make them yours.  
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

What do you know?  
As much as your boss knows?  
As much as your neighbor knows?  
As much as you would like to know?  
There are 5000 volumes of general and specific information in the  
Edgewater Free Library—for you!

Is your brain padlocked?  
Come to the free library for a key.  
Every man his own college  
On nothing a year.

For instance we suggest:  
[Then follow four or five titles of books that would presumably help a man to help himself.]  
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

Does it pay  
To keep up with the best that has been written about your profession?  
To study to increase your efficiency?  
Watch your pay-envelope for the answer.

Come to the Edgewater Free Library and  
let our books show you how.  
Get the library habit—it's a good one.

In addition to these posters, library advertising is to be further conducted by a weekly article in the local paper, and the distribution of leaflets giving titles of 1916 books. These leaflets, with a library application blank and a book mark, are to be mailed to each subscriber listed in the telephone directory for Edgewater and those near-by towns that are without library service.

#### RAILROAD LIBRARIES—ERIE R. R.

On Mar. 24 the Erie Railroad opened a free circulating and reference library for the use of the 1300 employes at headquarters, 50 Church street, New York City. On the day the library was opened half of the 1000 books quickly disappeared. The demand came from all classes, including officers and the girls who count cancelled tickets in the auditors' department.

Mrs. C. A. Vaughn is in charge of the room on the fourteenth floor, which contains standard text books and reference works, engineering and technical books of interest to railroad men, and also the latest popular fiction, together with current magazines.

Only Erie employes are allowed to take out books, and only one book can be taken at a time, to be kept a week, with the privilege of renewal for another week.

#### READERS—INDEX OF INTERESTS OF

A suggested index of readers. *Lib. World*, S., 1915. p. 78.

A well-known librarian once said, "I have always a reader for every book I buy." He has been in the habit of spending his evenings, not in his office, but amongst his shelves and his readers, and in most libraries something might be done in a systematic way to bring the readers of special classes of books into continuous touch with them. It would be a valuable work if librarians would follow the lead of certain publishing houses who, when issuing their catalogs, send with them a list of subjects on a post card, inviting the recipient to mark those in which he is interested and return the card. The replies could be indexed, and when any new book was added the index could be consulted and the reader notified.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS FOR POOR STUDENTS

"At a time when much public enthusiasm is being shown in the cause of education," says *The Librarian* for April, 1916, "too

much attention cannot be directed to the work undertaken by a new organization, known as the Central Library for Students, of 20 Tavistock square, London, W. C. The aim of the library is to secure that no bona-fide student in the British Isles shall in future be hindered in his or her studies by inability to obtain the use of necessary books of reference. The library will co-operate with national and local libraries. It will be ready to consider applications from students in all parts, whether made by students direct or by institutions serving their needs. No books will be issued which are not difficult to obtain for reasons of price or scarcity, and students will be charged only the cost of carriage or registration. It is, in brief, a library for poor students, and is an experiment which is likely to arouse the sympathetic interest and practical support of many students of former days. At 20 Tavistock square the library can be seen any day between the hours of ten and five."

#### SHELVING

During the year 1914-15 it was determined to change the system of shelving in the main stack of the University of California Library. Each of the five stack floors is bisected by an aisle running from east to west, at right angles to the stack bays. In the numbering of the bays, those north of the dividing aisle constitute row 1, those south of the aisle row 2. Under the shelving system originally adopted, books were shelved in each row from east to west, so that the sequence interrupted at the west end of row 1 was resumed at the east end of row 2, distant the entire length of the stack. The new system provides that the numbers in row 2 shall run in reverse order to those in row 1, so that the sequence interrupted at the west end of row 1 shall be resumed at the west end of row 2, immediately across the aisle. This system will prevent any considerable separation of related subjects. The contents of the third stack floor have been rearranged according to the new system, and the other floors will be undertaken as rapidly as the routine work of the department permits.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. See Engineering library, Administration of; Pliny Fisk statistical library; Railroad libraries—Erie R. R.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—See also College libraries  
University libraries and their arrangement.

Thos. A. Barnett. *Lib. Asst.*, Mar., 1916. p. 37-41.

This paper, written by Mr. Barnett, of the University Library, Manchester, and read before the North Western branch of the L. A. A. at its December, 1915, meeting, examines the functions of universities and the demands which they make upon the library. In the light of these, it endeavors to ascertain which is the more satisfactory of the two systems of arrangement in general use, the departmental or the seminar system. In the departmental system, the books are divided into collections according to subject and housed in their respective departments in the university. That is, there are a number of independent libraries in the university instead of one general library. In the seminar system, there is one large central library, containing a series of small seminar libraries.

At the heart of every university there must be a large and well-equipped library. A library is itself a magnificent educational apparatus; it is there to supplement the instruction given in the classroom. It is essential that its contents shall always be readily accessible—and this is where the question of arrangement has to be taken into consideration. Preference must naturally be given to that method of arrangement, which enables the reader to get the books he requires in the least possible time, and with the least amount of trouble. The advocates of the departmental system of arrangement base their claim to its superiority upon the four main points following:

(a) That it secures greater freedom in the use of the books; (b) that it minimizes the risk of misplacement and loss; (c) that it assures the personal aid of the professor in their use; and (d) that it places the books under the supervision of the one who is most interested in them—the professor—which the best interests of the library demand.

On first thought these advantages appear considerable, but the arrangement at the same time is accompanied by several dangers. There are many books which are equally important to the work of several departments. To make the reference sections of the library of any real value this arrangement necessitates a considerable amount of duplication. It is also a very difficult matter to supervise the work of such libraries—situated so far from one another, often in separate buildings—without the appointment of separate custodians and assistants, which means greatly increased expenditures, and most professors, even if they possessed the necessary qualifications, are unable

to devote the necessary amount of time to supervise the library work successfully. With such an arrangement there is always the possibility of a professor interested in some particular phase of his subject giving it undue prominence to the detriment of the subject as a whole.

With the seminar system quite a different state of things exist. First of all, there is the general library, usually located in the center of the university buildings so as to be within easy reach of all departments. Here are kept readily accessible all those works which it is agreed are essential to carry on and unify successfully all the branches of the university's work. In numerous cases the buildings are so constructed as to allow of certain alcoves or rooms being allotted to particular subjects, thus enabling a student to do his reading surrounded by the literature of the subject in which he is interested, and securing practically all that is claimed for the departmental arrangement. Then there is a series of seminar libraries. In almost every department of a university, there is a well-equipped room set apart for the convenience, principally of advanced students and those engaged upon research, to which they can retire at their leisure and study without fear of interruption. A carefully selected collection of books has long been recognized as an essential part of the equipment of these rooms. These seminar libraries are under the direct control of the General Library, which supervises the purchasing, accessioning, and cataloging of the books, the responsibility for their safety alone resting with the department. The two things most essential to the successful working of seminar libraries are that they be kept within reasonable size, and that they be under the direct control of the central authority. Once a book ceases to be in frequent use—and books, especially those upon scientific topics, are constantly going out of date and being superseded—it should not be allowed to remain in the seminar, but should be returned to the General Library. Fifty up-to-date standard works, placed by themselves upon the shelves in a department, are much more useful to the practical worker, than when mixed up with a hundred of an inferior quality. Provided that everything is carried on systematically this arrangement of the university library is capable of meeting all the demands that are likely to be made upon it. In the case of the ordinary university, where the departments are all fairly easily within reach, it is difficult at present to conceive of anything more suitable and more efficient than the seminar arrangement.

## Bibliographical Notes

The address on "Cataloging as an asset" made by William Warner Bishop before the New York State Library School May 1, 1915, has been printed in pamphlet form.

The Royal Library of Vienna has announced its intention to publish soon a bibliography of the European War literature under the title "*Archiv für Geschichte u. Literatur d. Weltkriegs.*"

An article on books for children in hospitals and "homes," written by Miss Alice Jordan of the children's department of the Boston Public Library, is to appear in the August number of *The Modern Hospital*.

The January, 1916, number of the *Bulletin* of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Tex., is devoted to the needs of the schools. It contains a priced and graded list of stories to read aloud to children, a list of plays for children, and an introduction to the poets.

The study outline on "Travel in the United States," prepared by Miss Clara Fanning and published by the H. W. Wilson Co., contains twenty-one programs. Numerous short bibliographies accompany most of the outlines, and a supplementary bibliography is given at the end of the pamphlet.

Four more of the short lists or "library leaflets" of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have recently been received. No. 18 is on "Soil fertility," no. 19 is "Good books for poultrymen," no. 20 lists "Books on garden design and garden making," and no. 21 gives "References in agriculture for high schools."

The publication of the *Technical Book Review Index*, gotten out by the Index Office, Inc., of Chicago, has been suspended, as the subscriptions received barely paid the cost of printing the two numbers issued. In order to reimburse subscribers the *Reference Bulletin* will be sent for the rest of the current year. Three numbers have already been issued and three more are being planned.

The New York Public Library has reprinted in pamphlet form the report made at the Berkeley conference in 1915 by the A. L. A. committee on work for the blind. The pamphlet is entitled "Library facilities for the blind in the United States," and under an alphabetical listing by states and cities is given the location of all collections of books for the blind, together with the number of volumes

each contains, the kinds of embossed types and the numbers of volumes in each, and the regulations for their use.

"The foundations of Slavic bibliography" is the title of a monograph by Robert Joseph Kerner, published for the Bibliographical Society of America by the University of Chicago Press. It is an attempt to indicate the bibliographical sources from which to draw scientific information about the Slavs, both generally and also for each Slavic nation individually, and will be followed later by a bibliography of Slavic Europe in the Western European languages, covering history, languages, and literatures, on which Mr. Kerner is now at work.

For the special use of librarians and assistants who must look after the binding of library books, Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library and chairman of the A. L. A. committee on binding, has brought together in one volume under the title "Library bookbinding" the best information available relating to the subject. The text treats of materials, processes, and the general routine of binding, and is supplemented by the U. S. Bureau of Standards' specifications for book cloth, a reading list on binding, a list of technical terms employed, and an index.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford has published a "Catalogue of the Shakespeare exhibition held in the Bodleian Library to commemorate the death of Shakespeare, April 23, 1616." The Bodleian's collection of Shakespeareana ranks second only to that in the British Museum, and the catalog is illustrated with some interesting reproductions of its treasures. Beside the catalog proper, the book includes a valuable prefatory note on the building up of the Shakespearean collections by Sir Sidney Lee; a brief chronology of the library's history; an essay on "Shakespeare and Oxford," by the Ven. Archdeacon Hutton; a note on the Crown Tavern at Oxford, by E. T. Leeds; and four appendixes.

The "Door yard number" of the Syracuse Public Library *Bulletin*, and the "Gardening number" of the *Bulletin* of the New Rochelle Public Library, both testify to the growing interest in the literature of gardening as well as in the actual delving in the soil. The Syracuse *Bulletin* describes briefly the work of both the state and federal governments in issuing farmers' bulletins, and prints two short lists—one of U. S. bulletins under the cap-

tion "Reading for city farmers," and the other a list of books for rose growers. In the New Rochelle *Bulletin* are lists on gardens and gardening, landscape gardening, vegetables and fruits, and a few references to helps in flower arrangement, the study of insects and insecticides, weeds and spraying, and the building of greenhouses.

The "Handbook of Texas libraries" as re-issued by the state commission is the most complete source of information available on library work in that state to-day. Library progress since 1908, when the old Handbook was published, is described, and historical sketches of public libraries, in addition to those in the 1908 Handbook, are included. Several chapters are given to the college and university libraries, to special libraries, and to libraries in state institutions. Statistical tables summarize the work of both the free and the subscription public libraries throughout the state, and the minutes, papers, and notes of the Texas Library Association 1915 meeting, together with its constitution, officers, and list of members, are printed in full. Numerous pictures of library buildings are scattered through the Handbook.

The British Museum is sending out specimen parts of the new monthly issue of the "Catalogue of accessions to the department of printed books" of the museum. The catalogue has been issued in fortnightly form for some 27 years, but many libraries have never heard of its existence. It is hoped that the new monthly lists, as of greater convenience than the former fortnightly lists, will be recognized as giving such a conspectus of the entire output of British literature and the best of that of foreign countries as no other catalog or list affords. The entries are printed on one side only and can, therefore, be cut up to form a cumulative catalog, the paper being suitable for mounting on cards. In restarting the series in an improved form, the opportunity is taken to bring it to the notice of librarians of the larger libraries in case any of them should wish to subscribe. The subscription price of £3 (\$15) a year, covers 12 monthly parts, and if more than one copy is wanted for use in the same library, special terms can be arranged.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### BINDING

Bailey, Arthur L. Library book-binding. H. W. Wilson Co. 248 p. (3 p. bibl.) \$1.25.

#### CATALOGING

Bishop, William Warner. Cataloging as an asset. Baltimore: Waverly Press. 22 p. 50 c.

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

##### FOREIGNERS

Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. Aids for foreigners learning English. 8 p.

#### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

##### AGRICULTURE

Carleton, Mark Alfred. The small grains. Macmillan. 47 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Rural text-book series.)

##### ALEXANDER, JOHN WHITE

Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute.—Dept. of Fine Arts. Catalogue of paintings. John White Alexander memorial exhibition, March, 1916. [Pittsburgh: The institute.] 4 p. bibl. \$1.

##### ARTHURIAN LEGEND

Kittredge, George Lyman. A study of Gawain and the Green Knight. Harvard Univ. Press. 17 p. bibl. \$2 n.

##### ASTELL, MARY

Smith, Florence M. Mary Astell. Lemcke & Buechner. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

##### AUTOMOBILES

Cyclopedia of automobile engineering; a general reference work; prepared by a staff of automobile experts, consulting engineers, and designers of the highest professional standing. 5 v. Chicago: American Technical Soc. bibls. \$14.80.

##### BINDING

Bailey, Arthur L. Library bookbinding. H. W. Wilson Co. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25.

##### CRIMINOLOGY

Bonger, William Adrian. Criminality and economic conditions; tr. by Henry P. Horton; with an editorial preface by Edward Linsey; and with an introduction by Frank H. Norcross. Little, Brown. 28 p. bibl. \$5.50 n. (Modern criminal science ser.)

##### DUCTLESS GLANDS, DISEASES OF THE

Falta, Wilhelm. The ductless glandular diseases. Translated and edited by Milton K. Meyers; with a foreword by Archibald E. Garrod. Blakiston. bibls. \$7 n.

##### EDUCATION

Freeman, Frank Nugent. The psychology of the common branches. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$1.25 n. (Riverside textbooks in education.)

National Society for the Study of Education. The fifteenth yearbook. Part 2. The relationship between persistence in school and home conditions. Univ. of Chic. Press. 8 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

Phillips, Claude Anderson. Fundamentals in elementary education. New York: C. E. Merrill Co. bibls. \$1.25.

##### EFFICIENCY

Dockery, Floyd Carlton. The effects of physical fatigue on mental efficiency. Lawrence, Kan: Univ. of Kan. 3 p. bibl. (Science bulletin.)

##### ENGLAND—HISTORY

Dodds, Madeleine Hope, and Dodds, Ruth. The pilgrimage of grace, 1536-1537, and the Exeter conspiracy, 1538. 2 v. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. \$9 n.

##### EUROPEAN WAR

Seymour, Charles. The diplomatic background of the war, 1870-1914. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. Press. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n.

##### FONTANE, THEODOR

Trebein, Bertha E. Theodor Fontane as a critic of the drama. Lemcke & Buechner. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.)

##### GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

Ricketts, Benjamin Merrill. Cloacal morphology in its relation to genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Cincinnati [The author]. bibls. \$2 n.

##### GYNECOLOGY

Skeel, Roland Edward. A manual of gynecology and pelvic surgery; for students and practitioners. Blakiston. bibls. \$3 n.

## HERDER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED

Address, J. Macc. Johann Gottfried Herder as an educator. G. E. Stechert. 8 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## INVERTEBRATES

Adams, Charles Christopher. An ecological study of prairie and forest invertebrates. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 1915. 26 p. bibl. (Not for sale.) (Ill. State Laboratory of Natural History. Bull.)

## MATHEMATICS

Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. Engineering mathematics. 3 p.

## MEDICINE

Abrams, Albert. New concepts in diagnosis and treatment; physicochemical medicine, the practical application of the electronic theory in the interpretation and treatment of disease; with an appendix on new scientific facts. San Francisco: Philadelphia Press. bibl. \$5 n.

## NEWSPAPERS

List of newspapers in the Yale University Library. Yale University Press. 216 p. (and 27 chronological charts). \$3 n. (Yale historical publications. Miscellany vol. 11.)

## PITTSBURGH

Dahlinger, Charles William. Pittsburgh; a sketch of its early social life. Putnam. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## POETRY

Maynard, Katharine. Twentieth century poetry; presented as bibliography for graduation June 13, 1915. New York: The New York Public Library—Library School. 15 p.

## QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Weaver, Elmer Rupel. Calorimetric determination of acetylene and its application to the determination of water. Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Standards. Scientific paps. no. 267.)

## TAGALOG LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Cayton, Geronimo C. List of Tagalog novels in the Filipiniana division, Philippiniana Library. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ja., 1916. p. 37-40.)

## UNITED STATES—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Fanning, Clara E. Travel in the United States; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co. 4 p. bibl. 25 c. (Study outline series.)

## UNITED STATES—HISTORY

. . . Books and pamphlets on American history. . . . New York: Collectors Club. 100 p. (No. 18. 947 items.)

. . . Books and pamphlets relating to Western history covering the territory from the Alleghany mountains to the Pacific coast. New York: Scott & Shaughnessy, Inc. 38 p. (No. 16. 358 items.)

Rare books, pamphlets, manuscripts, relating to American history. . . . New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 62 p. (No. 14. 166 items.)

Riggs, Eleanor E. An American history. Macmillan. bibl. \$1 n.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Columbus (O.) Public School Library. Choosing a vocation; some hooks and references in the . . . library that will help boys and girls in the choice of a vocation. 1915. 11 p.

Vocational guidance and choice of an occupation. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1915. p. 59-63.)

## WARTON, THOMAS

Rinaker, Clarissa. Thomas Warton; a biographical and critical study. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 6 p. bibl. \$1. (Studies in language and literature.)

## WELFARE WORK

Detroit Public Library. Welfare work in industry; selected list. 3 p.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on woman suffrage. 3d and rev. ed. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 31 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

## Humors and Blunders

## HOW TO ECONOMIZE ON BULLETINS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

(The cost of paper is very high. Many libraries find it necessary to economize on their bulletins and other publications. The following rules, if carefully followed, will make their publications so unpopular that it will be possible to get along with a small edition—it may even turn out that readers will be so repelled that it will prove unnecessary to print anything at all.)

1. Print, in fine type, on the front cover a directory of your libraries and branches, telephone numbers, etc. This makes the publication look as exciting as a telephone book.

2. Adopt a set form for each month, week or quarter. Use as much old stuff as you can and print it in the same place each issue. This makes the May, 1916, number look like the one for December, 1914, or that for January, 1912. It insures uniformity—and deadliness.

3. Don't say anything about books. That would be like a literary publication.

4. Give full descriptions of all the technical library processes which are going on. For instance, if you are rewriting the old subject catalog, containing all books acquired by the library prior to June 30, 1892, except those in classes DWZK, WUFF, QWQX, and VKGZ (save for sub-section QDGBip), and removing the old cards to replace them with new cards 3/4 millimeters higher—if you are doing this soul-stirring thing, why, give an account of it. The public loves this sort of thing.

5. Don't omit library politics. If somebody in the library has been elected to the sub-committee on co-operation with the Cataloger's Union in the Amalgamated Library Clubs of North Wawhekus—tell your readers all about it. The public is awfully interested.

6. Find out what books your readers like best and put their titles at the end of the list of recent additions. Decide what they ought to like, and put such books at the head of the list. Catalogs and bibliographies, the dreary dry bones of literature, are good to begin with.

7. When you print the title of a book, put in it and after it as many mystic marks and technical signs as possible. Fill it up with things that only a library cataloger will understand, and that even he might have to look up unless he knew the special customs

of your library. If the public doesn't understand such things, let 'em learn.

8. Follow each title with a whacking big call-number. It saves somebody's time in the circulation department. Besides, it makes a book look interesting and delightful, if after its title is printed some such legend as 964-7531rabMsq29\*jx.

9. Follow the classification scheme rigidly. In the Decimal Classification, for instance, a book about municipal government, one about military tactics, and one on collecting postage stamps all are grouped in the "300's." Put them all together and label them "Sociology." If anyone asks for an explanation, look wise and say: "We follow the D. C."

10. Follow the cataloging rules—like a sheep. If the result is a total disguise of a celebrated author's name, why worry? To make things clear and useful is not important—compared with "following the rules." Besides, it might require someone to think.—THE LIBRARIAN, in the *Boston Transcript*.

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## Open Round Table

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### THREE LETTERS FOR THE BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT

*Editor Library Journal:*

Upon questioning the statement in regard to the recently published lecture by Lincoln on "Discoveries and inventions," we received from the Library of Congress the following statement:

"The note on L. C. card 16-8819 quoted from the editor's preface is correct. A comparison of the text of the lecture published by Nicolay and Hay in Lincoln's works, v. 1, p. 522-528 with that of the lecture on the same subject published by Howell and first printed in the *Sunset* magazine, May, 1909, p. 463-474, shows that the two lectures are quite different in treatment of the subject and were delivered at different times and places."

It seems to me that many librarians may fall into the same error that we did and that the matter is worth bringing to their attention. It should, of course, have been stated more definitely by the publisher.

Yours sincerely,

C. W. ANDREWS.

*The John Crerar Library, Chicago.*

*Editor Library Journal:*

Possibly librarians in general are not aware of the fact that "The library of original sources," published by the University Research Extension Company, Milwaukee, Wis-

consin, copyright, 1901, by the Roberts-Manchester Publishing Company and 1907 by the University of Research Extension Company, is the same as "The ideas that have influenced civilization, in the original documents," published by the Roberts-Manchester Publishing Company, Milwaukee, copyright, 1901. They are both ten-volume compilations by Editor-in-Chief Oliver J. Thatcher, Department of History, University of Chicago.

The above information may prevent duplication in ordering.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT R. PERRY, *Librarian.*

*Los Angeles Public Library.*

*Editor Library Journal:*

I have noticed that Tweddell's "A mother's guide" has appeared on practically every special list on babies issued by libraries. A year or more ago this library made up a list of six books on babies for a pamphlet to be issued by the Health Department of the District of Columbia. Our list was based on the lists of other libraries, the titles of which were not examined here. Our Health Department is about to issue a new edition of its pamphlet entitled "How to keep your baby well," and Dr. William C. Woodward, the District of Columbia health officer and former president of the American Public Health Association, has thrown out Tweddell's "A mother's guide." It occurs to me that other libraries may be interested to know his reasons for doing so. With his permission I am forwarding his statement of these reasons. They are appended to this letter.

Sincerely yours,

G. F. BOWERMAN.

*Public Library, District of Columbia.*

#### DR. WOODWARD'S STATEMENT

I have felt obliged to eliminate Tweddell's "A mother's guide" from the list of books recommended by this department in its pamphlet, "How to keep your baby well." It is given, it seems to me, to the exploitation to an unwarrantable degree of proprietary medicines and other commercial ventures. . . . The recommendations made with respect to the use of milk for infants is not in keeping with the views generally entertained by sanitary authorities to-day. The statement on page 80 that fresh milk whenever it is obtainable is preferable to pasteurized milk is certainly not true. The statements on page 154 with respect to the relation of boiled or sterilized milk to rickets, and on page 155 with reference to the use of *pasteurized*, boiled, or sterilized milk to scurvy, are in the unqualified form in which they appear misleading. . . . There is a tendency in the book to recommend to the mother medication that should be carried on only under a physician's direction. . . . The foregoing criticism is based on an examination of this book that could not be regarded as exhaustive. What might have been found had an exhaustive examination been made, I am unable to say.



# SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENT TO

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JULY, 1916

THE School Library Exhibit prepared by the Bureau of Education for the meeting of the American Library Association, held in Washington, D. C., in 1914, has been used extensively by associations of teachers and librarians over the United States. It has been exhibited at the meetings of the American Library Association, National Education Association, National Council of Teachers of English, Southern Educational Conference, at the summer sessions of the University of Tennessee and Columbia University of the City of New York, and at meetings of various state associations. It is now traveling from Spokane, Wash., to Texas. It is a great pity that so comprehensive and valuable an exhibit cannot be divided so that high schools or normal schools may use the material in which they are most interested. A classified list of the material and an explanation of the various parts of the exhibit and of how to arrange and to pack the material would add much to its value.

AN elective teacher-librarian course of two years, specializing in English and library work, has a distinct place in the modern normal school. The graduates of such a course are prepared to do departmental teaching of English or history in the upper grades or in a small high school, and, in addition, to organize the school library, select books, conduct a "story hour" for children, give library lessons on the use of books, conduct a "library hour" for each grade, and by means of exhibits and constantly changing bulletin boards make the library the indispensable laboratory for the preparation of all school work.

School superintendents will find in this teacher-librarian course a solution of the problem of the small unorganized school

library, which cannot afford the services of a library school graduate. Even though teacher-librarian graduates choose to teach in the grades rather than to do departmental teaching, combined with library work, they will be more efficient teachers from having had the library course, which includes children's literature, reference books, cataloging and classification, and the organization of a small library.

The following letter from Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. commissioner of education, is a notable contribution to the question of teacher-librarian courses in normal schools:

One tendency of contemporary educational development is an increasing recognition of the value and importance of library training for teachers. While this training is especially necessary when care of the school library is one of the teacher's duties, a knowledge of books and their use is also well-nigh indispensable to the teacher who devotes his entire time to instruction, especially in subjects such as English history, the social sciences, etc. On this account, normal schools and training schools for teachers, to a growing extent, now offer courses in library methods and bibliography, during their regular sessions. The combination of technical library training with pedagogical ability and experience furnishes just the preparation required for practical administration of a school library. . . . The teacher with library training will be able to prepare children, before they leave the elementary school, to use dictionary and cyclopedia readily, to read rapidly and understandingly, and to take notes systematically; will introduce the pupils to the literature of the subjects studied in the school curriculum, and teach them to use catalogs and indexes as soon as they are able to handle them; will make them know the library as an organism, not merely a collection of books, and will start intellectual impulses and a love of good books, which will go on widening and developing through life. It has been well said that there are three proper functions of the school library, stated as follows in the inverse order of their importance, but in the direct order of ease of accomplishment: 1. Reading for pleasure. 2. Reading to supplement school studies. 3. Reading for the sake of culture, for uplift, to create higher ideals.

# PERIODICALS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

BY MARION L. HORTON, *Librarian, John C. Fremont High School,  
Oakland, California*

How can high school librarians make the best use of the flood of periodical literature that threatens to sweep us off our feet if it does not quite drown us in its waves? We are urged to spend one-quarter of our book fund for periodicals and their binding; we are advised to use them as texts in history and English classes; we are warned that a thinker's library is valuable in proportion to the unbound material it contains. One wonders whether the magazine is to be made a substitute for the traditional studies, or a stepping-stone. The *Independent, Literary Digest, Outlook and Review of Reviews* issue pamphlets to show the possibilities of the magazine in the hands of a good teacher. Only one (H. E. Woodbridge, *Nation* 101:327) fears that this is a subtle and attractive device for sacrificing permanent to temporary values. Whatever one thinks of the ultimate value of present-day literature, we must recognize that here is an opportunity for the alert librarian to offer the boy and girl something suited to their present need that will at the same time suggest something broader than they have known before. Children often see only the Sunday supplement and five-cent magazines whose names even are unknown to the librarian anxious to uplift with the *Nation* and *Atlantic*. Unless they see better ones and are given a basis for comparison in the schools, their mental horizon will never broaden.

Nathan, returning a long overdue copy of the "Last of the Mohicans," apologizes. "You know, I ain't got what you might call an awful thirst for readin'." But he likes pictures. From the *London Illustrated News* and *National Geographic Magazine*, he turns to books of travel; from the *Craftsman* to "Making of box furniture;" from the *Scientific American* to "Leading American scientists of today." Then he remarks candidly: "I'm thirstier than I used to be!" This of

course means personal responsibility for the librarian; she must know each boy intimately enough to give him what he can assimilate, not *Current Opinion* if he is mature enough for the *Nation*, but some of us think that this contact is the most durable satisfaction of high school library work.

Securing the material is very simple. For \$50 twenty-five of the best magazines and the *Reader's Guide* can be purchased. If there is less money available, gifts can be made to swell the library collection. Students and their families are glad to give to the school back numbers of magazines that have been read at home. Fancy the joy of receiving a gift of the *Century* with Guerin's pictures of Egypt and Greece, or *Harper's* containing the Abbey Shakespeare! Complete sets, single number and duplicate copies are treated in different ways, but all are valuable.

Making this treasure-trove available is more difficult. Unless it is ready for use, it is no more a part of the library than when it lay under the attic eaves. Binding is the obvious method of treating complete volumes. Cloth binding need not cost over seventy-five cents a volume, and stands wear better than leather. In general, only magazines indexed in the *Reader's Guide* need be bound, but the character of each school must be considered. In a technical high school, the *Textile World Record, Advertising and Selling, Business Journal, or System* are in demand as much as the *Literary Digest* and *World's Work*. If it is impossible to bind, complete volumes should be kept on the shelves chronologically arranged, either held upright by thin strips of wood, or flat with the back to the front edge of the shelf, and the latest number on top. Better still, the numbers may be kept in pamphlet cases, properly lettered with name, date and volume number on the back.

When odd numbers of magazines con-

tain only one or two articles worth keeping, the Gaylord pamphlet binders are useful. Cataloged like books, accounts of Greek plays in America from the *Craftsman*, and "Troyland to-day" from the *National Geographic Magazine*, stand on the shelves with books on Greek literature and history. Or the illustrations may be cut out and mounted for the picture collection.

For current numbers, stiff, half leather cases are made by the Universal binder, 5 East 14th Street, New York (50-75 cents each, according to size). Cheaper press-board covers are made by Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, for 12 cents each.

Newspapers offer valuable material, not only for the study of economics and current history, but also for teaching how to discriminate in source and presentation. The most careless observer sees the contrast between the true and the tawdry when the comparison is set before his eyes. If an interested class clips from the daily paper those events most worthy of notice, the clippings can be mounted on bulletins for the benefit of the whole school. After being pasted on manila or typewriter paper, they are filed by subject in a vertical file. As soon as the material becomes out-of-date or accessible in periodicals or books, the ephemeral should be destroyed.

The *Readers' Guide* makes a fascinating tool for students. Its use is taught in the lessons given by the librarian as part of the English course. After the required practice in using the *Guide*, the boys have the pride of discoverers in using it for all kinds of school work. Bibliographies for debates or oral compositions are made; disputed points of spelling are settled; names of recent authors and dates of birth and death are verified. At the same time skill in finding the suitable material with speed and accuracy are by-products not to be despised.

There is no end to the ways in which the periodical material may be used by every department of the school, when it is made accessible either in the clipping file, pamphlet binder or bound volume indexed by the *Readers' Guide*. Of course debates without its aid are strawless bricks, but other phases of school work are

coming to rely quite as much upon the magazine. One English class is investigating the history and character of the weeklies, each student being responsible for data concerning the aim of one, its founding, editors, and value as literature. If this does nothing more than lead them to do individual botanizing in the magazine field, it is valuable, but it leads also to better reading and thinking. Another class in studying English poetry collected the best lyrics of all the ages from Anacreon to Verhaeren and James Stephens, using the *Literary Digest* and *Current Opinion* for recent writers. After comparing these diverse examples they were to write verse of their own, not deathless lyrics perhaps, but spontaneous and characteristic.

The science classes must supplement their texts with more recent discoveries. The teacher must use scientific journals for his own work, and boys often dip into these as they lie on his desk. Not all students are as enthusiastic as one who recommended a "swell" article in *Science* on the refraction of light, but all read *Popular Mechanics* with avidity; some read better things. One boy thinks ultraviolet rays might be used to preserve food, and the *Scientific American* tells him what experiments have been made. A report on the scarcity of dye-stuffs is given by a student of organic chemistry in connection with the study of coal-tar. Biology classes learn the newest ways of controlling yellow fever and malaria from the last number of the *Supplement*.

Even the classics are made to show their vital connection with the present by means of the magazines. To the freshman Greece and Rome seem very far away, but he can compile a book of myths illustrated with pictures cut from periodicals, or make a collection of advertisements of automobiles and soaps and pianolas based on the stories of the ancient gods. Hero and Leander are never abstractions to one who has pictured the lovely lady with her swans and sparrows in her turret above the murmuring sea, while the ill-fated swimmer lies dead on the rocks below. The boy sees the two-faced Janus on the

*Nineteenth Century and After*, and reads the Vergilian motto on the *North American Review*. He clips poems from current magazines about Persephone and Semele and Arachne, and finds how great our debt is to the classics, for even if the world is much with us, we still have sight of Proteus rising from the sea.

The following twenty-five magazines might be chosen for a high school library:

## LITERARY

*Atlantic Monthly*  
*Bookman*

## ART

*Craftsman*  
*International Studio*

## FOREIGN

*Boletin de la Union Panamericana*  
*L'Illustration*  
*Sphere*  
*Uber Land und Meer*

## SCIENCE

*National Geographic Magazine*  
*Popular Mechanics*  
*Scientific American*  
*Scientific American Supplement*

## CURRENT HISTORY

*Current Opinion*  
*Independent*  
*Literary Digest*  
*Outlook*  
*Review of Reviews*  
*Survey*  
*World's Work*

## COMMERCIAL

*Business Journal*  
*System*

## DOMESTIC ARTS

*American Cookery*  
*Good Housekeeping*  
*House Beautiful*

## INDEX

*Readers' Guide*

## THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY AS A BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY\*

BY ELIZABETH WHITE, *Librarian, Passaic, N. J., Public Library*

IN answer to the question "Of what use is the catalog?" a pupil gave the answer: "If we want to start something and do not know how, we can look in the catalog and that tells us the best way." So much has been written about high school library problems in the past two or three years and the subject has been so well covered, that I have taken the pupil's advice and made a catalog of high school library topics. By a process of elimination I find that the advantage of having the high school library directly under the public library has not been fully discussed and so my catalog has told me "how to start." Some time ago a school superintendent, who was undecided whether or not to make his school library a branch of the public library, consulted with me on the subject.

As I pointed out to him the many ways in which the librarian of the public library could use time and thought in trying to improve the work of his school library, I was surprised to find that in his opinion all of this should be done by the librarian anyway and that it should be left to the high school librarian to follow the librarian's advice or not as he or she chose. I doubt whether in these days of small appropriations, few assistants, and much work, there are many public librarians who can give the same time and attention to the separate high school library that he or she does to a branch of the library system.

Passaic tries to make the connection between the pupil and the library start before the high school, as a large percentage of pupils do not reach the high school. To such a pupil a letter is sent by the Public Library calling to his attention the ability

\*Read before the Massachusetts Library Club at Marblehead, June 9, 1916.

of the library to further his education and make him a better workman. Most of the children in the schools composed largely of children of foreign parentage are now introduced to the library through the medium of motion pictures. Special grades, adapted to the pictures to be shown, are sent to the Public Library auditorium, where they see travel pictures, industrial pictures, and stories from the best children's books. Such pictures as Rip Van Winkle, Treasure Island, and The Prince and the Pauper have been shown. The children then make this a part of their class room work and the teachers have obtained very interesting results. Six schools are reached in this way. In the evening the same pictures are shown to another audience and the high school teachers often make this a part of their class work. The Gary school has shown an interesting development by not only summarizing stories from the library books but by printing them in the school and putting them out in pamphlet form. Nearly all pupils know the library before they reach the High School, through the use of the library books, the motion pictures, or talks given them by the librarian on travel, the use of the library, or the history of the use of books.

After this preparation the student when he reaches the High School knows the library and the librarian. He is then ready for his library lectures which teach him how to get the most out of the library and out of his own books. From this time on the High School student knows how to look out for himself to a large degree. His reading is of interest to his librarian and his English teachers, and is easily followed by means of his borrower's card. This the student finds from the file when he wishes to draw a book and on it he writes the name of the book he is borrowing. These cards are easily kept and are of use to all connected with his high school work, the student included.

In Passaic, the Board of Education pays to the Public Library trustees \$600 annually toward the support of the High School branch. The Public Library trustees place a trained assistant in charge of the High

School branch and spend about \$300 annually for books. As a dollar saved means much to libraries and schools, the matter of book-buying is of primary importance. It seems to be the custom in most high school libraries to place book orders through the school book dealer. The high school librarian has neither time nor opportunity to study book reviews and visit second-hand dealers. In Passaic this is largely in the hands of the city librarian. As each review is read, the High School Library is in one corner of the librarian's mind; as each book dealer is visited, books suitable for school reference work are examined; and as each new book is bought it is inspected by the high school librarian, who decides whether it is important enough to be bought by the High School Library, whether it should be called to the attention of a teacher and later borrowed from the Public Library, or whether it is of no use in her high school work. In this way, the high school librarian becomes thoroughly conversant with the new books in the Public Library and makes them supplement her own collection. All of our finely illustrated editions and a large part of our reference books have been picked up at second-hand prices, thus saving many dollars during the year; and the teachers seem pleased with this method of book-buying as they get not only the books they ask for personally but also many they have not known before.

From books to pamphlets is but a step. The mail delivery at a high school library is comparatively small, but we all know how voluminous the public library mail bag sometimes is. Through it come all kinds of pamphlet material, much of it of just the right length and interest to fill the high school demand for oral topics. In Passaic, this material is sent to the High School Library and other copies are sent for if needed for the Public Library. In this way the High School branch has compiled a good working oral topic collection at least three-fourths of which has come from the Public Library. This was made plain to me recently in making a list of free pamphlets on the lives of prominent persons. Each high school library I wrote to replied that it had almost none, yet I have

been able to find scarcely a pamphlet on authors' lives that the Passaic High School Library does not have. Back magazines and magazines sent as gifts to the Public Library are used extensively by the High School Library in its clipping material for oral topics. In fact we have found these oral topics of so much interest in the High School that an oral topic index is being made to all books in the High School Library, and a current event index to magazines is kept. An English teacher told me a few days ago that she considers this work one of the most important uses her students make of the library.

Not only pamphlets but many pictures are sent to the High School Library from the Public Library mail bag, as the entire picture collection is kept in the High School branch. This includes the *Mentor* magazine, which is extensively used in oral topic work and for the bulletin board and museum cases. The exhibits placed in the museum cases are usually gathered together by the Public Library.

Reference work is of such prime importance in the high school that the librarian is on a constant lookout to make it more efficient. We find in Passaic that the high school librarian's nine hours a week spent at the various branches of the public library give her such a working knowledge of the books in the Public Library that by the use of her telephone she can collect at once material she needs from the Public Library, and in this way her book collection means not only the books on her shelves but the books of the whole system. At the same time she reports to the library branches what subjects are in demand for the day, and books on these subjects are reserved at the Public Library for high school students.

A very pleasant result of the connection between the High School and the Public Library has been the interchange of assistants. This is especially important during the library lectures when almost the complete time of one and sometimes two assistants is given to the High School Library. At other times the Public Library is called upon to prepare new books, take an inventory of the library, and bring any work up to date. By always having a sub-

stitute ready the high school librarian is able to attend library meetings which occur during the school period, visit other high school libraries, etc. Passaic has a public library assistant who has been trained to help out in the high school.

A final and very important reason for making the high school library a branch of the Public Library is that two heads are better than one. The Passaic high school librarians attend all staff meetings and high school problems are discussed by any members of the staff who have worked in the high school branch. Often new helpers are able to give suggestions which have not before been thought of, and a suggestion from the high school librarian is often added to by another member of the staff. Whenever any special piece of work is given the High School, the Public Library staff is called upon to assist and give suggestions. For instance, the high school librarian has just been asked to compile a scrap-book showing the work of her library. In this scrap-book the high school librarian has given the material and thought, while one member of the staff has supervised the work, a second has typewritten all lists, and a third has lettered the book and put the material together. In this way through a combination of workers results have been obtained which one librarian could not easily accomplish alone.

The Public Library finds that it reaps benefits from this connection with the High School Library in many ways. The high school librarian takes charge of much evening reference work, for which she is especially trained; the public library assistants become familiar with the high school books and often borrow them or send people to the High School to investigate a subject; high school books are borrowed by the Public Library for the summer; books, pamphlets, and pictures are not duplicated to the degree they would be if the two libraries were not connected; and knowing the high school collection, the Public Library does not duplicate the work which should be done in the High School branch, but sends the student to that library for his material. Altogether the connection has proven a pleasant and profitable one to both the school and the library.

# TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS TO KNOW CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

BY IDA M. MENDENHALL, *Librarian, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.*

THAT this is a matter of great importance may be concluded from the motley array of books in the small unorganized school libraries showing how teachers have been at the mercy of the book agent, from the statement of school principals that the normal school graduate's greatest weakness is her ignorance of children's books, and from the cheap books given to children by Sunday school and other teachers for Christmas and birthday gifts.

Here is an answer to the question from one normal school that is trying to send out teachers who know children's books. Some of the different methods are given by which the school attempts to solve the problem of "making sure that future teachers know children's literature."

## TEACHER-LIBRARIAN COURSE

An elective teacher-librarian course of two years' length is offered to a small group of students. A graduate teacher-librarian is prepared to do departmental teaching of English or history, and in addition, to organize the school library, select books, conduct a "library hour" in each grade, give library lessons on the use of books, take charge of a "story hour" for children, and make the library an indispensable laboratory for preparation of school work, and by means of exhibits, constantly changing bulletin boards, and collections of pictures and industry exhibits to make the library the most inviting place in the school.

The course in children's literature is given during the junior year and the class meets three times a week for twenty weeks. The students make a study of the different classes of children's books—fiction, poetry, fairy tales, history, biography and travel, useful books, and picture books. Each student reads one or more books of each class and reports upon them. Some of the book reports are given with the purpose of introducing children to a book in such an attractive way that children will want to

read it. Other reports are made from the teacher's standpoint, the following points being discussed:

### 1. *Kind of book:*

Fairy story, myth, hero-story, nature—or animal-story, book of travel, history or biography.

If a story, is it about home-life, school-life, sea, war, adventure, etc.

### 2. *Literary merit of the book:*

Plot: Is it loose, simple, complex, involved, impossible, overdrawn, etc.

Characters: Wholesome, natural, well-bred, too good, morbid, lifelike, well drawn, etc.

Motive of theme: Human sympathy, moral courage, valor, friendship, character building, commonplace, etc.

Style: Is the English correct, pure, slangy, babyish, in dialect; language figurative, conversational; vocabulary, simple, stimulating.

### 3. *Use of the book:*

Adapted to what age; most interesting to boys or girls; for children's outside reading; supplementary reading in school; for story-telling; reading aloud; dramatization; intensive study.

### 4. *Physical make-up of the book:*

Binding, paper, type, index, illustration.

The best books of each class are compared with cheap, poorly written books, different editions of the classics among children's books are discussed and some principles of book selection are worked out. Students also read what experienced children's librarians and teachers of English have written about children's reading, as Miss Hunt's "What shall we read to the children?" McClintock's "Literature in the elementary school," Rose Colby's "Literature and life in school," Miss Olcott's "Children's reading" and Lowe's "Litera-

ture for children." There are class discussions of such problems as: The influence on children's reading of the "nickel novel," the "movie," Sunday supplements, juvenile series, and the mediocre novel; Difference in the reading of boys and girls; Ways of directing children's reading; Successive tastes in a child's reading; Influence of "library hour," "story hour," and reading aloud at home.

These recitations are not theoretical discussions, but, as much as possible, books are studied in connection with children. When the reading aloud of poetry is being considered, a grade of children come to the library class room and hear the teacher read poetry, while the junior teacher-librarians observe. Stories, poems and picture books are tried out with the children. The students help find books for the children to read in their "Library hour" and thus learn from real experience that before they can fit books to children they must know the books as well as the children. The regular grade teacher or a senior teacher-librarian usually takes charge of the children's class held in the library class room, while the juniors observe. At the end of the course in children's literature, the juniors have read children's books of different kinds, have handled and have heard discussed many other books which they have not read, have heard book talks, story-telling and reading aloud tried with different grades of children, and have been awakened to the various problems of children's reading.

#### THE LIBRARY HOUR

Each grade in the Training School comes to the library once a week for a period which is called "library hour." During the hour stories are told, book talks are given, stories or poems are read aloud, library lessons on the dictionary, card catalog or arrangement of books are given, or the children select their own books and read for enjoyment. The library hour is the means of creating and directing the reading tastes of the children. The senior teacher-librarians are placed in charge of the library hour and must know the books suited to the grade in which they are doing practice teaching. They try to learn what books

the children are reading outside of school and how they happen to read these books, whether the children have books of their own at home, whether they take books from the public library, what books they have re-read and whether there is reading aloud at home. When new books come they introduce the children to them. All of this is a part of the regular practice teaching and whether graduates get good positions in June depends largely on their success in this practice work.

#### GOOD BOOK WEEK

About a month before Christmas, Good Book Week was observed by the library, and the mothers of Geneseo were invited to the library to see the book exhibit. The different tables of books suggestive for Christmas gifts—picture books for little children, stories for reading aloud by the parents, books for boys, books for girls, beautiful editions, inexpensive books for grown-ups, etc.—were in charge of the senior librarians. The first problem for each one was to select the best books for her table. It was necessary to examine many books and many different editions, also to look through the best lists of children's books for suggestions on her selection of books. The students became familiar with the lists by Miss Hewins, Miss Hunt, Miss Power, Miss Olcott, Miss Zachert and other experienced children's librarians. When the mothers' meeting was held these seniors took charge of the different tables and talked with mothers about the books.

#### BULLETIN BOARDS AND SPECIAL TABLES OF BOOKS

Constantly changing bulletin boards add to the lure of the school library and widen the horizon of students. An anniversary table celebrates by means of attractively arranged books, pictures, poems and stories, the different special days upon which teachers wish material. Nature study bulletins and tables show the bird arrivals by month, the migrants, and winter residents, also the succession of wild flowers for April, May and June. Special topics in the English department are brought to the attention of the stu-



dents by means of inviting tables of books, some of the topics being Hamlet as played by great actors, King Arthur and the Holy Grail, and *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Pictures of and interesting articles about the lecturers, readers, and musicians of the entertainment course are posted on the bulletin boards. In collecting material for these bulletins and tables, students gain a wide acquaintance with reference material suitable for children and adults.

#### STORY HOUR AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The senior teacher-librarians have taken charge of a story hour on Saturday mornings at the town library. To select the stories and to collect the books which the children may wish to take home after the story hour, it is necessary to handle many children's books as well as books about story telling and best story programs.

A senior taking the teacher-librarian course cannot complete the training without getting a practical knowledge of children's books.

#### LIBRARY LESSONS FOR ALL STUDENTS

You say that this elective course reaches only a small number out of the two hundred or more who graduate every year from the Normal School. What about the others who do not elect the teacher-librarian course? Every student in Geneseo has during her junior year a required course of ten lessons on the use of books and library tools, and during the senior year just before graduation, when students have their positions and know what grades they are to teach, a required course of ten lessons is given on book selection for children. In this senior course many children's books are handled and discussed, a few are read and students learn what the United States and the state education departments do for small schools in the way of traveling libraries, book lists and other helps in book selection. Though these graduates do not take charge of the library hour for children, they all see more or less of what is done during the library hour. In reading methods some handling of children's books is required. A list of books consulted in preparing lessons for practice teaching of geography, history, etc., in the grades is re-

quired of each student in the lesson plans handed to the teacher for criticism.

No student leaves the school without knowing the necessity of the library in school work, and without some knowledge of the best books for the school library. The "library germ" is in the air, so to speak, at Geneseo and it is hard for a student to go through the school without being infected. The transformation of small school libraries made by graduates of the school prove that this library infection is working itself out to the betterment of library conditions in schools over the state.

#### ENGLISH IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

THE National Council of Teachers of English has appointed a committee to study English in the normal schools of the United States, with a view to discovering what is being done in the normal school courses in English, to studying a few courses very closely, and, finally, to formulating a series of principles and suggestions looking toward a standard course in normal school English.

The committee will base most of its findings upon the replies to the following questionnaire which has been sent to all the normal and training schools in the United States:

#### QUESTIONNAIRE

Name and location of school.

Name of person filling out questionnaire.

1. Give a brief summary of *all* your normal school English courses (if possible, refer to page of catalog instead of writing out the outline of the courses).
2. What English work is required?
3. Are your normal school English courses satisfactorily credited at nearby colleges and universities?
4. Who conducts your courses in methods of teaching English, members of the English department, or members of the education department?  
Do these courses include practice teaching in English subjects?  
Who conducts the practice teaching in English subjects?
5. Do you have courses in English methods for rural schools, commercial schools, high schools, or any other special schools? (Underscore or write in the special courses you have.)
6. Do you offer courses or work in the following? (Underscore the ones you offer.)  
a Story-telling. b Dramatization. c Oral

expression. *d* Use of books and libraries. *e* Children's literature.

7. If you have a preparatory high school or academic course in your school, is the English work in this course given a professional trend? In what way?
  8. In what details do you consider your course unsatisfactory?
  9. Briefly formulate your conception of the proper required course in English for a two-year normal school.
- Remarks.

The committee will make its report at the next annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, to be held in New York City in November at the time of the Thanksgiving holiday.

The committee is as follows: Walter Barnes, State Normal School, Fairmont, W. Va., chairman; Elizabeth Tait, Philadelphia Normal School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pa.; Florence Skeffington, State Normal School, Charleston, Ill.; W. H. Wilcox, State Normal School, Baltimore, Md.; C. R. Rounds, inspector of English in normal schools, Milwaukee, Wis.; Herbert E. Fowler, State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho; Ida Mendenhall, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

### PAMPHLET BIOGRAPHIES

A COLLECTION of pamphlet biographies which may be obtained free or at small cost has been made in the High School Library at Passaic, N. J., and the list of subjects and the publishers from whom they may be obtained may be of use to many teachers and school librarians:

- Dodd, Mead & Co.*  
J. Henri Fabre
- George H. Doran Co.*  
Arnold Bennett
- Doubleday, Page & Co.*  
Joseph Conrad  
O. Henry  
Kipling Index  
Frank Norris  
Gene Stratton-Porter  
Booth Tarkington  
Stewart Edward White
- Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.*  
Cyril Maude
- Harper & Brothers*  
Rex Beach
- Henry Holt & Co.*  
William DeMorgan  
Dorothy Canfield Fisher  
Romain Rolland
- Jersey City Free Public Library*  
William Shakespeare
- Little, Brown & Co.*  
W. L. George  
E. Phillips Oppenheim  
Lilian Whiting

*The Macmillan Co.*  
Winston Churchill  
Robert Herrick  
Jack London  
Kathleen Norris  
Mary S. Watts

*The Mentor Magazine*  
(Back copies of this magazine, giving lives of authors, artists, musicians, etc., may be bought at small expense from the publishers.)

*Wyman & Gordon, Worcester, Mass.*

Richard Arkwright  
Charles Babbage  
Sir Henry Bessemer  
Isambard K. Brunel  
James B. Eads  
John Ericsson  
Robert Fulton  
Elias Howe  
Henry Maudsley  
William Murdock  
Thomas Newcomen  
Kristofer Polhem  
Sir William Siemens  
George Stephenson  
John Stevens  
William Symington  
Richard Trevithick  
Eli Whitney

*C. M. Parker, Taylorville, Ill.* (10 cents each; six cents in quantity.)

Joseph Addison  
Robert Browning  
William Cullen Bryant  
Robert Burns  
Alice and Phoebe Cary  
James Fenimore Cooper  
William Cowper  
Daniel Defoe  
Charles Dickens  
Ralph Waldo Emerson  
Benjamin Franklin  
Oliver Goldsmith  
Nathaniel Hawthorne  
Oliver Wendell Holmes  
Washington Irving  
John Keats  
Charles Lamb  
Sidney Lanier  
Henry W. Longfellow  
James Russell Lowell  
Edgar Allan Poe  
Sir Walter Scott  
Percy Bysshe Shelley  
Robert Southey  
Daniel Webster  
Walt Whitman  
John Greenleaf Whittier  
William Wordsworth

*Penn Publishing Co.*  
Some well-known authors of books for young people. [Includes such authors as Grace M. Remick, Margaret Warde, Capt. E. L. Beach, Thornton W. Burgess, and T. Truxton Hare.]

*G. P. Putnam's Sons*  
Myrtle Reed

*Charles Scribner's Sons*  
Dan Beard  
Maurice Hewlett

*Frederick A. Stokes Co.*  
Owen Johnson  
Alfred Noyes

### HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(Tentative List—June, 1916.)

As the chairman of the committee on high school libraries in the National Education Association is anxious to have a card

index to public library branches in high schools and to keep it up to date, public libraries are urged to notify the chairman whenever a high school branch is established and to send reports of changes and of progress.

MARY E. HALL, *Girls' High School,*  
*Brooklyn, N. Y.*

## CONNECTICUT

*Stamford*

High School (Helen H. Greene)

## ILLINOIS

*Chicago*

Austin High School (Helen S. Babcock)  
Carter Harrison High School (Edith  
Erskine)  
Lake View (Lydia M. Ely)  
Nicholas Senn (Frances M. Rice)

## INDIANA

*Gary*

High School

## KENTUCKY

*Louisville*

Boys' High School (Mary B. Humphrey)  
Girls' High School (Edna Grauman)

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Somerville*

High School (Margaret Kneil)

## MICHIGAN

*Grand Rapids*

South High School (Clara Mast)

## MISSOURI

*Kansas City*

Central High School (Martha Elder)  
Northeast High School (Susie Shaffer)  
Westport High School (Margaret Corbin)

## NEBRASKA

*Omaha*

High School (Zora Shields)

## NEW JERSEY

*Passaic*

High School (H. Irene Dayton)

## OHIO

*Cleveland*

Central High School (Constance S. Calkins)  
East High School (Marjorie Lamprecht)  
East Technical High School (Edith L.  
Cook)  
Glenville High School (Blanche Coveney)  
Lincoln High School (Blanche Sypher)  
South High School (Jennie McDougall)  
West High School (Leora M. Cross)  
West Technical (A. E. Smith)

## OREGON

*Portland*

Jefferson High School (Alma Jonson)  
Lincoln High School (Gladys Smith)  
Washington High School (Florence L.  
Gilbert)

*Salem*

High School (Flora M. Case)

## RHODE ISLAND

*Pawtucket*

High School (Lillian Davenport)

## WASHINGTON

*Tacoma*

Lincoln Park High School (Louise Smith)  
Stadium High School (Marion Lovis)

## WISCONSIN

*Madison*

High School (Ruth G. Rice)

## "REFERENCE GUIDES"

LIBRARIANS planning a course of instruction to pupils in the use of the library will find in this new book by Miss Hopkins,\* an answer to many of their most serious problems. It contains eight groups of lessons on the use of reference guides, in graded sequence, to be given by a teacher or librarian, and these are published in a complete series and also issued in separate groups.

Carefully selected material, with full and detailed descriptions, good illustrations, including many specimen pages, and numerous and helpful practice questions are special features that will win grateful recognition for the book from those for whom it is written.

The grouping is unusually practical; normal school librarians and teachers will find that more attention is given to their point of view and needs than in most manuals of this kind, and the method of publication, by which one may obtain the lessons separately if the whole course can not be given, is an economical feature that will be appreciated.

Altogether, the book is a significant and scholarly contribution to a literature as yet in its infancy, and should receive a warm welcome from the profession.

N. I. T.

\*Hopkins, Florence M. Reference guides that should be known, and how to use them. Detroit: Willard Co., c. 1916. 187 p. \$1.50. (Separate groups, in lots of 12 or more, 20c. each.)

### SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBITS IN NEW YORK CITY

A LOCAL committee of the N. E. A., with Miss Annie Carroll Moore as chairman, is preparing an exhibit of library aids for teachers. The exhibit will be in the New York Public Library, and arrangements will be made to have librarians from the public and school libraries of New York, Brooklyn, and Queens Borough assigned to the exhibit each day while the N. E. A. is in session to serve as a reception committee and welcome the teacher and explain the exhibit. A printed "List of library aids for teachers," which will include most of the inexpensive printed lists shown, will be on sale for a nominal sum. The committee plans to have for free distribution some brief selected lists of books for boys and girls. The general feeling of the committee is that the children's room of the New York Public Library will in itself be the best possible exhibit of books for teachers in elementary schools who were interested in children's reading.

Another exhibit, under the direction of Miss Mary Hall, will be held in the Washington Irving High School, where three rooms have been granted for an exhibit illustrating what a modern organized high school library can do for the school. Two corridors have also been promised, and Mr. Dana, of the Newark Public Library, has offered to lend the large pictures most used by teachers in the different departments of the Barringer High School, Newark, and to prepare a pamphlet on the use of such pictures in high school work. The plan of the committee is to have the main library room of the Washington Irving High School devoted to the books useful in vocational and science courses, physical training, art, and music. The library classroom adjoining will contain library aids for Latin, modern languages, history. Room 119, a large room similar to the library in shape, will be used for teachers of English. This will also illustrate proper library equipment for a high school library. There will be photographs and blue prints of some of the best planned and best equipped high school library rooms.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIANS MEET

ON Saturday, June 10th, the New Jersey School Librarians' Association joined the New York High School Librarians Association in a visit to the plant of the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains, New York. After a most interesting trip through the plant and a delicious luncheon at the White Plains clubhouse, the New Jersey Association held its regular June meeting in the White Plains High School Library, with the New York librarians as its guests. A report was read of the work of the association since its organization a little over a year ago, a collection of pamphlet material on the lives of modern authors and inventors was exhibited, and a question-box on problems of high school library administration brought forth much helpful discussion of problems common to all present.

A. M. HARDY, *Acting Secretary.*

### HANDBOOKS ON LIBRARY IN- STRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

SOME of the valuable recent contributions to the handbooks of library instruction for schools are:

RICE, O. S. Lessons on the use of the school library for rural schools, state graded schools, village and city schools; also for use in high schools in the giving of such library instruction outlined as has not been given in the grades. Issued by C. P. Cary, State Superintendent, Madison, Wis. 1915. free.

LAMB, G. H. Lessons in arrangement and use of the Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa. 1915. free.

HOPKINS, F. M. Allusions, words, and phrases that should be known and where to find them; comp. by high and normal school students. Detroit: Central High School, 1915. 25 c.

—Reference guides that should be known and how to use them; a series of eight groups of graded lessons on the use of reference books which could be given in connection with English courses in high and normal schools. Detroit, Mich.: Willard Co., 479 Sixth St, 1916. \$1.50.

—Course of lessons on the dictionary. Published by Funk & Wagnalls and furnished free in quantities for use in classes.

SEVERANCE, H. O. Library primer for Missouri high schools. Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Mo., 1915. free.

I do hold the buying of more books than one could peradventure read, as nothing less than the soul's reaching toward infinity; which is the only thing that raises us above the beasts that perish.—PENMORE.

## IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY FIELD

The responsibility for the administration of school libraries in St. Paul has been transferred to the Public Library.

A short course in library science is to be given for the first time this summer in the Montana State Normal College, by the librarian, Miss Lilian R. Free.

The North Carolina Library Commission makes a practice of sending to students in the rural schools literature to be used in writing their graduation essays, as well as recitations and orations.

The tenth annual story-telling season in the Louisville Public Library ended May 19 with an entertainment in which some sixty boys and girls took part. The program consisted of recitations and musical selections and two plays, "Peter Pan" and "Pandora's wonderful box."

For three years one of the branches of the St. Louis Public Library has been conducting a German story hour for children. The attendance has been very good and new library readers have been gained. The stories are told by an assistant in the children's room, who has been familiar with the best German folklore since childhood.

Members of the New York State Education Department have suggested that a map of the state be made showing the location of graduates of the teacher-librarian course of Geneseo State Normal School. It is hoped that these graduates can be called upon for discussion of library topics and to prepare library exhibits for teachers' conferences that are held over the state.

Mr. Congdon, English inspector of the New York State Education Department, has asked for a course of study giving minimum requirements in library instruction for high schools, normal schools and training classes. These courses are being prepared by Miss Mary E. Hall for high schools and Miss Ida M. Mendenhall for normal schools and training classes.

The usual six-weeks course in library economy will be given by Columbia University from July 10 to Aug. 18. School library administration will be taught by Miss Mary E. Hall and Miss Ida Mendenhall. Courses will also be given in bibliography, cataloging, classification, public documents, and legislative and reference work. Complete information will be furnished by the secretary of the university.

Arrangements have been made by the board of education at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to have the branch libraries which are maintained at the various school buildings during the school term continued through the summer, opening the schools one day each week for the distribution and exchange of books. The collections of books will be reorganized to include volumes for more mature readers as well as for the children.

Library training in Michigan summer schools was given last summer at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, by Miss Florence M. Hopkins; at the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, by Miss Esther Braley; and at the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, by Miss Marie A. Newberry. These courses were all given under the supervision of the State Board of Library Commissioners, and there was a total enrollment of 68 students.

Miss Mary Richardson has left the State Normal School of Castine, Me., to become librarian in one of the high schools of Spokane, Wash. She has been one of the pioneers in school library work, having organized both the Normal School and Public Library of Castine, and reaching the entire state, through talks at Teachers' Institutes, summer library courses at the Normal Schools, and talks before the State Teachers' Association and the the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association last November a resolution was passed endorsing the work of the Texas Library Association and favoring the organization of a Library Section of the Teachers' Association. After the meeting the necessary twenty-five signatures were secured for the petition asking for a Library Section, and the petition was turned over to the proper authorities. Nothing was done in the way of organization, but plans are under way to make such a section worth while.

The National Council of Teachers of English will hold its next annual meeting in New York City during the Thanksgiving vacation. The meetings have heretofore been held in Chicago. For three years a library section has held meetings devoted to the questions of normal and high school libraries, which have been attended mostly by librarians and teachers of the Middle West. This meeting in New York City will give opportunity for a conference on library questions between teachers and librarians of the Eastern states.

The June "Teachers Bulletin" of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, which is unusually successful in its work with teachers and pupils, is a three-page mimeographed list of the educational books and periodicals added to the Public Library since June, 1915. The books and magazines on education are placed in a room by themselves, classified by subject, and at all times available for consultation. College catalogs are kept on file in the reference room. By a special arrangement teachers may take educational books away with them for summer study, keeping them until Sept. 15.

Miss Ruth Wright, librarian of the Tempe Normal School of Arizona, is coming East for the summer to visit her relatives and friends and to attend the Cornell Summer School. Miss Wright is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School and has had wide and interesting experience in school library work—first in conducting library courses in the Normal School summer sessions in Michigan, then taking charge of school libraries for the Library Commission of Oregon, then becoming librarian of the Tempe Normal School of Arizona. Soon after the meeting of the first legislature of Arizona she met the education committee of the Senate, to explain the work of library commissions of other states, and has served as a bureau of library information for the state.

At the East Technical High School in Cleveland, Ohio, moving pictures at noon have proved both interesting and instructive. In connection with a nine-reel film of "Last days of Pompeii" the library had on exhibition some fine photographs and curios from Pompeii, also a collection of post cards. Pupils were informed of this exhibit by means of a slide made for the occasion and thrown on the screen before and after each reel. Much interest was shown and there was a steady demand for Bulwer-Lytton's "Last days of Pompeii," six copies being issued the first day. Earlier in the season the same school had an exhibit on the "History of printing" including some rare specimens loaned by the Art Museum. This was followed by some excellent mounted photographs of Greece loaned by a member of the art department. Pupils are offering to loan personal collections. One pupil loaned his collections of coins and stamped envelopes which he had mounted and lettered according to suggestions made by the librarian.

In an account of what the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library is doing for children the libra-

rian, Caroline M. Hewins, says: "We have bright, sunny rooms in an old-fashioned house next the library, a book room (open shelf), and two reading rooms, one for the older boys and girls. We have a story hour in our large store room, formerly the studio of the Art Society. The stories are read, rather than told, for two good reasons, one that the children may hear the best English, the other that the story reader is a busy person who has not time to prepare her work as the professional story-tellers do. Hawthorne's 'Wonder book' and 'Tanglewood tales' are an unfailing resource for story reading, and we always have 'The pomegranate seeds' when pomegranates are in the market, and pass one around for the children to see and taste, and again in the spring, using at both seasons Leighton's 'Return of Persephone' that hangs on the wall. We have never tried large audiences, and would much rather read to 25 attentive children than to 250 wrigglers."

On the top floor of the Seattle Public Library's main building is the teachers' room, so named because it may be used by them as a committee room, a reading room, or a bureau of information. A good working collection of books on education is kept here, together with current files of all the educational periodicals, school reports from most of the larger cities of the country, and courses of study from these cities wherever they are available in printed form. Elsewhere in the library are bound sets of educational journals and the publications of educational societies, and periodical material for use in debates. There are pictures for circulation in both the fine arts and the teachers' rooms. The fine arts room supplies bird pictures in color, besides pictures of architecture and sculpture, photographs showing the work of various schools of painting, and stereoscopic views of travel at home and abroad. In the teachers' room are the pictures and clippings for the study of geography, history, and American industries. There are approximately 6500 pictures and over 4000 clippings about all the countries of the world, which have been so arranged as to make selection easy. The reference, children's, and periodical rooms all have a system of collecting and holding for a given period on reserve shelves material on any special subject requested by teachers either for their own use or for the use of their classes. It is necessary only to telephone or leave word in advance at the library to have such reservation made.

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WALTER L. BROWN

*President-elect of the American Library Association, 1916-17, and Librarian of  
the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library*



THE conference of 1916 marked the fortieth anniversary of the American Library Association, though the omission of meetings in 1878, 1880, and 1884, before annual meetings became the rule, made it only the thirty-eighth conference. Exceeding the great gathering at Washington in 1914, when attendance from the departmental libraries of the government swelled the recorded and estimated total to 1366, this proved the banner conference, the advance registration reaching 915 and the recorded attendance 1333, which figure will probably be swelled beyond 1400 after including by verification at the libraries, which is now proceeding, the many who came from the New York and Brooklyn and other nearby libraries in successive waves, but failed to register. The hotel management at the New Monterey left nothing to be desired, rivaling the ever memorable stay at Bretton Woods in 1909, and the Columbia and other overflow hotels were not less zealous in providing for the comfort and convenience of their library guests. To the New Jersey and local committees great credit is due and the latter was admirably supported by the municipality of Asbury Park which co-operated in proffering abundant entertainments, while the journey to Princeton marked the red letter day of high festival. To all our hosts—and there were hosts—all thanks were due, and they were heartily accorded.

THE one regret of the conference was the absence of the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, but the sorrow at the lack of her gracious presence was lessened by word of her advancing convalescence from the long illness which began at the very time of her election to the presidency. She had written her address, which touched a high level

of inspiration and despite her apologies was as finished and charming as is usual in her writing. The affectionate message to her expressed unanimous and genuine feeling. Messages of appreciation to Melvil Dewey and to the widow of Frederick Leypoldt, and the presentation of a loving cup to R. R. Bowker, expressed the recognition by the association after forty years of success of the three men who initiated the call for the 1876 conference. Greetings were also sent to the other members of the A. L. A. who were present at the first conference. Fourteen of these are known to be living, the senior being the venerable William Ives of Buffalo—a co-worker with the lamented Larned—whose one hundredth birthday is nearly reached. The call initiated by the three men was sent out with the signatures of a score or more, then better known in library work, and brought together 103 persons, of whom 67 became members of the association. Between Justin Winsor's presidency and that of Miss Plummer the A. L. A. has reached the accession roll of 7231, of whom about 3200 are in active membership, more than two-fifths being registered at the Asbury Park conference. The success of the association in these forty years has been fully as great in all fields of library endeavor as this growth indicates and it is gratifying that so many of those who took part in the seed sowing have lived to see the harvest of the present.

THE message authorized to be sent to the Director of the National Library of Mexico, who had been named as one of the unofficial conferees to preserve peace, came from no bias of partisanship or lack of patriotism but was intended to mark the world-wide sympathies of American libra-

rians in promoting conditions of peace from which only can come that progress for which librarians are workers. One of the greatest of disappointments in the world war has been that just as librarians were doing their part in weaving ties of international sympathy, such kindly and helpful folk as Mr. Tedder of London, M. Otlet of Brussels, Dr. Schwenke of Berlin, Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger of Moscow and Prof. Biagi of Florence should suddenly find themselves enemies instead of friends. Canada and the United States are such close friends that their librarians are together in the American Library Association; and although Mexico is separated by another tongue, there is every desire that the people of the third nation on this continent, though far behind in that development of which modern libraries are the exponent, should remain friendly with the other powers and peacefully work out the salvation of her people partly through the development of schools and libraries such as we enjoy. The attention of the Council was called to several plans on foot in Europe to develop popular education in some of the warring countries by the adaptation of the American library system to foreign needs, and though action at the present moment seemed inopportune, a committee was charged with the consideration of such co-operation as might later prove practicable.

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THE Council held only one session, for the "open session" was in reality a general meeting of the Association, except for Mr. Brett's paper left over from the program of the first session and, despite its importance, read to a diminuendo accompaniment of a departing audience. This was a pity, for Mr. Brett's treatment of relations with the book trade was a candid and common sense presentation which should have had full discussion, especially in view of pending legislation. The actual meeting of the

Council showed how important Council meetings may become, for Mr. Dudgeon's report of lack of progress by the Council committee on library insurance led to an animated and useful discussion in detail on this subject. Whether a large library system should be self-insured as part of a municipal plant of buildings and equipment, whether individual libraries should take out fire insurance for building, books and catalog together or separately, employers' liability, accident to public, boiler and elevator insurance, forms of policy with respect to co-insurance and concurrent insurance, library loans and special riders, fire drill and safe-guarding without alarming the public, the best means of fire prevention and the best apparatus for quenching small fires without injury to books,—these were among the practical points touched upon in the discussion, which should stimulate the committee on insurance to a comprehensive and practical report next year.

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THE several papers from writers outside the library profession were well and in some cases enthusiastically received, but we repeat that the value of conferences, national, state or local, is not in this, however entertaining, but in the practical or inspirational contributions which evoke discussion. For the most part the sessional programs which were always crowded, did not permit this, and large attendance in a great hall does not promote it. But that this difficulty can be overcome was shown in the children's librarians session in the Auditorium, where the four addresses, none over long, were followed, thanks to Miss Andrus' clever presiding, by a real discussion all about the hall, which was alike entertaining, informing, and helpful. All library conferences would be the better if speaking were limited to half the time and the other half of the session were given to such experience meetings as that on work and books for children.

# THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PURSUIT OF TRUTH\*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER, *President of the American Library Association and Principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library*

It would seem impossible in a year such as the past year has been, with its overturnings and upheavals, not only of material things but of ideals and of what had seemed moral certainties, that we should spend the time of our annual meeting in the discussion of small or esoteric questions. These crises in life show us the littleness of little things, the subserviency of technique; make us feel through the pull of events our connection with the rest of the world, and even with the universe; take us out of our professional selves and make us conscious of more inclusive selves. And they make us see, as perhaps even we have not seen before, that our profession has a not insignificant part to play in world matters. Hence, we have chosen as our general theme for the conference, "The public library and democracy."

Whichever theory we may hold of the constitution of this world of men, whether we believe that the actions of man are the results of free-will or are determined for him by powers and causes over which he has no control, civilization is based practically on the former doctrine. The game has rules, we say, but within the rules man is free. If this were not the consensus of opinion, why laws and ordinances, and punishments or rewards? Why praise or blame, renown or ignominy? Why take anyone to task for what he cannot help doing or saying? Why bestow the laurel or even the martyr's palm, when owing to the unknown forces of the past and present, the victor or the martyr could not have chosen otherwise than to do as he did? If the test of a doctrine's truth or value is that it "works," as our great pragmatist has expressed it, then we must accept the doctrine of free-will as our working basis until we find something better that also works. In

other words, we are given as guide-posts, general principles arrived at by the accumulated experience and wisdom of mankind; as a goal, many of us would still say, the Kingdom of Heaven on earth; as a motive power, a certain constraint to go forward toward this goal, felt more strongly by some than by others, consciously felt perhaps by few, absolutely ignored by almost no one. With these indications we are given the liberty to govern ourselves, be the arrival at the goal early or late, the journey steady or interrupted, or marked by retrogressions. No compulsion is used, except that constant, mostly unrealized constraint; no punishment, except natural and inevitable consequences, follows the breaking of the rules.

What is this but the method after which democracy strives? A long way after, let it be granted. Still it moves and it faces that way, toward the goal of individual self-government by way of collective self-government. Doubtless, if we gave the enlightened few full sway, many things would be better done, better understood; but the things that such sway would take away are greater than the things it would give. Outer peace and harmony and efficiency do not mean inner conditions of the same kind necessarily, and if they are forced upon us they generally mean quite the contrary.

Doubts of democracy, its value as compared with the value of other forms of government, bitter criticisms of its weaknesses, disbelief in the final accomplishment of its stated ends, are so commonly heard all about us that only a rooted faith that knows its reasons is sure of standing against the tide.

The believer in and the promoter of democracy in these days has need of a great patience, a firm conviction, a balanced mind. He needs to remember that the faults of democracy are the faults of human nature

\*Read at the first general session of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, June 26, 1916.

itself, and that for what all have done or helped to get done or hindered being done, all bear the consequences; while the faults of other forms of control are the faults of human nature plus those engendered by undue power or monopoly, and *all* abide by the results of what the *few* have done. We can correct our own mistakes, retrace our own missteps, but when they are the mistakes and missteps of others who have power over us, where is our remedy?

Out of democracy may evolve something greater and better than we have yet visioned, but as one watches the human tides all over the world, the rising of classes once submerged, the awakening of nations once slumbering or stupefied under an absolute sway of some kind, the call of the women of all civilized countries to be pressed into service, it is fair to believe that for years to come more democracy rather than less is the next number on the program, the next phase through which we must work to our goal. There are faults inherent in democracy; granted. We are beginning to see this, which is the first step toward correction. We are no longer satisfied with theoretical democracy; it must be applied; and if the theory does not work, so much the worse for the theory, for we begin to see that by the fruits of a democracy we are to know if it is real democracy.

The consciousness of power to improve, to amend what is wrong, is a great asset for any worker with vision. The knowledge that a great mass of uninterested, or unintelligent, or hazy-minded persons are to be waked up, stimulated, focussed, means that those having this knowledge are incited to keep everlastingly at it. The certainty that the world cannot go back, that there is no golden age to go back to and never was, that there is an inner urge which all obey consciously or unconsciously, which is bound to bring us all out into some better place if it is wisely guided; this certainty is an impelling force that cannot be resisted. One may step aside out of the movement and take refuge in a corner and call names at those who go forward, or turn one's back and take no further interest in the subsequent proceedings, and so may save one's own remaining years from dis-

turbance, perhaps, but it is useless to stand in the road and try to stem the tide; that is, useless in the long run. There are and there will be obstructions, but when the dam breaks the cumulated movement will be all the greater and swifter and more damage will be done.

The great dangers of a democracy are ignorance and fear; the fear born of ignorance. When, as children, we have learned that there is no such thing as the bogey we have been threatened with, we no longer fear it, and as we grow older and successive bogies are presented by those who, like the nurse or the unwise parent, would frighten us into doing their will, it is only intelligence, it is only the knowing and the power to think and reason that can divest us of successive fears. The majority of us are very bold in proclaiming our ideals, but when in order to reach desirable things we find we must go through phases and periods of disorder and confusion and even danger, we back down, appalled by the bogies which our opponents assure us are permanent evils and not necessary incidents of progress. To get *to* things, we must go *through* things, and the real democrat is he who is not dismayed, who even if shocked or disappointed realizes that he is meeting the phantasms that stand threatening before every stronghold of reaction to be taken and before every goal of progress to be reached.

What has all this to do with libraries? This: that free-will to choose must be based upon a knowledge of good and evil; access to all the factors for making choices must be free to the people of a democracy which can flourish and develop and improve only as it continues to make wise choices. The *free library* is one of the few places where education and wisdom can be obtained for preparation in the making of choices.

We speak of the pursuit of truth. The phrase is an unhappy one, suggesting the picture of truth fleeing before pursuers as the hare before the hounds, with the implication that when caught she also will be killed. The search for truth is better, though even that seems to imply that truth hides. It is hard indeed to find a phrase to describe the work of the seekers of truth.

There are, however, truths that are hidden; there are also truths that seem to flee as we approach, and it is, perhaps, truths rather than truth concerning which I should speak, and truths relative rather than truth absolute, for to Pilate's question, "What is truth?" there has been no answer but its echo. If truth could be condensed into a formula, a statement, or an assertion, we should all be able to have it and pursuit might cease with damaging results, for it is in the search that we gain "mightier powers for manlier use." Truths, however, may advantageously be found, for beyond each one lies another temptingly obscured, that incites further search. May it be possible that absolute truth is a composite, the sum of myriads of smaller or larger truths which may to some extent be compassed to the great advantages of mankind?

There have been, it is true, discoveries that have had to be set aside as knowledge grew and proved them only semblances; a fact that should tend to make all students humble and open-minded. Yet if the law of gravitation is not a law and the Darwinian theory is to be disproved, we are but set free for further study of the meaning of the phenomena on which these were based, and the universe does not become less interesting. Physical truths, the truths of the laboratory, are but one class of those that closely concern the human race. There are economic truths, intellectual truths, esthetic truths, spiritual truths to be sought. For the finding of these, observation, reflection, and concentration of thought are needed, but also a knowledge of truths previously found, of the reasoning previously employed, of facts already ascertained, of untruths set aside and discarded. And at this point, the library becomes the resource of all seekers after truth. Granted, that a large percentage of those who read in libraries are not so much seeking truth for itself as for their own advantage; yet, however or by whomever found, a truth is a truth and is bound to advantage the world sooner or later, if only as a point of departure. Indeed, this is the best use to which to put all truth, and so the seeker continues to seek and inspires others to seek.

We know that important physical laws

have been deduced and valuable powers secured to mankind, from the chance observation of some apparently unimportant fact, but we do not know how many times a reader has been put on the trail of a truth by some sentence in a book, around which shone to him a light invisible to others, nor how often the written word has produced the tense emotion in which great living truths are sensed and absorbed once and for all.

If the librarian could know, could not only know but realize, the power that is going forth from the books over which so many heads are bent, or which he gives out to be taken home, I know not whether he would be puffed up with pride or stunned with his responsibility. If he knew the paths of discovery, the inspired response to inspired words, the impulse toward or away from truth or truths, for which his books are accountable, would he have the strength to hold his hand, saying: "With the search for truth I must not interfere. Whatever my beliefs, whatever my convictions, whatever my apprehensions, I must have confidence in truth's power to take care of itself. I must trust the truth to make its own way"? Perhaps it is fortunate for truth that the librarian does not know the effects of his books and what is going on in the minds and hearts of their readers, for in every generation fear and distrust of the mental and spiritual processes of others are the drags on the wheels of the chariot that sets out in pursuit of truth.

The parent who cannot realize that the time has come for his child to walk alone and "dree its own weird," the teacher or preacher who does not recognize that his audience is ready for the undisguised truth as he can give it to them, the censor who suppresses facts that he considers inflammatory, the ruler who stamps out in his dominion unwelcome truths that are quickly contagious, are all saying in one way or another: "Truth must be protected; I will protect her by concealing what seem to me dangerous paths of thought, and I am the judge as to what is true and what is safe."

Truth is expansive and explosive. Where it cannot make its way gradually

and gently, it comes with the roar and the force of revolution. Every social class buttressed by distrust of the class above or below, acting with closed mind, refusing to let truth penetrate by the smallest chink, may look to see some day its fortifications flying upward in pieces, through the underground workings of the great explosive. If but one way is left open, the catastrophe may be avoided. Shall the public library be that way?

To all appearances, and by their own confession, the churches have failed so long to trust the truth and the people that now, when they do trust, they find themselves mistrusted, and it is only slowly and with infinite pains that they are building up again their congregations on a basis of sincerity and truth.

The schools of higher learning are now on trial, and the people are asking if and why plain truths or facts cannot be spoken in some of them. The press vacillates between suppression and over-emphasis, and we know beforehand which side a journal will take in a controversy and suspect the argument that has led to its choice. Governments professedly based upon fundamental truths deny those truths by their actions.

So far the American people have trusted the public library because more and more the public library has trusted the people. Where truths are being debated, no matter how strenuously, the people know that the library will give them both sides, that they may have all the material for a decision. On the shelves are the books and other records to disprove the misleading figures of one side or the other. If new scientific discoveries seem to connote changes in moral or religious belief, they must be met by new moral or religious discoveries, not by denials unsupported or refusals to consider or the suppression of the discovery. It is entirely possible, if we keep cool, that we may find the connotation to be only seeming.

Few librarians are entirely free in their movements when it comes to the choice of books. There may be a distrustful or prejudiced board member trying to exercise a biased censorship; there may be a timid

member afraid of a one-sided community, and books may have to be withdrawn as a sop to popular prejudice by order of the board. Whether or not there is really anything untrue in the book, it can safely be left to profit by the advertisement it gets in the contest—it is the library that loses, for some people begin to mistrust an institution that is afraid of a book, for a book cannot really and permanently damage truth. Even a temporary and seeming damage brings out at once the defenders of the other side and puts the question again to the forum. Most librarians have at some time or other been requested to withdraw certain books because of their untruth; but investigation of the books will almost invariably show that they have not attacked truth, but an institution. Much more to be dreaded than open assault upon the library's buying of books is the interpenetration of a public library's policy by insidious and gradual changes in its personnel, or in its rules, or in its guiding factors. Those who wish all argument for and against to have a fair field, need to be everlastingly vigilant to keep the umpire's mind and to have courage. "Nothing is lost that has not been yielded up," the German saying has it, and if the library will not give up its right, it cannot lose it, but it must also have the intelligence to know what is happening and where and how its right is being endangered.

Perhaps since the foundation of the world, ours is the first generation to demand facts, to be willing, in the main, to face facts however disconcerting, however disappointing, however shocking. All over the world men and women are refusing to live longer in a fool's paradise. "Let us hear the whole," is the cry; "let us know our real situation, so that we may make it better, so that we may no longer build on a false foundation," and there is no doubt that some terrible things are coming to light through the drama, through the novel, through the new contact between class and class, even through the falling out of thieves. We can no longer turn our backs on these in the Victorian manner, covering up the glimpses we have had and making believe we have seen nothing, or

putting a touch of legal salve upon a visible sore spot; too much has been shown. Face conditions, we must; learn the facts, we must; whoever or whatever is thereby discredited.

The schools give the citizen his tool, the ability to read; the free library and the press, the stage and the moving picture, and life itself give him his material for thought. Might the first four agencies combine to uphold the liberty of the adult citizen to know what concerns him and not

what it is judged best he should know by those who have interests to serve, however worthy these interests may seem, we should have the prime requisite for an enlightened democracy capable of infinite development.

The spirit of truth itself seems to be abroad in the world, speaking through manifold and different voices, and through the printed word. Is it not a wonderful grace that is offered to the public library, the opportunity to be and to continue truth's handmaid?

## HOW THE COMMUNITY EDUCATES ITSELF\*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

IN endeavoring to distinguish between self-education and education by others, one meets with considerable difficulty. If a boy reads Mill's "Political economy" he is surely educating himself; but if after reading each chapter he visits a class and answers certain questions propounded for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has read it at all, or has read it understandingly, then we are accustomed to transfer the credit for the educative process to the questioner, and say that the boy has been educated at school or college. As a matter of fact, I think most of us are self-educated. Not only is most of what an adult knows and can do, acquired outside of school, but in most of what he learned even there he was self-taught. His so-called teachers assigned tasks to him and saw that he performed them. If he did not, they subjected him to discipline. Once or twice in a lifetime most of us have run up against a real teacher—a man or a woman that really played a major part in shaping our minds as they now are—our stock of knowledge, our ways of thought, our methods of doing things. These men have stood and are still standing (though they may have joined the great majority long ago) athwart the stream of sensation as it passes through us, and are determining what part shall be stored up, and where; what kind of action shall ultimately result from it. The influence of a good

teacher spreads farther and lasts longer than that of any other man. If his words have been recorded in books it may reach across the seas and down the ages.

There is another reason why the distinction between school education and self-education breaks down. If the boy with whom we began had any teacher at all it was John Stuart Mill, and this man was his teacher whether or not his reading of the book was prescribed and tested in a class-room. I would not have you think that I would abolish schools and colleges. I wish we had more of the right kind, but the chief factor in educative acquirement will still be the pupil.

So when the community educates itself, as it doubtless does and as it must do, it simply continues a process with which it has always been familiar, but without control, or under its own control. Of all the things that we learn, control is the most vital. What we are is the sum of those things that we do not repress. We begin without self-repression and have to be controlled by others. When we learn to exercise control ourselves, it is right that even our education should revert wholly to what it has long been in greater part—a voluntary process.

This does not mean that at this time the pupil abandons guidance. It means that he is free to choose his own guides and the place and method of using them. Some rely wholly on experience; others are wise enough to see that life is too short and too

\*Read before the American Library Association, Asbury Park, N. J., June 27, 1916.

narrow to acquire all that we need, and they set about to make use also of that acquired by others. Some of these wiser ones use only their companions and acquaintances; others read books. The wisest are opportunists; they make use of all these methods as they have occasion. Their reading does not make them avoid the exchange of ideas by conversation, nor does the acquirement of ideas in either way preclude learning daily by experience, or make reflection useless or unnecessary.

He who lives a full life acquires ideas as he may, causes them to combine, change and generate in his own mind, and then translates them into action of some kind. He who omits any of these things cannot be said to have really lived. He cannot, it is true, fail to acquire ideas unless he is an idiot; but he may fail to acquire them broadly, and may even make the mistake of thinking that he can create them in his own mind.

He may, however, acquire fully and then merely store without change or combination; that is, he may turn his brain into a warehouse instead of using it as a factory.

And the man who has acquired broadly and worked over his raw material into a product of his own, may still stop there and never do anything. Our whole organism is subsidiary to action and he who stops short of it has surely failed to live.

Our educative processes, so far, have dwelt heavily on acquirement, somewhat lightly on mental assimilation and digestion, and have left action almost untouched. In these two latter respects, especially, is the community self-educated.

The fact that I am saying this here, and to you, is a sufficient guaranty that I am to lay some emphasis on the part played by books in these self-educative processes. A book is at once a carrier and a tool; it transports the idea and plants it. It is a carrier both in time and in space—the idea that it implants may be a foreign idea, or an ancient idea, or both. Either of its functions may for the moment be paramount; a book may bring to you ideas whose implantation your brain resists, or it may be used to implant ideas that are already present, as when an instructor uses

his own text book. Neither of these two cases represents education in the fullest sense.

You will notice that I have not yet defined education. I do not intend to try, for my time is limited. But in the course of my own educative processes, which I trust are still proceeding, the tendency grows stronger and stronger to insist on an intimate connection with reality in all education—to making it a realization that we are to do something and a yearning to be able to do it. The man who has never run up against things as they are, who has lived in a world of moonshine, who sees crooked and attempts what is impossible and what is useless—is he educated? I used to wonder what a realist was. Now that I am becoming one myself I begin dimly to understand. He certainly is not a man devoid of ideals, but they are real ideals, if you will pardon the bull.

I believe that I am in goodly company. The library as I see it has also set its face toward the real. What else is meant by our business branches, our technology rooms, our legislative and municipal reference departments? They mean that slow as we may be to respond to community thought and to do our part in carrying on community education, we are vastly more sensitive than the school, which still turns up its nose at efforts like the Gary system; than the stage, which still teaches its actors to be stogy instead of natural; even than the producers of the very literature that we help to circulate, who rarely know how even to represent the conversation of two human beings as it really is. And when a great new vehicle of popular artistic expression arises, like the moving picture, those who purvey it spend their millions to build mock cities instead of to reproduce the reality that it is their special privilege to be able to show. And they hire stage actors to show off their staginess on the screen—staginess that is a thousand times more stogy because its background is of waving foliage and glimmering water, instead of the painted canvas in front of which it belongs. The heart of the community is right. Its heroine is Mary Pickford. It rises to realism as one man. The



little dog who cannot pose, and who pants and wags his tail on the screen as he would anywhere else, elicits thunderous applause. The baby who puckers up its face and cries, oblivious of its environment, its always a favorite. But the trend of all this, these institutions cannot see. We librarians are seeing it a little more clearly. We may see it—we shall see it, more clearly still.

The self-education of a community often depends very closely on bonds of connection already established between the minds of that community's individual members. Sometimes it depends on a sudden connection made through the agency of a single event of overwhelming importance and interest. Let me illustrate what I mean by connection of this kind. For many years it was my duty to cross the Hudson river twice daily on a crowded ferry-boat, and it used to interest me to watch the behavior of the crowds under the influence of simple impulses affecting them all alike. I am happy to say that I never had an opportunity of observing the effect of complex impulses such as those of panic terror. I used particularly to watch, from the vantage point of a stairway whence I could look over their heads, the behavior of the crowd standing in the cabin just before the boat made its landing. Each person in the crowd stood still quietly, and the tendency was toward a loose formation to ensure comfort and some freedom of movement. At the same time each was ready and anxious to move forward as soon as the landing should be made. Only those in front could see the bow of the ferry-boat; the others could see nothing but the persons directly in front of them. When those in the front rank saw that the landing was very near they began to move forward; those just behind followed suit and so on to the rear. The result was that I saw a wave of compression, of the same sort as a sound-wave in air, move through the throng. The individual motions were forward but the wave moved backward. No better example of a wave of this kind could be devised. Now the actions and reactions between the air-particles in a sound wave are purely mechanical. Not so here.

There was neither pushing nor pulling of the ordinary kind. Each person moved forward because his mind was fixed on moving forward at the earliest opportunity, and because the forward movement of those just in front showed him that now was the time and the opportunity. The physical link, if there was one, properly speaking, between one movement and another was something like this: A wave of light, reflected from the body of the man in front, entered the eye of the man just behind, where it was transformed into a nerve impulse that reached the brain through the optic nerve. Here it underwent complicated transformations and reactions whose nature we can but surmise, until it left the brain as a motor impulse and caused the leg muscles to contract, moving their owner forward. All this may or may not have taken place within the sphere of consciousness; in the most cases it had happened so often that it had been relegated to that of unconscious cerebration.

I have entered into so much detail because I want to make it clear that a connection may be established between members of a group, even so casual a group as that of persons who happen to cross on the same ferry boat, that is so real and compelling, that its results simulate those of physical forces. In this case the results were dependent on the existence in the crowd of one common bond of interest. They all wanted to leave the ferry boat as soon as possible, and by its bow. If some of them had wanted to stay on the boat and go back with it, or if it had been a river steamboat where landings were made from several gangways in different parts of the boat, the simple wave of compression that I saw would not have been set up. In like manner the ordinary influences that act on men's minds trend in all sorts of directions and their results are not easily traced. Occasionally, however, there occurs some event so great that it turns us all in the same direction and establishes a common network of psychical connections. Such an event fosters community education.

We have lately witnessed such a phenomenon in the sudden outbreak of the great European War. Probably no person in the

community as we librarians know it remained unaffected by this event. In most it aroused some kind of a desire to know what was going on. It was necessary that most of us should know a little more than we did of the differences in racial temperament and aim among the inhabitants of the warring nations, of such movements as Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism, of the recent political history of Europe, of modern military tactics and strategy, of international law, of geography, of the pronunciation of foreign place-names, of the chemistry of explosives—of a thousand things regarding which we had hitherto lacked the impulse to inform ourselves. This sort of thing is going on in a community every day, but here was a catastrophe setting in motion a mighty brain-wave that had twisted us all in one direction. Notice now what a conspicuous rôle our public libraries play in phenomena of this kind. In the first place, the newspaper and periodical press reflects at once the interest that has been aroused. Where man's unaided curiosity would suggest one question it adds a hundred others. Problems that would otherwise seem simple enough now appear complex—the whole mental interest is intensified. At the same time there is an attempt to satisfy the questions thus raised. The man who did not know about the Belgian treaty, or the possible use of submarines as commerce-destroyers, has all the issues put before him with at least an attempt to settle them. This service of the press to community education would be attempted, but it would not be successfully rendered, without the aid of the public library, for it has come to pass that the library is now almost the only non-partisan institution that we possess; and community education, to be effective, must be non-partisan. The press is almost necessarily biassed. The man who is prejudiced prefers the paper or the magazine that will cater to his prejudices, inflame them, cause him to think that they are reasoned results instead of prejudices. If he keeps away from the public library he may succeed in blinding himself; if he uses it he can hardly do so. He will find there not only his own side but all the others; if he has the ordi-

nary curiosity that is our mortal heritage he cannot help glancing at the opinions of others occasionally. No man is really educated who does not at least know that another side exists to the question on which he has already made up his mind—or had it made up for him.

Further, no one is content to stop with the ordinary periodical literature. The flood of books inspired by this war is one of the most astonishing things about it. Most libraries are struggling to keep up with it in some degree. Very few of these books would be within the reach of most of us were it not for the library.

I beg you to notice the difference in the reaction of the library to this war and that of the public school as indicative of the difference between formal educative processes, as we carry them on, and the self-education of the community. I have emphasized the freedom of the library from bias. The school is necessarily biassed—perhaps properly so. You remember the story of the candidate for a district school who, when asked by an examining committee whether the earth was round or flat, replied, "Well, some says one and some t'other. I teach either round or flat, as the parents wish."

Now, there are books that maintain the flatness of the earth, and they properly find a place on the shelves of large public libraries. Those who wish to compare the arguments pro and con are at liberty to do so. Even in such a *res adjudicata* as this the library takes no sides. But in spite of the obliging school candidate, the school cannot proceed in this way. The teaching of the child must be definite. And there are other subjects, historical ones for instance, in which the school's attitude may be determined by its location, its environment, its management. When it is a public school and its controlling authority is really trying to give impartial instruction there are some subjects that must simply be skipped, leaving them to be covered by post-scholastic community education. This is the school's limitation. Only the policy of caution is very apt to be carried too far. Thus we find that in the school the immense educational drive of the European

War has not been utilized as it has in the community at large. In some places the school authorities have erected a barrier against it. So far as they are concerned the war has been non-existent. This difference between the library and the school appears in such reports as the following from a branch librarian:

"Throughout the autumn and most of the winter we found it absolutely impossible to supply the demand for books about the war. Everything we had on the subject or akin to it—books, magazines, pamphlets—were in constant use. Books of travel and history about the warring countries became popular—things that for years had been used but rarely became suddenly vitally interesting.

"I have been greatly interested by the fact that the high school boys and girls never ask for anything about the war. Not once during the winter have I seen in one of them a spark of interest in the subject. It seems so strange that it should be necessary to keep them officially ignorant of this great war because the grandfather of one spoke French and of another German."

Another librarian says:

"The war again has naturally stimulated an interest in maps. With every turn in military affairs, new ones are issued and added to our collection. These maps, as received, have been exhibited for short periods upon screens and they have never lacked an appreciative line of spectators, representing all nationalities."

One noticeable effect of the war in libraries has been to stimulate the marking of books, periodicals and newspapers by readers, especially in periodical rooms. Readers with strong feelings cannot resist annotating articles or chapters that express opinions in which they cannot concur. Pictures of generals or royalties are especially liable to defacement with opprobrious epithets. This feeling extends even to bulletins. Libraries received strenuous protests against the display of portraits and other material relating to one of the contesting parties without similar material on the other side to offset it.

"Efforts to be strictly neutral have not always met with success, some readers apparently regarding neutrality as synony-

mous with suppression of everything favorable to the opposite side. One library reports that the display of an English military portrait called forth an energetic protest because it was not balanced by a German one."

Such manifestations as these are merely symptoms. The impulse of the war toward community education is a tremendous one and it is not strange that it should find an outlet in all sorts of odd ways. The German sympathizer who would not ordinarily think of objecting to the display of an English portrait, and in fact would probably not think of examining it closely enough to know whether it was English or Austrian, has now become alert. His alertness makes him open to educative influences, but it may also show itself in such ways as that just noted.

Keeping the war out of the schools is of course a purely local phenomenon, to be deprecated where it occurs. The library can do its part here also.

"G. Stanley Hall believes that the problem of teaching the war is how to utilize in the very best way the wonderful opportunity to open, see and feel the innumerable and vital lessons involved." Commenting on this a children's librarian says: "The unparalleled opportunity offered to our country, and the new complex problems presented by these new conditions should make the children's librarian pause and take heed.

"Can we do our part toward using the boy's loyalty to his gang or his nine, his love of his country, his respect for our flag, his devotion to our heroes, in developing a sense of human brotherhood which alone can prevent or delay in the next generation another such catastrophe as the one we face to-day?"

Exclusion of the war from the schools is partly the outcome of the general attitude of most of our schoolmen, who object to the teaching of a subject as an incidental. Arithmetic must be studied for itself alone. To absorb it as a by-product of shop-work, as is done in Gary, is inadmissible. But it is also a result of the fear that teaching the war at all would necessarily mean a partisan teaching of it—a conclusion which perhaps we cannot condemn when we re-

member the partisan instruction in various other subjects for which our schools are responsible.

Again, this exclusion is doubtless aided by the efforts of some pacifists, who believe that, ostrich-like, we should hide our heads in the sand, to avoid acknowledging the existence of something we do not like. "Why war?" asks a recent pamphlet. Why, indeed? But we may ask in turn "Why fire?" "Why flood?" I cannot answer these questions, but it would be foolish to act as if the scourges did not exist. Nay, I hasten to insure myself against them, though the possibility that they will injure me is remote. This ultra-pacifist attitude has gone further than school education and is trying to put the lid on community education also. Objection, for instance, has been made to an exhibit of books, prints and posters about the war, which was displayed in the St. Louis Public Library for nearly two months. We intended to let it stand for about a week, but the public would not allow this. The community insists on self-education even against the will of its natural allies. The contention that we are cultivating the innate blood-thirstiness of our public, I regard as absurd.

What can we do toward generating or taking advantage of other great driving impulses toward community education? Must we wait for the horrors of a great war to teach us geography, industrial chemistry and international law? Is it necessary to burn down a house every time we want to roast a pig? Certainly not. But just as one would not think of bringing on any kind of a catastrophe in order to utilize its shock for educational purposes, so also I doubt very much whether we need concern ourselves about the initiation of any impulse toward popular education. These impulses exist everywhere in great number and variety and we need only to select the right one and reinforce it. Attempts to generate others are rarely effective. When we hear the rich mellow tone of a great organ pipe, it is difficult to realize that all the pipe does is to reinforce a selected tone among thousands of indistinguishable noises made by the air rushing through a slit and striking against

an edge. Yet this is the fact. These incipient impulses permeate the community all about us; all we have to do is to select one, feed it and give it play and we shall have an "educational movement." This fact is strongly impressed upon anyone working with clubs. If it is desired to foster some movement by means of an organization, it is rarely necessary to form one for the purpose. Every community teems with clubs, associations and circles. All that is needed is to capture the right one and back it up. Politicians well understand this art of capture and use it often for evil purposes. In the librarian's hands it becomes an instrument for good. Better than to offer a course of twenty lectures under the auspices of the library is it to capture a club, give it house-room, and help it with its program. I am proud of the fact that in fifteen public rooms in our library, about four thousand meetings are held in the course of the year; but I am inclined to be still prouder of the fact that not one of these is held formally under the auspices of the library or is visibly patronized by it. To go back to our thesis, all education is self-education; we can only select, guide and strengthen, but when we have done these things adequately, we have done a very great work indeed.

What is true of assemblies and clubs is also true of the selection and use of books. A book purchased in response to a demand is worth a dozen bought because the librarian thinks the library ought to have them. The possibilities of free suggestion by the community are, it seems to me, far from realized, yet even as it is, I believe that librarians have an unexampled opportunity of feeling out promising tendencies in this great flutter of educational impulses all about us, and so of selecting the right ones and helping them on.

Almost while I have been writing this I have been visited by a delegate from the foundrymen's club—an organization that wants more books on foundry practice and wants them placed together in a convenient spot. Such a visit is of course a heaven-sent opportunity and I suppose I betrayed something of my pleasure in my manner. My visitor said, "I am so glad you feel this way about it; we have been meaning for

some time to call on you, but we were in doubt about how we should be received." Such moments are humiliating to the librarian. Great heavens! Have we advertised, discussed, talked and plastered our towns with publicity, only to learn at last that the spokesman of a body of respectable men, asking legitimate service, rather expects to be kicked downstairs than otherwise when he approaches us? Is our publicity failing in quantity or in quality?

Whatever may be the matter, it is in response to demands like this that the library must play its part in community education. Here as elsewhere it is the foundrymen who are the important factors—their attitude, their desires, their capabilities. Our function is that of the organ pipe—to pick out the impulse, respond to it and give it volume and carrying power. The community will educate itself whether we help or not. It is permeated by lines of intelligence as the magnetic field is by lines of force. Thrust in a bit of soft iron and the force-lines will change their direction in order to pass through the iron. Thrust a book into the community field, and its lines of intelligence will change direction in order to take in the contents

of the book. If we could map out the field we should see great masses of lines sweeping through our public libraries.

All about us we see men who tell us that they despair of democracy; that at any rate, whatever its advantages, democracy can never be "efficient." Efficient for what? Efficiency is a relative quality, not absolute. A big German howitzer would be about as inefficient a tool as could be imagined, for serving an apple-pie. Beside, democracy is a goal; we have not reached it yet; we shall never reach it if we decide that it is undesirable. The path toward it is the path of Nature, which leads through conflicts, survivals, and modifications. Part of it is the path of community education, which I believe to be efficient in that it is leading on toward a definite goal. Part of Nature is man, with his desires, hopes and abilities. Some men, and many women, are librarians, in whom these desires and hopes have definite aims and in whom the corresponding abilities are more or less developed. We are all thus cogs in Nature's great scheme for community education; let us be intelligent cogs, and help the movement on instead of hindering it.

## INSPIRATION THROUGH CATALOGING\*

BY J. CHRISTIAN BAY, *John Crerar Library, Chicago*

ONE of the most common superstitions about library work is that it offers not only a fair social advantage but also a snug haven of rest, relaxation and perpetual delight to the person fond of literary pursuits. We all know that stern reality does not sustain this popular view; that we are not called upon to collect, but to dispense information, and that mere enthusiasm about books will lead us nowhere, unless it is properly balanced with a wholesome regard for library routine and a willingness to bow to the spirit of service.

Education for library work presupposes such a tempering of enthusiasm to a practical end. We are not dreamers, but workers. We are not poets or historians or scientists shelved in a library position in

order to enjoy leisure for a set study. Library training justly emphasizes the business, social and routine phases of library activity, and the personal equation is expected to be solved by personal effort.

I am concerned here with this personal equation. There is no lack of evidence in the experience of every one of us to show that its solution is a matter of common interest. We know that many are called but few are chosen, even in our profession. We are aware of a tendency of the young in our ranks leading away from its philosophical, scientific aspects and even disregarding the routine details, and instead making straight for what is termed administrative work. This is not an evidence of ambition toward higher things as much as it is due to the belief that an easier life and a greater power go with administra-

\*Read before the Catalog Section of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, June 27, 1916.

tive and representative duties; which is another delusion. We also know colleagues who perform routine duties in the spirit that fate has wronged them by consigning them to drudgery, and who regard their work as a necessary evil, hoping that the tide may turn and land them high and dry in a swivel chair on a Brussels rug in an exclusive office. The feeling of dissatisfaction with routine work undoubtedly is responsible for much lack of buoyancy and for many a case of nervous prostration among library workers.

I give praise to the sentiment that whether we catalog, classify, shelf books or label them, file cards in a catalog or gather in our hands the threads, the web-work of administration, *we all are librarians*. I claim for us the ideal spirit that during the janitor's sickness any one of us willingly and in sight of everybody would sweep out the reading-room or dust the furniture. I still am to meet the librarian that refuses to admit the equal necessity of all work in the library, the equal privilege of doing it, the equal honor in performing it well.

This is theory and philosophy. In practice, we frequently think differently. The work, well done, does not always seem its own reward. Cataloging and classification will grow monotonous, the preliminary leaves, semicolons, plates, subject headings and what not, bore us, and we chafe at the necessity which dooms us to merely pass into the routine a book which we would rather read and enjoy.

These days of severe specialization are apt to foster the idea that only functioning administrators are librarians *ex professo*, while those who functionate in special line of work possess no general view of the whole field—precisely as the chief librarian is not considered versed in the details of other specialties than those which he prefers. The functioning librarian may speak for himself, yet as a type of worker he undoubtedly deserves credit for a mastery of detail not often attributed to him. The functioning *specialist*, however, frequently lacks the broad outlook on library science, and remains content to support such linguistic immoralities as

"cataloger," "classifier," "shelver," "subject-headinger," "card-filer,"—the result being that only a "reference librarian" is considered some sort of librarian; others are mere clerks. Even the romantic title of "page" is of some positive value as compared with the ignominy of "shelflifter," just as a Reginald or Horace will color the human clay differently from that designated by John or Peter. The clay does not become inferior, perhaps, but different. Luke McLuke asserts that "the name is one-half of the education." Our specialties begin with their names,—they should not end with them!

If we fall into the error of regarding invariably the cataloger only as a person who catalogs books but is supposed to know little else, we are apt to narrow the sphere of influence and utility of a person perhaps well versed in matters of other special and probably general interest in the library. We cannot wonder that cataloging has fallen into most undeserved disrepute as a monotonous, grinding occupation involving some tedious routine, much pettifogging and automatism unworthy of a real live woman's or man's efforts. Classification still retains some flavor, because one may gain reference knowledge or other useful insight from even a casual glance at a book.

The cataloger's professional attitude depends in a measure upon the value set upon the work by others. But it depends emphatically upon the cataloging librarian's estimate of his own efforts, their general and relative importance, their results. Experience seems to prove without doubt that a great deal of that knowledge by which a librarian's usefulness is measured, begins and ends with the art of cataloging. It is an art, the doing of which can be learned, but the philosophy of which develops only with personal growth toward the ideal. Describing a book accurately and adequately for a definite purpose certainly is an accomplishment worth striving for; if it is not worth doing passing well, no library work is of any value. The very keynote of the work is as democratic as the plan of the city directory where none is excluded because of rank or fortune.

The catalog department is the one place in the library where all books are treated equally, without reference to their individual merits, described calmly and committed to the catalog to win such use and favor as they deserve.

While the work of cataloging is a routine effort depending for its efficiency upon the intelligent observance of a code of rules, the very intellectual character of this work should presuppose in the cataloger a *personal* method as a safeguard against monotony and drudgery. This can be indicated better than described. First and foremost, let it be remembered that all rules for cataloging yet are in a preliminary and preparatory state, and that we are far from creating in the reader's mind an adequate picture of any book by simply recording the title, noting some of the most apparent physical and historical peculiarities of the book, and confiding to the world some subjects of which the book seems to treat. The cataloger should know that his art still is in a state of development; that many cataloging problems await a general solution; that the ideal of full and adequate book-description still is a far and distant light. It always gives courage and buoyancy to know that we are carrying stones to a common temple; and certainly, every day's work must satisfy any of us that we can work our problems and accumulate intelligence of common interest to all. Here the personal method should apply itself. If we carry out easily and cheerfully those rules which already have been formulated for general practice, we shall be able to reserve some effort for those problems which are still to be solved. We may carry the particular detail which engages our attention, through the process of comparative study, until by observation and experiment we have surveyed it fully and succeeded, perhaps, in solving it, thus adding a trifle to the common store of professional knowledge and gaining the high joy felt by the pioneer in breaking new soil.

By the term personal method I do not mean a free, individual use and interpretation of cataloging rules, for each library is bound to demand a historical continuance in the methods of work it sustains, and

this does not permit a free play of personal preferences. Furthermore, it is not contrary to freedom and independence to follow a system which, although the individual may chafe at certain inconveniences, represents a collective effort, historically fixed and of known efficiency. A personal method is *that economy of efficiency which draws the line between essential and unessential, which lets the rule and regulation have its way in all ordinary questions, which wastes no effort in discussing futilities, but bridles with alertness to new forms, important distinctions and rare opportunities.* There are some catalogers who seem incapable of anything but debating the distinction between illustrations and diagrams; who spend every grain of their energy upon the elaboration of impossible and misleading author and subject headings, collations and descriptive notes, plagiarizing information easily available everywhere. In such cases, the "cataloger" is not the master of the catalog, but the catalog governs him—not as a cherished care of which he is proud, but as a burden. His mind may be perfectly serene as to the treatment of literature on apples until he runs up against the reports of a pomological society and realizes that he cannot use the subject heading "Apples—societies," and relapses into consternation, because he cannot be consistent. If of a literary bent he may remember with a sad feeling the young farmer in Eugene Field's story who bought an encyclopedia and looked up the subject of "apples" when they came, and searched under "baby" when the baby caught the measles. He was referred to "pomology" and "maternity," respectively, and growled because the volumes containing these letters had not yet appeared. George Eliot throws him into cold perspiration until, after having consulted every available source of information, he produces the following beautiful concoction:

Eliot, George, *pseud.*, i. e., Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, 1819-1880.

Cross, Mrs. Marian (Evans). See Eliot, George, *pseud.*, i. e., Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, 1819-1880.

Evans, Marian (Mrs. Cross). See Eliot, George, *pseud.* i. e., Marian Evans, afterwards Cross, 1819-1880.

Small wonder that catalogers go into nervous prostration under the strain of the

dictations of a supposedly harsh catalog which demands the distinction of being an encyclopedia of universal knowledge rather than a discreet guide to the library's resources of books.

Let us turn the leaf and consider how that inspiration which means well balanced power and mastery of required method, may be won.

One important source of inspiration to the cataloger is the library itself, the mass of books with their actual or potential value for public reference or enlightenment. The library may be small, sordid, commonplace, and the cataloger may despair of it, but this despair should relieve itself in an effort to build up the catalog all the more effectively. Analytical entries, or even a sort of indexing, will do wonders to increase the efficacy of a limited collection of books. If the library is deficient in modern, up-to-date books, the cataloger's duty consists in bringing to light all that is of actual value to the community, according to the spirit of Mark Tapley, who grew more alert, the darker and drearier the prospects were. Not one of the little, outdated, perhaps mismanaged libraries is indifferent, nor the library which lacks support,—for the *problems* are there; and problems turn up to be solved, not to be despaired of. The worse the catalog, the greater the necessity of renewing it. If one can do nothing with a small library and under adverse circumstances, he had better not imagine that an easier life or a large institution will make him either more efficient or more happy.

One very important matter—one, moreover, which touches upon the personal method aforesaid—is that the cataloger never should become *isolated*. The principle of specialization frequently isolates workers in different departments of even moderate-sized libraries. The cataloger may feel that his very work relegates him to a place out of touch with what is going on in the library. This isolation is not necessary. I admit that the average daily working period is too long for most employes in the modern library, but I contend also that whoever works strictly by the clock fails to have acquired the correct in-

stitutional spirit and attitude. This spirit demands that you reach out at all times and make certain of being in ready, sympathetic mental intercommunication with your surroundings. In a large library, an occasional extra hour or two spent in looking about, in studying the catalog, in exchanging opinions with colleagues, in the hundreds of ways offered by intellectual workers housed under one roof, will assist materially to build up that *esprit de corps* without which we despair.

Again, there is a great satisfaction in doing justice to a book which partakes of the public service extended by the library. A good and useful book—any book in the true sense—will reward your efforts, perhaps by being worn out with use; or it may back up on you and remind you of some mistake in its treatment. Books respond in these ways almost as readily as human beings.

Nor are the human beings themselves slow in responding where the right word has been spoken. The cataloger always should consider himself in direct intercommunication with the reading public; should speak through his catalog, of the books, tersely and clearly, with the one object in mind of engaging the reader's attention. If he fails, it is not the fault of the public, it is the fault of him who has not spoken well enough, advertised well enough, offered strongly enough the opportunity which it is his business to see in behalf of others.

In the large libraries all these conditions are emphasized and more complicated, but not different. There, the cataloger has the added advantage of finding the great books and of co-operating with persons who know them. The advantage to the cataloger of working in a large library lies chiefly in the wider range of view and in the greater historical outlook induced by the greater mass of books. On the other hand, the danger of isolation grows with the greater specialization, and the isolation embodies the most significant source of discomfort of the cataloger. A wise organization will do all in its power to harmonize the different elements among the workers, by assigning some reference work, book selection, advertising, etc., to such as might



suffer from the monotony of one continuously repeated effort.

It is possible that some of the ill repute of cataloging may arise from a fault of adjustment which is a common trait of many young librarians in these days of strenuous life. The library worker who follows the recognized and universally applauded course of professional training, will acquire a college education, followed by a library school course, and then, suddenly, *his education ceases*; he no longer reads professional literature, no longer feels the spur of a definite purpose, but plunges into work and is lost in it. Many and many a library worker who studies eagerly and with good results while at school, becomes indifferent to library science and library literature as soon as he lands in a position. Thenceforth he thinks of little else than his daily duties, and carries stones to no building but the cherished castle of his own success. Many and many of this type of library worker never read, far less study, a book, but fling themselves into work at that pace which kills, which stifles the higher ambition and renders its slaves incapable of personal growth, philosophic view and ideal striving. Why go to the trouble and expense of a special education for librarianship, merely to toil strenuously for outward success and gain, when we know that the same amount of dynamic effort in other lines will produce far greater remuneration? Why seek library work at all, unless one strives toward the ideal which colored the lives of such men as Panizzi, Ebert, Justin Winsor, and Spofford? Rarely if ever do the executives of our large libraries antagonize an effort toward personal growth and development in their subordinate associates; on the contrary, a ready and free sympathy is reached out to those who strive for higher things.

No library worker can succeed in the higher sense without being somewhat of a *studiosus perpetuus*, nor can he create harmony within himself without dreaming the healthy dream of high hope. Efficiency alone is as much a curse as knowledge alone. Only a handful of years ago men's time was of scant commercial value com-

pared with its value to-day. But the woman or man is lost who thinks he has solved the great life problem of an occupation when he has succeeded in trading his time and work against a fair economic equivalent. The frequent changes in library staffs all over the country, and the rather numerous adventures in neurasthenia, prove that the few suggestions offered here are not entirely out of season. There is some need of a pastoral theology for library workers!

The problem which I have tried to discuss freely and without prejudice to any side, may be summed up in a simile. Years ago a man came out of a country of wild heather and fresh breezes to a great metropolis, where an unkind fate consigned him to a night's so-called rest in a large modern hotel which faced an open square. He went to his room, but could not sleep. He lay awake long, listening to the noises within the immense building and without, in the vast city surrounding him. Finally he arose, opened a window and looked out. There was the rush of sound in his ears, of clang and noise,—but not one sound which he knew. He listened a long time. Then, of a sudden, he became all alive with attention. He heard something which he recognized. It was springtime, and from high above the city came the dart of swift wings and the honk of the wild geese and other migratory birds which travel by night. He knew the sound of each new and different flock that came. None was visible, but they were there, and he felt grateful and at rest.

Such is in some respects the position of the worker in a modern library. The din and rush of the routine are around him, and he responds with sullenness or cynicism, or becomes apathetic and automatic—unless he listens and reaches out for the higher, but often hidden, symbols of freedom and joy, and listens for the chorus of gleeful and jubilant praise which is everywhere to be heard by him who listens earnestly. And then he will turn to his work with a morning face, glad that he is there, his work awaiting him, *his work*, because duty alone does not call him, nor the reward, nor anybody's praise, but the approval of his own conscience.

## SOME OF THE PEOPLE WE WORK FOR\*

By JOHN FOSTER CARR, *Director Immigrant Publication Society, New York*

It's work with the immigrant, of course—as the jeering cynic says, “doing good to one's fellow man at the other end of a book.” Rejoicing in my equivocal title, my first thought is to turn an admiring mirror toward your busy selves, and to show something of the rapid development and progress of a library movement that within a few years has become both nationwide and wonderfully efficient in patriotic service. Yet it has been accomplished so quietly that a campaigning propagandist has found it possible to ask, “Why don't the libraries do something for the Americanization of the immigrant?”

What I shall have to say must be largely concerned with individual results, and, above all, with the opportunities of the work. But I must also tell something of the magnitude of actual accomplishment, and of the remarkable way in which the libraries have adapted existing methods and machinery, with plentiful invention, to this new problem—new in its present interest and great extent.

Let me begin by saying that our society, to a greater or less extent, has had the privilege of the co-operation of more than five hundred public libraries in our particular work for the immigrant. With a considerable number of them, we have a friendly and frequent correspondence, that tells its own amazing story of results. But for the purpose of this talk, I have especially sought the opportunity of knowing more intimately of the work now being done in the libraries of some twenty cities, that are very actively engaged in the education and Americanization of these foreign-born friends of ours.

In spite of its newness, much of the work has a background of many years of labor. There is a wide range of ingenious and successful experiment, yet the startling thing is the union in common purpose and method. I sometimes quote, as true of one, a method that is common to nearly

all. Or I have caught a single activity, as it stood out, and have seemed to make it represent the complex work of a large and aggressive organization. I can here attempt no fairly comprehensive account of these undertakings—only a series of flash pictures, taken as the magnesium chanced to burn, that together, I hope, may have a certain truth of indication. As to the injustice done, I mean later to make full amends.

Let me give you some of the large, or illuminating, facts taken almost at random from the mass of these records, personal as well as formal. Bear in mind that these last two years have been years of exceptional difficulty. In the matter of foreign literature, it has been impossible to purchase any books whatever from some of the nations now at war. Add to this that during these two years many of our important libraries have been forced, through lack of funds, to curtail work, to close stations or branches, discharge employes, buy fewer books. At such times new ventures are the first to suffer or be abandoned.

Yet see how the work glows! In our own city of New York, with its forty-three library branches, those branches having the largest so-called immigrant membership lead all the others in circulation. The use of books in foreign languages has increased so rapidly that their circulation now reaches nearly seven hundred thousand a year. The results have proved so satisfactory that the library supply of foreign books has been increased thirty per cent. in two years. The demand? The Italian circulation has increased twenty-seven per cent. in each of two successive years. The Yiddish thirty-one per cent. and forty-two per cent.

Chicago writes graphically how the foreign-born are “storming” the library for books in their own tongues. “Crave” and “yearn” are the immigrant's words. “The shelves for foreign books are nearly always empty, volumes being borrowed as fast as they are returned.” For the com-

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ing year a generous appropriation is to be devoted to the purchase of foreign books; yet this is the official word of despair: "The supply will still fall far short of the demand." Appropriately, Mr. Legler tells the story of the poor little Jewish boy, whose head hardly reached the top of the librarian's desk. He wanted *Oliver Twist*, because he knew the story. It was of a hungry little boy, who lived in a poorhouse, and who always asked for more. "More what?" asked the sympathetic librarian. "More cornflakes," lisped the small borrower.

Cleveland has pushed the work with many clever devices. There is, of course, as almost everywhere, the systematic use of night schools, national clubs and foreign language newspapers. But, besides, there are talks and lectures on citizenship, American institutions, the opportunities of American life. One branch in a Jewish district supplies Russian tea with wafers at two cents a glass. The staff numbers many assistants speaking foreign languages. Patiently, persistently, the children are used to interest the parents. Results? One branch writes: "The demand for foreign books far exceeds the supply." Another: "We are losing steady readers who have read 'everything.'" Another: "It is seldom possible to find a single English grammar, conversation book, or naturalization guide on the shelves." Another: "After languages, fiction is most popular."

St. Louis, like Cleveland and Chicago, has made surveys, and on a wide scale, of the different populations served by the library's branches. It has made sympathetic studies of their racial and national ideals, their cultural backgrounds. Like Cleveland, New York and Chicago, it is struggling with the problem of nationalities constantly shifting from district to district. "Kerry Patch," with its joyous brick-bat rule, has disappeared before an invasion from eastern Europe; and the ancient and unchanging "Old French Town" is actually becoming polyglot. Industrious work has been pushed. Members of the staff have done house-to-house visiting. Posters and leaflets have been energetically used. These sentences, for

quoting, picture the character of the work and tell results: "All our material is used over and over again." "These people devour American history and biography." "Grown men and women pass books in their own languages, pocket their pride, and go on to the children's corner." "Books in English for foreigners are in such demand that we are unable to fill the call."

One St. Louis branch librarian reports: "The one class of books which reaches readers of all nationalities is the collection of easy readers and books on civics and citizenship." And for the benefit of those who fear divided allegiance among the mass of our foreign-born, she adds: "Our collection of books on the war is not to be compared in popularity to crochet and cook books, or books on poultry and automobiles."

Providence, distinguished for its careful lists and its *Bulletin*, and for so much other model work in this field, is dealing, like several other cities, with a problem of twenty different languages. Slides of the library have been explained by interpreters at the movies. The library has helped organize meetings of different nationalities.

Springfield is using attractive leaflets of invitation. Staff members visit the evening schools and give library talks. They also visit the foreign clubs, treating the people "as normal folks," and there is the same happiness of result. Detroit, stressing "human sympathy," is determinedly making the foreign department a bridge to the English. Pittsburgh is successfully using window exhibits and an automobile in parade decorated with books and placards advertising the library. It has had groups of foreigners organized and brought to the library on personally conducted visits.

Louisville, almost outside the immigrant zone, is still doing interesting, original and successful work with Yiddish. Jersey City believes in cultivating patriotism in the American as well as in the foreigner, and has prepared for general free distribution an admirable and attractive series of leaflets and pamphlets dealing with the origins and government of city, county and state,

our patriotic holidays, the flag, and sketch biographies of great Americans.

Buffalo, specializing, has made of the small branch library a friendly center, "where guidance can be had to almost anything that pertains to the new country." These branches give advice and help in the humblest matters of daily life—settling disputes, naming babies, writing letters of condolence, obtaining employment; but they also work, and they work powerfully, in helping the newcomer to learn English, to obtain citizenship papers, as well as aiding in many difficult cases with the public authorities. "Extraordinary work for the library to undertake!" would have been our comment but a short time ago!

"It is the personal contact which tells," writes Mr. Walter L. Brown. And this claim of human helpfulness proves its unexpected power in the Buffalo library in such a matter as dealing with street gangs. It is a power based upon the gratitude of the people for service generously and democratically rendered. A couple of years ago a cut was threatened in the library appropriation that would have closed some of the branches. An appeal was made for the help of those who used the libraries, and the branches were speedily saved.

I know no more impressive testimony to the possibilities of this work than those earnest words of Mr. Brown, born of practical and successful experience with the immigrant in Buffalo: "We believe that the branch libraries, if they were as plentiful as they should be in cities where new Americans gather, would practically solve the whole problem."

In Boston, also, the remarkable success of the work has brought a remarkable faith. The North End branch writes in full conviction: "It is the library which has the greatest power to interpret the spirit of American democracy to the foreign-born." From the immigrant's very first day the library in Boston serves him. It is often his official welcomer. And so highly does it succeed in its friendly education that new difficulties are discovered, and a junior librarian writes from Bennet street in warning: "The librarian's duty as a public hostess is not so to socialize the

library as to make it a public rendezvous!" Much work is done in Boston that deserves careful description. Summing its activities, Mr. Ward, supervisor of branches, says of the growing success: "With results like that, what librarian would not be willing to do any amount of work?"

Passaic, pioneer in the field, systematically begins with fundamentals and takes for its motto: "The first thing is to inform ourselves." And so for three years the staff has made special studies in the history, literature and conditions of life in the native countries of our immigrants. Picturesque exhibits have brought many foreign-born visitors, and there are lectures on Franklin, Washington and Lincoln. "I came with a sad heart and a tired head," wrote a grateful Italian, "but left with joyous, happy feeling."

And may I end this hasty summary with a note of the work so humbly started by Mrs. Kreuzpointner, of Altoona? You remember her beginnings four years ago with ten books in a soap-box?

I wish I had time to share with you some of her wonderful letters—her quaint and human stories of readers. For it is the spirit and wit that count. The major problems and the work are the same, be the library large or small.

"Our books are read to pieces," she says. "We are altruists playing Cinderella on short rations. But the joy I get doing something with nothing! Some weeks I get nothing out of it but mud. It depends on the weather. Once in a while I have the pleasure of scrubbing up some dear Italian boy before I allow him to take a book in his hand. That is where the personal touch comes in!"

And so it goes! The uncouth newcomers, soon disciplined! The zeal in reading, the growing appreciation of our country among her members—Poles, Italians, Armenians! The sudden success that perforce led for a while to taking all English books out of the Polish library, until a fair supply could be secured, and the clamor stopped.

As I talk to these good librarian folk, I find myself always in an atmosphere of en-

thusiasm when we speak of work with our immigrants. They tell me—and I have collected hundreds of astounding instances—of miracles wrought, of affecting gratitude, of beautiful friendships formed. They have level judgments, undeceived, of the failings of these newcomers, but they also understand their possibilities. And in the work they find personal benefits. One librarian, questioned in an open Boston meeting, told me that the first thing she and her staff had learned from the foreigner was—what do you think?—politeness! Another librarian gives the happy confidence that she had entered the work with the compassion that the kind hearts of the first cabin hold for the steerage; but that the gain in the end for her had been a complete conversion to democracy. "I could talk on forever about it," writes one of your most distinguished and successful workers.

To the immigrant the library represents the open door of American life and opportunity. "Before we had these books, our evenings were like nights in a jail," said an Italian in a Massachusetts hill town.

"You mean that I can take these books home? You trust me?" asked a poor fellow of a Chicago librarian. "If I tell that in Russia they no belief me."

"Will America ever be militarist?" I heard one Italian baker ask of another. "No," was the prompt reply; "the friendly schools and the libraries are against it."

I gave a simple sketch of Lincoln to a Lithuanian waiter, who came back in a couple of weeks and said: "Gee, that book you gave me sure did give me a hunch. I was sick and out of work, but it got me a job." Next I found him struggling through Bacon's Essays and Epictetus. That was only six months ago. The other day he wrote me from Detroit, where he had joined the library, and had just heard a lecture on psychology.

Wonderful and rapid is often the surface change in these people of good will. They fall, for instance, very readily into our ways and into our vernacular.

I descended into a greengrocer's dark cellar in our Bleeker street colony. It was lit by a smudgy lamp. Peppers fes-

toonned the walls. The black-shawled *padrona* was roasting her big pine cones over a charcoal fire. I seemed in Naples. An eager *signorina* was haggling over a purchase. I looked. It was about the choice of a Christmas tree. I listened. She impatiently stamped her foot: "No, not that one; it's kind o' skimpy."

It was at the movies—a special showing of the film of Paul Revere's Ride for an audience of new-come Poles. The bombastic English general advanced and imperiously ordered his lieutenant to swing wide open the barn doors, expecting to find a great store of Yankee ammunition. But, lo! the barn was empty! Excitedly, a young Pole jumped up, waved his hat, and joyously shouted: "Stung!"

You may fairly take these surface things for straws indicating a vital change, a change often brought about from sheer gratitude for the peace and the comfortable living of America, and its rough and hearty good fellowship.

Ever in this library work I find a deep patriotic purpose, and never do I fail to find two thoughts to which I wish power might be given. One is that we Americans born need a more perfect understanding—a more human understanding—of these newcomers, and of the enormously complex problem that they represent. The other is an entire lack of sympathy with this mad propaganda of haste in turning the immigrant forthwith into a citizen—the foolish beating of patriotic tom-toms!

Citizenship counts for nothing unless it is sought in love and knowledge, and conferred in dignity. Doubt human nature, talk of the menace of the "unassimilated foreigner," his violence and crime; force unschooled men to learn English within a year under the penalty of losing their jobs, though you yourself may not have the gift of tongues, or be able to learn a foreign language for the life of you; force them in droves through citizenship classes; and you earn only contempt, gaining nothing to the nation. But first give a man reasons for loving his new country; appeal to his ambition; give him the opportunity he so often craves; and then you will have a citizen indeed!

Miss Marguerite Reid, whose admirable work in Providence has been made so effective through understanding and sympathy, tells me of an indignant Greek friend of hers, an ardent, unpaid library worker. "Make them over into Americans," he cried, "before they have had time to breathe the air of freedom! Don't be too energetic! Let time do something!"

My mind turns back to these immigrant millions—their splendid human material for the upbuilding of our country. Among them we shall often find refreshment for our own patriotism. The other day, in the mouth of my friend Gusto, I heard again the old slogan of the Know-Nothings: "That's just what it ought to be!" he said, in his fluent Italian. "America for the Americans!" "But who are the Americans?" I interrupted. "Why, we are! Those who care for America! We, too, who came here starving and are grateful!"

In my intimate living with these humble folk of many nations, though many times sharply divided by the conflicting passions of the war, I have still found them one in devotion to the new land. Their patriotism is not that of Decatur's: "My country, right or wrong!" Not that of the distinguished hyphenate's of the other week: "My country, when she's right!" But among them I have always caught the calm certitude: "My country will be right!"

"Patriotism refreshed!" I said. You cannot fail of a heartening thrill when you come to know of so many instances of patriotic devotion, devotion like that of a lover, finding expression in extravagances, may I say, impossible to our slower pulses; for the rest of us are apt to take our love of country too much "as a matter of course."

And so may I give you three stories, each of which I know to be true?

A friend of mine saw a young Armenian hurl himself into the roadway to save our flag, a torn and muddied bit of cotton that had been thrown away, from the wheels of an onrushing automobile. He grasped the flag, slipped and desperately tried to roll out of the way to save himself, but not in time to prevent the crushing of one of his legs.

And this comes to me directly. A lady bought an old colonial mansion in New Jersey, reputed to have been used as headquarters by Washington. For months it had housed a gang of Italian laborers. Fearfully, she went to inspect her purchase. She found it indeed spoiled—a grimy barracks. But one room was spotless. The answer, to her surprised question was that the Italians had heard that that room was great Washington's own. So they carefully cleaned it; found a lithograph of the famous Stuart portrait in Boston; hung it on the wall, and under it kept a glass with a floating and ever-burning wick.

I've been asked to tell you again the tale of my Russian-Jewish friend—the electrician. I'm glad to do so, because only now can I give you the full story.

He was a little, wizened, squint-eyed, old man. He had told me that he came to America because of Lincoln, and I had asked him how that was. He said he was born on the shores of the Sea of Azof, and that as a boy he had heard this story: Tolstoi was once traveling in the Caucasus, and being very fond of public speaking, he one day made a speech through an interpreter to a Tartar tribe. He was at that time very much interested in Napoleon. So he spoke of Napoleon and of other great war captains.

When he had finished his address, the Tartar chieftain said: "Now, will you be good enough to tell my children of a man who was far greater than any of these men, of a man who was so great that he could even forgive his enemies?" When Tolstoi asked him who that might be, he said, "Abraham Lincoln."

The next time he heard of Lincoln it was in this way: A sailor friend, a Russian Christian, returning from one of his voyages, brought back a wonderful book in English, of which he knew a little. "It contains," he said, "things so true and beautiful that they would bring tears to your eyes if you could only read them." So they had some pages of it translated and hektographed, and these they circulated among their friends. But some of the sheets fell into the hands of the police.

And my Jewish friend told me how he and the poor lad's mother, early one morning, crept through the shadows of by-streets down to the railroad station, and from the hiding of an old engine house saw his friend start on the long journey to Siberia. "And the book?" I eagerly asked. "It was Henry J. Raymond's 'Life, speeches and public services of Abraham Lincoln.'"

And so this man came to America. To-day, beside his telephone in his little shop in New York, there are the two great speeches pasted on the wall, and very old and dirty they are. I asked him about them. "Oh," he said, "I learned them quick. But when I am waiting for a telephone call I let my eye go over them, and you know I always find something new and something fine. It is like a man who looks into one point of the heavens all the time. He ends by discovering a new star!"

An American by right of the spirit! Few of them, it is true, are like my Russian-Jewish friend. But to all of them, particularly now, is it our duty to reveal the ideal America, to prove that the sacred things of our past, and the great ideals of our fathers, for which they have such won-

derful, ready reverence, can still be found in the America of to-day.

This is the remedy for the divided allegiance that some fear. This is the nation's great need to-day—a preparedness for the future more important than any other, for it will give us citizens filled with devotion to our country and to the ideals for which she stands. This is our work and our opportunity. Millions are to come. Some of them already are at the gateway, eager to know of our life and to have a part in it, but barred by ignorance.

Shall we not with them build up this America, one with our past, into the greatest cosmopolitan nation of the world—a glorious welding of men, who are one in their desire for Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood and Peace?

The work that you are doing is a mighty part of it. And there come back to me certain words from "The dream of John Ball": "In these days are ye building a house which shall not be overthrown, and the world shall not be too great or too little to hold it; for, indeed, it shall be the world itself, set free from evil doers for friends to dwell in."

## LIBRARY PREPAREDNESS IN THE FIELDS OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY\*

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Documents Division, New York Public Library*

IN my most serious appeals about documents I never was as serious as I am about my present subject. Whatever I have said about the failure of librarians to get at the crux of the document question I see now is only part of the general failure of librarians to value the essentials of their whole business. . . . You remember Benjamin Franklin's "Mind your business"? Well, that is what we have not been doing. We've been letting our business mind itself, and now we are face to face with the greatest opportunity that will come to us—and we are making mudpies in the back yard.

Every interest in this country which is essential to the economic and social well-

being of our people has had, within the last two years, a prod to be up and doing. Manufacturers, engineers, scientists throughout the country are arrested by the sense of an impending revolution in the existing order of things. You cannot pick up a single number of any technical journal without finding there some appeal for greater appreciation of this fact. The industrialists say: We must pull together, not apart. The technologists say: We must pay more attention to research. They all say in effect: We must look around more, we must extend our knowledge and intensify its application.

Last autumn I sent out a questionnaire to engineers, manufacturers, and economists which read:

"There is every reason to believe that with the cessation of European hostili-

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ties, scientific research in the United States, using the term in its widest application, will experience an intensified activity. Universities, manufacturers, engineers are already anticipating it. The large American libraries naturally will feel it too. What can these do in the way of preparation?

"What suggests itself to you as a practical, useful—above all useful—library undertaking in the field both of economics and sociology designed to meet the anticipated inquiries referred to?"

Since then I have been reading every technical and scientific periodical I could get hold of in order to sense the attitude of the interests represented. I have attended numerous meetings of business men in New York City with the same object in view. The Newlands Bill has been introduced in Congress. The replies to my questionnaire, the gist of the technical press, the substance of the addresses, and the Newlands Bill has been: Intensified research and the benefit to be derived from accumulated experience. Does this touch us? Does it touch us?

What are we but the keepers, the conservators, the dispensers of this accumulated experience? What are we doing to adjust it for the use of these men who maintain the good of the country depends upon their having it?

Dr. Willis R. Whitney of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y., is one of our keenest exponents of research as a national duty. In an article in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* of May 15, 1916, he says, speaking of the co-operative scientific research in a certain European state: "We should do all we can to bring about the establishment of this kind of effort in the United States. It could be done as it has been done in so many cases in that country, by encouraging the scientific men of our colleges. Most of them are now so exhausted by undergraduate teaching, and discouraged by financial conditions that research seems impossible. When we recall the successful teaching and research work of such men as Liebig, Nernst, Roentgen, Hertz, Bunsen, Helmholtz and many more, we must deplore the short-sighted method of confining our scientists to teaching. Con-

sider the sheer waste of intellect. There is no other field calling so acutely for conservation. And the nation needs what these men might give it. Thus far we have been forgetting that growth and continued prosperity come only to those nations which are responsible for original research work and not for the storage and conservation of knowledge."

Governor Walsh in 1914 in the report of the committee on organized co-operation between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, said: "One cannot be governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts very long without realizing the absolute lack of thorough research information available on public problems."

What Dr. Whitney says of scientific research and what Governor Walsh says of research in political economy is equally true of economic research and of social research. When the federal valuation law was enacted in 1913 we were stampeded with demands for railway statistics. We were not prepared and it was a case of hunt, hunt, and hunt with loss of time and loss of business. If the operation of one American federal law of normal intent finds us so unprepared, where will we be when the shattered economic and social structure of seven-eighths of the civilized world becomes operative! The years 1910 and 1911 were census years in most of these countries. In ordinary circumstances approximate estimates of probable variations could be based on these census figures. The war has made this impossible. Incalculable depletion of population has taken place, incalculable shifting of population will take place when the war is over. The same displacement is foreseeable in industry and commerce. Granted. But, you say, where do we come in? Just here. The academic world and the business world are each considering the most feasible, the most advantageous adjustment of these displacements. They will require during the next five or ten years an enormous variety of combinations of fluctuation of value, of output of resources, natural and intrinsic, of marketing possibilities, of transportation facilities, of banking, exchange and credit. They will



have to draw upon accumulated experience. This accumulated experience they themselves have recorded from time to time in the technical press. This we have religiously subscribed to, bound, and shelved, and considered our duty ended there. We have made of the lauded American library a vast storage place, a warehouse of accumulated experience. Our failure to appreciate the need of a practical display of the contents is an effective padlock on the contents.

I would like to see within the near future a plot of the country, state by state, displaying the library resources and the probable consumers, *i. e.*, students, educational, industrial and manufacturing concerns. I would like a liberal distribution of this plot to consumers. I would like to follow this up with the actual goods. I would like to be able to distribute to consumers at least at the end of a year a general guide to the richest deposits of economic and sociological accumulated experience in American libraries.

It makes me heartsick day after day to have the short-sightedness of our business as a whole brought home to me. If this business were one of material profit and loss we would all have been in the receiver's hands years ago.

From personal experience, particularly since conducting reference work in the New York Public Library, I am convinced that there is a large and important public to whom the service we could render would be of material benefit. The little tapping of this lead which I have dared to do, owing to our inadequate facilities to follow up any possible response, has amazed me with the richness of the prospect. I am sure other reference workers must have had the same experience. It is not fair to our administrators nor to our trustees not to impress them with the impairment of plant which an inadequate reference service is. Almost all our libraries are overloaded at the business end and undermanned at the reference end. Yet it is the reference end which brings the solid business to the library. We all know what good advertisers students are for us. The slightest service rendered them is sure to

bring a comeback. They do not, however, begin to compare with the business man. He will talk about your service at the office, to his friends, and he never fails to follow up the first satisfactory attention. It is a great pity therefore that with the opportunity of the past two years already spent, we are not making some effort towards economic and sociological preparedness. Our business sense, if we had any, would tell us that German systems of industrial co-operation, economic information without end concerning new foreign markets, port development in this country, terminal facilities, economics of transportation, utility development, are among the great questions which will influence theoretical and practical economic research in the near future.

It would be out of place to consider here the best method of preparation, but it goes without saying that the orthodox catalog is wholly inadequate. Nor is the exceptional industry of a few persons sufficient. We reference workers must have a program which will enable us to co-operate on a common basis, which will relate us closely as a body to those men and women in the world of affairs who need the corroboration of accumulated experience. Only then can we hope to lift our work out of that half-light of romantic piffle in which it is generally viewed. It is not fair to all the young people we are enticing into librarianship not to develop this opportunity of reference work for them, while insisting on overlong training in routine matters. It is not fair or loyal to the great men, Winsor, Poole, Dewey or Billings, who believed so mightily in the American library, to allow this most dynamic phase to lapse into insipidity.

With the coming reorganization, countries heretofore in the lower ranks of the economic and sociological scale will come to the front as subjects of research. India, Russia, Latin America, Asia Minor are on the tapis for exploitation. It is our business to see that accumulated economic and sociological experience concerning these regions is exploited simultaneously with the demand. The finest collections of official documents in the world are in this coun-

try. I dare say some of the richest deposits of accumulated economic and sociological experience are to be found in the great American libraries. Has there been so much as a whisper of suggestion for the working of these deposits? No! Can it be possible that we don't care? Dr. Whitney has said of the wastage of confining scientists to teaching to the exclusion of research—"the nation needs what these men might give it." The nation needs what we can give it. Then, why not arouse ourselves out of our professional complacency and do what another group of men, no more fit than we are, will surely do. By our own inertia we are condemning ourselves to a deserved inconsequence.

It is a sore temptation to expatiate on the importance to us of the opportunity now waiting. A trifle of foresightedness, a moment of attention to the alert professional and business men, and we must realize that an advantage such as is offering now to give to our business a functional value, will never again come to us.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB RECEPTION TO A. L. A.

THROUGH the courtesy of the directors of the Metropolitan Art Museum, the New York Library Club held a reception in the museum on the afternoon of July 3 for members of the American Library Association. As this was a pay-day at the museum, tickets of admission were given out in advance at Asbury Park to all who applied.

An informal receiving line was headed by Dr. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, president of the club. The museum was represented by Mr. Clifford, Miss Wallace, and Miss Felton, of the library; Mr. Dean, the curator of armor; Miss Abbot and Mrs. Vaughan of the educational department; and Miss Gash, of the secretary's office. Others who assisted in receiving were Mr. Anderson of the New York Public Library, Miss Hutchinson of the Brooklyn Art Institute, Mr. Meyer of the Library of Congress, and Miss Mitchell of the Chicago Art Institute.

After a half hour of sociability those present, numbering about a hundred and fifty, adjourned to the lecture room, where Mr. Kent, the secretary of the museum,

gave them formal welcome to the institution. He then introduced Mr. Clifford, who described the work and resources of the library. The room was then darkened and slides of some of the museum's treasures were shown, with running comment by Miss Abbot. On behalf of the librarians present, Mr. Hodges of Cincinnati thanked the officers of the museum and the New York Library Club for the hospitality shown to the visiting librarians, and after the serving of refreshments in the museum restaurant, the rest of the afternoon was spent in wandering through the various rooms, getting such glimpses as the limited time permitted of the more famous art objects housed there.

#### A BETTER COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

A BETTER Community Conference was held at the University of Illinois June 20, 21, and 22, 1916, under the general direction of Professor R. E. Hieronymus, community adviser of the university. About 350 people from out of town attended the conference and many students in the University Summer Session also attended the various sessions. It is expected that a similar conference will be held annually at the university.

Besides three general sessions there were nineteen section meetings. Each of the sectional meetings represented either a community of a certain size or some subject of general community interest such as Recreation, Religion, Commercial Clubs, Music, or Public Health.

One of these section meetings was devoted to the library as a community agency. Fifty people attended this section meeting, most of them being students registered in the Summer Session of the Library School, and representing about 22 libraries of Illinois. The section meeting was in charge of P. L. Windsor, librarian of the university, and the following program was given, each number being followed by lively discussion.

The public library and art in the community.  
Eva Cloud, librarian, Kewanee Public Library.

What the library does for city officials.  
Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois Library School.

What the library does for public health. Lydia Barrette, librarian, Jacksonville Public Library.

How the State Library Commission can help small libraries. Anna May Price, secretary, Illinois Library Extension Commission.

Mr. F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of the University of Illinois Library, acted as secretary of the section and prepared a full summary of all the papers and discussions. P. L. W.

#### PROFESSOR EDWARD WINSLOW HALL\*

FROM the early days of Waterville College down to eight years ago, the great event in the history of any class was the assignment of the Junior Parts at the Senior Exhibition. Its interest centered in the fact that it was the occasion when the leaders of the class in scholarship were first officially announced. The exercises consisted of original orations by the seniors, and translations by the juniors, into English, French, Latin, and highest of all, Greek. Fifty-five years ago, shortly after the fateful election of 1860, and only a little before the bombardment of Sumter began to echo in drum-beats throughout the North, the class of 1861 held its Senior Exhibition, and the Greek Junior Part was awarded to Edward Winslow Hall. He chose for translation the "Defence of liberal studies" which Cicero gave in his plea for the poet Archias—that utterance in praise of reading which has been a favorite with book-lovers for nearly two thousand years. Other occupations, said Cicero, are not appropriate to all times, or ages, or places; but literary studies are the nourishment of youth and the comfort of age; they adorn our prosperity and afford a refuge and a solace in adversity; at home they are a delight and abroad no burden; the companions of our night-watches, they banish the fatigue of travel and the loneliness of the country. The selection of this passage was no happy accident; it arose from the deepest springs of Dr. Hall's nature. It was so profound a self-revelation that it foreshadowed at thirteen years' distance

the choice of his real life-work. It was so typical of his inmost self that when the committee on this memorial were casting about for the most appropriate inscription, these words appealed to them above all others, though at the time they were unaware of their peculiar fitness.

Memorials originate in a great variety of motives, differing widely in moral value, but this arose from the noblest of all impulses, friendship raised to the higher power of love. One of those most deeply concerned in the erection of this tablet was not a pupil of Dr. Hall's, but his classmate and roommate. To him it stands simply—but how beautifully!—as a tribute to his chum. To another it commemorates one who not only in his youth

"Led his bewildered feet through learning's maze,"

but was from his earliest childhood his intimate friend and counsellor. To the rest of us it represents affection, but still more a debt,—not the payment of a debt, not the cancelling of an irksome obligation,—but the willing, glad, proud acknowledgment of a debt that we never can repay. As such this tablet will stand fifty, sixty, seventy years, so long as a single living link remains between its pictured bronze and the man it commemorates. But when the bond is at last severed, will this tablet lose its meaning? Must its inscription then be changed to those words of Lucan: *Stat magni nominis umbra?* By no means. Even with its unveiling this tablet took on a third significance, which is destined to grow with every passing year, and finally to supplant the others. How shall I express in words that meaning? You have already anticipated my thought; and I need only to say that what before was individual will then have become universal, the single life will have been merged in the type. As Milton said of Lycidas, who in his mortal powers had passed from the scenes of human action,

"Henceforth thou art the Genius of the shore."

Thus to stand in the eyes of generations yet unborn as the representative of the noble activities that filled his life in this New England Academe, surely that is, in Milton's words, "a large recompense."

\*Remarks on the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Professor Edward Winslow Hall, Colby College, June 27, 1916.

But a memorial has often not only a message to its larger, even if a selected, public, but also a special message to a public that may be very small but is sure to be highly appreciative. A few weeks ago I was in New York, at the foot of Central Park, standing before Saint Gaudens' glorious statue of General Sherman. I could thrill to it as a lover of art, as an American, and as one whom chance had once favored with an hour in the great general's company. But how if I had been a young American soldier? What a flame of inspiration that martial vision would have shot through my veins! What an incentive I should have found it to deeds of heroism, and what a pledge of recognition from a grateful country! The librarian is not a warrior; his activities are not symbolized by the thunder and the lightning; rather by the dew and sunshine. Hence his work never strikes the popular imagination, and rarely rises to the level of public recognition. Thrice precious therefore to librarians is this memorial. In its eloquent expression of the spirit that prompted it the successor of Dr. Hall and his successors will day by day find that encouragement, that assurance of appreciation, which glorify drudgery; and not they alone, but their colleagues everywhere; and not only this inward refreshment, but a mighty stimulus to action. Plutarch was eternally right when he said in his life of Pericles that worth makes such an appeal to the souls of men that the bare recital of its deeds will stir them both to admiration of the things done and to emulation of the doer.

So it will profit us all to know whom and what manner of man this memorial sets before us. A Portland boy, born September 9, 1840, the son of teachers, growing into a tall, handsome, athletic youth, who even in school made his mark as a public speaker. Of his character as it had already developed in boyhood, Rev. Henry M. King, D.D., who was his schoolmate, said to me, "You cannot say anything too good." In his last year in the Portland High School he came under the influence of Dr. James H. Hanson, that widely revered name that has meant so much for this town—*clarum et venerabile*

*nomen, multum nostrae quod proderat urbi.* In college his favorite studies were the languages, literature, and art. We have already seen what distinction he won in the class-room. To the discipline of study he added that of teaching, as the old calendar encouraged college students to do. He showed himself in college, as afterwards, amply endowed with humor—that lubricant of the soul, that stabilizer of the intellect—but he never figured as a wit, though he was capable, under provocation, of a sudden thrust of satire that finished at once the argument and his opponent. If ever handwriting was an index to character, it was Dr. Hall's. Neat, even, as legible as print and far more beautiful, his was the ideal library hand, as he himself became to all who knew his work the ideal librarian. After leaving college he taught for a year in the Oread Institute at Worcester, and then, being debarred by the result of an accident in the gymnasium from enlisting in the army, he entered the civil service of his country, and served for three years, first in the War Department and later in the Treasury Department. He was thus in Washington during the last two years of the war and the year following. In 1865 he made an ideal marriage, which was destined for him to be life-long. In the following year the chair of Modern Languages was established in Waterville College, and he was called to fill it. That was just before his twenty-sixth birthday, and for twenty-five years he faithfully performed the duties of this bilingual position. The only interruption was a year abroad in the early seventies. A former student describes him on his return as an Apollo with curly locks and a blonde beard. The beard he soon discarded, and his appearance at his physical prime, as his students of that decade remember him, has been caught in the happiest manner by the artist of our memorial. Such was the face illumined that greeted us in the class-room and the library. For on his return from Europe he was entrusted with a new function, that of librarian, and "from that moment," as Colonel Shannon has justly said, "Professor Hall found his true vocation." He welcomed this appointment as an opportunity,



BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET TO PROFESSOR EDWARD WINSLOW HALL UNVEILED AT COLBY COLLEGE, JUNE 27, 1916



and already by the beginning of the great modern library movement in 1876, when I first came to know his work, he had placed the Colby Library, by its intelligent arrangement, its accurate catalog, and its active, sympathetic and generous administration, in a position of acknowledged leadership. He was an early member of the American Library Association, which was one of the important results of the Centennial, and took part in its conferences. In the thirty-seven years of his librarianship, the number of books under his charge was multiplied by more than five, an increase from 9000 to nearly 50,000. His fellow librarians recognized his attainments by making him president of the Maine Library Association at its first meeting in 1896, to which he contributed a paper on "The value and use of reference books." He was a founder and vice-president of the Maine Pedagogical Society, before which he delivered in 1888 an address on "The teacher and the library." As if two men's work during nearly twenty years were not enough, he accepted the keeping of the Graduate Records, and the preparation of our General Catalog, of which he issued three editions, the last, which crowned his life-work, being a substantial volume. He also found, or made, time to write a "History of higher education in Maine." In addition, he served for twenty-six years as the secretary and treasurer of the Colby Alumni Association, and for a like period as clerk of the Waterville Baptist Church. So he continued his work almost up to the limit of three score and ten years. Then, after a few months of failing strength, he bade farewell to earth on the 8th of September, 1910, as if it had been graciously prearranged that he should open his eyes on his seventieth birthday in the world that needs not the light of the sun.

Such, on the surface, is the record of the man whom we commemorate to-day with blended regret and pride. But what was the real work that he did as he went in and out of these portals for forty-five years? Was it training our ears and limbering our organs of speech until we could make sounds that would pass for the French *u* and the German guttural? Ex-

pending to the best advantage year by year the tiny allowance of money for his library? Arranging the books in effective order, cataloging, caring for them, keeping the record of loans, helping the students in their search for elusive information, inducting them in the course of their four years into the knowledge and use of intellectual tools? All this, indeed, but more. Little time or strength would seem to be left for more; but the addition was not some separate item of instruction or aid; it was that quality diffused through all which made the difference between diligent service and the highest service. It was the spirit of the man which, to the measure of our receptivity, we absorbed. It was the overtone that transformed the monotonous marching strain of daily life into a pean. Shall we call it Culture? That word has been so overworked or abused that we may well lay it by, like an instrument that has lost its edge, and employ instead another word almost forgotten, Taste. I recently heard a college president, championing the intellectual mission of the college, deny its call to furnish so vague a product as taste. Whether the omission is to be hailed or lamented, the fact remains that American colleges from the beginning have conspicuously failed, in their training, to quicken the esthetic sense. Their graduates who have achieved this final flowering of the mind have done so, either by themselves, or under the inspiration of an exceptional teacher. Such a stimulus to sensibility toward art was the class-room of Professor Warren; toward literature, the library of Dr. Hall. It is not enough to *know*, in a world the springs of whose life are beauty; one must be alive to that beauty, or one is spiritually but a Caliban. So the message of this memorial to the after-world of the college, which, as regards Dr. Hall, began developing six years ago, shall be, along with knowledge, exalting and glorifying it, the finer life of the spirit, and for this inspiration, which the artist has here fixed in imperishable bronze, she needed but to turn to the work, and guided by that, to the character of Edward Winslow Hall.

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

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## American Library Association

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THIRTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE, ASBURY PARK, JUNE 26-JULY 1, 1916

THE thirty-eighth general conference of the American Library Association, forty years old this year, was held at Asbury Park, N. J., June 26-July 1. Headquarters were in the New Monterey Hotel, where about 600 librarians stayed, and the rest were accommodated in hotels nearby. It was announced at the meeting that 1333 members had registered at headquarters, and it was estimated that the number actually in attendance during the week was close to 1500, surpassing even the record made at Washington in 1914.

Regret was everywhere expressed over the absence of Miss Mary W. Plummer, the association's president, who was ill in Chicago. Though in poor health all the year, Miss Plummer had never ceased her work for the welfare of the association, and continued her efforts until the success of the conference was assured.

The exhibition of labor-saving devices, which was originally planned for this conference, was finally given up, as the committee in charge found it impossible to make the exhibit as comprehensive as had been hoped. A large room on the ground floor, however, was set aside for any exhibits which individual firms or organizations might wish to display, and about 25 firms, chiefly publishers, booksellers and picture dealers, took advantage of the opportunity.

There was no official post-conference trip this year, but many of the librarians visited New York the following week, when the National Education Association was holding its annual conference.

Five general sessions were held. In addition to the A. L. A. section meetings, the Special Libraries Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the National Association of State Libraries, the American Library Institute Board, the League of Library Commissions, and the Bibliographical Society of America also held meetings during the week, and these, coupled with the meetings of the various sections of the A. L. A., made a program so full that selection was difficult.

On Monday evening, following the first general session, a reception was held in the ballroom of the New Monterey Hotel. The officers of the A. L. A., the officers of the N. J. L. A., and the members of the N. J. Public Library Commission were asked to stand in the receiving line, the invitation in-

cluding the wives of those who are married. As was to be expected, various things prevented some from being present on the first evening of the conference, so that those who actually stood in the receiving line were Walter L. Brown, Chalmers Hadley, Harrison W. Craver, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick and Mrs. Bostwick, Matthew S. Dudgeon, George B. Utley and Mrs. Utley for the A. L. A.; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Edward S. Katzenbach and Mrs. Katzenbach, and Adelene J. Pratt, for the N. J. L. A.; and Moses Taylor Pyne and Mrs. Pyne, Everett T. Tomlinson and Mrs. Tomlinson, and Edmund J. Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, of the State Commission.

A pleasant break in the week's full schedule of meetings was the visit made on Thursday afternoon to Princeton University. Over 650 librarians went over on the special train provided for the party, but few of them realized that the \$1.16 carfare which each one paid was a half fare and that Mr. Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Library Commission, paid the other half to the Penn. R. R. for each one who went. Mr. Pyne's generosity was manifested in many quiet ways throughout the week, but at no time did he give greater pleasure to a larger number of people than on this pleasant visit. The party was received in Alexander Hall, where President Hibben gave them special welcome. A pamphlet, describing "Short walks about Princeton," and containing a map on which the buildings of interest were marked, had been distributed on the train. With its help and the guidance of Mr. Pyne, Dr. Richardson and other members of the University Library staff, the visitors easily found their way about. The university buildings were all open for inspection, and the walks about the campus, and especially the beautiful garden of old-fashioned flowers in the rear of the president's house, were enjoyed by all. Busses were in readiness to transport any who cared to visit the plant of the University Press, pleasantly quartered in its own building with ideal working conditions. A copy of Gen. Leonard Wood's "Military obligation of citizenship," issued by the Press, was given to each visitor. A photostat exhibition, showing the possibilities of its usefulness in all departments of the library, was arranged for this visit, and it was a matter of regret that lack of time prevented careful examination of this and other collections displayed. Toward the end of the afternoon automobiles and busses took the guests to the Graduate College, where an organ recital was given and afternoon tea was served.



On Friday afternoon the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce took members of the A. L. A. on an automobile drive up the coast, and as a result of special effort on their part Pryor's Band began its engagement this week, expressly for the benefit of those in attendance at the conference. The hotel orchestra played for dancing every evening after the meetings, and the special books of amusement tickets issued to members drew many to Deal Lake, the "movies," the band concerts, and other amusements of the Boardwalk.

There were dinners for the various library schools, dinners for different states, and Mrs. Carr's blue-ribbon dinners and breakfasts for those who had attended ten A. L. A. conferences. Sherman Dennis, the manager of the New Monterey, who planned most carefully for both the comfort and pleasure of the librarians, offered to provide a special menu card with a seal or motto, and this gave Secretary Utley an opportunity to carry out a long cherished plan of running a series of quotations from librarians of yesterday and to-day. The quotations were changed with each meal, and were chosen to follow in thought the general trend of the meetings.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED

The election of officers for the coming year was held on Friday, and the following were chosen:

*President*—Walter L. Brown, librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

*First vice-president*—Harrison W. Craver, librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Second vice-president*—George H. Locke, librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Ont.

*Members of the Executive Board*—Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

*Trustee of the Endowment Fund*—E. W. Sheldon, trustee and treasurer, Public Library, New York city.

*Members of the Council* (elected by the association for term ending 1921)—Mary F. Isom, librarian, Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Willard H. Austen, librarian, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

*Members of the Council* (elected by the Council for term ending 1921)—Gertrude Andrus, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Chalmers

Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.; Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University Library, New York city; A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.; W. T. Porter, trustee, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

#### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

All the general sessions, and some of the larger section meetings, were held in the Auditorium, opposite the New Monterey. The first general session was called to order Monday evening at 8:30, with Walter L. Brown, first vice-president of the association, in the chair.

In opening this thirty-eighth conference of the American Library Association and its fortieth year, Mr. Brown spoke of the extreme regret felt by those in charge that the first official announcement had to be that of the absence of the president because of illness; and he emphasized the fact that the meeting was after all Miss Plummer's meeting, for it was she who had drawn up the program, who had secured the speakers, and who had even written her presidential address which was to be read by the secretary.

"Miss Plummer has devoted herself without stint, notwithstanding her year of sickness and pain, to the interests of the association," said Mr. Brown. "We feel under great obligation to make this meeting a success, and we hope that all Miss Plummer's friends will share with us this obligation and do all that we can to send her word of a successful conference."

He then introduced M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission and trustee of Princeton, who welcomed the librarians to Asbury Park and to New Jersey.

Before proceeding to read Miss Plummer's address, Mr. Utley said: "The regret at the absence of Miss Plummer has already been voiced, and I can assure you that I feel her absence very keenly. It has been a pleasure to work with Miss Plummer as president during the year, and we all share in the sorrow in knowing that she is ill; but we are likewise glad to know that she is getting better. You will be interested to know that last Tuesday I had the pleasure of seeing Miss Plummer. I called on her for a few moments and found her looking well, in spite of the fact that she was too weak still to consider coming to be with us to-night. I asked her if she had a greeting which she could send us on this occasion, and she said, 'Tell them I feel as guilty as a hostess who has invited friends to a banquet and is not there to help entertain them.' You can yourselves realize how keen the disappointment is to Miss Plummer.

"I would like to say in starting to read her address that at her special request the announcement must be made—I repeat, at her special request—that the address is not in as polished and finished a condition as she would like to have it. I think you will feel that the announcement is unnecessary. Miss Plummer wrote this address—she did not write it, Miss Plummer dictated this address from the bed of pain and illness—dictated it to a stenographer. Under those trying conditions I am sure you will feel that no apologies are necessary for any awkward expressions which Miss Plummer feels are in the address, but I think you will have difficulty in finding them, unless it be the shortcomings of the reader."

Miss Plummer took for the subject of her address "The public library and the pursuit of truth," and the paper is reprinted in full elsewhere in this issue.

Following the reading of the address, the vice-president called upon Mr. Bowker to voice for the association its desire to send Miss Plummer a message that should show its appreciation of her fine and thoughtful address.

Mr. Bowker accordingly offered the following resolution to be sent to Miss Plummer in the name of the A. L. A., with the signatures of the vice-president and secretary:

To Miss Mary Wright Plummer, Chicago, Ill.

The American Library Association send to their absent president their affectionate sympathy and their high appreciation of her devoted service to the profession and to the association. As a leader in library school development you have the gratitude of hundreds here present for whom you have cleared the way, and your achievements have contributed largely to the honor and dignity of the profession. The association, while sorrowing at your absence, appreciate gratefully your efforts for the success of this conference, and thank you for the inspiring presidential address which they have just heard.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Bowker said: "It has more than once been the lot of this association to miss from the annual conference the president of the year, but I think never under circumstances which we must all so regret. Miss Plummer has so devoted herself to her library work for years that we pay in her absence the penalty for that devotion. She has sent her special apologies that she cannot be here as our hostess, and it is one of our regrets that we miss the gracious presence, the winning smile, the kindly word in which she typifies the eternal feminine, the ever womanly which represents so large a majority of this association. Miss Plummer came to her library work from out the sweet sanctity of the Society of Friends, and from that brought perhaps two qualities which many of us who have been her intimate friends know, but perhaps not all of you—the quality

of a quiet sincerity and the quality of force which often comes into noble causes from that society.

"Next to Melvil Dewey, whose thought of the library school met at the start with such scoffing, not least from our dear scoffer of honored memory, Dr. Poole, Miss Plummer perhaps has done more for the development of that part of the inspiration of the profession than anyone else. It required some courage not only to propose a library school, as Mr. Dewey did, but to become a member of the first class in the first library school, as Miss Plummer did, and from that first class have come many whose names and whose work you recognize as leaders in this profession, first among them all—Mary Wright Plummer.

"Perhaps most of you may not know Miss Plummer as she shows herself in that volume of poems, most creditable contributions to American poetry not of the new sort, which she published in 1896. Those of you who have conducted small libraries know how much you owe to her for her "Hints for small libraries," which the American Library Association has published through successive editions. Those who are children's librarians have reason to be thankful to her for those charming books of travel "Roy and Ray in Mexico," and the two children again in Canada, as well as for the delightful reworking of the stories of the *Cid*, which have come from her pen.

"So throughout she has dignified the work of the librarian, the work of the teacher, the work of the writer, in a united library service. I know that she is one whom all of you have especially delighted to honor. I know that no one could be more missed, especially in this year, than she, and I know that you will all unite with absolute unanimity in sending her some such expression of your real feeling, which I am sure, Mr. Vice-President, will be adopted by a rising vote, after others have said a word or two in further expression of your feeling."

In rising to second the adoption of the resolution presented by Mr. Bowker, Dr. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, said that he did so with mingled regret and sorrow: regret at the absence of the honored chief executive officer and sorrow because the absence has been occasioned by illness. "I have known Miss Plummer for a long time as a trained librarian and as a trainer of librarians," said Dr. Hill, "and in both capacities she has attained the highest standard of proficiency. I cannot add to the effectiveness of the resolution or to the words of Mr. Bowker, but I am sure that I voice the unanimous senti-



*Gate Co.  
1st Park Mt.  
512*

AT ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY



ment of the association in wishing for the speedy recovery of our president, and for her early return to her own chosen field of library activity."

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to by a rising vote, the vice-president declared the meeting adjourned, and the audience returned to the New Monterey for the delightful reception tendered by their New Jersey hosts.

#### SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Chalmers Hadley, second vice-president of the association, presided over the second general session, which was called to order Tuesday morning at 9:30. Attention was called to the report on co-ordination rules to be presented later by Dr. Gould, of McGill University, and certain other reports were briefly mentioned. Most of the reports had been printed and distributed to members in advance of the meeting and were read only by title. On motion of Willis H. Kerr, it was voted to send a telegram of greeting to the 8000 members of the Association of Advertising Clubs of the World, in convention in Philadelphia. The nominating committee presented its list of candidates for officers for the coming year, and announced that the election would be held on Friday.

The first paper was by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, on "How the community educates itself," and as this paper is printed in full elsewhere in this issue, the summary of it is omitted here.

Owing to the tragic death at Verdun, on June 24, of his son Victor Chapman, who was a sergeant in the Franco-American Flying Corps, John Jay Chapman of New York city was not present, and his paper on "Children's reading" was read by Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission. "It is seldom mentioned," wrote Mr. Chapman, "that the chief end of education is happiness," and it is the task of the educator to bring young people and the great minds of all ages together. The truly great things of life—as love, hate, remorse—children can understand, and the best children's books are both *real* and *old*. For the ordinary child the family dinner table represents life, and the young child will accept with avidity all that interests its parents, so long as its treatment is individual. It is only the exceptional child that should be sent to the librarian. With us to-day the libraries and schools do too much of the work of parents, which should be kept private and personal, in training the minds and tastes of children.

Miss Mary Ogden White, of Summit, N. J., who has assisted in conducting the fiction seminars of the Library School of the New York Public Library the past year, was the next speaker, taking as her subject "Democracy in modern fiction." The rise in the general level of democracy to-day she attributes less to the magazines than to the newspapers, which furnish a "motion picture of current events." In modern fiction is felt the clash of the old and new schools, and the work suffers from the lack of a common background, alike on the part of the author and reader. Miss White showed how the growth of democracy in fiction has kept step with the historical growth of democracy, and discussed the salient features of the work of various novelists, in support of her thesis.

The last paper of the morning was on "Leadership through learning," by William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan. Mr. Bishop opened his address by calling attention to the one theme on which every graduation orator laid emphasis, that the young men who are now going out from the universities are "the future leaders of the community." The real leaders of the next generation will be college bred, a condition which has never yet been wholly true. They will be the men who know and know how—who will combine knowledge and efficiency and character. Granted this, what relation does the fact bear to the libraries of the country? Since it is impossible to divorce learning from books, pre-eminence in any field means more and more the ability to put book learning to practical use. The question for librarians to consider is this: Can our libraries provide the needed food for the real leaders of the community—not just the real and useful material, but that which is absolutely vital? In general, Mr. Bishop believes we do not have the books we should. Our leading libraries, though big in number of volumes, are not equal in quality to the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale. Only fair progress has been made in specialization since 1899, when a splendid beginning was made. More co-operation in buying is needed if this specialization is to succeed, and no real scholar should be hindered from doing real work by lack of books. More and more scientific books are needed to help the people of the United States and the existing and recorded literature now in libraries should be located so as to be available. While emphasizing this need of better preparation for research work on the part of libraries, Mr. Bishop gave due recognition to the worth and value of the

recreative reading now being done in libraries everywhere. In closing he urged the development of professional spirit and a higher degree of technical efficiency so that the library may be prepared on the side of service for research aid, and more co-operation and coordination between libraries everywhere.

#### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

On Thursday morning the third general session convened in the Auditorium, with Vice-President Brown in the chair. Resolutions of the American Association of Law Libraries, thanking the American Library Association for the privileges enjoyed through affiliation with the latter organization, were read. Two letters were also read, one bringing greetings and good wishes from the National Conference of Charities and Correction, recently held in Indianapolis, and the other from James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, acknowledging an invitation to attend this conference of the A. L. A.

The proposed amendment to section 2 of the by-laws to the constitution, on the duties of the nominating committee, was discussed. The section originally provided for the appointment of the committee one month before the annual meeting, and for the posting of its nominations 48 hours before the election. The amendment, whose adoption was recommended by the executive board, provides that "one month" be changed to "three months," giving the committee more time for consideration, and that the requirement that nominations be posted 48 hours before election be changed to provide for their publication in the *Bulletin* of the association at least one month before election. After a short discussion of these two points the amendment was adopted.

The first paper of the morning was read by Robert Gilbert Welsh, the dramatic critic of the *New York Telegram*, who discussed "Modern drama as an expression of democracy." He said that while it is the aim of the theater to mirror every phase of life, the spirit of social democracy has been shown more clearly in foreign plays during the last few years. Of the plays which ran in New York city last winter, he selected "The weavers," "Major Barbara," and "Justice" as the most significant, and proceeded to analyze and discuss each at considerable length. From these he touched briefly on the work of Ibsen, Strindberg, Sudermann, and Brieux, and passed to the evolution of American plays from those of the "Way down East" and "Shenandoah" type to Augustus Thomas's "Witching hour" and Eugene Walter's "Easi-

est way." The real theater of democracy, he thinks, may be with us now in the "movies," which are essentially a crowd creation, and he questioned whether the influence of the Gordon Craig type of theater would work down to the crowd or whether the crowd, through its "movies," would move itself up to the higher standard set up by Craig for the legitimate drama.

Continuing the general theme of the conference, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, of New York, followed Mr. Welsh with a talk on "The new poetry and democracy." She showed how poetry follows the universal law of growth through revolution. The romanticism of the nineteenth century was merely reaction against the cold formalism which preceded it, and it in turn had been torn down to make way for the realism introduced by Walt Whitman. Miss Rittenhouse charmed her hearers with her clean-cut analysis and happy characterizations of the work of Whitman, Edwin Markham, Robert Haven Schauflyer, Ezra Pound and Amy Lowell (apostles of imagism), Robert Frost, and Edgar Lee Masters. Just as the older forms of poetry were first regarded as revolutionary, and each, after running its cycle, was discarded as too conservative, so to-day Miss Rittenhouse felt that the pure free verse was passing and that a new form is growing up, partly free verse and partly rhyme, and best exemplified in some of the work of Witter Bynner.

The third and last address at this session was given by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society of New York city, who talked on "Some of the people we work for." He spoke largely on the opportunities which the libraries have in the Americanization of the immigrant, and said that over 500 libraries are now co-operating with his society. He said that Americans in general need a better understanding of the difficulties of foreigners in this country, and he had no sympathy with the mad haste urged in some quarters to turn the foreigners into citizens before they have learned to love the nation which they are adopting as their new home. Mr. Carr's paper is printed in full in the front of this issue.

#### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Vice-President Hadley presided over the fourth general session, which convened in the auditorium Friday evening. Before beginning on the formal part of this evening's program, Mr. Bowker was introduced. Understanding that the Librarian of the National Library of Mexico City is one of the foremost in endeavoring to maintain and promote friendly rela-

tions between that republic and our own, Mr. Bowker proposed "that the Executive Board be authorized to send to Señor Luis Manuel Rojas, the Librarian of the National Library of Mexico, from the American Library Association, its earnest hopes for the continuing friendliness and the increasing intimacy and mutual appreciation between the people of the United States and the people of our sister republic of Mexico," and this resolution was carried.

Mr. Bowker then proceeded to recall some of the events incident to the organization of the American Library Association, saying: "It is my happy fortune to be the representative—it is my unhappy misfortune to be the sole representative, at this meeting, of the men and women who forty years ago started the American Library Association. This meeting has been spoken of as the thirty-eighth annual conference. In truth, the conferences have not been annual: had they been, this would have been the forty-first annual conference.

"For a special purpose I will hark back for a moment to those early days. It was something more than 40 years ago, in the spring of 1876, that Melvil Dewey, recently a student at Amherst College, and then assistant librarian of his college—he had already evolved, or begun to evolve, the decimal classification—came to New York for a consultation at the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, then in Park Row, with Mr. Frederick Leyboldt and myself regarding the starting of a library journal. The earlier periodical had developed a department of library notes which we had thought might be further developed into a separate professional periodical, and Mr. Dewey, whose enthusiasm for library work was already active, desired to associate himself in such an enterprise, which he also had in mind. In the consultations between the three of us it was suggested that there should be an American Library Association. In 1853 the first library conference had been held in New York, with a large attendance, and with promise of an effective future. A number of resolutions and plans were adopted which prophesied in large measure the work which has since been accomplished or is under way. It was proposed to hold a meeting the next year and annually thereafter, but that would-be organization lacked a Melvil Dewey to carry the thing through, and the second meeting was never held.

"From us three, therefore, a call was sent out to ask if librarians generally would cooperate in calling a national conference, and

that was met with not a little scoffing, particularly from that honored veteran whom I very often speak of as our dear scoffer, Dr. Poole, as to who these young people were who had proposed this national association; but the thing carried itself. An organization was begun at the meeting held in Philadelphia in September, 1876, the year when Mr. Cutter had published his famous Rules as a part of the great government work on libraries. Since that time events and estrangements have somewhat sundered old ties, but the continuing work of twenty-five years cannot be forgotten, and I think you will like to join, I am sure, with unanimity, in sending messages of gratitude to those who can be reached now, and who took part in the beginning of the work which has reached such a wonderful culmination. I will ask the secretary to read two telegrams which, if they meet with your approval, it has been arranged shall be sent to-night to Mr. Dewey at Lake Placid and to the widow of Mr. Leyboldt at Scranton, and after that I will take two minutes more to tell you as to the survivors—the other survivors of the 1876 conference—to whom it is proposed to send a general message which will later be read."

The first telegram, addressed to Melvil Dewey, read as follows:

The American Library Association sends from this fortieth anniversary special greetings and gratitude to that one of its founders whose indomitable courage, energy and persistence assured the early and permanent success of the association, and whose inventive genius in evolving the decimal classification and in initiating the library school has earned the worldwide recognition of the library profession.

That to Mrs. Leyboldt was as follows:

The American Library Association, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, sends to you its appreciative recognition of Frederick Leyboldt's part in the formation of this association and of his self-sacrificing labors in behalf of American bibliography.

The sending of these two telegrams was approved by a rising vote, after which Mr. Bowker proceeded:

"At the 1876 conference there were present no less than 103 persons, men and women, of whom, however, only 67 became members of the American Library Association and were called charter members. The consecutive numbers on our roll do not represent quite the order of the membership, it being a relation with the treasurer which somehow governed the accession number. Of the 67, counting Mr. Dewey and myself, sixteen are certainly known to be living, and there are possibly a few more, perhaps making up twenty in all, of whom even Mrs. Carr has no present knowledge. By Mrs. Carr's help we can present to you the brief list of the other fourteen.

"Perhaps I may mention first of all a man whose name is unknown to most of you, who came to that first conference in his sixtieth year, a friend and associate of Mr. Larned in Buffalo, and who will presently, we hope, celebrate his hundredth birthday, Mr. William Ives, of Buffalo. There came also our honored associate, Mr. Peoples of New York. From Boston came Mr. Griffin, then of the Boston Public, but now assistant librarian of the Library of Congress. From Worcester there came Dr. Green, our Uncle Samuel, always of affectionate memory, and Mr. Barton, of the Antiquarian Society. From Lynn our ever-young lady, Miss Matthews, and her associate, Miss Rule. From Providence Mr. W. E. Foster, whose absence of recent years we old fellows have much deplored, and from New Haven Mr. Addison Van Name, still living in that city. From Philadelphia Dr. Nolan, who should have been with me at this time to help me in this representation, but who disappeared in his usual fashion on Tuesday; and Mr. Barnwell, still in Philadelphia, though retired—also Mr. Rosengarten, a library trustee, of whom we have since seen too little. From the West came Mr. Charles Evans, whose service to American bibliography you know, and who was at this time librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library. I must include also—and this is a name which I would not willingly omit—Mrs. Melvil Dewey, then Annie Godfrey. Her marriage was one of several with which the library association has been honored. To her who for some time spelled herself A-n-i D-u-i, in the reformed spelling of her husband, and to these others it is proposed to send to-night a message of greeting, for it seems a pity that the fortieth anniversary should pass without this recognition of affectionate memories on the part of an association which has grown into such an effective and remarkable membership from a not very large beginning."

The secretary then read the following telegram, which was sent in identical terms to the fourteen people named by Mr. Bowker:

The American Library Association, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, sends to those members of the first conference still with us in spirit, though absent from this meeting, its affectionate greetings, remembrances and thanks for their participation in the seed sowing which has produced such abundant harvest.

Before Mr. Bowker could leave the platform, Mr. Hadley rose and said: "The chair has the privilege of communicating to you still another expression of felicitation issuing out of this anniversary. It is directed to Mr.

Bowker himself. A number of our members have asked me on their behalf to hand him this loving cup and to read to him in your presence the inscription which accompanies it. I do so gladly, for I assume your satisfaction with the incident will thus become part of our official records.

"In presenting this cup, which is full of affection for Mr. Bowker, let me read the inscription on it: '1876—1916. To Richard Rogers Bowker, friend of libraries and librarians, from members of the American Library Association. In admiration of his forty years of unique service to the Association in whose foundation he shared, at whose meetings he has been a constant attendant, to whose councils he has without obligation brought the wise judgment of a man of affairs, and whose work he has furthered in many practical ways by lavish gifts of his time and talent. Asbury Park, June 30, 1916.'"

Mr. Bowker, who was taken completely by surprise, responded briefly, saying: "Words are poor things, and tears are not in place. This comes to me with a glad surprise—for it is absolutely a surprise to me—and is therefore the more welcome. One could have no better reward after so many years than in reaping such a harvest of thanks as this cup of love represents; and for Mrs. Bowker, whom you have so pleasantly welcomed as a newer member, as well as for myself, I thank you from the depths of our hearts."

This pleasant introduction to the evening being concluded, the formal program was begun with a symposium on "The American public as seen from the circulation desk." The first speaker was Miss Edith Tobitt, of Omaha, Neb. Before considering the public as seen from the circulation desk, she said all librarians should question themselves how they appear to the public at the circulation desk. She believes that it is not often a library gives direct service to more than thirty per cent. of its community, indirect service to possibly 50 per cent. Librarians generally are too commercial in their attitude, too eager for mere bigness of numbers in their circulation records. It would be much better if every member of a community should use the library once a year than if a few should use it many times. The use of the public library is more general in the West than in the East, for in many towns it is the only place to go for information. The librarian should know the readers and the tastes of all, and the choice of desk assistants is of the highest importance, for it is only with



the best assistants that the best results can be obtained.

Continuing Miss Tobitt's thought of the importance of quality in desk assistants, Miss Louise Prouty, of Cleveland, humorously suggested that classes be held for library assistants to perfect them in the science of questioning, or as she termed it, "the gentle art of getting information by suggestion" from those readers whose queries are so broad and vague as to be difficult to answer properly.

Miss Catherine Van Dyne of Newark was unable to take part as expected, and Paul M. Paine, of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, was the last contributor to this symposium. He said every librarian should study his community to find out where his readers are coming from, what his library contains for them, and what it might contain for their use. He urged rural libraries to do more than has been done for the *wife* of the farmer. While libraries are waking up to the fact that they can help the farmer to raise better crops, they do not always seem to realize that they form an agency that can do much to add joy to the family life on the back road settlement, a service much more valuable than giving formulae for sulphur sprays or the best methods of raising chickens.

In a paper on "Establishing libraries under difficulties" written by Miss Mabel Wilkinson, organizer and county librarian in Cody, Wyo., and read by Miss Askew, of New Jersey, the audience was treated to a vivid picture of the adventures which attend library work in Platte county. In two weeks Miss Wilkinson traveled 400 miles on horseback, stopping at every settlement to explain the library plan and to make arrangements for the installation of collections of books from the central library. There is not a bookstore in the county, the nearest being in Cheyenne. In one settlement where a deposit station had been started and library interest aroused, a "pic social" was held to raise money to buy a few reference books for a permanent collection.

Following Miss Wilkinson's paper, Miss Mary S. Saxe, of Westmount, P. Q., whose topic "One hundred years ago—relatively speaking" had piqued the curiosity of the audience, gave a little sketch of the life and works of her uncle, John Godfrey Saxe, whose centenary occurred in June. She recited some of the unpublished poems which he wrote for the children of the family, and described him very entertainingly.

The last speaker was Mr. Faxon, of Boston. Owing to the lateness of the hour he omitted

most of his paper of reminiscences on "Times past," but showed the slides he had had made from snapshots taken at the A. L. A. conferences since he began going in 1893. The pictures of well-known librarians and his humorous comments on them kept the audience in laughter until the last picture had been shown.

#### FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

The last general session was held in the Auditorium Saturday morning, Mr. Brown presiding. The first speaker was Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian at Columbia University, who discussed the present status of "The public library as affected by municipal retrenchment." Mr. Hicks said that when he began his study the newspapers were full of stories of reduction of library incomes, and he thought a crisis in library work had been reached. A questionnaire was sent out and the replies do show a general reduction in five states. He found, however, that public opinion was changing in the press, and that no general reduction of library support in the country as a whole was to be noted. Cities in which the commission form of government is in use as a general thing are making more generous provision for libraries than those governed by mayor and council. Mr. Hicks commented on the various sources of library revenue—direct taxation, endowment, gifts for special collections, rental collections, fines, sale of duplicates, license fees and dog taxes, court fines, state grants, etc. He said of gifts that they show the interest of the leaders in a community rather than of the taxpayers as a whole, and often take away the incentive for community interest and effort. Only one state, Michigan, has constitutional provision for libraries in each township or city, though all state legislatures have passed library laws. Direct local taxation is necessary for best results, and Mr. Hicks discussed the different methods of fixing the library rate, and spoke of the A. L. A. committee now co-operating with the National Municipal League in the preparation of a library section for the model city charter.

Dr. E. A. Hardy, secretary of the Ontario Library Association, followed Mr. Hicks with a paper on "How Ontario manages her free libraries." With an introductory paragraph on the early history of Ontario he showed how "legislative authority existed in the province before the population arrived," which accounts for the standardization of its library system and for its being under a minister of the Crown instead of a

library commission. The first library in Ontario was organized in 1800, and the Free Libraries Act was passed in 1882. This act provides for (a) the establishment of free libraries by the vote of the taxpayers, (b) their administration by a board of management ranking with the city or town council, and (c) their maintenance by taxation to the extent of a half-mill rate. Every library is entitled to a legislative grant based on its expenditure for books, for periodicals and newspapers, and for maintaining a reading room. Assistance is also given to small libraries in cataloging and classification. Traveling libraries were introduced into the province in 1901, but have not yet reached their full usefulness. A free summer library school was opened in 1911 and held for four years, and will be resumed this year. A library bulletin has just been started by the department. Besides these official measures for library progress, Dr. Hardy noted certain unofficial library activities, notably the organization and work of the Ontario Library Association, which was formed in 1900 and held its first meeting in 1901, with 32 representatives of 24 libraries. It has since brought hundreds of library workers together, initiated many improvements, and shaped legislation. Finally, he described the joint activities of the O. L. A. and the Department of Education. These include the issue and distribution of the O. L. A. Proceedings as a government document, and the joint publication of the quarterly "Selected list of books" which he edits. The library institutes held annually in 15 districts are another joint labor, and there are joint committees for the improvement of legislation and for the investigation of library problems. The development of the trustee's work has kept pace with that of the librarian, in which Mr. Hardy feels that Ontario has surpassed our own country where too often the trustee's interest and share in the library administration is altogether perfunctory.

Miss Ahern rose at the close of Dr. Hardy's paper and paid eloquent tribute to the work which Dr. Hardy has himself done for Ontario library development during the years he has been closely associated with the O. L. A.

Joseph L. Wheeler emphasized, in his paper on "The larger publicity," the need of more intimate relations between the librarian and the public. In days to come, he said, the library schools may offer a course on how to get books read. Too much stress is now put on securing circulation of books, which is no more desirable than use within the building, though making a better showing in sta-

tics. By informing and inspiring his trustees, the librarian can make them his active co-workers in his efforts to promote a larger understanding of the library's place in the community. He should also take his staff into his confidence regarding his plans, and never allow them to get their library knowledge from the newspapers or the public. Business men will take more interest in the library when they see that it is like any other business, with buying and turn over of stock and the good will of the patron to be held. Individual readers should be known to the librarian and their tastes in books studied. Such publicity methods as those used in Toledo last spring, when the Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce joined forces for a week of library advertising, were excellent. A public exhibition of diagrams and charts, showing the library's use of its money will often serve to secure an increase in the library budget. The librarian should spend half his time outside the library building, studying his community, and should seek and grasp every opportunity to speak on library matters before all kinds of gatherings.

Mr. Brett, in the last paper of the morning, gave a general analysis of library legislation. While all library work is done under state authority, some of it directly, the greater part is carried on from local centers—municipality, township, or county. Most public libraries belong in one of three classes, municipal, school district, or association or proprietary. Geographically the county is the logical unit and the only one giving general provision for all people. Mr. Brett discussed the laws of the various states under the heads of government, organization, acquisition of property, support, staff appointments and pensions, book selection and purchase, protection of property, and traveling libraries. The conditions vary greatly between the states which have commissions and those which are without them.

Only routine business followed. The committee on resolutions offered, and the meeting adopted, resolutions of thanks to all the individuals and organizations who had contributed to the success of the conference. In addition to the record in the printed reports of those members who had died during the year, special resolutions were read for Dr. Little of Bowdoin and Dr. John Thomson of Philadelphia. The secretary reported that 171 ballots were cast, and read the list of officers thereby elected, and with a few words from President-elect Brown, the meeting and the conference came to an end.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held at the New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., June 26. Present: Messrs. Brown, Hadley, Craver, Putnam, Bostwick, Dudgeon and Ranck.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Bernard C. Steiner, Gertrude E. Andrus, and J. T. Gerould.

It was voted that the election of officers be held on Friday, June 30, and that the polls be open from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. William Teal and H. E. Roelke were appointed tellers of election.

The following report of the committee on nominations was received, adopted and ordered posted on the official bulletin board:

President—Walter L. Brown, librarian, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

First vice-president—Harrison W. Craver, librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Second vice-president—George H. Locke, librarian, Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

Members of the Executive Board—Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Members of the Council—Mary F. Isom, librarian, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Willard H. Austen, librarian, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.; Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Trustee of the Endowment Fund—E. W. Sheldon, trustee and treasurer, Public Library, New York City.

A communication was read from Dr. Frank P. Hill recommending that Section 2 of the by-laws to the constitution be so amended that the nominating committee be appointed at least three months before the date of the annual meeting instead of one month, and that the report of the committee on nominations, instead of being posted on the official bulletin board at least 48 hours before the election, be printed in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association at least one month before the election. This proposed amendment received the unanimous recommendation of the executive board. (Note—The association, at its general session on June 29, adopted this amendment to the above by-law.)

The board discussed plans for library re-organization in France and Belgium after the

war, but took no official action, inasmuch as this subject was scheduled to come before the Council at a subsequent meeting.

Adjourned.

## SECOND SESSION

A second meeting was held at the New Monterey Hotel on Saturday, July 1. Present: President Brown, First Vice-President Craver, Miss Rathbone and Messrs. Bostwick, Dudgeon, Ranck, and Bailey.

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf was unanimously elected a member of the Publishing Board to succeed herself for a term of three years.

A brief report was presented from William Stetson Merrill, chairman of the committee on code for classifiers. The report stated that the committee had held no meeting during the past year, owing to difficulty of assembling the members. Interest in the code continued to be manifested by occasional requests for copies, of which the supply would long since have been exhausted had not the chairman decided to decline personal requests and instead to send a code to the library most accessible to the applicant, where it can be consulted. The Executive Board was requested to add to the committee Miss Letitia Gosman, Princeton University Library, and Miss Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary Library, who have aided the committee by their papers treating on the subject of the code, and whose further counsel and co-operation is desired. The board voted to accept the report and appoint the members recommended.

A report was received from Aksel G. S. Josephson, chairman of the committee on cost and method of cataloging. He stated that since arriving at Asbury Park the committee had further discussed the matter of having a study made of the material it had collected, and the suggestion was made that this material be turned over to one of the library schools as problem work by some student or a group of students. He reported that the matter had been taken up with Mr. Wyer, who had expressed his willingness to give the suggestion careful consideration and to give the work personal supervision in case it is taken up by the New York State Library School.

The appointment of standing committees was postponed to a later date, to be taken up either by correspondence or at a meeting of the board.

The meeting place for 1917 was informally discussed, but no decision was reached.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

## A. L. A. COUNCIL

## FIRST SESSION

The first meeting of the Council was held in the ballroom of the New Monterey on June 28, with 44 members present. Vice-President Walter L. Brown presided. On behalf of the committee on a union list of serials, Dr. C. W. Andrews reported that plans for co-operation with the Library of Congress had again failed. That library reported it was not in a position to undertake such a general list which would reach 100,000 titles and take a long time for preparation. The Smithsonian Institution and the Carnegie Institution also felt unable to undertake the work, and the committee had discussed the possibility of issuing the work in sections. Medical and agricultural libraries and societies are discussing the preparation of checklists of their respective specialties, and the committee expected to confer with the H. W. Wilson Co. on the possibility of co-operation from them. Mr. Bowker suggested that the committee might draft a form which could be a model for different sections and that these sections might be brought together as issued. The committee was continued for another year.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, who was to have presented a paper on "The libraries' relation with book publishers and dealers," and of Mr. Brown, chairman of the bookbuying committee, who was expected to discuss it, this topic was postponed to the second session.

The secretary then described the correspondence he had had with the French committee calling itself the Alliance for Social and Civic Education, through its spokesman, M. Henri Oger, of Paris. This committee has drawn up an elaborate plan for reconstruction after the war, which will include libraries, social centers, playgrounds, university extension work, gymnasium, and many other forms of social work. Before the committee was formally organized M. Oger had corresponded personally with several librarians and others in this country, and as a result many library reports and booklists, photographs and plans of library buildings, and other material had been sent to him. The plans of the committee now include the establishing of an American circulating library in Paris, which shall be both in its architecture and in its methods of operation a model of what an American library is like. In addition, since France has so many small villages, the committee would like to establish a village library which would show what the small public libraries are

doing in this country. And finally, the committee would like more material for an exhibit of American library methods, including lantern slides and motion picture films where available.

The secretary also described the correspondence he had carried on with Prof. George Sarton, of the University of Ghent, secretary of the Belgian Scholarship Committee formed in Washington. This committee's problem is divided into two parts: first, to provide for school and university libraries, and second, to establish tax-supported libraries. In this latter work, Madame Van Schelle, the American wife of a Belgian gentleman, is very much interested. She has been in this country for some months, and has been specially interested in the work of the traveling libraries and of the library commissions. While she realizes the difficulty there will be in inducing the Belgian authorities to tax the people for the support of libraries, she hopes something may be done by private means. Madame Van Schelle has an educational establishment outside of Brussels, where she hopes to instill in the students a greater realization of the importance and value of broad general reading and of popular education, without question of government or religion, and she desired the commendation or endorsement of the A. L. A. She has gathered several hundred books in this country, in English and in French, and is grateful for any donations.

Mr. Bowker spoke of the presence in this country of M. Louis Rouquette, a representative of the French Government at the San Francisco Exposition, and interested in book production and distribution. He also spoke of M. Olet's anxiety over the fate of the card collection in Brussels, and the suggestion that a duplicate collection be deposited in the Library of Congress or the A. L. A. He said he thought any work done by the association should be on an international basis, and suggested that the matter be referred to a special committee on international co-operation, made up of persons who could correspond in the different languages and who should study the best means for promoting the extension of library development among the peoples of Europe after the war.

Dr. Putnam thought it would be impracticable for the association to do anything of any widely extended practical value at present, and that it would be unfortunate if the appointment of a committee at this time should give an impression abroad of some immediate possible service from this side. He suggested that the committee now be charged simply

with the accumulation of information and with observation of the trend of things abroad, to report at the midwinter meeting. This suggestion was approved and a motion to that effect was made and carried.

#### COMMITTEE ON FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Mr. Dudgeon then presented the report of the committee on fire insurance rates, which in its last report announced that the committee was working on three things: first, the language to be placed in a fire insurance policy; second, to consider whether or not an entire library policy was a practical thing, and third, to develop a simple but effective fire prevention code.

In response to the question whether it is general to insure books separately from the building, and what the rates are, Mr. Dudgeon replied: "There is absolutely no general practice followed as to rates. We have a great deal of information which we have attempted to tabulate, and from which we can conclude almost nothing, except that librarians generally have not been, possibly, as watchful as they should be as to rates. Our purpose was to deposit with the secretary of the A. L. A. these figures and tabulations so that they should be a source of information and give some suggestions as to prevailing rates. The other question was whether books and buildings were separately insured. Generally they are; but we find also that there is a great deal of carelessness in the insuring of the contents for the very simple reason that most of the standard policies used exclude much of the property of a library from the property insured unless it is specifically included in the written portion. For example, the tapestries and art works are excluded as not insured unless they are mentioned, and some of the libraries have not mentioned them. We are seeking to include these in the form.

"Another feature is omitted. The law seems to be that if a card catalog is destroyed it is deemed to be of value equal to the material—the tangible property that went into it, unless a special value is put upon it."

Mr. Bowker described the new standard policy of 1916, which he said he had had occasion to study, partly from the librarian's point of view. He said the insurance commissioners of the several states now have a national association and have been working out a new form of standard policy which has been adopted by Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina and possibly by this time by other states. It came into operation in 1916 in Pennsylvania and it is understood that every

effort will be made by insurance authorities throughout the states to make that an absolutely national standard policy. It is based on the old standard policy, but contains a very important change, to this effect: the old policy voided insurance indefinitely if certain restrictions were at any time not complied with. For instance, in the case of a house—this would not apply to a library, probably—non-occupancy was permitted only for a month. If a person left his house for two months and then a year or two afterward a fire should occur, the policy would be voidable. One of the chief changes has been that the word "while" is used, so that the policy is voided only *while* these conditions are in existence. He advised librarians to study the standard policy of their state with a view to helping the committee get a "rider," as it is called, which will be inclusive of library property.

"The next service of the committee," Mr. Bowker continued, "would be in regard to rates, and with respect to fire prevention. There has been an enormous saving of property—hundreds of millions of dollars—in the last few years through fire prevention methods, and most of the great industrial establishments find their insurance lowered by the use of the mutual system. Whether any mutual system is possible for libraries is a question. It might be possible to have some such organization in specific states. One feature of the fire prevention plan has been to make a rate—this has been carried out in New York City—on a general scale, which means a large rate, and then give credit of so many points, so many fractions of a cent, for this or that or the other feature of precaution.

"I think the committee can do a very real service in the three directions I understand Mr. Dudgeon to indicate. First, the nature of the standard policy as affecting libraries; second, the rider which should be inclusive of library property—and there let me add this caution: that when you are insuring the contents of the library be sure to make the description not specific and exclusive, but general and inclusive; that is to say, that you include not simply 'books and card catalog,' but 'books, cards and like property,' or some general phrase of that sort. Then the third point—that the committee should suggest what could be done in the way of additional fire precaution that would reduce the rates to libraries. This last is a matter of great importance, and I think it is one to which not enough attention has been given."

Mr. Dudgeon said in connection with the question of fire prevention, that he has the

co-operation of the expert on his State Industrial Commission, who is a practical inspector and has inspected fire prevention methods in all the factories of the state, and that the committee have corresponded with authorities all over the country to some extent to get the best of these fire prevention methods.

Mr. Anderson called attention to an anomalous condition in New York city. The Public Library carries no insurance, but recently the question arose as to whether a loan collection should be insured, and it was found that the rate on prints, for instance, in a private residence in New York, in a non-fireproof building, was fifteen cents per hundred. In the library building it was fifty-six cents per hundred, because it came under the skyscraper rule; that is, although the library is in a fireproof building, the local underwriters' association applies to it rules designed for these large, tall, concrete, steel-constructed buildings. Further, if the library should take out the wire glass which at the time the building was erected was required by the underwriters' association, and put in a separate screen of wire with the glass above, that would cause the rate to come down two or three points.

Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, reported that the matter of rates in Michigan is simply outrageous. "Apparently conditions were identical in different towns, so far as character of building was concerned, separation from other buildings, etc., etc., and yet they would be charging three times as much per hundred in one town as in the other. We have had this situation in the last few weeks; we have a fireproof building and carry a limited amount on the building, which we believe would cover all damage in case of fire, yet they want us to carry \$300,000 on the building, and we do carry a considerable amount of insurance on the books and contents, which has been worked out rather carefully; but one of the large companies of New York within the last month canceled their policy, which was for five years, for the reason that we did not carry a sufficient amount on the building. We had no difficulty in placing the insurance with another company. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was slipped through, putting insurance on the basis of a public utility; in other words, the same rate uniform throughout the state for the same class of property, leaving the classification of the property to the Board of Underwriters, and as a result of that the insurance rates on a great deal of property have gone up tremendously by changing the classification. And this is only one of the aspects of a very big subject."

Dr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, said that that library had voted not to insure itself, feeling that any loss it might meet would not be irreparable, and in a few years its surplus would be large enough to cover it. He asked if the committee would consider not merely the question of fire insurance on property, but the question of safety of life, and the advisability of establishing a fire drill so that the people in the library would know what to do when the fire alarm rang. So far the library has contented itself with printing in red a little card showing where the exits are, where the fire plugs are, and also a statement that the men of the staff are expected to see that the public and the women of the staff are in safety—and then save the catalogs! Everyone of the staff has one of the cards and keeps it in plain sight on his or her desk, so it can be referred to in case of need, but they have never had a drill.

Mr. Bowker described the simple drill he had used in some industrial establishments, and then called attention to another question that he felt should be taken up.

"The enemy of books is water," he said. "We should consider whether the use of sand is not thoroughly effective, or whether dry powder fire extinguishing methods could not be used. Another thing has come up in Brooklyn, the question of the employer's liability insurance and the question of accident insurance of the public. This has come rather interestingly in regard to the Carnegie libraries. The city is self-insured, and as we understand it the Carnegie libraries, having been given to the city, are taken care of by the city as to fire or accidents to the public, but that does not cover the buildings which are owned by library associations and it does not cover the books in the Carnegie libraries. There is a beautiful complication. Then we have the question of people slipping on the steps, and the question of elevator insurance. The whole matter is one of the questions that should be taken up in the Trustees' Section, and I think that a committee report, submitted either to the Trustees' Section or sent to trustees of libraries through the country, would emphasize the value of this association, and all library associations, to board of trustees that at present believe them to be rather a luxury than otherwise, to whose meetings the librarian goes for enjoyment."

Mr. Bishop, of the University of Michigan, brought up the danger from fire prevention apparatus to the contents of libraries. "In planning for the library which has occupied my time for the last ten months," he said, "I

found one extremely serious difficulty. We have on the campus in the University of Michigan a high-pressure system of fire mains, and it has proven effective in the case of incipient fires in the old, non-fireproof buildings on the campus. Naturally, the superintendent of the grounds and the university authorities thought well of the system, which has saved them serious losses, and the architect and superintendent of building were proposing to couple it to the reservoir system in the library stacks. I protested and succeeded in having connection made with the ordinary city mains, for if they had a fire on the campus with the high-pressure system connected through our building the chances of bursting inside the book stacks were good, and we might find ourselves with an incipient flood on our hands because there was a fire somewhere else. Another matter that concerns us is the possibility of using other than a liquid form of fire extinguisher. There are other means of extinguishing fires than by water. We are experimenting with a view to introducing into our new structure certain apparatus of that sort, but I do not yet know exactly what it will be."

Mr. Gould, of McGill University, asked whether the committee has considered the question of insuring inter-library loans. Last winter in sending a rare book to another library, it occurred to him that possibly the library to which the book was being sent might not insure it, and he thought his own library would like to insure it, but found that he could not insure a book going to another library. There seemed no way of overcoming the difficulty.

Mr. Dudgeon was of the opinion that it could be done either through Lloyd's or another insurance company. Lloyd's at the present time would be very high, but the Wisconsin Library Commission is handling exhibits from out of town all the time, and they are insured against any and all risks. It is a high rate, but for a short period. Special insurance is taken for each loan, but recently institutions have insured loans as sent out. For instance, the American Federation of Arts' collection is insured from the beginning to the end of its journey. No value is given the express companies. In closing, Mr. Dudgeon emphasized the importance of education in fire prevention, citing the factory mutuals as a case in point. These factories are getting insurance for those inflammable buildings where oils and paints are stored at a very much lower rate, some of them less than one-third the rate fireproof library buildings are paying.

## SECOND SESSION

The second half of the open meeting of the Council, held in the Auditorium Friday morning, was really another general session, and was largely attended. The general subject for discussion was "The library's part in the Americanization of the immigrant," and Dr. Albert Shiels, director of the reference division of the New York Board of Education, was the first speaker, talking on "The immigrant, the school, and the library." He said, as had Mr. Carr in his talk the night before, that the great need in the work with immigrants was for a more general knowledge of actual conditions. The immigrant is very like ourselves, sometimes intelligent, sometimes ignorant, and sometimes unpleasant. He foregoes with others of his race—so do the Americans in Paris—and obeys the laws as well as he can, though often puzzled by the confusion of practice and profession. The libraries are doing good work with the immigrants in spots, but there is no general policy, and the need is not for a multiplication of activities, but a centralization of knowledge of what has already been done—of the failures as well as the successes. The evening schools of the cities do not reach one-tenth of the people. Suppose in each community having an evening school there should be appointed a committee consisting at least of a librarian, a teacher, and a leader among the foreign element, and that this committee should meet regularly in the library building for discussion of some of the many questions of interest to the foreigners, how much such a series of conferences might be made to do toward revealing the possibilities of the library service and forming the library habit.

Dr. H. H. Wheaton, of the Federal Bureau of Education, speaking on "An Americanization program for libraries," said that the schools and libraries were the most potent influences now working on this problem. Estimating that there are probably 5,000,000 non-English-speaking people in our country to-day, he said that there are only about 500 night schools to instruct them. The library's opportunity is much broader than the school's in any case, for it can draw the immigrant mother, the children over school age, and adults who feel themselves too old for evening schools, among its general readers. He urged that each library should make (1) a survey of the conditions among the immigrants in its community, noting their number, nationalities, school attendance, literacy, occupations, etc.; (2) a survey of the library's own condition—

its resources in books in foreign languages in proportion to the foreign population, its collections of books that will help the foreigners to understand the laws and customs and opportunities of this country, its ability to interest societies among the different peoples in its work. This last is a very important factor, for through these foreign societies the librarian will find out what the immigrant wants and needs, and will be able to circulate information among the foreign population on what the library offers them. Posters in foreign languages, advertising the library's service, should be displayed freely wherever the foreigners congregate—in churches, lodges, ticket agencies, even saloons if there is no other place. Night school teachers should give a lesson on the public library, and where possible should afterward accompany the classes to the library building for introduction to the staff and to the books. While many libraries are already doing good work with foreigners, many libraries still fail to appreciate the part the library can play in the work of Americanization, just as many state and city governments are too much interested in the machinery of government to give proper attention to civic relations.

Miss J. Maud Campbell, who is employed by the Massachusetts Free Library Commission to promote the libraries' work with foreigners in that state, said that she made her first plea for more and better books and magazines for foreigners before the A. L. A. at its conference at Narragansett Pier in 1906. Now, ten years later, she repeated her appeal. The scantiness of material in foreign tongues which will intensify love of our country and government is deplorable. The pioneer spirit and ideal should be perpetuated. Here is work for the patriotic societies to do. Practical help on every-day problems—such as raising chickens or onions or cranberries—is also hard to get in foreign languages, and more duplicates of useful books on learning English are needed everywhere.

John Foster Carr said that the greatest need of the libraries to-day in their work with foreigners is publicity, both among the foreigners and with each other. He questioned the advisability of arbitrarily trying to make the A. L. A. a clearing house of work done for foreigners by libraries, until there was some well-defined demand. He spoke of the difficulties of preparing the foreign lists so much in demand, both as to editorial supervision and in their financing. The kind of lists needed by small and large libraries are very different, ranging from a selection of 25 or

50 books to a general list with annual annotated supplements of the most important foreign publications. He proposed sending a letter to all members of the A. L. A. likely to be interested, asking what support they would give if the society he represented should issue some of the books Miss Campbell had shown to be much needed, on history, agriculture, hygiene, etc.

William H. Brett's discussion of the "Libraries' relation with book publishers and dealers," postponed from the first Council meeting, closed the session. He said he could see no reason why the library, as a library, was entitled to special discount in buying books, but that it did have a right to ask every discount to which the volume and value of its business entitled it. Considering the value of the library trade to booksellers, he said that of the total number of books published in a year (volumes, not titles), one to two per cent. of the novels go to libraries, and not over ten per cent. of the other books. From 40 to 60 per cent. are sold to libraries by large jobbers, more by remainder houses, and the small proportion left are handled by the local booksellers. The volume of business varies very greatly. Libraries in general have very high credit for promptness in payment, but their manner of ordering grades from excellent to very poor. The practice of sending books on approval has some drawbacks, from the bookseller's point of view, in the wear it entails on the books and the extra work in the publishing house in checking up \$125 worth of books for a \$25 order. As to the effect of the library on the booktrade, there is variety of opinion. The broad view might hold that as the library educates readers, it is favorable to the trade, but with this the smaller dealers might not agree. The library is not a consumer of books, but a dealer for the benefit of others.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

THE secretary submitted the seventh annual report of work conducted at the executive offices since their establishment in Chicago.

*Chicago Headquarters.*—It is with an exceptional sense of appreciation that we record this year our gratitude to the Chicago Public Library, board of directors and librarian, for their continued hospitality in housing the executive offices of the association. During the past year that library has been consummating some long-desired physical alterations and improvements, which involved the shifting and transfer of several departments and bases of activity. When it became necessary for the library, in carrying out its scheme of readjust-



ments, to repossess itself of the room on the fifth floor which the association has occupied since September, 1909, the board and the librarian set aside a room on the second floor which is practically of the same floor space as the other, and which serves all our purposes equally well—in fact, in some respects even better. Into these new quarters we were moved early in January by the employes of the Chicago Public Library, the shelving rearranged and set up, light fixtures and window openings readjusted, and all without any expense to the association whatever. As heretofore, heat, light, hot and cold water, janitor service and general supervision have all been gratuitously provided. The other members of the association will, therefore, I am sure, agree with the secretary that there is reason this year for an uncommon degree of appreciation to the Chicago Public Library for this continued generosity and hospitality.

*Membership.*—When the 1915 Handbook went to press there were 3024 members of the association. Since then there have been additions as follows: New personal members, 126; former personal members rejoining, 21; new institutional members, 5; total, 152. Six personal members took out life membership. During the conference year 1914-15 there were altogether 432 new members added to the roll, but of those who joined in 1914, the year of the Washington conference, 313 resigned or lapsed their membership and had to be dropped from the roll in the summer of 1915. So the *net* increase to be recorded in the 1915 Handbook was only 119.

*Routine.*—It seems unnecessary to rehearse here the routine work of the office to which previous reports have referred. It is perhaps enough to say that these duties have from week to week and month to month been discharged to the best of the ability of the office staff. It is difficult to report on that most important and time-consuming work of the office, namely, the general correspondence. Thousands of letters are written every year to librarians, library trustees, women's clubs in towns engaged in library campaigns, library commissions and library schools, publishers and booksellers, officers of other associations, applicants for positions, committees of the association, members of the executive board and publishing board, officers of the association, hotel managers, local committees, chambers of commerce, publicity bureaus, newspapers and editors of magazines; letters about our publications, arrangement for printing with authors, editors and printers, campaigns for new members; and

many others that cannot be corralled even into a semblance at classification.

*Library Plans and Photographs.*—We have endeavored during the year materially to increase our collection of library plans and inaugurate a collection of photographs of library buildings and library work. We have received some excellent material, but, on the whole, not so much in quantity as we had hoped for. Other office work has hindered us in the proper classification and arrangement of this material, and it is not yet in the shape we hope ultimately to have it. The wisdom of making such a collection has been already abundantly demonstrated in the numerous calls to borrow plans and pictures which have come in since the report went out that the office was engaged in this attempt.

*Sponsors for Knowledge.*—Members of the association have doubtless seen references in the *Bulletin* to the "sponsors for knowledge" scheme, which Mr. George Winthrop Lee, of Boston, has been particularly active in promulgating. The plan, in brief, is to have the A. L. A. office become a clearing house to bring together the man wanting certain information and the man possessing it. The plan was outlined in some detail in the January *Bulletin* and in earlier articles by Mr. Lee in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Thus far about seventy "sponsors" have been secured on a corresponding number of subjects in the field of knowledge. Little actual work has yet been accomplished. If the plan gives promise of growth to practical success, steps must soon be taken to place it on a business basis, formulate rules, and give it wider publicity and more systematic attention.

*Publicity.*—The A. L. A. publicity committee will in due time and place report on its efforts and accomplishments, and no extended word is here necessary. The secretary has endeavored to co-operate with the committee in every possible way and has, in addition, found opportunity to secure independently a greater than usual amount of publicity for the association and library work generally.

*Recommendations for Positions.*—The office has been consulted oftener than in previous years regarding the filling of library positions, and in a considerable proportion of cases the recommendations made have led to appointments. It has been gratifying to feel that headquarters has been of practical assistance in this way, both to those wishing a change of position and to those in search of assistants or librarians.

*Field Work.*—During the past year the secretary has addressed four regular library

schools and four summer schools, besides various clubs and other organizations.

*Uniform Library Statistics.*—The committee on library administration in its report comments on the work of collecting uniform library statistics. Last year we printed a complete tabulation of all statistics sent in by 85 public libraries. This year, with college and reference libraries also contributing, the list is more than three times as large, and the cost of printing complete statistics is unfortunately prohibitive. With the assistance of the chairman of the committee on library administration we have selected those items which seem the most important and have been most generally answered and which can be printed across a double *Bulletin* page, allowing a line to each library. These statistics are appended to the secretary's printed report. The complete statistics will be kept on file in the secretary's office, where they may be consulted at any time, or where information on any particular point will always gladly be given.

*Extra-Library Activities.*—A number of enterprises not strictly in the field of library work have engaged the attention of the office. These seem to indicate that the association is gradually being recognized by educational agencies which have heretofore overlooked its possible assistance and influence.

The association was invited to send official delegates to the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization, held in Philadelphia, January 19-20, under the direction of the National Americanization Committee. The president appointed Mr. Robert P. Bliss, of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, who was invited to give a short address at one of the sessions, and Miss Emma R. Engle and Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, both of the Philadelphia Free Library. Growing out of the conference there was an interesting three-cornered correspondence between Miss Frances Kellor, of the Americanization committee, and the president and secretary of the A. L. A., which resulted in the proposal that our association appoint a committee to gather, schedule and correlate information as to the work with foreigners which is being done by the various libraries of the country.

A French committee, which terms itself the Alliance for Social and Civic Education, has well-ordered and elaborately extensive plans for social and civic reconstruction in France after the war. The scheme, among other things, calls for a system of free public libraries throughout the republic of France, mod-

eled after those obtaining in the United States of America.

We have recently had some interesting correspondence also with the Belgian Scholarship Committee, of Washington, relative to free libraries in Belgium after the war.

The American Library Association received a formal invitation in August from the Secretary of State to participate by the appointment of an official delegate with alternate in the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held under the auspices of the United States government in Washington, December 27 to January 8. The president appointed Dr. Herbert Putnam as delegate and Mr. H. H. B. Meyer as alternate. Although there was an "Educational" group in charge of the United States Commissioner of Education, no library topic was included in the program, although we endeavored to have some phase of the subject treated. The only consideration of a library character, judging from the printed program, was a project for the creation of a Pan-American Library Union, introduced by the chairman of the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean delegations.

We co-operated with the Drama League of America in a number of respects in connection with plans for observance by libraries of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death.

For the first time in its history, the National Conference of Charities and Correction carried in its recent Indianapolis program a section meeting on library work in institutions. This was worked up and conducted by Miss Miriam E. Carey, supervising librarian of the Minnesota State Board of Control, and its unquestioned success was gratifying to all who had taken a hand in bringing it about. We are encouraged to hope that a similar meeting may be held next year.

*Necrology.*—During the past year the association has lost by the hand of death sixteen of its members. The number includes three who had served with signal success as library trustees, of whom one was perhaps the oldest member of the association; the chief librarians of four of our colleges and universities; the venerable and beloved head of the free library system in the third city of the country; and others who in their respective places of responsibility had performed their duty faithfully and well.

The list is as follows: Henrietta St. Barbe Brooks, Esther Elizabeth Burdick, Samuel S. Greeley, Helen E. Green, Walter Learned, Bertha M. Letts, George T. Little, George A. Macbeth, Lucy Ogden, Arthur Jeffrey Par-

sons, John Christopher Schwab, Ruth Lockwood Terpenning, John Thomson, Irving Strong Upson, Evan J. Williams, Albert Sherwood Wilson.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January-May, 1916

*Receipts*

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1916.....	\$3,957-57
Membership fees .....	6,104-95
Life memberships .....	150-00
Interest on bank balance, January-May....	37-94

Total .....\$10,250-46

*Expenditures*

Checks no. 80-87 (Vouchers no. 1224-1332).....	\$4,091-20
Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	6,159-26
G. B. Utley, balance, Nat. Bank Republic.....	250-00

Total balance .....\$6,409-26

JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1915.....	\$226-89
Interest, Jan. 1, 1916.....	3-33
Sixth installment, Jan. 15, 1916.....	22-86

Total .....\$253-08

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer.*

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

*New Publications.*—The chief publication of the last year was "Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs of juvenile books," by Margaret Mann, chief cataloger of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In the twenty-three introductory pages, Miss Mann discusses the making of a catalog of juvenile books, passing in review the various classes in which knowledge is grouped. It may be wise to offer this introduction as a separate pamphlet publication, and as electrotype plates have been made for the entire work, this could be done very easily and inexpensively.

One of the most scholarly and highly esteemed publications which the board has put forth in recent years is the "Brief guide to the literature of Shakespeare," by H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, undertaken at the request of the Drama League of America.

Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries" should really rank as one of the publications of the year, as it was just coming from the press as last year's report was prepared. Up to the present time more than eighteen hundred copies have been sold, and there seems to be a reasonably steady demand for it.

The A. L. A. "Manual of library economy" is nearly complete. Four new chapters have been printed during the year, leaving only four now unpublished.

Other new publications of the year are as follows:

Binding for libraries; suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding. Handbook 5, entirely rewritten and enlarged. 2000 copies.

Mending and repair of books, by Margaret W. Brown, revised by Gertrude Stiles. (Handbook 6.) (In press.)

List of Russian books recommended for public libraries, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. (Foreign book list 7.) (In press.) This list will supersede that which the board last year reported was in preparation by M. Braslawsky. The present list unquestionably better represents the public library point of view and is therefore an improvement for our purposes over the other list.

A. L. A. "Manual of library economy":

Chap. 11. Furniture, fixtures and equipment, by Linda A. Eastman. 3000 copies.

Chap. 18. Classification, by Corinne Bacon. 3000 copies.

Chap. 24. Bibliography, by Isadore G. Mudge. 3000 copies.

Chap. 30. Library work with the blind, by Mary C. Chamberlain. 2000 copies.

*Reprints.*—The following publications have been reprinted:

Essentials in library administration. Handbook 1. 1000 copies.

Catalog rules. 2000 copies.

A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11. 1000 copies.

Why do we need a public library? Tract 10. 2000 copies.

From A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1915:

Inspirational influence of books in the life of children (Scott). 500 copies.

Some recent features in library architecture (Hadley). 500 copies.

*Forthcoming Publications.*—The revised edition of the Kroeger "Guide to reference books," which is being prepared by Isadore G. Mudge, and which the board hoped to have in print before the presentation of this report, has been delayed owing to the illness of the compiler. It is hoped that the book will be printed during the summer and ready for distribution before the library schools open in the fall.

A list of modern French books, principally those in the fiction and belles-lettres classes which would be of interest to English readers, is being prepared by Mrs. George F. Bowerman.

A selected list of detective, mystery and ghost stories is being compiled by Harold A. Mattice and Miss A. C. Laws, both of the

Library of Congress, and if prepared from the point of view of the small public library will probably be published by the board.

LeRoy Jeffers, of the New York Public Library, is compiling a list of standard titles in the best editions for library use. This is akin to previously published lists compiled by him.

A list of books on railways and railroad operating, selected with a view to their educational value, is being prepared by D. C. Buell, director of the Railway Educational Bureau in Omaha. The list will be short and inexpensive, and it is hoped that it can be issued in such form as to encourage public libraries to distribute it freely to patrons who are in the employ of railroads.

Arrangements are being made with H. G. T. Cannons, of Finsbury, London, author of the "Bibliography of library economy," to publish a supplement 1910-1915 to this work. The original bibliography has been so helpful to all librarians who have learned of its existence and used it that it is believed a supplement covering the periodical library literature of the past six years will be warmly welcomed and supported. The board will probably act also as American agents for the original edition and in this way call the attention of librarians of this country more emphatically to this excellent reference tool.

The A. L. A. Committee on Co-ordination (C. H. Gould, chairman) are preparing at the request of the board rules and regulations to govern inter-library loans. When the final draft is ready, these rules will be issued by the board.

Mr. Wyer, directing editor of the "Manual of library economy," reports as follows on the four unprinted chapters:

Pamphlets and minor material.—Being prepared at the New York State Library; manuscript will be ready for submission to committee shortly.

Cataloging.—This chapter is still unassigned.

Library work with schools.—Being prepared by W. H. Kerr.

Museums and libraries.—This chapter is being prepared by P. M. Rea, and the committee hopes to have it ready for printing soon.

*A. L. A. Booklist.*—The total subscriptions to the *Booklist* now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2478; retail subscriptions, 2063; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 478; free list, 115; total, 5134 (as against a total of 4899 reported last year).

*Reading Lists.*—At the Squirrel Inn meeting of the board last September it was voted to

secure a collection of short popular reading lists, which had been compiled and printed by individual libraries, with a view to reprinting them and offering them for sale. As a result, four such lists—"Good stories of to-day and yesterday," "Fifty-two readable books," "Cheerful books," and "Idle-hour books for high school boys"—which had been prepared and printed by the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, were reprinted and offered for sale. Imprint of the purchasing library was inserted, and at additional cost other titles could be substituted, or call numbers given. Altogether, 71,100 of these lists were taken by 35 different libraries. It is a moot question whether the scheme is a success or not. The lists were sold as cheaply as they could be and not cause loss to the board. Not only printing, but circularizing, billing, correspondence and bookkeeping, of course, have to be considered. Two or three libraries stated they were not subscribing because they could get independent lists printed locally just as cheap. Others preferred lists on timely specific subjects rather than general lists, and perhaps some such can be issued in the future. The board acknowledges gratefully the permission of the Springfield City Library to use these four lists, and this without credit given on the lists themselves.

With the co-operation of the Harvard University Press, a "Bibliography of scientific management," by C. Bertrand Thompson, was reprinted and offered to libraries at a price which permitted free distribution to patrons. Of this list, 6973 copies were sold to 31 libraries. Mr. George Iles called attention to this bibliography and advised reprinting it.

*Advertising.*—Methods have been those pursued in previous years. Direct circularization of libraries has brought the most effective results. In October and November an extensive campaign was conducted with high school libraries on behalf of the *Booklist*. About 4500 high school libraries were addressed, a sample copy of the *Booklist* also being sent. A "follow-up" letter was mailed about two weeks later. About 110 new subscriptions were secured. The result is not very encouraging. Various attempts are made from time to time to interest specialists in certain publications in their special field: *e. g.*, we advertised Miss Curtis' "Collection of social survey material" to all the teachers of sociology in the country by the aid of a mailing list very kindly furnished by Prof. Scott E. W. Bedford, of the University of Chicago, secretary of the American Sociological Society; and Miss Chamberlain's chapter on "Library

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LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO R. R. BOWKER BY MEMBERS OF THE A. L. A. AT THE ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1916.



work with the blind" to all the institutions of the country engaged in this special work. We always get some results from these specialized efforts, but never enough to pay for the expense and time involved. Perhaps, however, the service to the few who respond is sufficient to justify the enterprise.

Reports are appended from Miss Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and Mr. Merrill, editor of the *A. L. A. Periodical cards*.

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman*.

#### A. L. A. BOOKLIST

Miss May Massee reports as follows on the *A. L. A. Booklist*:

A prominent publisher has said that the *Booklist* is the most influential review in this country as affecting actual sales. It is certainly the most important power of the American Library Association as a whole, and the individual members as they realize themselves part of this power are sending personal notes of books read or examined for their libraries. Since January, one commission and three more libraries have been added to the list of those which send notes each month or each week, and there have been ten additions to the list of those to whom the tentative list is sent.

The *Booklist* is as large as it can be with its present staff and resources. Each year sees an increasing number of usable books which cannot be included for lack of space. It seems that the list should be larger, with a longer suggestive list for very small libraries and with either a special supplement or a special designation for books for high school libraries.

We should have ten thousand individual library subscribers. Why could not librarians in central libraries take a census of the libraries in their districts, the public libraries and the high schools, and have a mild subscription campaign? With fifteen hundred new individual subscribers we could add a high school librarian to the *Booklist* staff and work wonders.

There is much discussion of the fiction which may and may not be included. As more librarians send in votes and notes there is chance for more varying opinions, and if only stories which have all plus votes were noted, the list would rarely if ever include ten titles in a month. This does not mean that the burden of selection is thrown entirely on the editor, because the majority must rule, and it merely becomes necessary for the editor to make sure which way majority rules.

The *Booklist* editor has visited the summer school of the Indiana Library Commission,

addressed five clubs in and about Chicago, attended three state library meetings—Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota—and addressed the American Booksellers' Association at its annual meeting in Chicago, the subject being "Libraries as bookstores—bookstores as libraries." She is to talk briefly before one of the meetings of the high school library section of the N. E. A. This work is important, as it enlarges the special acquaintance of the *Booklist*, which means sources of information about books and sometimes subscriptions.

In reviewing the work of the year, we feel that the technical books and children's books sections have given the poorest service. We would be glad of any suggestions or offers for help on those two sections especially.

Subscription books form a large part of book publishing which the *Booklist* cannot attempt to cover. Of course, the immediate advice given by experienced librarians is "Never buy subscription books." In spite of this, libraries do buy them, and in some instances of second-hand sets receive good value for their money. We have many requests for information on subscription sets, and there is need for a committee to examine such books and file reports in the office for the use of librarians who wish reliable information.

#### A. L. A. PERIODICAL CARDS

Wm. Stetson Merrill reports as follows on the *A. L. A. periodical cards*:

The present report, relating to the preparation and distribution of printed analytical cards for serials indexed, covers the year ending May 1, 1916. Four shipments were made, numbered 325 to 328, three of which are in the hands of subscribers, and the fourth is in press. The number of titles was 790 and the number of cards was 59,130, a great falling off from the record of the year 1914-15, in which twelve shipments, including 1917 titles and 149,760 cards, were sent to subscribers. The difference is due partly to the war abroad, which has seriously affected both the production and delivery of foreign serials, and partly to the change recently made in the selection of articles to be indexed. The longer interval between shipments is due to the terms of our contract with the printer, according to which a shipment must contain at least 165 titles.

A thorough and somewhat radical revision of the list of serials to be indexed by printed cards has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the collaborating libraries. The old list, dated July, 1904, covering 235 titles, had already been reduced by 54 periodicals, discontinued or dropped; this list

has been further decreased by dropping 49 periodicals which were not monographic in character.

In place of periodicals dropped, there have been added 89 new serials, making a present total of 221 serials for which the board is furnishing cards or will do so soon. Entries for the new serials begin with the first issues of 1915.

For several years the expense of indexing has exceeded the receipts. To meet this annual deficit, the price of subscription for the entire list has been raised from \$2.50 per one hundred titles (2 cards to a title) to \$3.00; and for subscription to selected titles, the price has been raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00. As the increase has been cheerfully accepted by the subscribers, no further modifications are looked for. The material now furnished by our printed cards is of permanent and enduring value, which renders all these cards worthy of inclusion in library catalogs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

##### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The report of this committee covers three topics: (1) Uniform library statistics; (2) Library labor saving devices, and (3) Testing of library supplies and materials.

##### *1. Uniform Library Statistics*

The committee believes that the association took another important step forward when the College and Reference Section voted at Berkeley to adopt (at least experimentally for one year) for the use of college and reference libraries the same statistical form as had originally been adopted by the Council for the use of general libraries, plus certain additional items needed to give fuller statistical representation of reference work.

It is, of course, not to be expected that any uniform schedule could ever be devised that would prove entirely acceptable to all libraries. If, however, the present uniform schedule, with future modifications as need directs, can approve itself as even approximately acceptable to American libraries, your committee is of the opinion that it will be better to have one uniform schedule rather than two or more specialized schedules. Your committee, therefore, urges that the present form have a fair trial and suggests that such trial be for more than the single year voted by the College and Reference Section at Berkeley.

Your committee has noted with satisfaction that in an increasing number of printed reports of public libraries the A. L. A. schedule is used. However, we regret not to find it

in use in the recent reports of a number of important libraries where it was most expected.

During the year the chairman of the committee has received a number of questions and requests for interpretation of rules. For example, one librarian raised the question as to what constitutes juvenile circulation, that is, whether it is circulation of books (adult as well as juvenile) to juvenile readers or whether it is the circulation of books classed as juveniles to both juvenile and adult readers; also what are to be considered as juvenile readers. The answer was to the effect that in counting circulation the books circulated from children's rooms or other special juvenile collections are to be classed as juvenile circulation, whether given out to parents, teachers or the children themselves. It is believed that in most public libraries the transfer in registration from juvenile to adult groups is made at 16 years of age.

Another public librarian pointed out in sending his 1915 figures to the secretary that the adoption of the A. L. A. rule for counting circulation which permits the counting as home circulation of only books actually recorded as so taken out and forbids all estimates of circulation from schools and other agencies made a decrease in his total circulation figures from those of previous years. He points out that not only did the following of this rule seem to show a reduction in the work of his own library, but that he was at a disadvantage in comparisons with other neighboring libraries in which he felt sure the estimating of circulation was still carried on in spite of the adoption and use in their reports of the A. L. A. form, and that traveling library books sent to various agencies and used only at the agency are counted as books "delivered for home use." The objecting librarian says that he has reworded the definition in Section D (Rules for counting circulation) and instructed his assistants as follows: "Count one for each piece handed directly by a library employe to a personal borrower."

On this latter point your committee would urge that the rules for counting circulation be followed in this and all other respects. The chief value of the use of a uniform schedule is to make comparisons. Unless rules are closely and uniformly followed the value of the statistics is vitiated.

##### *2. Library Labor-Saving Devices*

At the meeting of the Council in December, 1915, a definite plan was outlined for the continuance of the investigation of labor-



saving devices and the preparation of a manual to be issued, probably in loose leaf form, and the Council authorized the preparation of the manual, which should be printed on a subscription basis under the auspices of the Publishing Board, for distribution among libraries represented in the association. It was then expected that the manual would be approaching completion by the middle of the year. Various circumstances, however, have arisen to delay the work.

An effort was made to arrange for an exhibit of labor-saving devices at the Asbury Park conference, where it seemed that in many ways the facilities offered were better than those afforded at the Washington conference in 1914 and better than could be expected in any meeting place likely to be chosen within the next few years. Many obstacles, however, were encountered and a number of the most important exhibitors of 1914 announced that they would be unable to participate in an exhibit this year, on account of the difficulty of keeping up with their orders, and because of the extra expense of sending machines and representatives where no regular agencies are maintained. Feeling that it would be unsatisfactory to both librarians and manufacturers to carry out the plans for the exhibit if the undertaking could be made only partially successful, the whole matter was abandoned for this year.

The time required by the effort to arrange for the exhibit has been the chief cause of delay in the preparation of the manual. The clearing house feature of the investigation has, however, been continued. Since the beginning of the work in January, 1916, requests for information have been received and answered, coming from 62 libraries concerning 39 kinds of equipment. The list of devices concerning which information is wanted when available by different librarians now includes 66 different devices. The work of answering all such requests as promptly and as fully as is desired is somewhat hampered by the fact that relatively few librarians seem to consider the work a co-operative enterprise. Careful studies have been made of several devices. These include the dictation machine, pasting machines, and ink pads. As soon as possible tests will be made of other articles. Any librarians who are willing to co-operate by making such tests in their libraries in order that the conclusions drawn by tests in one library may be checked by similar tests made in other libraries, are urged to communicate with the committee.

For some months to come it is likely that

the preparation of the manual will again be inevitably delayed. On this account, the committee is especially desirous of making the clearing house feature as important as possible. Librarians who at any time desire information concerning any kinds of library equipment or any mechanical device are urged to communicate with C. Seymour Thompson, Savannah Public Library, Savannah, Ga., and all the information which has been collected will be sent them. In many cases it may be that no information is available concerning a certain kind of device, and in such cases every possible effort will be made to collect the desired information as rapidly as possible. The committee would again urge upon all librarians the importance of their co-operation if this work is to be as successful as is desired. Information is very frequently obtained by mere chance concerning some new device or new method which some library is employing with highly satisfactory results, and which would be of very great interest to a large number of other libraries if made known to them.

### 3. *Testing of Materials and Supplies for Libraries*

Toward the close of the year the president of the association referred to this committee a statement from Samuel H. Ranck of the need for more systematic testing on behalf of libraries of the materials and supplies bought by them, and a suggestion that A. L. A. headquarters might organize and conduct a testing bureau for libraries. The available time was too short to make a thorough study of the problem, but a report of some progress is possible.

A partial list of supplies that require testing include catalog, borrowers' and book cards, paper for book plates and labels, for use in correspondence and in duplicating machines, carbon paper, envelopes, blotters, book repair materials, cloth for mounting maps, glue, paste, varnish, shellac, rubber bands and erasers, type-writer ribbons, inks for pen, for mimeographs, for marking books, for rubber stamps and for numbering machines and ink eradicators.

In view of the tests of materials and supplies made by the National Bureau of Standards for the United States and District of Columbia governments, including their libraries, the first step seemed to be to find out what the Bureau of Standards is prepared to do for the libraries of the country either to the extent of making such tests or at least to the extent of giving expert advice for the best

direction of the association's efforts. An inquiry outlining the problem brought to the chairman of this committee from the director of the Bureau of Standards the information that the Bureau of Standards is unable to make regular routine tests for the A. L. A., as it is now very much overcrowded with such work for the government service. The suggestion is offered that the committee on materials and supplies make up a list of all supplies used, secure samples of all supplies used and information relating to the use made of each material needed, after which the Bureau of Standards will advise with the committee and assist in preparing specifications. It will also help prepare simple methods of testing, most of which may be carried on with very little apparatus. The laboratories of the bureau are always open to inspection and a visit to them was suggested. Apparatus useful in testing paper was also suggested.

Your committee would not, without a further study of the question, be justified in making a recommendation to establish at headquarters a bureau for testing materials and supplies. If desired the committee will make a further study of the question. One element would be a demonstration that other librarians feel the need as Mr. Ranck does. Will not all librarians who would like to see such a testing bureau established so express themselves by letter addressed to the chairman of this committee? GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The committee on co-ordination has been asked by the A. L. A. Publishing Board to draw up a brief set of rules for the use of libraries participating in inter-library loans.

The committee most willingly makes the attempt, although it feels that the time is, as yet, hardly ripe for more than a beginning in the way of such rules. Practice is still being modified in those libraries which have been, and are, most active in lending; and the modifications do not always tend toward uniformity; rather the reverse. For behind the modifications lie diverse causes, such as: the natural wish of every library to preserve its freedom of action when dealing with its own property; and—of still greater influence—the fundamental differences, both as to purpose, and material sought, that are to be found between such loans as are exemplified in county library systems, on the one hand, and loans made in the interests of scholarship and research, on the other. These two classes of loans, essentially different as they are, necessarily demand diversity of treatment.

Moreover, as loans of a "popular" character grow in volume (as they surely will in future), additional sources will have to be provided for the supply of such loans. Whatever form such provision may ultimately take, it will undoubtedly entail fresh modifications of what may now be regarded as current practice concerning inter-library loans.

All this divergence, however, only makes it the more desirable that agreement should be reached upon all points upon which agreement is possible. Practical uniformity in regard to business details has already been achieved among certain leading libraries. Such details, with suggestions on more vital questions, have been embodied in the following rules. Suggestions for their improvement are earnestly requested, and will be cordially welcomed.

#### *Regulations for the Conduct of Inter-Library Loans*

Suggested by  
The Committee on Co-ordination

Note: Words or clauses enclosed in brackets, have not received the unanimous approval of the committee.

##### *1. Purpose*

The purpose of inter-library loans is (a) to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere [(b) to help augment the supply of the average book to the average reader; subject, in both cases, to making due provision for the rights and convenience of the [immediate] constituents of the lending library, and for safeguarding the material which is desired as a loan.]

##### *2. Scope or extent*

Almost any material possessed by a library, unless it has been acquired on terms which entirely preclude its loan, may be lent, upon occasion, to another library; [but whether a particular loan should, or should not be made on a given occasion, will depend on the use to be made of the material, and upon the person who wishes to use it.

The decision in each case must be made by the lender, and, therefore, cannot be provided for in a code of rules.] It may be assumed, however, that all libraries are prepared to go as far as their regulations permit, or as they reasonably can, in the way of lending to others.

Failing the possibility of a loan, cameragraph or photostat copies of the material desired, may often be obtained as a substitute and at small cost.

##### *3. Material which should not be applied for*

(Practice will vary according to the nature of both applicant and lender.)

Current fiction; [books that are inexpensive and can be easily procured; mere textbooks or popular manuals; hooks for students' debates, for student or study-club work; in general, books which should be accessible in any good public library;] any hook requested for a trivial purpose.

##### *4. Material which should be lent only under exceptional circumstances*

(Practice will vary according to the nature of both applicant and lender.)

Material in constant use or request in the library applied to; hooks of reference; books that are not to be taken from the library applied to except under special permission; [parts of large sets, such as periodicals and publications of learned societies;] manuscripts, incunabula, special editions, and, in general, any rare or costly hook.

Material which by reason of its size or character requires expensive packing or high insurance; material

which by reason of age, delicate texture, or fragile condition, is likely to suffer from being sent by mail or express.

#### 5. Music

Music is lent on the same conditions as books, but must not be used for public performances.

#### 6. How effected

By libraries of standing, which will apply to others expected to possess the desired material, in order of their relative distance from, or relative duty to, the community in which any particular requests originate.

#### 7. Limit of number of volumes

Each library must fix a limit for itself. Four works at one time for a single borrower is, perhaps, a reasonable maximum.

#### 8. Duration of loan

This will vary with the nature and purposes of the loan. The time allowed in each will be stated by the lender when the loan is made. Four weeks is, perhaps, a fair average period. The period is counted [from the day the book leaves the lender] to the day it is returned by the borrower. An extension of the period may usually be obtained for good reasons. Application for extension of time must be made early enough to permit an answer from the lending library to be received before the book's return is due. The lending library always reserves the right of summary recall.

#### 9. Notice of receipt and return

The receipt of books borrowed must be acknowledged at once; and when books are returned, notice must be sent by mail at the same time. Promptness in this respect is necessary to permit books to be traced if they go astray.

Notice of return should state: Titles of books sent (with call numbers); date of return; conveyance, *e. g.*, insured parcel post, prepaid express, etc., in the latter case naming the express company.

#### 10. Expenses in connection with loan

[All expenses of carriage (both ways) and insurance, when effected, must be borne by the borrowing library.]

#### 11. Safeguards

The borrowing library is bound by the conditions imposed by the lender. These it may not vary, although a good deal will usually be left to the discretion of the borrowing library. In such a case, the borrower will safeguard borrowed material as carefully as it would its own; [and its librarian will require to be used within the walls of the borrowing library whatever material would be so treated were the borrowing library its possessor.]

#### 12. Responsibility of borrower

The borrowing library must assume complete responsibility for the safekeeping and due return of all material borrowed.

[In cases of actual loss in transit the borrowing library should not merely meet the cost of replacement, but should charge itself with the trouble of making the replacement, unless the owner prefers to attend to the matter.]

#### 13. General provisions and suggestions

Disregard of any of the foregoing rules, injury to books from use, careless packing, or detention of books beyond the time specified for the loan will be considered good ground for declining to lend in future.

The borrowing library should inform individuals of the conditions attached to each particular loan.

[Lending libraries should acknowledge return of loans to the borrower.]

Individuals who wish an inter-library loan to be effected on their behalf should consult, as a first step, the librarian of the library which they expect to borrow for them. He can often suggest some source of supply nearer and more suitable than any the individuals have in view.

As a matter of course, special conditions will arise from time to time which will necessitate the modification of the foregoing rules.

For the committee on co-ordination.

C. H. GOULD, *Chairman.*

## COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The committee on federal and state relations has had a number of matters referred to it for consideration during the year, and has endeavored to advance the interests of libraries as far as possible.

1. With reference to the importation of books from countries at war with each other, the activity of the Library of Congress has rendered it unnecessary for us to take extensive action.

2. We have urged upon the appropriate committees of Congress that they act favorably upon an amendment offered to the Post Office Appropriation Bill by Mr. Jones, on April 7, so that bulletins published by libraries which are not separately incorporated, but are part of a county government, may be admitted to the mail at second-class rates.

3. We have secured a reaffirmation of the position of the Treasury Department that each building with a separate stock of books should be considered as a separate library and that, therefore, each branch library may be considered entitled to have one copy of any book imported for it, free of duty, although copies for other branch libraries are included in the same invoice.

4. This committee has never taken any action in reference to Canadian affairs, and when it was suggested that there was need of some such action, it was requested that the duty be not added to us, but that a separate committee be instituted for the purpose of handling such questions.

5. The suggestion has been made to us that it would be desirable that a copy of the list of foreigners who are candidates for citizenship be sent by the federal officers not only to the school superintendents of the cities in which the candidates live, but also to the librarians of the public libraries in that city, in order that the latter might send to each of such candidates a letter inviting him to make use of the library to *supplement* any studies he may take in the public school. This suggestion seems a very good one to us, and we heartily endorse it.

6. In this year, as in so many previous ones, a bill was introduced into Congress for the purpose of limiting the rights of libraries to import books. The attempt at this time was in the bill H. R. 10,231, introduced by Mr. Driscoll. In this bill is contained a provision that the importation of books for public libraries be made only "with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or its representative." When the present copyright

law was passed, this question was thoroughly discussed and the continuation of the libraries' privilege was obtained. Protest was made against the passage of the provision at this time, and it is believed that there is no immediate danger. It behooves, however, all librarians to be on the lookout against renewal of these attempts to diminish the usefulness of the funds provided, for the most part by public taxation, for the purpose of so important a part of the educational system of the commonwealth as the public library.

7. We were glad to co-operate with the bookbuying committee in the successful attempt to insist that House Bill 4715 entitled "A bill to prevent discrimination in prices and provide for publicity of prices to dealers and the public," should not include public libraries within its provisions. This bill was first introduced by Mr. Stevens, and afterwards in various forms by Messrs. Ayres and Stephens. The great number of protests which were made by libraries, and the strong resolutions adopted by boards of trustees, were effectual in averting any danger to the interests of the public through raising the price of books bought by libraries.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS

The final report on the Leipzig and Panama-Pacific exhibits is given with considerable fullness in the printed reports distributed at the conference. Since special articles on both these exhibits have appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, from which copious extracts were made for the report, little space need be given to them here. The California Library Association and California librarians individually contributed much to the exhibit at San Francisco in time, material and money. Some of the attendants at the A. L. A. booth were detailed by their libraries, but many contributed the time from their own vacation periods.

The total amount raised for the Leipzig exhibit was \$4236.84, and the balance of \$262 which it had left after all expenses were paid was used for the payment of freight.

Of the \$5813.95 contributed for the Panama-Pacific exhibit, the California Library Association raised \$3184.50, a part of this being appropriated toward the general A. L. A. expenses in San Francisco. Altogether, \$5341, including the foregoing sum of \$3184.50 raised by California, was received in subscriptions.

The disposition of material remaining at the close of the exposition was made according to the recommendations submitted by the committee to the Executive Board in December.

These recommendations were:

1. The return of Library Bureau furniture to the Library Bureau agency in San Francisco.

2. Return to the publishers of expensive technical books loaned by them.

3. The return to libraries sending material such material as they have specifically requested should be returned.

4. That the popular books be donated to the library at Thane, Alaska, in charge of Mrs. Whipple.

5. The gift of such remaining material as may be desired to the commissioners of the Young Men's Christian Association of China to form an educational exhibit to be shown in the leading cities and educational centers of China.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman*.

#### TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There has been no change in investments during the year. On the 10th of February, 1916, however, the \$15,000 par value of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lake Shore Collateral 3½ per cent. bonds of February 1, 1908, were, in accordance with the plan for the consolidation of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, exchanged by us for a like amount of the Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. bonds due February 1, 1908, of the new consolidated corporation, The New York Central Railroad Company. As a result of this exchange, the income from the fund will be increased \$75 a year, dating back to February 1, 1915. All interest on investments has been promptly paid except that default was made in the payment of the semi-annual installment of 2½ per cent. due September 1, 1915, on the \$15,000 par value of Missouri Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust 5 per cent. bonds due January 1, 1917, which were included in the securities which we took over upon our appointment as trustees. Owing to the default and to the proposed reorganization of the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, a committee, of which Mr. Moreau Delano, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Company, is chairman, was formed to protect the interests of this particular issue of Missouri Pacific bonds. We deposited our bonds with the Columbia Trust Company, the depository of that committee, and took advantage of the committee's offer to advance to us the amount of the coupons due last September. The \$375 of coupons due March 1, 1916, have been collected in the same way. No final ad-

justment of the Missouri Pacific finances has yet been reached. We hope that such a settlement will be made as will fully preserve the interests of the Collateral Trust bondholders.

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was, at the request of the chairman of the finance committee of the American Library Association, made by Mr. Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,

M. TAYLOR PYNE,

EDWARD W. SHELDON,

*Trustees Carnegie and Endowment Funds.*

#### TRUSTEES SECTION

The Trustees Section met Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 3:00 o'clock, in the New Monterey ballroom, Trustee W. T. Porter, of the Cincinnati Public Library, holding by unanimous consent the office of perpetual president, being in the chair. There were some trustees and a number of interested librarians present making an attendance of forty or fifty.

The meeting was opened by an informing paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, the effective president of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, on "The trustee's obligation to the state." The paper dwelt on the responsibility of trustees who accept this public duty and was especially noteworthy for its account of the state meetings held periodically by library trustees in Indiana. Stated meetings have been held every two years, separately from meetings of librarians, and while it was at first hard to get trustees to come to meetings, these gatherings had now become interesting to trustees as well as resultful to libraries.

An animated discussion followed Mrs. Earl's paper, in which the perfunctory character of many boards of trustees was lamented, and it was the general sense that it would be desirable to convene in other states or neighborhood localities, meetings of trustees similar to those so successfully held in Indiana. There was some difference of opinion as to whether these meetings should be held separately or, for the sake of kindling enthusiasm, conjointly with librarians. It was specifically suggested for Massachusetts that a special endeavor might be made to obtain a meeting of trustees once a year coincident with the sessions of the Massachusetts Library Club, to cover a joint meeting on the last club day and a separate meeting on the day following.

The other feature of the program was an

address by Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, president of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "The public library as part of our educational system." Mr. Boody emphasized vigorously and patriotically the importance of the public library in the progress of our country. A discussion of the paper was scheduled to be opened by R. R. Bowker, who spoke briefly on the relationships of trustees, but as Mr. Boody's address met with general agreement, there was no further discussion.

#### SECTION ON PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The seventh annual meeting was called to order on Tuesday, June 27, at 2:30 p. m. by the vice-chairman, Agnes Van Valkenburgh. The chairman appointed a nominating committee, as follows, to report, at the close of the session, names of officers for the ensuing year: Mary Emogene Hazeltine, June Richardson Donnelly, Harriet B. Gooch.

The general subject for consideration was "A comparison of the curricula of library schools and public library training classes." Points of similarity between the two types of courses were described by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instructional department of the St. Louis Public Library, and the points of difference between the two types of courses were described by Ernestine Rose, librarian of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library.

Mrs. Sawyer said that the resemblance between the two types of courses depend largely upon the size and resources of the library that operates the class. The library school course has been standardized; that of the training class has not, but there are several training classes in the country now, offering a course nine months or more in length; and these would seem to offer a fair basis for comparison. Entrance requirements follow pretty closely library school standards: a high school education or its equivalent, plus college credits if possible, with entrance examinations; or, a college diploma without examination. Many have a well-equipped school-room. The instructor is usually a library school graduate, giving full time to the work. The number of hours given to practice work compares favorably with the amount given by library schools; and for this work the public library, with its many and various branches and departments, forms an excellent laboratory. Several training classes have outside lectures from local educational institutions, or persons engaged in civic work, as well as lectures by members of the staff, and library visits are paid to libraries of varying

types in the city. The success of the graduate, of either type of course, is largely a matter of personality and devotion to the work, and the aim of the training, in each case, is to provide the library with trained workers so that they may give the best possible service.

Miss Rose said that many prominent library thinkers believe the training course, as distinct from the library school, to be the temporary expedient of a poorly organized profession, a professional short-cut, to be abandoned when a better road becomes possible.

The purpose of her paper was not only to point out certain inherent differences between the course of a library school and that of a training class, but in addition, to indicate certain values inherent in apprenticeship, and to point out that, if understood correctly, its purposes and its results form a legitimate and integral part of professional training.

The main points of difference are: (1) The stress laid upon practical work; due to the need of preparing untrained persons in as short a time as possible. And this results, also, in altering, discriminating and condensing the use of material in the course. (2) The age of the students, materially altering the character of the instruction. (3) The most conspicuous point of difference—a library school gives general preparation for librarianship, while an apprentice course trains for one library or one situation.

In regard to the inherent value of apprenticeship, the insistence on practical work is one of the elements of value. Such work, before or during technical training, is a mighty interpreter. Another value is the lower age limit of the student. Without such a course, the profession would lose many promising young people. Still another interesting element is the emphasis placed upon the human, social and book sides of the work, thus not permitting technique to loom disproportionately. The restricting character of the course, preparing for but one library, does much to protect other libraries from partial training.

The truth gathered from these various elements is that an apprentice course may be permanently valuable if it confines itself to the aims and methods of *preparatory* training. When it copies a library school course it becomes a menace, as it turns out people who believe themselves trained when they are merely *prepared* for real training. This preparatory work may be of supreme importance to professional training, providing its students with a strong educational and social

impetus plus plenty of practical work, supervised and interpreted.

In addition, without wishing to assume too large and serious a task for the apprentice work of libraries, those who have the opportunity of forming the work are peculiarly fortunate and also extremely responsible. In the selection of young people to enter library work there cannot be too much discrimination. What is needed in the profession is spontaneity, a quicker life, capacity for growth. It is the privilege of the training class to give every opportunity for such growth. It is a question whether any education, however complete, can do more.

Opening the discussion of the two papers, Frank K. Walter, representing the viewpoint of the library school, said that to his mind the main cause of misunderstanding in regard to the courses given by training classes and library schools was due to an indefiniteness of definition; and that if the *preparatory* function of the training class was kept clearly in mind the difficulty would be largely done away with. That, in reality, the two courses stood to each other as those of the high school and the college. He added that the library school course should become more thorough than it is now, with more careful instruction; that there were too many short-cuts toward efficiency; and that much of the practice work, in vogue at present, should be eliminated; that, in short, the instruction should be in principles plus some practice, rather than in practice plus some principles.

Following Mr. Walter, Carl B. Roden, speaking for the public library, took up the discussion. He said that in the Chicago Public Library, of the 364 applicants who had tried the entrance examinations, 195 had been admitted to the class, 145 had been graduated, 122 appointed, and 94 were still in the service of the library; that, in their library, three things had to be considered. (1) Assistants were born, not made. (2) The city civil service threw the examinations open to everyone. The library was allowed to prepare the entrance examinations only by courtesy. (3) That, in their rapid expansion of the library's work, they needed assistants for but one kind of work—general branch work. Therefore the instruction must be such as to prepare the students in the shortest possible time; and the function of the training class was not so much to convey knowledge as to transmit inspiration. That the aim of their course was to teach the student to like library work; and the members of the staff who spoke to the class were selected for that work largely for

their ability to convey enthusiasm. That the sifting process was the most important function of the class; and that, finally, as each individual training class must conform to its own local conditions and needs there could be no systematizing or standardizing of a training class course.

Mr. Roden was followed by Azariah S. Root, chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library training, who said that the difference between the two types of courses was well defined by their names; one was a school, the other was a class. This would mark the difference, even if the course of instruction and the methods of teaching were the same. The fundamental difference was one of atmosphere; one preparing for general service, the other for a local institution. The same difference existed for a boy going to a local college or to a college away from his home town. The breadth of training, the indirect education, was the main thing in the general course. Mr. Root said, further, that the discussion raised the whole question of the future of professional training. That in the present day library schools the age limit was too low and the period of preparation too short; and that not until the entrance requirement demanded collegiate work, and the course prescribed a rigid discipline of study and research work, would library work be regarded, in the outside world, as a learned profession.

The subject was then thrown open to general discussion. A question was asked from the floor if training classes could supply librarians for small libraries which could not afford to pay large enough salaries to obtain graduates from library schools. The chairman referred the question to Mrs. Sawyer, who replied in the negative, saying that the small libraries were taken care of by the numerous summer schools.

Annie Carroll Moore said that it would seem a pity to eliminate practice work from library school courses; inasmuch as such work was not merely mechanical and clerical, but the only medium through which the student came in touch with the borrower, and thus realized the aim of his work; and that such practice, therefore, had great psychological value.

Josephine Adams Rathbone said that the *testing* value of practice work made it an essential part of a library school course; as, without it, no director could have a fair knowledge of the working ability of the student, and so would be utterly at sea in making recommendations.

George F. Bowerman added a word to the

discussion by saying that he should hate to see a training class training students to be simply Marthas; that there must be something inspirational to give an incentive to the work and a goal towards which to work.

Mr. Walter explained his attitude toward practice work as not wishing to have it entirely eliminated, but to decrease the prominence and amount of time given to it in an advanced course.

After some further discussion, participated in by Miss Moore, Mr. Walter, Miss Rose and Mr. Roden, Mr. Bowerman asked if some library school could not offer a course for training students to take charge of training classes in public libraries. Miss Rathbone replied that, a few years ago, Pratt Institute had offered such a course for two successive years; but that it had received such slight support from the profession that it was deemed inadvisable to continue it. This closed the discussion.

The chairman now called for reports from the various library schools of any new phases of work recently undertaken or planned for the immediate future.

The Library School of the University of Wisconsin reported a course in library science for teachers, given to university students in the normal course at the university. The course, covering the elements of library science, requires five recitations a week and counts five credits.

The Syracuse University library school reported a course in library science for teachers in the high school, counting ten hours credit.

The Pratt Institute School of Library Science reported an elective course, given in the third term, in sight-reading in the Italian language; open to students who had had Latin. Also, an elective course in story-telling, which includes practice as well as instruction. Further, the instruction in the Expansive classification had been omitted this last year.

Simmons College Library School reported a course in high school library work for students.

The Library School of the New York Public Library reported that an elective course in Italian (similar to that at Pratt Institute) had been given from the beginning of the school; and this last year there had been a request for a similar course in Spanish.

The Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta reported the appointment of Mary E. Robbins to the faculty in the position of associate director of the school.

Mr. Root, as chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library training, was asked to give

a report of the year's work of the committee. He replied by saying that the report was in print and had been distributed, and therefore he would not take the time to speak of it.

The report of the nominating committee was then presented, as follows: Chairman, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, director of the Carnegie Library School for Children's Librarians in Pittsburgh; vice-chairman, Miss Mary E. Hyde, instructor, Simmons College Library School; secretary, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instructional department, St. Louis Public Library. By unanimous vote, the report of the committee was adopted and the officers declared elected. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JULIA A. HOPKINS, *Secretary.*

#### CATALOG SECTION

The first meeting of the catalog section was held in the Auditorium Tuesday evening. The chairman, Miss Sula Wagner, chief of the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library, greeted her audience of co-workers and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Jesse Cunningham, of St. Joseph, Mo., who spoke on "The problems discovered in cataloging the School of Mines Library at Rolla, Mo." The school is a department of the State University and has a library of about 20,000 volumes. The student body numbers ordinarily about 300. Preceding the erection of the new building in 1913, the library had been housed in a suite of three rooms and indifferently administered by a variety of people. There was an excellent collection of books, and with the new building the problem was one of administration—to make the library attractive and usable to a body of men opposed to formalities and restrictions. Mr. Cunningham explained the method of handling the problems of cataloging, classifying and assigning subject headings. After meeting these technical difficulties the chief librarian delivered lectures to the student body, explaining the arrangement on the shelves and the use of a dictionary catalog, and arranged for their visiting and examining the new library building and the bibliographical tools. More than 80 per cent. of the students now withdraw books for home study, and the library of this institution is given the credit for raising to a higher level the standard of scholarship and the requirements for admission, as well as bringing the public schools in the locality to an accredited standing and a deeper appreciation of better things by the community as a whole.

There had been expressed, at the Berkeley

conference, a desire that something should be written presenting the more attractive side of cataloging. J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was asked to contribute this paper, and in his absence Carl Roden, of the Chicago Public Library, read "Inspiration through cataloging," which is printed in full elsewhere, and consequently is not summarized here.

In following up this paper, Miss Van Valkenburgh spoke of the fact that this generation seems to have become obsessed with the desire to work *with* the public; the idea of working *for* the public has eluded them. Judged in the light of real helpfulness to the world, the catalogers, for instance, who made the Debater's handbooks, did quite as much service as the person who uses them and feels a thrill of satisfaction in giving the high school boy more material than he can use. Miss Van Valkenburgh laid special emphasis on the fact that the cataloger makes a permanent record of far-reaching influence, that the work is vital and interesting, leading the way for the reading public. The watchword of the age is self-improvement, and in no branch of the profession does the actual carrying out of the work produce that effect so surely. All the new things in science—religion, art and literature—pass over the cataloger's desk and make hourly and daily for self-culture and education, and leave as a result a record which posterity will find helpful.

Miss Beatrice Winsler, of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., gave a very practical talk on "Making maps available." She brought with her samples of the mountings of wall maps, and discussed their arrangement. The examples of maps prepared for lending to the public were much examined and proved of great suggestive value to those present.

After the 1915 conference, Mr. Dewey was asked if he approved the appointment of a Decimal Classification advisory committee of the A. L. A. He replied most cordially that he did and that he would not only accept suggestions from them, but would also transmit to them for approval or disapproval all proposed expansions coming to him from other sources. A. Law Voge, of the Mercantile Library, San Francisco, the secretary of the committee appointed, gave the report. After stating the need of co-operation in this work, he reported that the committee had resolved to circularize the libraries asking for replies to the queries on the following points: (1) the subjects most in need of numbers, (2) the classes most in need of expansion, (3) the classes most in need of change. Sub-commit-



tees are to be appointed who will be assigned a classification to prepare or test, and after the work has been passed on by the main committee, if approved, it will be submitted to the editors of the D. C.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second meeting of the section on Friday afternoon was again largely attended, and was for the most part given over to the reports of committees.

In Mr. Hastings' absence, Mr. Martel read and lead the discussion of the report of progress in the compilation of a manual on arrangement of cards in a dictionary catalog. Many took part in this discussion. The one, two, and three-file systems were argued and also the chronological arrangement of cards in a dictionary catalog. Mr. Hastings expects to have a provisional draft of the rules ready by October. This is to be sent out for criticism and suggestions, and there is the possibility that the regular edition will be in print within the year. Miss Mann, the chairman of the committee to confer with Mr. Hastings, was not present, but Miss Sutliff made the report in her absence. Mr. Currier's "Memorandum on the method of recording Chinese and Japanese books" was read by title only and will be found in full in the Proceedings.

Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, gave the report on the cataloging test. While the test as a whole was negated by the fact that such a small number of libraries took part in it, yet many interesting facts were brought out. In summarizing his paper, Mr. Josephson said: "These two ideas, the extension of the central cataloging work of the Library of Congress and the possibility of organizing the work in the individual library, so as to utilize to a larger extent than is now the case, the special interests and the special knowledge of the individual, stand out for me as the net result of the cataloging test."

The nominating committee reported the nominations for officers for the next year as follows: Chairman, Miss Edna Goss, chief cataloger of the University of Minnesota Library; secretary, Miss Bessie Goldberg, head cataloger of the Chicago Public Library. The report was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

CHARLOTTE FOYE, *Secretary*.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

This section held one meeting in the Auditorium on Wednesday, June 28, W. M. Hepburn, of Purdue University, presiding. The general subject for discussion was the "Research facilities in American libraries: pres-

ent status, new projects, future needs." Only three formal papers were prepared, and they were followed by an informal discussion of the subject of "Library preparedness in other fields," in which Dr. Andrews, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Cutter, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Stevens of Pratt Institute, and others took part.

The first of the three papers read was by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein on "Possible results of the European War on the European book market." [This paper was reprinted in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June.] It was followed by a forceful paper by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse on "Library preparedness in the fields of economics and sociology," and her paper is printed elsewhere in this issue. For the third paper it was desired to have a statement from a practical worker in the field of research, showing what such research means to the practical scientific worker. Such a paper was prepared by Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in co-operation with Mrs. Swingle, on "The utilization of photographic methods in library research work with especial reference to natural science." In this paper Dr. Swingle described the practical use of the photostat by his department, both for copying ordinary printed data and for reproducing easily and cheaply material in Oriental languages. In response to a request from Mr. Bishop, Dr. Swingle showed how, with the photostat, he made a copy of a catalog in book form of a Chinese collection. Dr. Swingle explained that the Department of Agriculture is spending thousands of dollars in investigations on the economic plants of China, and many Chinese books have a practical bearing on the subject. "There existed in the Library of Congress," said Dr. Swingle, "a manuscript list of the books needed. There existed in Chicago two lists; those three lists contain nine-tenths of all the Chinese books in America. By the photostat we were able to reproduce all three lists and place them at the disposal of the Library of Congress and of our own Department. Last year I was entrusted with the purchase of additional Chinese books for the Library of Congress. Copies of these books were made, and are for sale. I need hardly mention how invaluable the photographic method is in reproducing such material as Arabic and Chinese, where you cannot use the typewriter and where the ordinary methods of copying are useless. We are using our photostat instead of hiring expert copyists; it is much cheaper."

Later in the session Mr. J. I. Wyer raised the question how far the cost of reproduction

of the Chinese books—the traveling expenses, the photostat to reproduce them with, the photostat material required, the general sum total of all expenses necessary to make one or two or at most three copies of these books—would go toward having it printed in English in a large enough edition to supply all the libraries of the country.

Dr. Swingle replied that it would go a very little distance indeed, because the cost of the photostat reproduction is very low. In many cases, moreover, it is impossible to translate the whole work, the translation of such language on technical subjects being very difficult. A translator goes through a book and translates the single paragraph that must be had. In the case of a *Bulletin* shown the lithographic subjects alone would have cost \$50 each, and there were a dozen of them.

Dr. Andrews said that the John Crerar Library is storing up its regular book appropriations which would ordinarily be spent in Europe, for the possible purchase later of such collections as Dr. Lichtenstein described in his paper. He showed by a pertinent incident the value of many of the so-called out-of-date scientific books. When he had a call for information in regard to the manufacture of certain basic substances for the development of the dyestuff industry in this country, it was found that the modern text-books on the dyestuff industry did not contain the basic processes for these basic substances, and it was necessary to go back to books of the seventies and eighties to get the material desired. Discussing Miss Hasse's paper, he said he wished she had given some hints as to how the material collected in libraries should be used in co-operation, whether by co-operative cataloging, by a revised list of special collections, and how these little collections might be tied up with the collections being made elsewhere, so that the scholars who need them can find the material they want. He emphasized the importance of the photographic methods described by Dr. Swingle as extending the field of work which has been done in the past almost exclusively by inter-library loans, a system which has its limits, most decidedly. Speaking of the value of union lists of periodicals to the scholar, Dr. Andrews told of the attempt by the A. L. A. committee to obtain a general list of all the periodicals in the country published by the Library of Congress. This being impossible, the committee has taken up the question of the revision of the union list into sections, and there are prospects of obtaining portions of this list under the different

subjects. Dr. Lichtenstein, for instance, has charge of the preparation of a union list of historical periodicals which will meet the demands of the students of history. Mr. Cutter has in preparation a list of the technical periodicals which ought to meet the needs of a great many. The Agricultural Section of the association has had under discussion and it is hoped it will bring to fruition, plans for a checklist of the agricultural periodicals. The medical societies have under discussion and partly prepared a checklist of the medical periodicals. (The Boston Medical Society already has in preparation a local list of the medical periodicals available in that vicinity.) And last, but not least in interest, though smallest in extent, the mathematics teachers have felt this need, and have under discussion plans for a checklist of the mathematical periodicals. Of local lists a number are under way. There is in preparation in Boston a general list; there is under discussion in Illinois for the libraries connected with the university a local list, and there is under discussion at least the reissue of the Chicago list. There is also under discussion the question of co-operation in a general list through a central printing bureau, which shall print sections and local lists, as desired.

Miss Kelso asked for permission to speak on behalf of a large part of the gathering—the ordinary man in the ranks—the general librarian. "These plans," she said, "are for the highest court officers. The greater number of those in attendance here have to do with the small part of this problem, that of the little towns where industries are at work. We need advice and mobilization and we are told that there will be a 'list'; to the ordinary infantry body such a list is very little good. We want the equipment—the ability to answer the personal question. It seems to me, and I have given a good deal of thought to this question, that this section and the several libraries, instead of making lists, should mobilize the material for the benefit of others, should find out through their expensive technical journals what the organizations are that are studying these subjects, so that the smaller librarian can write to these central bureaus and find out where such material is available."

Dr. Richardson pointed out a marked line of distinction between research and the general promotion of knowledge. There are two tasks for humanity, he said, one is to find out new ideas, and the other is to multiply those ideas by every individual of the human race, so far as it can be done. Those two are clearly

distinguished tasks—the task of research and the task of the propagation of knowledge. You can't propagate your ideas until you get them, and the great trouble of our United States civilization is that we propagate ideas before we get them. He agreed that the two most essential things for the promoting of research facilities for American libraries were those referred to, *i.e.*, the photostat reproductions and the joint list, and with them is closely united the matter of purchasing.

"We are talking about preparedness," he said, "the lesson of this war is that you must have no end of ammunition, or the guns and the men are of no use. The facilities of the libraries are the munitions of research in this country at the present time, and the problem is how to get munitions enough for the men we have been developing, to use for the production of new knowledge. We cannot do anything in research unless we have munitions, and the way is threefold. The first is the purchase of research material. We have revolutionized the purchasing system by the photostat, and we are behind the times if we do not recognize that we have revolutionized the method of acquiring research material through the photostat. The third method is inter-library loans, and the only possible way of utilizing that is the co-operative list." Dr. Richardson quoted from the monograph on the use of the photostat, which had been prepared at Princeton to accompany an exhibition of the photostatic material, showing what can be done in the way of ordinary reproduction; what can be done for the advantage of the administration cataloging department, reference department, and so on.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, suggested the compilation of a union list of subjects, and under each subject the name of the library in the United States that is strong in that subject. He said of Dr. Johnston's "Special collections in American libraries" that while it is a very good presentation of the special collections in the Library of Congress up to the time of publication, it by no means indicates the research facilities of the library. "The list I have in mind," he said, "would do that. Under every subject that the library is strong in its name could appear. It would be a brief list, the briefer the better and the easier to make, and that would be a thing that could be put in the hand of the very small library and meet the possible need of a scholar or business man or expert in any particular line who may be located in the immediate vicinity of that library."

J. T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Minnesota, said that that library has lists of special collections printed in its library report and he spoke of the value of the lists printed by Cornell and other libraries.

Herbert O. Brigham, of the Rhode Island State Library, described a meeting at Providence, where the city's librarians formulated a list of two or three hundred subjects, and tried to ascertain the number of subjects that were absolutely lacking in their collections. That list will eventually be printed in the Providence Public Library *Bulletin*. "Suppose you do that for thirty or forty centers in the country, then consolidate it, and you have the problem worked out with the least amount of friction, with the persons directly in charge of the collections passing upon each group in his specific locality. A combined list, including the cities of Boston, Providence and Worcester, all within an hour's train ride, will show a large collection of rarities along specific lines."

E. F. Stevens spoke humorously of the facilities which gave Pratt Institute Library the greatest reference resources in the country—the Columbia University Library, the New York Public Library, the Long Island Medical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, and so forth, to all of which, and more, he refers his readers when the resources of his own library are exhausted.

The following committee in charge was chosen for the coming year: Harold L. Leupp, chairman, University of California, Berkeley; H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; and M. G. Wyer, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association was called to order Wednesday morning, June 28, in the Auditorium, Asbury Park, N. J., by the chairman, M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska. Miss Julia C. Gray, librarian of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, was appointed secretary of the meeting.

After brief introductory remarks by the chairman, Mr. John G. Lapp, editor of *Special Libraries*, Indianapolis, Ind., gave an address on "Agricultural libraries as special libraries." Mr. Lapp's address caused a discussion which brought out the following suggestions for making the section useful to the libraries:

(1) A union of all libraries, particularly agricultural libraries, to develop and strengthen the agricultural library in Washington for

the use of research workers—a center for the collection of material that European men already have at their disposal. This would require an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for five years.

(2) Increased co-operation between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural libraries all over the country, by maintaining a trained assistant in Washington to serve as an agricultural library organization, and to improve those libraries for the use of faculty and students.

(3) County agent libraries or clearing houses of information, to be acquired by the collection of free material on agricultural subjects, so that the county agent may be prepared to hand out to the farmer free publications treating of special problems with which he has to deal.

The agricultural bulletins were criticized as being too technical for the farmer, and for not giving the right kind of information in the right way. It was agreed that through the Smith-Lever Bill for Agricultural Extension the agricultural libraries are facing great problems and great possibilities. In regard to methods of extension distribution, Mr. Green, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, stated that it was difficult to secure the interest of extension representatives in the library phase of the work. Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue University Library, said that boxes of free literature had been fitted to the running boards of automobiles and distributed to farmers in that way in Indiana.

The paper on "A union check-list of serials in agricultural libraries" was prepared and read by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of Massachusetts Agricultural College, who distributed a list of the serials to be found in his own library. This paper suggested a geographical scheme in connection with the inter-lending system.

The second paper, "The agricultural index," by Mr. H. W. Wilson, of White Plains, N. Y., explained the purpose and plan of the new index of agricultural periodicals, prepared by his firm. In the discussion which followed much frank but friendly criticism occurred. Some believed the price too high. Others did not favor the inclusion of the Experiment Station *Bulletins*, because of the fact that the stations are provided with the card catalog of these bulletins by the States Relations Service. It was stated that the card catalog was seldom less than a year behind time, and that Mr. Wilson's index would come out more promptly.

The following motions were made and carried:

On motion of Mr. Hepburn, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Wilson in regard to the index. Committee to be appointed by the chair.

On motion of Mr. Deveneau of Illinois University Library, it was resolved that the section take some action to induce the U. S. Department of Agriculture to revise its list of Experiment Station publications, as contained in Bulletin 180, to bring it up to date. On a second motion made by Mr. Deveneau, it was resolved that the section also take some action to induce the U. S. Department of Agriculture to revise its own check-list of publications to date.

The appointment by the chair of a committee to co-operate with Miss Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the preparation of a handbook for small agricultural libraries, was approved.

On account of the lateness of the hour the paper on "Some opportunities in agricultural library work," prepared by Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of Oregon Agricultural College, was read by title only.

Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of Massachusetts College of Agriculture, was appointed chairman of the next meeting.

JULIA C. GRAY, *Secretary*.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

##### FIRST SESSION

The second annual meeting of the School Libraries Section was held in the ball room of the New Monterey at 8:30 p. m., June 29, with an attendance of about 300, Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, chairman of the section, presiding; Miss Alice A. Blanchard, Public Library, Newark, secretary.

The papers and discussions centered about the topic "The national campaign for better school libraries." C. C. Certain, recently of the Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., now of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, read the first paper, taking as his subject "The school library situation in the South." Mr. Certain read several of the answers to a survey questionnaire sent to schools. These replies were prompt and interested, all showing clearly the great need for better library service in the Southern states and the eager desire on the part of the schools to improve conditions.

A paper by James F. Hosis, Chicago Normal College, followed, read in his absence by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Hosis's subject was "The place

of the school library in modern education," and he said in part:

"The modern high school course has ceased to be a college preparatory institution and is becoming a place where the youth of our democracy may obtain a liberal education combined with preparation for a specific vocation, and the assumption is that students will need that many-sided development which only a curriculum of studies made up from all aspects of modern life can provide. In the new scheme of things the library is indispensable. At best the textbook can be only a sort of laboratory manual. Pupils must go elsewhere for facts. This means in history the use of maps, pictures, chronological tables, biographies, eye-witness accounts; in English, numerous examples of good writing by contemporary authors, information on topics to be developed and presented in class; in science the use of literature on the subject. The pupil is expected not merely to read and remember, but to read, select, evaluate, and organize. He must have access to well-filled library shelves and become a skillful user of the printed book."

A second reason mentioned by Mr. Hosc why the school library is indispensable in modern education is that the school must develop in students the reading habit. This can only be done by giving them the opportunity of companionship with books, the chance to browse and select, the use of a good library.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a symposium on the subject: How can we further the school library movement?

Prof. Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College, spoke first on "What the college and university can do." Since 90 per cent. of high school teachers are college trained, said Prof. Root, the responsibility for good school library work depends largely upon the colleges. We can not have good school libraries until teachers, as college students, learn what good libraries are and how to use them. A teacher's ideal of what a library can do will not rise above what he found it in his college days. The college must, therefore, first make its library so efficient and so well adjusted to the student's needs that he will use it; and, second, because the student will go out to give the same kind of instruction that he got in college, must require intelligent use of the library by its faculty.

"The judicious use of supplementary reading is of great importance. Students who are to become high school teachers should not be instructed as if they were working for

Ph.D. degrees. The college faculty must know how to use reference material which will make their subjects alive to students. Furthermore, teachers must know the elements of library economy, or rather, the use of the library. They must know something about classification, various types of libraries, library etiquette, the value of unity in classification and cataloging.

"With such instruction offered generally in colleges it would be easy to supply satisfactory libraries for high schools, even in the large proportion of high schools where it is not possible to have trained librarians."

H. E. Legler, of the Chicago Public Library, followed Prof. Root with a paper on "How the public library can help in developing effective high school libraries."

Out of the 968 public high schools in cities of 8000 population, Mr. Legler found there are less than 500 of such strength as to invite consideration in connection with library organization on the basis of full effectiveness; namely, suitable quarters, ample book collections, trained teacher-librarians or librarian-teachers for full time service.

"Organization of high school libraries is justified by the increasing importance of secondary education in the development of every interest that makes for community betterment. The question of library or school management is as yet undetermined. It would seem the wiser policy to entrust to the public library the direction of the high school library. If the library has the responsibility of management some of the ways and means to be employed in furtherance of common aims are staff organization through trained and experienced librarians possessing university education and the teaching point of view; such intimate fusing of school and library resources as will enable faculty and student use of materials to the fullest possibility; and instruction of freshman and sophomore classes in the use of reference books, catalogs and bibliographic apparatus."

A paper by Miss Effie L. Power, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, was read. Her subject was "What the public library can do for grade schools," and she showed that in some cities library work in elementary schools has been developed on a strong co-operative basis along practical lines, its aim being to train to an appreciation of good books and an intelligent use of public library resources. Departmental work is more fully developed in grade schools than in high schools. More and better service along old lines rather than other service along many lines is what the modern

grade school asks of the modern public library.

Miss Orpha M. Peters, Public Library, Gary, Ind., read a paper on "What the public library can do for grade and rural schools," describing in some detail possible library and rural school activities and urging the need for their further extension. "The methods used," she said, "are not so important as that results be obtained. It would seem, however, that adequate library facilities will be more readily and firmly established through the pooling of library and school interests and funds; township or county supervisions by the public library with a staff especially trained for the work; teachers who know how to judge a book and who know and love good children's books."

Mr. Claude G. Leland, Department of Education, New York City, was to have spoken on "What a department of education can do for the school libraries of a city," but was unable to be present.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second session of the section was held Saturday at 2:30 p. m. in the ball room of the New Monterey, with a most enthusiastic attendance of about 200, Miss Hall presiding, Miss Blanchard, secretary.

As it was the last afternoon of the conference and many people were planning to take a 4:30 train, the business meeting, scheduled to come first on the program, was postponed, to give time for the discussion of special problems connected with school library work.

Miss M. Louise Converse, Central State Normal School, Mount Pleasant, Mich., opened the discussion by a talk on the subject of picture collections, their value and methods of caring for them. Miss Converse considers a picture collection one of the normal school's best teaching methods, both as a means of cultivating a taste for good pictures and as aid in illustrating definite lessons. She advised mounting boards  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$  inches; classification, using travel numbers as closely as possible; and a brief catalog.

Mr. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School, raised the question of the advisability of cataloging pictures. With him Mr. Hodges, Cincinnati, Miss Whitmore, Chicago, and Mr. Wright, Kansas City, urged that a picture collection catalog, because of its expense and the difficulty involved in using it, was not worth while.

At the close of the discussion the meeting was divided, in order that two round-table conferences, one for high school librarians,

the other for normal school librarians might be held at the same time. Miss Hall conducted the conference for high school librarians, Miss Nancy I. Thompson, State Normal School, Newark, that for normal school librarians.

#### HIGH SCHOOL ROUND-TABLE

The high school meeting opened with a question box discussion led by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Cleveland Public Library. From many questions covering a wide range of topics the one chosen as most in demand was: Is it advisable to open the high school library to the public?

Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City, Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Dr. Sherman Williams, N. Y. State Education Department, spoke strongly in favor of opening high school libraries to the public. Mr. H. E. Legler, Chicago, Mr. W. H. Brett, Cleveland, and Miss Smith, Cleveland, on the other hand, out of their experience, questioned as strongly the advisability of so doing, on the ground that the use of the library by the public crowded out the students and the book collection could not be as well adapted to the students' needs. Mr. Ranck described in detail the Grand Rapids method of successfully administering school libraries which are open to the public, laying stress upon the necessity of close co-operation between the school and the library, and the prerequisites of outside entrances for school libraries, and, for librarians, proper training, personality, and experience.

Miss Hall then took the chair and called for brief informal reports concerning specific kinds of work done by different high school libraries. Miss Louise Smith, Lincoln High School, Tacoma, described a library assignment card used by teachers sending classes for special reference material; Miss Tobitt, Omaha, described Omaha's new high school library; Miss White, Passaic, N. J., told of the Passaic method of book purchase.

The topic of instruction in the use of the library was suggested. This was such a popular subject and brought out so many questions that the meeting was given over to its discussion. It was found that nearly every high school librarian present was giving systematic library instruction, with credit given by the school. Miss Smith of Tacoma reported that the teachers in her school had asked for a course for their own benefit.

Miss Hall paid an appreciative tribute to Miss Laura Newbold Mann, Central High School, Washington, Miss Florence M. Hopkins, Central High School, Detroit, and to

the Cleveland librarians for their splendid work in developing high school library instruction.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the postponed business meeting was made as short as possible. It was voted to accept the report of Mr. Frank K. Walter, chairman of the committee on professional training of school librarians, without its being read, the report to be printed in full in the *A. L. A. Proceedings*. Other reports were omitted. The following officers were elected for 1916: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., chairman; Miss Elizabeth White, Passaic, vice-chairman; Miss Orpha M. Peters, Gary, Ind., secretary and treasurer.

#### EXHIBIT

During the conference the School Libraries Section held a most successful exhibit. The work of high schools was shown by a collection of loose leaf scrap books contributed by representative high school libraries throughout the country, showing photographs of rooms and equipment, floor plans, forms used, book lists, etc. These scrap books containing a wealth of valuable material are to be available as a loan collection on application to Miss Hall. A scrap book collection of mounted courses of study used by normal schools; a selection of pictures from the picture collection of the Newark Public Library; charts and pamphlets describing the work done with rural schools in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Gary, Ind.; and a permanent loan collection of over 100 book lists from public libraries and state commissions were also shown and used continually throughout the conference week.

Alice A. Blanchard, *Secretary*.

#### ROUND TABLE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Miss Nancy I. Thompson, State Normal School, Newark, N. J., led the round table which convened directly after the joint session of high school and normal school librarians.

Mr. O. S. Rice, state supervisor of school libraries, Madison, Wis., was the first speaker. He outlined in a most interesting way the history of the compilation of a pamphlet, entitled "How to use the school library." This may be purchased for fifteen cents, from the State Department of Education in Madison. He argued that just as a teacher is not expected to teach geography without a textbook, so a teacher who is to give instruction in the use of a library should be equipped with a proper textbook. Hence the little book issued by the state of Wisconsin. These lessons are a part of the course of study. Dur-

ing the discussion that followed, many tributes as to the usefulness of this pamphlet were brought out. The desirability of any course of instruction being required as a part of the curriculum was emphasized.

Upon request, Miss Ursula K. Johnstone reported an innovation in library training installed by the Board of Education of New York City. The class was organized in September, 1915, in the Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, Brooklyn. The school is one especially devoted to vocational branches for women, including courses in domestic science and nursing. The evening class in library training offers an opportunity to young women who cannot afford to give up a day time position to take the regular library course in a library school. The course is two years, four evenings a week.

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, described what that school does for the school libraries. During the discussion that followed, the need of advertising the work done in normal school libraries was brought out. Albums and scrap-books were suggested as an excellent means of revealing the good work done in many schools. Mr. Kerr made a motion (which was duly seconded) that the N. E. A. committee on normal schools be authorized to form an outline of subjects for these scrap-books and that a request for the compilation of such books be asked of the schools. The motion was carried.

The final note of the round-table meeting was, that to make instruction in the use of a library effective, to place it where it belongs, and to give it its due value, the instruction should be a part of the curriculum.

Ursula K. Johnstone, *Secretary*.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

"The fact is that we are all and always asleep through our lives, and it is only by pinching ourselves very hard that we ever come to see or understand anything. At least it is not always we who pinch ourselves; sometimes other people pinch us, which I suppose is very good of them."

This quotation from Ruskin with which Miss Shedlock prefaced her paper, may well be used in speaking of the first session of the Children's Librarians Section. The meeting was held in the Auditorium, Wednesday evening, June 28, Miss Andrus, the chairman, presiding. Persons well known in the library world had been invited to speak, the subject being "Critical comments on library work with children."

Dr. Bostwick, of St. Louis, read a short paper in which he made a plea for the services of men in children's rooms. He thinks the work would be greatly strengthened if men as well as women participated in it.

Mr. Legler, of Chicago, in an interesting paper, propounded some pertinent questions as to the efforts and accomplishments of library work with children. The problem of selection of books he considers of first importance, and of secondary importance the question of methods. Some of Mr. Legler's points of criticism were: Too many books written especially for children; too many abridgments and compressions of masterpieces. "If the library of the twentieth century is to be a greater force than it has thus far been in the intellectual life of the people, and is to realize its possibilities in the cultural as well as the utilitarian development of the common life, the impulse must germinate in the children's rooms. And herein lies the potency and the worth that gives character and meaning to the efforts put forth, gropingly, maybe, but charged with that spirit which shall in the ultimate reach their purpose."

Mr. Bowker, in an unwritten talk, said that Miss Plummer's presidential address had given him the text that ignorance and fear were the great danger. While the ignorance of adults was positive and aggressive, that of children is passive and inquiring, and their inquiries often remind one of the quivering antennæ of insects seeking information. This gave the opportunity of the children's librarian. As to fear, he deprecated such story-telling as implants fear in the child's mind, illustrating the danger by specific instances. He concluded by reference to the current of inspiration which, starting with Dr. S. G. Howe as the apostle for the blind, through Mr. Anagnos and Miss Sullivan, produced Helen Keller and her radiating influence. He said that a like apostolic succession was to be found in children's librarians' work as initiated by Mrs. Saunders, taken up by Miss Hewins, continued through Miss Helen More, of the University Settlement Library, from whom Annie Carroll Moore directly received her inspiration, which has in turn influenced so many children's librarians.

Miss Marie Shedlock, of London, in a delightful paper, gave some valuable criticisms. She spoke of the tendency to treat reading as a virtue rather than as a privilege, and of the possible danger of making a fetish of reading.

Speaking of a librarian's imposing her own personality, she said: "I do not think a libra-

rian should in any way *force* her love for any particular book, or her dislike." She quoted from an article on education by Bertrand Russell, "Children are more or less at the mercy of their elders, and cannot make themselves the guardians of their own interests. Authority in education is to some extent unavoidable, and those who educate have to find a way of exercising authority in accordance with the spirit of liberty." Following these papers there was discussion from the floor, after which Miss Shedlock told a story, "The two frogs."

At a brief business meeting held in the Auditorium Friday morning, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Alice Jordan, Boston Public Library; vice-chairman, Alice L. Hazeltine, St. Louis Public Library; secretary, Rose Gymer, Cleveland Public Library; advisory board, R. R. Bowker, LIBRARY JOURNAL, and Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha Public Library.

The second session, a round table led by Miss Hewins, was held in the ballroom of the New Monterey on Friday afternoon. Miss Crain, of Somerville, spoke on training for children's librarians in small libraries, and Miss Donnelly, of Simmons College, on the opportunities offered children's librarians by the summer school courses at various schools. Miss Zachert, of Rochester, speaking of children's librarians as social workers, said that fifty per cent. of their time ought to be spent outside of the children's rooms.

Other topics discussed were co-operative book lists and fines. Those taking part were Mr. Rush, of Des Moines; Mr. Wheeler, of Youngstown; Mrs. Root, of Providence; Mr. Sherman Williams, of New York State Library; Miss Hassler, of the Queens Borough Public Library, New York; Miss Moore, of New York, and Miss Hewins.

Miss Shedlock kept her promise to tell another story and the session then adjourned after sending this message to Miss Plummer, president of the American Library Association:

The Children's Librarians Section gathered in final session at Miss Hewins' Round Table sends affectionate greetings to the honored president. They desire to express their grateful appreciation of her early recognition of the library's part in the education of children and her valued contributions of which Mr. Chapman's inspiring paper on children's reading is one more reminder.

JESSIE GILLIES SIBLEY, *Secretary.*

#### ROUND TABLE ON DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The D. C. round table held a lively session Wednesday evening. There was a good deal of discussion of the weak points of the various



classes of the D. C., many of which cannot be remedied now.

The only official action was the passing of a resolution expressing the sense of the meeting that the great need was a thoroughly revised, moderate-sized edition of the D. C., about the size of the sixth edition, but brought up-to-date and more evenly expanded. The frequent issue of new and expensive editions unduly expanded in certain subjects, and these not always the ones in which expansion is most needed, was deprecated. In place of these new editions which put an unnecessary burden upon libraries and library schools, it was recommended that schedules beyond the standard edition described above should be issued in pamphlet form.

Attention was called to the need of a new abridged edition, giving special attention to the needs of high school libraries.

The desirability of having numbers assigned to new subjects as the need arose, these numbers to be published in library papers was discussed, and many such subjects were mentioned for which no provision had been made, even in the latest edition.

Dr. Andrews presided and Mr. Voge acted as secretary.

#### EUROPEAN WAR CLASSIFICATIONS

The new D. C. advisory committee of the A. L. A. met and organized at the Asbury Park conference. Several lines of work were laid out for the year, but it was decided to begin at once on a subdivision of the European War (940.913 in the 9th edition of the D. C.). All who have worked out a scheme for this war, whatever the notation, are invited to send a copy to the committee's secretary, A. L. Voge, Mechanics' Mercantile Library, San Francisco, Cal., or to Charles A. Flagg, Public Library, Bangor, Me.

#### ROUND TABLE OF MUSEUM LIBRARIANS

An informal round table of museum librarians was held in one of the writing rooms of the New Monterey Hotel on Thursday, June 29, at 11 a. m., William H. Clifford, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in the chair. Present: the librarians of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Grolier Club, New York; the Brooklyn Museum and the Children's Museum, Brooklyn; the Chicago Art Institute; the Cleveland Museum of Art; and representatives of Princeton University and Boston University.

This is the first time that a meeting of museum librarians has been held, and it was arranged because of the feeling of the desira-

bility of a conference of librarians whose point of view was that of museum interests.

Some of the subjects discussed were:

What is your relation to other libraries in your city, and are your purchases influenced by books in other collections?

In what subjects are your book collections specially strong?

Do you make a special effort to attract museum visitors to the museum library?

Do you lend?

Need of a bibliography of fine arts in English.

Need of an index to pictures in books.

How do you treat exhibition catalogs?

The session proved so profitable that it was decided to repeat it at a future A. L. A. conference.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held Friday morning, June 30, in the New Monterey ballroom under the chairmanship of George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut. The feature of the morning was the presence of George H. Carter, clerk of the joint committee on printing and his reading of the paper modestly entitled "Some observations on the status of the printing bill, especially as it affects the interest of librarians in government publications." Mr. Carter's paper showed the great progress which would be secured by the passage of the pending bill and stated that some of its provisions had already been accepted in practice by the document authorities. The bill had received favorable consideration, at different sessions, by each House of Congress, but had not been passed by both houses at the same session, and it was unlikely to receive final consideration this year. He pointed out the difficulties in satisfying every requirement of the libraries, but indicated the willingness of the joint committee to act favorably as far as possible on the desires of the association.

His paper was most favorably received and on motion by R. R. Bowker, seconded by H. J. Carr, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Carter for his admirable presentation of the question and to the joint committee on printing for their receptive courtesy as to the desires of librarians.

The other important feature of the morning was a paper of "Observations concerning government publications as they are and as they should be," by Miss Edith E. Clarke, now of Auburn, N. Y., whose long experience in the office of the Superintendent of Documents and as a cataloger and teacher in this

special field gives her criticisms weight. She said that she desired to present suggestions on the way to Utopia, but emphasized practically the importance of separate publication in a single edition of each public document, with its individual title page giving the specific bureau as author, and deprecated the confusion and delay resulting from numbering department publications as part of the congressional series. The following is the outline of desiderata presented in Miss Clarke's paper:

*A. Recommendations as to Methods of Publication*

Government publications to be made easy to understand, easy to handle, and duplication for form only to be stopped, by adopting the following four rules:

1. Only one edition of any publication.
2. Exclusion from the two series, Senate Documents and House Documents, of publications of the executive and judicial branches of the government, and these two series to be made up of only the smaller miscellaneous papers on Congressional business, too small to be made independent hooks or pamphlets.
3. In every branch of the government, including Congress, everything important and large enough to be published as a distinct and separate work, either in paper covers or as a bound book, to be so published. No works to be tied together into a series, whether as documents, bulletin, circulars, papers, or by any other series name, unless they fulfill the three following conditions, namely: (1) all to be issued by the same government body; (2) all to have the same general subject material or purpose; (3) all, or almost all, to be so small as to make it convenient to bind several together to make a volume.
4. Duplication caused by reprinting of sub-reports with the report of the higher office, as, for instance, bureau reports as appendixes to department reports, etc., to be minimized by exclusion of sub-reports from the report of the higher office and separate publication of the former, so far as possible, as has been done with the report of the Bureau of Education. Desirably the department report should have appended to it a list of all subordinate bureaux whose reports for the year have been published.

*B. Recommendations as to Administration*

1. The indexer of the *Congressional Record* to be trained in subject indexing.
2. (The Superintendent of Documents is to be made a Presidential appointee. This will make the position more a political appointment than ever. In the twenty years since the establishment of the office, there have been as many as six Superintendents of Documents.) In view of this, the librarians to make a concerted effort to induce the President to ignore political influence in filling the office; to require in the appointee qualifications and some kind of experience the equivalent of those demanded in the librarian of a large public library; and to give him the same continuous tenure that is accorded the Librarian of Congress.
3. An editorial board of government publications to be created on the lines of the recommendation of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, to meet annually or quarterly, or as is needed. This board to include the Superintendent of Documents, another representative of the Government Printing Office, a representative of the Joint Printing Committee, a representative or representatives of the executive departments, and, as chairman, a person of large experience in printing and publishing who shall not be a government official.

*C. Recommendations as to Distribution*

1. Distribution by members of Congress, a survival from an earlier period when there was no Documents Office, to be now relinquished by Congress to that office, created expressly to be the

central agency for distribution, as soon as Congress can be won over to this action.

2. This one of the three agencies of free distribution being thus out of the way, and only that to known persons and for cause by the publishing body being left, the Documents Office to assume its full operation as sole distributing agent on the basis of sale to individuals and free gift to libraries open to the public. At present, the libraries are banded about between the three agencies of distribution, and frequently pay for publications, and have to resort to many expedients to get all the copies they need for use. The Documents Office to be given such control over the edition as to be enabled to answer the needs of the libraries till the last copy is given out.

3. Greater provision for distribution to non-depository libraries through this office.

4. Greater elasticity in distribution of different publications as (a) to different parts of the country and different libraries; and (b) in number of copies supplied as requested for needed use.

5. A depository of public bills and resolutions to be provided, presumably best in the Documents Office, where such bills may be obtained for a certain period, say till the next Congress, by debaters, and others interested in them.

A discussion was opened by R. R. Bowker who took occasion to thank Mr. Carter for the approach to the millennium through the pending bill and to Miss Clarke for her closer approach to Utopia. He spoke of the remarkable progress in government publication since the early days of the A. L. A. when the chronological catalog of government publications by Ben Perley Poor was the only guide to recent government issues, and cited the summary of desiderata for U. S. public documents presented by the A. L. A. committee under his own chairmanship in 1891, of which so many points had already been covered. He also emphasized the desirability of a separate publication of department issues with individual title pages as against too comprehensive inclusion in Congressional series.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse was called upon to present her point of view and humorously alluded to the difficulties of publication and cataloging in this field. In referring modestly to her own remarkable bibliographies of state publications, she illustrated the difficulties by instancing W. N. Seaver's painstaking and excellent work in bringing order out of chaos as to the publications of the University of the State of New York, which alone required two years' labor—and then he resigned!

*THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE*

One of the new features in connection with the Asbury Park meeting of the A. L. A. was the theological libraries round table. This was due to the initiative and co-operation of Secretary Utley of the A. L. A. and Dr. Frank G. Lewis, librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., both of whom had sought to arouse interest in such a conference, and had made the plans for it.

The attendance was gratifying to all who were interested. Twenty-seven persons gathered in the palm room of the New Monterey, Friday morning. Many of them had come specially for this round table. They represented twenty different libraries, of which eight were libraries of theological seminaries, seven were libraries of colleges and universities in which theology is a department, two were independent, interdenominational libraries of religious literature, two were public libraries, and finally there were two representatives from the Library of Congress, who expects to classify theology soon. This seemed to indicate a widespread interest that was almost as surprising as it was gratifying to the promoters of the conference.

The opportunity of getting acquainted was, of course, one of the most highly appreciated features of the conference, and much was made of it. Every one was introduced, or introduced himself, to the others present, and for many the best part of the meeting was the informal part when all were free to engage in conversation. Dr. Lewis and Dr. Robinson, librarian of the Philadelphia Divinity School, had anticipated this by calling an informal meeting of theological librarians the preceding day for the express purpose of getting acquainted.

Of the subjects discussed perhaps the one that aroused most general interest was that of the classification of a theological library. About one-third of the libraries represented were using the Dewey decimal system with varying degrees of satisfaction and varying degrees of modification. In view of the great diversity of opinion regarding classification it was thought best to appoint a committee to investigate the whole subject of the classifications in use in theological libraries and the satisfaction given, the report and recommendations to be given at the next round table conference, one year hence. Miss Julia Pettee, head cataloger of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who has already done valuable service in this direction was made chairman of this committee.

A resolution of appreciation and expression of willingness to co-operate was given to Dr. Gates, librarian of the Andover-Harvard library in the special work that he has undertaken of making a union list of the Bibles of the country.

The discussion of the desirability of a union list of the denominational periodicals on file in the various libraries brought out the welcome information contributed by Prof. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, that the H. W.

Wilson Co. is preparing to publish a union list of the files of the periodicals of the whole country, and that later they plan to bring out local union lists.

Among the other subjects discussed was that of the co-operative indexing of material not now indexed. It was soon discovered that there was a vast amount of this work being done independently by the various libraries and the problem which has not yet reached a satisfactory solution is how to make this available generally.

Miss Hering, librarian of the Missionary Research Library, New York, was asked to tell about this, perhaps the youngest of the libraries of religious literature; and Prof. Keogh, librarian of Yale University, and Miss Monrad were also requested to tell of the similar library at Yale. The General Theological Library at Boston, of which Miss Mary M. Pillsbury is the librarian, came in for much favorable comment. It was pointed out that the quarterly bulletins of this library afford one of the best means that a public library can use in selecting popular, modern religious literature. A strong desire was expressed by those from the Middle West for a similar library to be located at Chicago, which as an interdenominational agency would send out books on easy terms to ministers and other social and religious workers, especially those in the rural localities.

It was felt by all present that this round table conference should be continued, so the temporary officers were made the permanent officers for the ensuing year. They are the Rev. Frank G. Lewis, Chester, Pa., who has already done so much for the conference, for president, and Rev. John F. Lyons, librarian of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, secretary.

JOHN F. LYONS, *Secretary*.

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

At the sessions of the League of Library Commissions, June 28-30, the following states were represented by one or more members of their commissions or commission staffs: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin.

At the first session, on June 28, Miss Mary L. Hopkins, Delaware, told of the book wagon delivery of books in Sussex county, undertaken under the auspices of the State Library Commission in the spring of 1912. The county covers 964 square miles and is covered during

in the spring, summer, and fall by various trips, some by automobiles and some over roads that necessitate a horse and carriage. In the winter, the books are placed in rural schools under the care of the rural school teachers. In the four years the work has developed remarkably, so that the librarian now boasts that she always leaves at least one book at every house. Miss Hopkins's paper was full of interesting anecdote which made it greatly enjoyed. Other counties in Delaware are doing similar work. In the discussion which followed Miss Titcomb, on request, told again of her work in Washington county, Delaware, and Mr. Sanborn, of Indiana, told of the house to house delivery of books by automobile just being undertaken by Plainfield, Ind.

"Conducting library institutes," was the subject of a paper by Asa Wynkoop, of New York, which was read by Miss Caroline Webster. Mr. Wynkoop outlined the growth of the library institutes in New York State from their origin in 1901 as a result of the realization on the part of the state library association that "Library week" was reaching only the larger libraries of the state. The state was first divided into eight districts, and the response was immediate and satisfactory. After four years of these meetings planned by the Extension Division and the committee of the State Association, it was decided to increase the number of districts to thirty and to allow each district to choose its own topics of discussion. This revised plan was followed for eight years. There was a feeling, however, that the lack of system in forming these programs was not leading to as definite results as were desired and in 1914 a fixed program for four years was decided upon and the number of meetings reduced from thirty to twenty. Some member of the Extension Division and some other conductor are present. The state provides an equivalent of \$500 a year and the State Library Association from \$150 to \$200 a year for the expense of these meetings. Miss Robinson, of Iowa, and Mr. Sanborn, of Indiana, explained the plan of the district meetings in their respective states.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Commission, next spoke on the value of the organization of library trustees. Mrs. Earl showed the effect which the trustees' association had had in educating trustees to a fuller sense of their responsibility to the community, the establishing of better understanding of the relation between the library trustees and the librarian, the improvement in salaries, vacations, and hours of library workers, and a wider interest in library affairs

in general. Miss Robinson, of Iowa, told of the interest which the library trustees in Iowa took in the district meetings.

The program of the afternoon was concluded with a paper by Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey, of Utah, on "Library and school cooperation in Utah." The library affairs of Utah are under the control of the State Department of Education, and in that state this situation has been of great advantage to the libraries because they have had the backing of the teachers in all library movements. Wherever there is a public library, the school library books are turned over to the public library and the school funds for the school library are turned over to the public library for the purchase and care of the children's books. A system of requiring the reading of a book every two weeks throughout the grades with a total of 100 books at the end of the 8th grade and 200 books at the end of the high school course, is training up a class of readers through the efforts of the school. At the state capitol, there is maintained a very adequate model school library which lends books throughout the state. A fifteen-cent per capita expenditure for books for each child of school age is the law, which greatly helps in the work with school libraries. Teaching the use of the library to the pupils is also a part of the program. Miss Downey also advocated the use of school buildings as branches of the public library. Miss Downey called forth considerable discussion as to the relation between the public library and the schools. Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, felt that the libraries did all of the co-operating and that state library commissions should not be called upon to work with the school libraries, and that the school was not a suitable place for a public library. Mr. Galbreath, of Ohio, voiced the opinion that there was a great opportunity in the school libraries of the state and that the state library authorities could do much by working with them. Willis H. Kerr, of Kansas, showed how the public library and the school library could complement each other, and that there was a field for both. Discussion became somewhat lively and had to be terminated by adjournment.

#### SECOND SESSION

At the second session on the afternoon of June 30, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, of North Dakota, was to have reported on the field work of the library commission as outlined by the library survey, but the survey was not complete and Mrs. Budlong was neither able to be present nor sent a report. Franklin K.

Mathews, librarian of the Boy Scouts, made a very brief address leading to the request that the league take some action toward making the week of December 4 to 9, which has been settled upon by the Boy Scouts as "Good Book Week," a "Library Week" in all the libraries of the country. On the motion of Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the league suggest to the libraries of the country, through the various library commissions, that the first week in December be observed as "Library Week." Miss Downey, of Utah, amended the motion to the effect that a committee of the league be appointed to work out programs and suggestions. Mr. Bliss accepted the amendment and the resolution, as amended, was carried. Miss Downey, of Utah, and Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, were appointed a committee to attend to this.

Miss Anna A. MacDonald, of Pennsylvania, took charge of a round table on traveling library problems. Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md., discussed the possibility of library commissions giving all round library service through traveling library centers. This could only be met, she said, by the employment of a field agent who could familiarize herself with each community served. This would mean an increased staff and increased expenditure. She raised the question, however, as to whether the traveling library in its very nature is anything but a stepping stone toward the formation of a public library, and the conclusion was that the primary purpose of the traveling library was to promote a desire for a library for the community. Considerable discussion followed as to the statement that country readers were unable to understand books of the same grade as city readers. Several suggested that children's books were constantly used among the adults in rural communities.

Miss Lease, of Vermont, spoke of the character of traveling library collections from the experience of the Vermont Commission.

In the absence of Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of Missouri, the secretary read her suggestions on how to make up traveling libraries. Although she advocated as much elasticity as possible in making up library collections, she found it necessary in practice to use fixed collections and she explained the various classes used in fixed collections in Missouri. She makes it a rule that fiction should never be more than forty per cent. of the collection, and that of twenty novels, five should represent standard and fifteen current fiction. The borrower who wishes books on a specific topic may receive additional books on request.

In the discussion, Mr. Watson, of New York, said that special study clubs were not supplied with free traveling libraries, but were charged a fee of \$1, and were required to devote a certain number of meetings to the subjects on which books were loaned. Mr. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin, felt that the study club work was one of the most important sides of traveling library work, and that no restriction should be placed upon it. Mr. Bliss said that although study club books were borrowed free in Pennsylvania, it was understood that these books must be free to all the inhabitants of the community.

"Making a station a success" was first discussed by Mr. Dudgeon, of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Commission finds the post office or some place of business where everyone goes, the best place for a traveling library station, and the school not, as a rule, the most desirable place for a station. When a library is sent to a station, four copies of the list of books are enclosed, one for the principal of the school, one for the editor of the local paper, one to be posted by the station librarian, and one for the librarian to keep on file. This has proved effective publicity. Miss Hopkins, of Delaware, felt that the personal touch gained by the book wagon was the most effective means of bringing the reader and the book together. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, of Connecticut, told of the Connecticut book wagon and its trips in five towns in Connecticut that are without public libraries. This is intensive rather than extensive work of the commission, and, of course, reaches only a small part of the state, but it has resulted in the establishment of a public library in a town where such a library did not seem possible. In the discussion, the question was raised as to the advisability of a state, with a small appropriation, spending money on a restricted field. This brought up the question of visiting traveling library stations. Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, felt that every station should be visited as far as possible, and both Wisconsin and Indiana questioned the possibility or even the advisability of attempting to visit several hundred stations except under very special conditions. It was necessary to adjourn the meeting at four o'clock, and omit the discussion on giving definite library help through special collections and other general reference calls, which were to be discussed by Miss Robinson, of Iowa; Miss Campbell, of Massachusetts; Miss Leatherman, of North Carolina, and Miss Jones, of Massachusetts.

HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The executive board of the American Library Institute held a business meeting in the New Monterey June 28, concerned with details of nominations and the publication of the Proceedings. It was agreed that union lists and similar matters too bulky or not well suited for inclusion in Proceedings or Appendix to Proceedings should be published separately as a series of monographs, the first of these to be Mr. H. S. Leach's analysis of Collections of English drama. The union list of these collections will, however, be included in the volume of Proceedings.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was called to order by President Roden in the palm room of the New Monterey on Thursday evening. In the absence of the secretary, A. G. S. Josephson acted in that capacity.

The treasurer presented his report, and the report of the publication committee for the years 1914-16 was read by title and referred to the Council. Two amendments of the constitution were adopted. In Article III the words *a librarian* were struck out and the words "an editor" substituted in the first sentence, which now reads as amended: "The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and an editor." The reason for this first amendment was a desire to have the library permanently deposited in some library willing to take care of it, while it seemed inexpedient to have the librarian of such library as permanent member of the Council. On the other hand, an editor, as member of the Council, seemed desirable. The selection of an editor was left to the Council.

In Article VI, the words italicized below were struck out in the sentence "All fees of life members, together with such other sums as may be given for the purpose, shall be set aside as a *permanent fund, the income only of which shall be used.*" In their place the following was substituted: "Publication fund to be used to defray the cost of publications of the society authorized in accordance with Section 8 of the by-laws, and all proceeds from the sale of such publications shall be added to said publication fund."

Reason for this second amendment was the conviction that the life membership fund probably would not for a long time be large enough to yield any considerable income to the society, whereas as a publication fund it would be a valuable aid in the issuing of special publications.

The following papers were then read by the authors:

"Bibliography in relation to business and the affairs of life," by H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Chicago.

"Bibliographical problems, with a few solutions," by George Watson Cole, librarian of Henry E. Huntington.

"Some problems in the scientific cataloging of medical incunabula," by Arnold C. Klebs, M.D., Washington, D. C.

The nominating committee, consisting of Aksel G. S. Josephson, Andrew Keogh and Azariah S. Root, presented the following report, which included three councilors, there having been no meeting of the society in 1915: For president, George Watson Cole, librarian, Library of Henry G. Huntington; first vice-president, Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library; second vice-president, Clarence Brigham, librarian, American Antiquarian Association; secretary, Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri Library; treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Company; councilors: one year to fill out the term of the late Luther S. Livingston, George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener Collection, Harvard University Library; two years, Charles Martel, chief, catalog division, Library of Congress; three years, Henry Morse Stephens, University of California.

There being no further business before the society, the meeting adjourned.

## COUNCIL MEETING

The Council met on the 30th of June. Present: Messrs. George Watson Cole, in the chair; Frederick W. Faxon, Charles Martel, Carl B. Roden, and Aksel G. S. Josephson, acting secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Roden, Mr. Josephson was elected editor.

The following committees were appointed:

*Membership*—Frederick W. Faxon, Aksel G. S. Josephson, Henry O. Severance.

*Program*—George Watson Cole, Clarence Brigham, the secretary, *ex-officio*.

*Publications*—Carl B. Roden, Andrew Keogh, George Parker Winship.

The accompanying report of the publication committee was presented, and it was voted to reprint this report from the papers in an edition of 500 copies, to be sent out with the circular of information.

The Council then adjourned.

## REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

During the last two years, since the appointment of the present committee, five parts of

the *Papers* have been issued, namely, the three double numbers for July-October, 1914, January-April and July-October, 1915, and the numbers for January and for April, 1916. The number for July, 1916, will contain the papers read at this meeting, and the October number a brief treatise, "Elements of bibliography," by Louis N. Feipel, and the first instalment of a bibliographical contribution, "The literature of the invention of printing, a chronological check-list," by Aksel G. S. Josephson.

The committee has taken under consideration the selection of one or two main lines of publication and found two fields which it seems well that the society try to cultivate. One of these, sketches, with bibliographies, of the principal book clubs of America, has already been entered, through the account of "The Club of Odd Volumes," by Percival Merritt. Other similar sketches, supplementary to Groll's "American book-clubs," will follow.

The other field is that of early American printing, especially western, which it is intended to take up both in general surveys by states and in monographs on individual printers. Some of the latter will undoubtedly be too large for issue in ten *Papers*, and would have to be published as separate volumes.

The society has now in hand for publication a work that is the outcome of a suggestion made by the society to the author some years ago, namely, "Bibliographies of English philology," by Clarke S. Northup, as already announced in the January and April numbers of the *Papers*.

The paper read at the meeting in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1915, on "Foundations of Slavic bibliography," by Robert J. Kerner, was found to be of unusual interest and has, therefore, been reprinted in a limited edition. Copies have been sent to the principal journals devoted to or dealing with Slavic literatures, languages and history, and the instructors in these special lines at American and English universities and colleges have been specially circularized.

It is planned to issue in a similar edition the treatise on "Elements of bibliography," previously mentioned, and copies in proof are being submitted to the faculties of library schools in an endeavor to interest them in the publication of the work.

Last year the committee made arrangements with the late John Thomson to have the material for the List of incunabula in American libraries, on which the latter had been at work for several years, turned over to the society; these arrangements were completed and the material placed in the committee's charge be-

fore the death of Mr. Thomson. The only condition imposed by Mr. Thomson was that, in case of publication, full credit be given to the Free Library of Philadelphia. The material was first deposited in the Newberry Library, but is now placed in charge of George Parker Winship, at the Widener Library of Harvard University. It is in various stages of completeness, no part, however, being ready for immediate publication, both on account of the large number of additions to the list that will have to be made, only part of which is at present in hand, and also on account of the considerable changes of ownership of these books which have taken place during the last few years.

Mr. Winship has not yet had time to give the material any very careful study, but he has sent in a preliminary report in which he says: ". . . The incunabula list is clearly of very great value, and every effort should be made to secure funds for printing it. A list of fifteenth-century books in American libraries would make available a large body of material of which no library can hope to have a considerable proportion, and which most students ignore because they assume that it is not accessible. Only by means of such a list can this mass of widely scattered works be brought to the attention of those who might wish to use these books. . . . I have not yet made up my mind whether it will be wiser to try to print now or to wait for the—at present very uncertain—German General Catalogue. I am rather inclined to the opinion that the American list will have a longer life of usefulness if its production is delayed until it can refer to the German as well as the British Museum Catalogue. It could then be frankly an appendix to those fundamental works—a list of copies in America with notes of peculiarities and identifications of individual copies. This is what the list in its present form attempts to do, but it refers of necessity to a wider variety of authorities than would be necessary after the German work comes out."

The chairman is decidedly of the opinion that the publication of the list should be deferred until after the German catalog has been published. In the meantime, it might be well to prepare a brief list of incunabula of which no description has hitherto been issued and to send that list to Dr. Haehler, of the Prussian Commission, so that he may check up the titles of which he has no record. These books would then be described fully and the descriptions forwarded to Dr. Haehler for insertion in the *Gesamt-Katalog*.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE  
LIBRARIES

The conference of the National Association of State Libraries opened on Tuesday evening with the address of the president, A. J. Small of Iowa, on "State library activities in the United States." Because the facts and figures assembled for the address could not easily be got elsewhere, the association voted to print an amplified edition for distribution to libraries as a separate document.

Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian of the New York State Library, cited the experience of European libraries in war-time as a basis for his plea that American libraries might contribute to the mobilization of the nation for both peace and war, the mobilization of intelligence through wider and more essential library activities, particularly through the development of inter-institutional relations and loans. Demarchus C. Brown gave an informal talk on the most significant and interesting features of the literature of to-day. Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association, touched briefly on the need of adequate housing for archives and sketched plans for the ideal archives depot. The report of the public archives committee, H. R. McIlwaine, chairman, was made up as in previous years of news notes from the various departments of state archives. The reports of this committee for the last few years, supplementing its first report of 1910, which was a summary of then existing laws and conditions, constitute the only fairly complete survey of the treatment of public archives in the United States.

At the business meeting on Thursday morning, resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of T. L. Cole's interest in a bibliography of American statute law and urging such action as will enable the work to be begun at the earliest opportunity. The treasurer's report showed the financial condition of the association to be excellent. There are now 51 members, representing 28 states and the two Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba.

The following officers were elected for the year 1916-17: President, John P. Dullard, librarian, New Jersey State Library; first vice-president, Gilson G. Glasier, librarian, Wisconsin State Library; second vice-president, Frances A. Davis, librarian, Wyoming State Library; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth M. Smith, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Two meetings were held jointly with the American Association of Law Libraries.

ELIZABETH M. SMITH, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW  
LIBRARIES

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries held June 27-29 at Asbury Park was one of the most successful and enjoyable in its history. Two separate meetings and two joint sessions with the National Association of State Libraries gave ample opportunity for papers and discussions of mutual interest.

President E. J. Lien, in his address, touched briefly upon three topics of current interest: the present activity in the gathering of literature on the subject of administrative law; the increasing use of legal periodicals made possible by the publication of the Index to Legal Periodicals and the desirability of a check list to legal periodicals; advance opinions of supreme court reports and how they may be obtained.

F. C. Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University, read a paper on "Instruction in legal bibliography at Columbia University Law School." This was followed by a similar paper by Frederick W. Schenk, law librarian of the University of Chicago. The discussion of these papers resulted in the appointment of a committee which will urge that courses of instruction in the use of law books and tools be made a part of every law school program.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed a prosperous condition of the association and give assurance of a vigorous continuance of its work.

A most interesting paper on "Problems of statutory indexing" prepared by Mrs. Agnes McNamara Munson to follow her article on the same subject, printed in the April *Law Library Journal*, was read by her husband, F. Granville Munson. It was peculiarly valuable in that Mrs. Munson was engaged in the preparation of the Index to Federal Statutes and the Index to New York Statutes, two of the most extensive statutory indexes attempted. Mrs. Munson was considered an expert in her special line and her recent death has removed a leading authority on the subject.

The report of the committee on legal bibliography was devoted principally to the Official Index to State Legislation which has been promoted during 1915 and which both associations are strenuously attempting to place on a permanent footing. It is an unusual undertaking and deserving of enthusiastic support. The proposed Bibliography of Session Laws and Statutes, which it is hoped will be undertaken in the near future by T. L. Cole, who has expressed his willingness to put into permanent form such infor-



mation as he has been able to accumulate during his busy life in the field of American statute law, was strongly supported, especially as the Carnegie Institution has shown an interest in its publication.

The report of Chairman T. L. Cole on "Symbols to indicate pagination of books" will be issued in pamphlet form for use of librarians interested in statute law.

A paper by Frank E. Chipman, president of the Boston Book Company, on "Australian law reports, official and otherwise," is a valuable contribution to the bibliography of foreign law.

At the joint sessions were read the following papers: "Economic conditions of the twentieth century," Dr. Clinton R. Woodruff, secretary National Municipal League, Philadelphia; "The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics in its inter-library relations," R. H. Johnston, librarian Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.; "Library by-products," Joanna G. Strange, New York Public Library.

The following officers were elected to serve during the year 1916-17: President, Luther E. Hewitt, Law Association of Philadelphia; first vice-president, C. Robertson, Winnipeg, Manitoba; second vice-president, Miss Mary K. Ray, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary, Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: Gilson G. Glazier, Madison, Wis.; George S. Godard, Hartford, Ct.; C. Will Shaffer, Olympia, Wash.

The association passed resolutions of appreciation of the work of the officers of the American Library Association and of the local committee, which made its sessions not only profitable and successful, but extremely enjoyable as well.

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD, *Secretary*.

#### A LETTER FROM MISS PLUMMER

To *The Library Journal*:

Will you allow me to take this opportunity to express my warm appreciation of the many letters and telegrams expressing sympathy and giving encouragement, which I have received from friends and colleagues far and wide. It has almost been worth while to be incapacitated temporarily to discover how much of brotherhood and sisterhood lies latent in one's professional relationships. Regretting that all these messages could not be answered individually, I thank you for giving me the space for this general acknowledgment.

Sincerely,

MARY W. PLUMMER.

## Library Organizations

### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 90th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Marblehead and Beverly from June 8 to 10. The meeting opened on Thursday evening with a welcome extended by William D. T. Trefry, president of the board of trustees of the Abbott Public Library, Marblehead. Mr. Frank Broughton, trustee of the Abbott Public Library, spoke on "Historic Marblehead." At the close of the evening session President Coolidge called attention to an exhibition of booklists and other library material which Mr. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts State Library Commission, had collected and placed on view in an adjoining room.

Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York, spoke on "The joy of being ready." Mr. Jenkins considered that a library can meet the demands of its people if it knows its community and is ready with material and resources of the kind to answer modern needs. "The library," he said, "must not stand apart from its community but be a part of it, giving advice and help where needed and being as ready to accept it from any and all who are competent to give." Mr. Jenkins referred specifically to the need of understanding the problems connected with recreation, industrial conditions, the Americanization of the immigrant, the delinquent and the Coast Guard workers.

George H. Tripp, librarian of the Public Library, New Bedford, spoke on "How to get pictures and how to use them." There followed a group of ten minute talks by F. H. Chase, John G. Moulton; Miss Louise Stuart, Miss Effaline H. King, Mr. R. K. Shaw, and Miss Louisa M. Hooper.

"Decoration of children's rooms in public libraries" was the subject of a paper by Miss Mary L. Patrick, supervisor of manual arts, Wellesley public schools. Miss Patrick treated the problem in a concrete way by furnishing a diagram of a rectangular room with its furniture, light and book cases indicated. The decorations of the room were grouped and discussed under the three divisions of pictures, casts and pottery.

Miss H. Elizabeth White, librarian of the Public Library, Passaic, N. J., spoke on the topic "The high school library as a branch of the public library." Miss White's paper was printed in full in the "School and Library" supplement to the July LIBRARY JOURNAL.

During the afternoon the members of the club were entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Harris P. Mosher, of Marblehead.

Miss Mary L. Lamprey, librarian of the Ames Free Library, North Easton, presented an interesting paper on "Some recent books worth while, particularly poetry." Miss Lamprey disclaimed any intention of making a complete or evenly balanced selection but preferred to enumerate and comment upon a number of books which she had found real joy in reading.

Samuel Hopkins Adams was very appropriately introduced by the president through the reading of a short extract from Mr. Adams' book "The Clarion." The subject of Mr. Adams' address was "The facts behind the news."

H. R. Hunting spoke briefly on "Some notes on bookbinding." Definite directions were given for the treatment of books with shellac. Mr. Hunting estimated that two thin coats of shellac would add twenty-five per cent. to the life of a book. The shellac provides, besides, a sanitary coating which will not spot. Mr. Hunting presented for inspection an earthenware jar, of his own devising, for holding shellac. To replace hand lettering on the backs of books the use of type was recommended. Sixty characters of brass type cost about \$6, and a complete equipment for using the type, including a vise for holding the book and an alcohol lamp for heating the type cost about \$12.

On Saturday morning special cars were provided for the ride to Beverly. The members of the club stopped for a few moments to look over the recently erected library building before proceeding to the First Parish House where the concluding session was held. Col. William R. Driver, president of the board of trustees of the Beverly Public Library, extended a welcome.

At the business session the following officers were elected: President, Miss Katharine P. Loring; vice-presidents, Miss Alice Shepard, George H. Evans, George P. Winship; secretary, John G. Moulton; treasurer, George L. Lewis; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's department, Brooklyn Public Library, spoke on "Library work with children: does it pay?"

In a paper on "What school boys like to read" Henry Howe Richards, librarian and teacher at Groton school, gave an admirable account of the conditions surrounding the use of books and the formation of the read-

ing habit as he had found them in a boarding school for boys. The compulsory reading of certain books has been abandoned at Groton, in favor of what is called a reading club. Under this plan a boy reads as much or as little as he pleases but he must periodically make an oral report on his reading, and he is ranked not only on what he has read but on his understanding of it. The result is that the boys read with greater interest and intelligence than under the previous system.

At the round table conducted by Miss Lucy B. Crain, chairman of the committee of five on children's work, Miss Bertha E. Mahoney made a statement about the book shop to be opened in Boston by the Woman's Educational Union. Miss Frances S. Wiggin and Miss Edith M. Pratt outlined methods of work with the schools. During the discussion on children's work Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood said she had found that the children of American parents are reading a poorer quality of books than children of foreign parents. Miss Hunt could see no necessity for trash in children's rooms. She regarded a careful selection, knowledge and enthusiasm for good books as highly important. Miss Alice G. Higgins, as chairman of the subcommittee on children's rooms, arranged for the distribution of a list issued under the title "Aids in selecting children's books."

At the close of the morning session luncheon was served in the First Parish House. Automobiles and barges were provided for a drive along the North Shore and after a visit to the recently erected branch library at Beverly the club was cordially welcomed and entertained at the house of the Misses Katharine P. and Louisa Loring.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second meeting of the Maine Library Association was held at the Lithgow Library, Augusta, on Monday, May 15.

After the reading of the secretary's and treasurer's reports, Mr. Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, delivered his address as president of the association. This address was referred to a committee on resolutions, which committee later presented the following report:

(1) We heartily coincide with the idea of school and library co-operation and especially the establishment of branch libraries in rural schools. Especial attention is called to the Lithgow Library, in Augusta, which has a fund of \$1000 bequeathed to it for the express purpose of providing books for rural schools.

(2) It is the opinion of the committee that the State Library should be housed in a building of its

own, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure this; and that the Blaine estate is an ideal place for its location.

(3) It is the opinion of the committee that the office of state librarian should be taken out of politics and that the salary should be increased sufficiently to make possible the appointment of a competent and efficient man. (The committee stated that it intended to make no reflection on the capacity or efficiency of the present state librarian.)

(4) We advocate a system of library inspection, graded in somewhat the same manner as the high schools of the state are graded, and that to the librarians of those small libraries maintaining a class A standard a certain per cent. of the state stipend should be paid.

(5) We recommend that the Library Commission be asked to provide for the publication of the minutes of the association.

(6) We believe that the entire time of a state library organizer is needed for the development of the libraries of the state.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 were approved by the association, and Sections 2 and 3 were favorably reported to the committee on legislation. The first part of Section 4 was endorsed and the second part referred to the committee on legislation for further consideration.

A paper on the "Library outlook in Maine" was presented by Mr. Dunnack, the state librarian. J. W. Taylor, of the State Educational Department, reported on school libraries. Miss Brainerd, of the State Library, gave the results of a recent library survey of the state.

Lunch was served at 1 o'clock by the trustees of the Lithgow Library.

At the evening session, Miss Mary E. Averill explained very interestingly the manner in which the Thompson Free Library of Dover gives instruction to young people in the use of books. The ninth grade as a class spends part of one forenoon each week in the library learning the use of the catalog, reference work, the care of books, etc., and this work is counted as a part of the school curriculum.

Discussion of a few of the recent books was led by Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland Public Library, and Gerald G. Wilder, Bowdoin College Library. Rev. Eugene V. Allen, chaplain of the Maine State Prison, gave an account of the conditions under which he works as librarian for the prisoners. The closing address was by Miss Mary P. Farr, organizer for the Maryland Library Commission, who told of her experiences in pioneer library work.

A committee on library legislation was appointed by the chair and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gerald G. Wilder, librarian of the Bowdoin College Library; vice-presidents, C. A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, and Julia Clapp, librarian of the Lithgow Library, Augusta; secretary, Marion Brainerd, State

Library, Augusta; treasurer, Edna Goodier, librarian Thornton Academy, Saco.

RALPH K. JONES, *Secretary*.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at the Jacob Edwards Library, Southbridge, Mass., June 13.

After a welcome by Judge John M. Cochran, and the usual business, Miss Alice G. Chandler of Lancaster gave a very interesting report of the M. L. C. meetings at Marblehead and Beverly, bringing helpful suggestions gleaned from the papers and discussions.

A round table of new books conducted by Robert K. Shaw of Worcester brought to the attention of the club many new books worthy of purchase.

In view of the unusual amount of money in the treasury, the suggestion was made that the executive committee consider the purchase of a traveling library to be administered with the co-operation of the Library Commission.

Mrs. Edward Holton James of Milton opened the afternoon session with a reading of Macbeth. Mrs. James has a wonderful ability to interpret Shakespeare, and she was very much appreciated by the club.

Owing to the absence of David W. Armstrong of the Worcester Boys' Club, who was to have spoken on "How the Boys' Club meets the need of the community," Miss Bell of the Worcester Public Library told of the work of the club, and gave a very interesting account of the co-operation between the club and library.

Miss Hazel M. Leach of the Worcester Art Museum told of the educational work for children at the museum. The work covers a very wide and unusual field, and the methods used were brim full of suggestions for librarians.

Officers elected for the year 1916-17 were: President, Madelene Bell, Worcester; honorary vice-president, M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Robert K. Shaw, Worcester, and Abby Shute, Auburn; secretary, Florence E. Wheeler, Leominster; treasurer, Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its spring meeting with the Otis Library, Norwich, on June 15, in the Slater Memorial building, with eighty members present. A few words of welcome were spoken by Mayor

Allyn L. Brown, Francis J. Leavens and Gen. William A. Aiken, president of the board of trustees.

Dr. S. H. Howe's admirable paper on "The library and the community" was much appreciated and the five-minute talks on "Library adventures" were enjoyed, after which lunch was served at the Wauregan House.

During the afternoon session, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodbridge Morris read delightful sketches from her books "The Jonathan papers."

IMOGENE A. CASH, *Librarian*.

#### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its spring meeting on June 6, 1916.

Miss Grace W. Wood, of the Worcester Public Library, gave an excellent talk on "Recent books desirable for the public library." This was followed by a discussion of "Shakespeare in the library."

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The final plans for the program for the meeting of the association at the Bloomfield, Richfield Springs, September 11-16, are well under way. Several speakers of more than local prominence have promised to attend the meetings. A special attempt will be made to promote discussions of library problems of the state in libraries of all sizes and classes.

Among the general subjects to be treated are: Work with foreigners, book selection, relations of libraries and schools, and college libraries.

The very liberal special rates quoted in an earlier number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL are here repeated:

Single or double rooms without private bath, \$2.50 a day each person.

Single rooms with private bath, \$3.50 a day.

Double rooms with private bath, \$3.00 a day for each person.

A very few are available for parties of three or four at \$2.00 per person, and arrangements can probably be made for similar low rates outside of the main hotel.

All rooming arrangements are entirely in the hands of the manager of the Bloomfield, Hon. Allen J. Bloomfield, and all requests for reservations should be addressed directly to him and not to any of the officers of the association.

A preliminary circular will probably be in the hands of members of the association by the time this notice is in print. The fact that Richfield Springs has for many years been famous as a sanitarium is sufficient evidence of

its pleasant and healthful location. A local committee of arrangements is exerting itself to make the conference pleasant to every member of the association. All library workers, whether in the state or not, are cordially invited to attend. Those wishing to join the association in advance of the meeting should address the treasurer, Mr. William B. Gamble, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

F. K. WALTER, *President*.

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 1916 conference of the Illinois Library Association will be held at Ottawa, Ill., on October 11-13. Announcement in greater detail will be made as plans for the meeting are further developed.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Secretary*.

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### Library Schools

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#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The graduation exercises of the New York State Library School were held in the school's lecture room in the State Education Building at 10:30, Friday morning. The address to the class was made by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, scientific editor of the *Literary Digest* and president of the St. Louis City Club. At the close of the address by Dr. Bostwick, Mr. James I. Wyer, director of the school, presented the candidates for the degree of bachelor of library science to President John H. Finley, who awarded the degree to the following persons: Beulah Bailey, Troy, N. Y.; Ruth Lydia Brown, Montpelier, Vt.; Ralf P. Emerson, Detroit, Mich.; Mary E. Furbeck, Altamont, N. Y.; Gertrude Anna Hall, Endicott, N. Y.; Marguerite Biddle Haynes, Emporia, Kan.; Edna Morris Hull, Warren, O.; Leila Kemmerer, Davenport, Ia.; Max Meisel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Dorothy McCollough, Franklin, Ind.; Katherine Acker Oberholtzer, Troy, N. Y.; Marian Price, Whitford, Pa.; Ethel A. Shields, Rochester, N. Y.; William Webb, West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Bostwick's general subject was "Two cardinal sins." These were the sins of duplication and omission. The whole world is out of joint because of them and the world will be relieved when useless duplication of effort is used to supply omissions in things which need doing. Many practical obstacles stand in the way of a proper adjustment, prominent among these obstacles being wide-spread ignorance of the true state of affairs. Dr. Bostwick stated that a broad equalization is

badly needed, like that which has made some progress in organizing the work of charitable institutions of the community. He then treated specifically the application of this principle of duplication and omission in public libraries and urged the class to keep in mind the many things which need doing and to insure their being done by omitting the things which now take undue time and energy.

After presenting the diplomas, Dr. Finley spoke briefly to the class. He spoke of the great map of New York state recently exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco. In this the libraries are represented by blue lights. He drew a parallel between the blue lights of the map and the symbolic blue flower of Novalis, whose possession brought happiness. Just as the blue flower when found showed within it a happy face, so, Dr. Finley stated, should the library blue flower, which the class were about to seek, have as its main feature not wealth but the happy faces of those to whom the library gave devoted service.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The summer session began May 31 and ended July 12. As stated in a previous number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, two distinct courses of three weeks each were given. The first course was confined to bibliography and reference, and was conducted by Mr. Wyer, who treated the subject of government documents; Mr. Biscoe, who taught subject bibliography, and Mr. Walter, who had the work in elementary reference and trade bibliography.

The second course, extending from June 21 to July 12, dealt with the technical subjects of classification, cataloging, etc., and was conducted by Miss Hawkins, of the regular school faculty, and Miss Sabra W. Vought, who taught the work given for several years by Miss Fellows.

Twenty-eight different students were in attendance. In addition to those registered from New York state, students were in attendance from Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Vermont and British Columbia and Ontario. A list of the students and the libraries from which they came follows:

#### FIRST SESSION (May 31-June 21)

Brewer,\* Glenora A., librarian, Voorheesville Free Library.  
 Burke,\* Mary E., junior assistant, Worcester Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.  
 Donnelly,\* Helen C., assistant, Nelson branch, Queens Borough Public Library, Long Island City.  
 Hagadorn,\* Elizabeth G., assistant librarian, Albany Free Library.

Haigh,\* Elsie L., assistant, Utica Public Library.  
 Haller, Chrissie H., first assistant, Lothrop branch, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.  
 Hefron,\* Josephine M., substitute assistant, Seward Park branch, New York Public Library.  
 Kent, Sadie T., librarian, Missouri State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo.  
 Macdonald,\* Katharine A., substitute, Troy Public Library.  
 Merrill,\* Esther D., assistant, Bennington Free Library, Old Bennington, Vt.  
 Merry,\* Julia G., junior assistant, Schermerhorn branch, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Morris,\* Jessie L., librarian, East End branch, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Pollitt,\* Jean A., assistant, Riverside branch, Free Public Library, Paterson, N. J.  
 Ridington,\* John, acting librarian, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C.  
 Ringwood,\* Ona K. D., assistant, Ilion Free Public Library.  
 Schaffer, Olga S., assistant, Genesee branch, Rochester Public Library.  
 Shaw,\* Annie L., librarian, Institute branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.  
 Shiner,\* Elizabeth P., assistant, Gloversville Free Library.  
 Sigglekow, Alice M., librarian, Mount Kisco Public Library.  
 Weeks,\* Sophrona A., assistant librarian, Chatham Public Library.

#### SECOND SESSION (June 21-July 12)

Beckley, Clara M., assistant to librarian, Brooklyn Manual Training High School.  
 Ferguson, Mary Louise, reference librarian, Public Library, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Kahn, Mary C., librarian, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.  
 Kemp, Frances E., librarian in charge Lake Forest Public Library, Lake Forest, Ill.  
 Nye, Frank Harrison, librarian (elect), Chazy (N. Y.) Central Rural School, Standish, N. Y.  
 Ryan, Mary R., librarian, Central School Library, Troy.  
 Smith, Mrs. Eugenia, librarian, William B. Ogden Free Library, Walton.  
 Summers, Mrs. Mary A., librarian, Moore Memorial Library, Greene.  
 Sutliff, Mollie, librarian, Cherry Valley Library, Cherry Valley.

F. K. WALTER.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school was closed for recess May 29-June 3. A number of the students from the junior class, accompanied by Miss Waller I. Bullock of the faculty, spent June 1-3 visiting the Central and branch libraries of the Cleveland system.

Miss Ethel Pierce Underhill of the class of 1909, at present children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, gave a talk to the school May 18, on "Children's work in the Reuben McMillan Free Library."

A course of three lectures on "Bookbinding" was given to the junior class, May 24 and 25, by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. William F. Ashe, superintendent of the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works, Pittsburgh, lectured June 6 on the

\*Attended both sessions.

work of the bureau. This talk was given in connection with the opening of library work in the summer playgrounds, where each student in the junior class is scheduled for practice work during the summer term.

Entrance examinations for admission to the Library School, 1916-17, were held June 17.

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School of Emporia, lectured, June 22, on "The library of the Kansas State Normal School."

Thirteen students of the junior class attended the conference of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, N. J., June 26-July 1. The following Monday was spent visiting libraries in New York city and vicinity.

June 28, the annual dinner of the Library School was held at the New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Thirty-five were present, including Mr. Craver, Miss Bogle, alumnae and students.

Examinations in order work, home libraries and work with schools were held June 24, July 5 and 8, respectively.

The school will close July 29.

#### ALUMNAE

Bessie May Painter, 1914-15, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Public Library, Evansville, Ind., to accept the position of children's librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marian Marshall Pierce, special student, 1914-15, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Flint, Mich.

Lilian Isabel Baldwin, 1908, died at her home in East Orange, N. J., May 22.

Bess Burnham, 1908, was married to John Lynn Miner, June 10, at Erie, Pa.

Gertrude M. Edwards, 1913, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Robinson Moorhead, 1915, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Public Library, Detroit, to accept a position in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Estella Slaven, 1914, has been made superintendent of work with schools, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The last few weeks of the school year included the out-of-town trips to Oberlin, Buffalo and to three nearby libraries, the trips combining both pleasure and profit for the students. The last two weeks before

Commencement were assigned to technical practice in various libraries. Four students were assigned to the new library in East Cleveland, two each to the College Library at Oberlin, the Normal School at Kent, the Public Library, Lakewood, the Western Reserve Historical Society Library, and the Art Museum Library; three each to the East branch and to the catalog department of the Cleveland library, and to the Shaker Heights Village school library; and one to the College for Women Library. This was an experiment, and one that was watched with interest by all concerned, the results assuring this as a feature of next year's schedule.

The director was in New York city for the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in May, and spent some time in visiting other library schools.

It is with great regret that the school has had to accept the resignation of Miss Nelle C. White, who has been so well beloved as secretary during the last seven years, and who goes to another secretarial position in the East. The alumni luncheon toasts were one continual ovation to her, voicing both wishes for her happiness in her new work, and regret that the Library School is to lose her. The resignation of Miss Mary H. Clark as assistant instructor was also announced with regret.

The alumni meeting and luncheon was held on Monday of Commencement week, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Pauline Reich, 1913; first vice-president, Abbie I. Ward, 1912; second vice-president, Viola B. Phillips, 1914; secretary and treasurer, Emelia E. Wefel, 1911.

Tuesday brought the class together for a beach picnic at Edgewater park. Wednesday at the commencement of the College for Women the degree of B.S. was granted for the first time in the combined course of the College for Women and the Library School to Clara L. Angell, 1915; Ruth A. Brown, 1914; Helen B. Lewis, 1915; Louise Lewis, 1916, and Mildred C. McAfee, 1915.

Thursday, June 15, was the University commencement day, at which certificates were granted to the following candidates:

Ethel Florence Bowers.  
Mildred Irene Braun, A.B.  
Winifred Etta Brooker.  
Dorothy Alice Bray.  
Hazel Gertrude Caldwell.  
Nora Marguerite Webster Clark, A.B.  
Mura Moore Craine.  
Alice Wakefield Curtis.  
Rachel Byard Forbush.  
Louise Elizabeth Grant, A.B.  
Elizabeth Jane Herrington.  
Jane Isabel Kuhns.

Sarah Louise Lewis, B.S.  
Lillie Cecelia Lilliequist.  
Ida Charlotte Lucht, A.B.  
Florence Eliza Mettler, A.B.  
Anna E. Peterson.  
Adelaide Clarissa Rood.  
Helen Lorraine Shearer.  
Hortense Winifred Stetler.  
Blanche Ascham Swope.  
Blanche Mabel Tate.  
Helen Margaret Tattershall.  
Frances Tetlak.  
Harriet Pauline Turner.

## ALUMNI NEWS

Mabel Delle Jones, 1908, has withdrawn from library work for the present and has taken up life insurance work in Gallipolis, Ohio.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, has resigned her position of reference librarian at Oberlin College to accept the position of instructor in the Western Reserve Library School for the year 1916-17.

Martha Sanborn, 1909, has resigned her position as librarian of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, to take effect at the end of the school year. She will spend the coming winter in California.

Vera A. Price, 1910, librarian of the Public Library, Bucyrus, Ohio, has resigned her position to be married, and Clara L. Angell, 1915, has been appointed to fill the position.

Margaret Rusbatch, 1912, first assistant in stations department of the Cleveland Public Library, has resigned her position to accept a position in the Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Mildred McAfee, 1915, has been appointed first assistant in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Louise E. Bailey, 1915, to Gerald Henry Burgess of Minneapolis, Minn.

Violet Austin, 1915, has resigned her position in Buffalo, and is returning to her home in Honolulu.

## APPOINTMENTS

The appointments of the class of 1916 are as follows:

Mildred I. Braun, assistant, Public Library, East Cleveland, O.  
Hazel G. Caldwell, cataloger, Public Library, Lakewood, O.  
Mrs. Mura Moore Craine, children's librarian, North branch, Public Library, Minneapolis.  
Alice W. Curtis, assistant, Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.  
Rachel B. Forbush, assistant, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.  
Louise E. Grant, children's librarian, Pillsbury branch, Public Library, Minneapolis.  
Jane I. Kuhns, reference assistant, Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, O.  
Florence E. Mettler, cataloger, Public Library, Minneapolis.  
Anna E. Peterson, reference assistant, University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, Iowa.  
Adelaide C. Rood, assistant, Sumner branch, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Hortense Stetler, assistant, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.  
Blanche Tate, senior branch assistant, Public Library, Detroit.  
Helen M. Tattershall, branch librarian, Public Library, Dayton, O.  
Frances Tetlak, cataloger, Polish National Alliance College Library, Cambridge Springs, Pa.  
Harriet P. Turner, assistant, Public Library, Keewanee, Ill.  
Winifred Brooker, Louise Lewis, Ida Lucht, and Nora M. W. Clark, will return to the staff of the Cleveland Public Library.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

## DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Forty-four members of the Drexel alumnae dined together on Tuesday evening, June 27, 1916, at the New Monterey in Asbury Park. The alumnae were fortunate in having with them Miss Bacon, the last director of the school, and for a little time Miss Donnelly, who was director from 1911 to 1913.

## Librarians

FARNHAM, Florence, until recently librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, went to Eau Claire, Wis., about the middle of July to begin work on the new reference library for the Normal School.

FORREST, Elizabeth, B.L.S., Illinois, 1906, librarian of the Montana Agricultural College, will spend the coming year in graduate study at the University of Chicago.

HARNACH, Prof. Adolf, chief librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin and close friend of the Kaiser is scheduled to deliver the first lecture in Berlin on behalf of the National Committee to prepare the German public mind for an honorable peace.

HILL, Fanny W., B.L.S., Illinois, 1915, reviser and assistant in the University of Illinois Library School, was married on June 30, 1916, in Champaign, to Leo A. Gutting. Mr. and Mrs. Gutting will be at home at Gatun, Canal Zone, after August 15.

JOHNSON, Miss Laurie, has been appointed librarian of the Central High School in St. Paul. Miss Johnson is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, received special training in the Wisconsin Library School, and has had five years' experience as teacher and librarian in high schools in Wisconsin.

JUNGERMANN, Annie C., Carnegie Library School at Atlanta, 1914, has resigned her position as assistant in the University Library at Chapel Hill, N. C., to become librarian of the Ensley branch of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

KEATOR, Alfred D., New York State Library School, B.L.S., 1913, has resigned his position as technical librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library to take up the duties of associate librarian at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

MUNDY, Ezekiel W., the late librarian emeritus of Syracuse Public Library, died June 8. Mr. Mundy was born in 1833 at Metuchen, N. J., attended college and the theological seminary at Rochester, from which he graduated in 1863. Immediately after he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, but later organized an independent church. In 1882 Mr. Mundy entered the Episcopal Church, becoming rector of St. Mark's Church, Syracuse. The small public library in Syracuse was given into his charge, and it so engrossed him that in 1893 he gave up the ministry to serve the rapidly growing library. His work as librarian continued until 1915, at which time the library had 120,000 volumes and a circulation of upwards of 400,000 annually. Syracuse University gave Mr. Mundy the degree of Litt.D. in 1904, and the University of Rochester conferred a similar honor upon him in 1912.

PRINGLE, Mary P., reference librarian of the Minnesota State Library Commission, has been given six months' leave of absence and sailed for Hawaii, June 28. She will substitute in the Library of Hawaii during August and September, and sail for Japan Sept. 29 with Miss Helen Stearns, formerly librarian of the commission.

ROBBINS, Mary E., who has been with the H. W. Wilson Company the past year, goes to Atlanta, Ga., in September as associate director of the Library School of the Carnegie Library in that city.

ROJAS, Dr. Luis Manuel, chief librarian of the National Library of Mexico, has been visiting Washington in the interests of friendly relations between the two republics. He was named as one of the unofficial peace conferees designated some weeks ago by the friends of peace. He would doubtless be pleased to receive individual expressions of personal and national good will from American librarians, and may be addressed at the Hotel Hamilton or in care of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

SANKEE, Ruth, Illinois, 1914-15, during the past year assistant librarian of the Texas State Normal School, Huntsville, has been made librarian.

SAYERS, W. C. Berwick, of the Public Libraries of Croydon, England, is the author of an interesting biography of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the musician, which Cassell & Company have published.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, has just had published a "Life of Henry Winter Davis," one of the men whose influence was strong in holding Maryland to the Union in 1861.

STOUT, Elizabeth T., B.L.S., Illinois, 1908, has resigned her position in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library to accept the position of librarian of the Montana Agricultural College, Boseman.

THORSON, Elizabeth, formerly reference librarian of branches in the Minneapolis Public Library, has been appointed technical librarian to succeed Alfred D. Keator.

TORRANCE, Mary A., Illinois, B.L.S., 1912, will be librarian and have charge of the library courses in the 1916 summer session of the LaCrosse (Wis.) Normal School.

CARDS have been received announcing the marriage on April 15 of Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, Pratt 1897, head of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, to Mr. Dwight Clark of Pittsburgh.

WALLACE, Ruth, N. Y. State Library School, 1913-14, will return to the Chautauqua Summer Library School to conduct a reference course, August 4-18.

WARREN, Althea H., Wisconsin 1909, has been appointed librarian of the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library. Miss Warren went to the San Diego Library as reorganizer in January, 1915, and the present appointment was made at the June meeting of the board of library trustees.

WILEY, Stella, formerly librarian at Hibbing, Minn., who was in charge of the Walker branch, Minneapolis, during Miss Dinsmore's absence last winter, became a member of the branch department in charge of factory libraries on April 1.

WILLARD, Ruth, New York State Library School, 1911-12, formerly organizer for the Iowa Library Commission, has been appointed first assistant in the 36th Street branch, Minneapolis.

WILSON, Martha, supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota went to California the last of July to give lectures at the Summer School at Riverside.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Franklin.* The will of Mrs. Mary Dodge Aiken, of Hampton Falls, gives to the Public Library of Franklin the sum of \$1000 in memory of her late husband, Walter H. Aiken. The income is to be used for the purchase of books on science.

*Haverhill.* The library is to be moved from its present quarters in Pearson Hall to the room formerly occupied by the Register of Deeds in the old court house, as the school has to have the room in Pearson Hall.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Amherst.* A unique memorial of Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, is to be incorporated in the new library of Amherst College. Mr. Fitch graduated from Amherst in the class of 1886, and upon his death the contents of his library—decorations, furniture and the major part of the books—were presented to the college, and they will now be installed as they were formerly in the playwright's home in New York. The room will be long and narrow, of the same dimensions as the original and will contain the carved Italian ceiling, the Della Robbia "Madonna and child," and the great oak table at which the author worked. Another interesting feature of this new library will be a vestibule decorated with eight huge stone Assyrian bas-reliefs, which were presented to the college more than half a century ago by the Rev. Henry Lobdell, D.D., Amherst, 1848, who was a missionary in Mosul. The new library is to be built on the eastern side of the common, occupying the site of the present Hitchcock Hall. The general style of the building is classic, with a leaning toward colonial in its proportions. It is to be built of Indiana limestone and brick. One of the most significant features of the building will be the great amount of space devoted to department rooms, all of the third floor and most of the second being given over to this purpose. In nearly all cases each department will have two—a small room designed as an office or workroom for members of the department, and a larger one, containing the books connected with the department work. It is hoped to make these rooms the centers of advanced study for all the non-scientific departments. Another feature of this building that deserves notice is a room to be called the "standard authors," or browsing room.

The general reading room will run through two stories and be lighted on three sides by great windows which reach almost to the ceiling. The walls of the room are to be lined to the height of fourteen feet with bookcases and oak panelling. Above that the wall will be stone and the ceiling is to be panelled and classic in style. The book stack will be six stories in height, corresponding to the basement and three main floors of the building, and it will project some twenty-five feet beyond the north and south line of the east façade. It will have a capacity of about 240,000 volumes. The library building will be 140 feet in length and 100 feet in width.

*Boston.* Within the last few years the members of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts have been making special and successful effort to collect in the clubrooms relics of the Civil War, and also books relating to that period of our history. As a result, the library is already of more than ordinary value. Many of the volumes were secured at slight cost, when their historical worth was not realized. There is an almost complete collection of regimental histories—some 6000 volumes—and books covering every phase of the Civil War. Here are found almost everything that has been written about Lincoln, the Civil War President, a large number of Confederate publications, and a very complete account of all the phases of slavery. There is a card catalog, but no printed list. The collection is rich in photographs, scenes of camps, fields, fortifications and prisons, ships of the navy, portraits of men and officers in the land and sea forces. Nearly 40,000 prints and portraits have been acquired and 173 volumes have been filled with them, while there are hundreds of loose prints not yet properly placed.

*Boston P. L.* Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (64th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 8, 1916.) Accessions 43,939; total 1,121,747. Circulation for home use, issued from the central building, branches and stations, 2,135,100. Net gain in registration 4736; total 112,199. Total receipts \$465,882.34 (city appropriation \$407,688); expenses \$425,661.22, including \$239,218.37 for salaries, \$39,972.66 for books, \$1879.33 for newspapers, \$6586.19 for periodicals, \$14,021.87 for the printing department, \$34,541.21 for the binding department. During the year, 79,260 volumes were sent from the central building to fill applications made at the branches. This is an increase from 76,816 in the preceding year. There have been larger

demands for books relating to subjects of education and many requests for books on technical subjects. Books classed as fiction comprised sixty-three per cent. of the number sent from the central library. The number of volumes sent from the special deposit collection at the central library for use by study clubs, or at various institutions, was 41,073. Unbound periodicals numbering 37,570 have been sent to city institutions and other places. The catalog department has cataloged 78,368 volumes and parts of volumes, representing 42,146 different titles; 234,237 catalog cards were added to the public catalogs. Of current fiction, 762 volumes have been considered, and of this number 145 different titles accepted for purchase. Besides works of fiction, the more important publications are received on approval and carefully examined, and during the year 150 auction sales catalogs, 100 book-sellers' general catalogs, with other special lists, and about 150 current periodicals were searched for possible purchases. Classes and study clubs to the number of 171 included 14,489 students and were provided with reservations for meetings. By the inter-library loan system, within which various libraries are included, 67 books were borrowed for the temporary use of readers; by the reciprocal arrangement, 1389 books were lent to other libraries. The report contains an interesting description of the relations which exist between the library and the schools. Eighty-six free lectures were given at the central library during the year, and 30 exhibitions were open to the public. Besides the exhibitions at the central library, exhibitions at the branches, upon a definite plan of rotation from branch to branch through the winter season, of material sent from the fine arts department, have been open to the public.

*Cambridge.* Early in June, according to the *London Times*, the Harvard Library came into possession of a remarkable collection of English historical broadsides and proclamations printed between 1626 and 1700. There are nearly 800 separate pieces. A large and valuable collection concerns the Duke of Monmouth and the rising in the west of England, and an even more wonderful series concerns the Rump Parliament, among which are many of a satirical character. Another extraordinary series printed in 1659 deals with the affairs leading to the restoration of the monarchy, also various ordinances issued by the royalists and by Commonwealth Parliaments, and a large number concerning the doings of Charles I during the most eventful

period of his history. Accounts of fires form another feature of the collection.

*Lenox.* The Lenox Library was recently given \$1000 for the purchase of books.

*Leverett.* The cornerstone of the Field Memorial Library was laid June 5.

*Lynn.* The new East Saugus branch library in the Ballard school was officially opened June 10. Miss Sarah Biffin has been appointed librarian.

*Lynn.* The site has been selected for the Carnegie branch of the Lynn library for ward 1. The building is to cost \$23,000, and will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, 1917. Plans are being completed for the West Lynn branch, which will cost \$27,000.

*North Scituate.* At a meeting of the trustees of the North Scituate Public Library, held July 5, a committee was appointed to consider the question of providing a new location for the library, the present quarters not being ample enough for convenience.

*Swampscott.* The Swampscott Public Library has received a legacy of \$1000 under the will of Mrs. Mary L. Thompson.

#### RHODE ISLAND

The *Providence Magazine* for April contains several interesting articles on the libraries of Rhode Island. An historical *résumé* by H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, takes up the early Newport libraries, the Redwood library, the library of Rhode Island College, and eight libraries founded in the early nineteenth century. The origin of the John Carter Brown Library is traced, and mention made of early private and subscription libraries. W. E. Foster, librarian, has an article on the Providence Public Library, describing its departments, its industrial books, and emphasizing its co-operation with local trade and industry. The John Hay Library of Brown University is written up, with special mention of its rare collections. Miss G. F. Leonard, librarian, has written briefly of the history and the particularly interesting points of the Providence Athenæum, the oldest circulating library of the state. An excerpt from an article by W. S. Ball, and an account by Champlin Burrage, librarian, describe the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University and the Annmary Brown Memorial, near by. The Annmary Brown Memorial is an unusual museum, containing family relics, paintings of old masters and of noted modern artists, and a remarkably complete collection

of 542 "first prints" from fifteenth-century presses. An article on the Rhode Island State Library, by H. O. Brigham, librarian, gives a sketch of its history and growth, its organization, the establishment of the legislative reference bureau, and the special courses of study offered. The assembling of all these articles in one issue of this magazine, profusely illustrated, will make the number valuable for reference use. In the last year the *Providence Magazine*, published by the Chamber of Commerce, has been made over, and a series of special articles, similar to the one noted here, has been running. When completed (at the end of three years, according to the present plan) they will furnish a very valuable and comprehensive survey of civic conditions of Providence and of Rhode Island as a whole.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Hartford.* The State Library has received 1200 steel cases for the files on the north side of the probate vault.

*New Haven.* Four more branches of the Free Public Library have been established in public school buildings for the vacation period.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Binghamton.* Included in a series of articles on "Seeing Binghamton first" in a local paper, was one discussing the relation between the Public Library and the children of the city—boys in particular. In another issue is an article on the library's maps and road guides, which are of value to motorists and others in planning vacation trips.

*Carthage.* The contract for the new library building was awarded July 11. Excavations were commenced July 17. It is understood that it will take practically all of the \$15,000 left in the will of the late Martha J. Corcoran for constructing the building and its equipment.

*Fredonia.* The board of directors of the D. R. Barker Free Library is soliciting consents from taxpayers for the issuance by the village of bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the building of a new library on the site of the present one. An enabling act was passed by the legislature at the last session.

*New York City.* The American Alpine Club has deposited in the New York Public Library its collection of works on mountaineering, containing 52 volumes, 39 pamphlets, 52 periodicals, and a few miscellaneous pieces.

*New York City.* Since the American Seaman's Friend Society was incorporated in 1833, the society has shipped more than 12,000 libraries on 27,000 voyages, and these have been open to seamen of every nationality in every part of the world. Rear-Admiral Peary carried a library from the society on the steamship *Roosevelt* on both of his North Pole expeditions. The books contained in the libraries sent out numbered 641,986 and were accessible to 470,000 seamen.

*New York City.* Following its order put into effect July 4 excluding children under sixteen years of age from moving picture theaters, the Board of Health, on July 8, closed the children's rooms in all branches of the three Public Library systems in Greater New York, and children are forbidden the use of any part of the buildings. This step was taken to aid the city in its fight against the epidemic of infantile paralysis now prevailing in every section. Summer schools for children are not in session, Sunday schools are closed, and children are not allowed to gather in the playgrounds, and, until the nature of the disease and the means of its control are more fully understood, children will not be allowed to congregate in large numbers anywhere.

*New York City.* The *Engineering News* of June 29 contains, in its report of the summer meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held that week in Pittsburgh, the result of the letter ballot taken on the question of moving the society's headquarters from its present building on West 57th street to the United Engineering Societies building on West 39th street. Of 2963 valid ballots cast, no less than 2500 voted for the change and only 390 against it. Two plans for housing the society were proposed. Plan A called for an addition of two and one-half stories to the present building in 39th street, the Society of Civil Engineers to pay for the addition up to \$250,000. Plan B was to keep the building as it is, the Civil Engineers to pay into the treasury of the United Societies \$240,000. By a vote of 1795 to 524, the final decision is left to the board of direction, but in an expression of preference 1096 favored plan A and 248 opposed it, while 194 approved plan B and 695 voted against it.

*New York City.* *Queens Borough P. L.* Jessie F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Number of volumes 214,916. Circulation 1,533,289. Population 395,651; active membership 104,126. Volumes circulated per citizen 3.87. Circulation, branches only, 1,227,566 volumes; cir-

circulation per library member (including traveling library) 14.72 volumes each. Owing to insufficient appropriations, the hours of opening of two small branches were lessened, yet three branches reached and passed a circulation of 100,000 volumes. Circulation of foreign books were 38,343 volumes in twelve languages. Volumes added 28,408; withdrawn 7738. Registration for the year 34,651 persons. Two new stations were opened, at Morris Park and at Little Neck. The library now has 20 branches and 18 stations. Four stations were established in public schools, one in the county prison, and four in institutions. The school stations are open to the general public, while the last two groups are open only to the inmates of the institutions. New developments included reduction of service to 40 hours per week; centralization of branch statistics at headquarters; instruction of classes in use of catalog and of books for reference; transfer of accessioning from branches to the cataloging department; establishment of a traveling library station in the Queens County Prison; and truck delivery between branches and headquarters. A school garden was carried to a successful harvest under the direction of Poppenhusen branch, the whole community sharing the undertaking.

*Rochester.* As a result of the campaign started by the library committee of the Ad Club last spring, the club library now has a nucleus of 115 books on advertising which have been contributed by the members. To these will be added a loan collection of 400 volumes from the Rochester Public Library when the new club rooms are opened and the library placed on a working basis. The plan of the new quarters includes a large reading room, with plenty of wall space to take care of the library's growth. The collection to be loaned by the Public Library will be made of business fiction, classics and literature of value to the advertising writer. Up to this time the committee has asked for no appropriations or money donations, but through the columns of the *Bumble Bee* the members were asked to contribute any books on advertising they owned, reports of progress were made and the matter kept before them in nearly every issue. There are 530 members in the club, and those who have not yet responded will be made the subject of a special appeal later. The slogan of the committee has been "Every member give a book," and in this connection a bibliography of all advertising books which would make desirable gifts for the library will be printed and mailed to each member.

*Rochester P. L.* William F. Yust, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) During the year, 633,811 volumes were issued for home use from 4 branches, 3 sub-branches, 71 stations, 453 classrooms, and 10 playgrounds. A collection of 25 volumes has been in use at each of the 33 engine, hose, and truck houses of the Fire Bureau. The library has charge of the grade libraries in the classrooms of the public schools. These libraries consist of general children's literature, approximately 35 volumes in each of the 453 schoolrooms, for grades above the second; total, 15,673 volumes. Under the immediate care and direction of the teachers they are circulated among the children in the schools for home use. The playground libraries established by the park authorities are also under the supervision of the Public Library. This collection numbers 1000 volumes, which were circulated from 10 centers this year. The library system as yet has no central building and no central collection of books. Hence it cannot supply the demands for certain classes of material for research, large numbers of books on a given subject, costly reference books, specialized current magazines, sets of periodicals, all of which have a place only in a large central library. At present, no book purchases for it are being made, but in looking forward to it the library is receiving and caring for many highly acceptable gifts of books, pamphlets, and periodicals. The ultimate plan contemplates a magnificent building located near the center of the city, which will provide on a large scale for books, readers and administration. Total books in libraries, 73,379 volumes. Expenditures: books and binding \$16,356; rent \$2224; furniture and fixtures \$3468; building alterations and improvements for new branch \$4807; payroll \$21,557; miscellaneous \$4324; total \$52,736.

*Syracuse.* Action was taken by members of the faculty in recent conference with Chancellor James R. Day towards the erection in the near future of a library building for the exclusive use of the Medical College of Syracuse University. As proposed, the new structure will be three stories high and will involve an estimated expenditure of \$75,000. The Medical College is anxious to collect in a permanent home several valuable libraries received recently as bequests.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Bayonne.* Through the co-operation of Miss Mary G. Peters, librarian of the Bayonne Free Public Library, the Bayonne Y. M. C. A.

has been made a branch of the library. The magazines in the men's and boys' reading rooms are being supplied by the library.

*Glen Ridge.* Provided the voters of Glen Ridge authorize the purchase of a site, Henry S. Chapman will erect, in this town, a free public library building that will cost approximately \$25,000. According to plans suggested by Mr. Chapman the building will be in Italian renaissance style. The frontage on Ridge-wood avenue will be sixty-two feet, and the depth thirty-eight feet.

*Hackensack.* The addition to the Johnson Public Library building, which has been under construction for nearly a year, and the repairs to the old part, are now completed. The public was invited to inspect the improvements July 8, and the regular operation of the library was resumed July 10. The addition consists of a new stack room about 50 by 35 feet in size, which when filled will accommodate about 55,000 volumes. The old stack room has been converted into a commodious and attractive reference room. The improvements and additions have been planned and executed on a scale liberal enough to supply the needs of the community for generations.

*Haddonfield.* The site for a new \$25,000 library and \$11,000 in contributions toward the building have been secured. It is expected that the remaining \$14,000 will be raised within a short time. Work on the building will be started as soon as the necessary funds are guaranteed.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Chambersburg.* An addition to the library at Wilson College has been built in memory of a former Indianapolis young woman, the late Miss Helen Spain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Spain, whose death occurred while she was teaching at that institution. Miss Spain was president of her class in Wilson College from 1907 until she was graduated in 1910.

*Philadelphia.* The Philadelphia Free Public Library is having plans prepared for a branch to be built at York Road and Duncannon Avenue, Logan, at a cost of about \$50,000.

*Pittsburgh.* The Allegheny County Law Library will move into the new City-County Building when that structure is completed.

*Warren.* The Jefferson Memorial Library was dedicated and opened to the public June 8. The Rev. A. R. Taylor, formerly curate of Trinity Memorial Church in Warren, was the

principal speaker at the dedicatory exercises. The new library building is an example of modern fireproof construction, no wood being used in the building. The exterior of classic architecture, traditional in library building, is of limestone and marble, the general design following to some extent the Italian loggia of the Renaissance period. All the structural portions are of limestone, the marble being used only for the screens which form the rooms between the supporting members. On the main floor are the loan department, the adult room, the children's room, the study, a stack room, offices, and a room for quiet study. The basement contains, besides mechanical equipment, a rest room for employes and a supplementary stack room. On the second floor are the art gallery and museum. Five inscriptions on the building were composed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. They read: Literature—the storehouse of knowledge, the record of civilization, the fulcrum for the lever of progress; History—the story of the human race in conflict with nature and with its own elemental passions but ever aspiring; Biography—the stories of lives that counted in their times for love or hate, for misery and woe, or well-being and joy; Philosophy—the thoughts of men about human thinking, reasoning and imagining and the real values in human existence; Religion—reverencing truth, serving justice, practising gentleness and loving God and the neighbor. The library was given by J. P. Jefferson and E. D. Wetmore in memory of members of their families. Miss Mary C. Weiss is librarian.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* In his last quarterly report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Dr. Bernard Steiner, librarian, made the suggestion that \$1,000,000 be raised by subscription in Baltimore to be used for a new library building. Dr. Steiner also stated in his report that branch 18 of the Pratt Library would be ready in the fall.

### The South

#### NORTH CAROLINA

The campaign for "a public library in every town" for towns having 2500 population or over has been extended to include towns of 2000, and instead of starting 19 libraries in 19 towns, 33 libraries must now be started in 33 towns. As a result of the campaign eight towns have already sought information and help in starting a library. The March-June *Bulletin*

of the State Library Commission suggests first steps in starting a library, prints a model constitution and by-laws and two articles on the value of the libraries in Charlotte and in Wilmington, written by people not officially connected with these libraries. Every town which establishes a public library, erects a building, secures a tax levy, and every library which changes from a subscription to a free public library will be placed on the honor roll of the commission. The first candidates for inclusion in the honor roll are Ahoskie, Belhaven, Durham, Elizabeth City, Greenville, Hickory, Monroe, Murphy, Rockingham, Rocky Mount, and Swansboro.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Sumter.* At a recent meeting of the library commission plans for the new library building were submitted and the contract for the building was awarded. Work on the building will be commenced as soon as the plans have been accepted by the Carnegie board. This building, together with its furniture and heating system, is expected to cost about \$10,000; the city has promised an annual donation for the upkeep of this institution of \$1000.

#### ALABAMA

*Birmingham.* The Birmingham board of city commissioners has voted the library an increase in its appropriation of one thousand dollars a month for the last four months of the present fiscal year, to be used for books and binding. This is considered significant by the library board because most city departments are still running on a very much reduced schedule because of the city's small income. The commission has assumed the responsibility in making all necessary repairs to library buildings, having the work done at the request of the library board under the supervision of the building inspection department, and at the expense of the city's general fund. The city commission has also authorized the use by the library of the city's delivery automobile one-half day each week for the delivery of books to the branches and deposit stations.

#### FLORIDA

*Ocala.* It is expected that the new Ocala Public Library will be opened sometime in July. The building is a combination of modified classical and mission design, with red tapestry brick trimmings and red tile roof. It is of brick and concrete construction throughout and is 60x24 feet, exclusive of outside entrance extensions. It cost approximately \$10,000.

#### KENTUCKY

*Middlesboro.* Middlesboro's Public Library at last may be opened. The Woman's Club has undertaken the task of filling the shelves with books and throwing open the building for public use. The library was built with a Carnegie grant of \$15,000, and since its completion a year and a half ago it has stood unused. The club has created a fund for the purchase of books and will seek to secure appropriations from the city.

#### LOUISIANA

*Baton Rouge.* Those interested in the Baton Rouge Library are hoping to get a \$20,000 Carnegie building. At present the library is located in one large room donated by the volunteer fire department. For this room the city furnishes lights and a fan. The library owns about 5000 volumes and has 1400 readers. It has a department of collateral reading for the high school and maintains a deposit station at the Standard Oil plant about a mile from town.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Boyer City.* Preliminary steps have been taken to secure a Carnegie building to house the city's library of 7000 volumes, at present without adequate accommodations.

*Cedar Springs.* An important addition to Cedar Springs is the new civic center—the Congregational church building remodeled into a school annex, public library and social center, which was formally dedicated Feb. 8. This civic center was organized to provide inspiration and recreation for the entire community and is largely the work of John Luidens, superintendent of schools. Feb. 17, the first moving picture show was held here under his direction. A big audience was present at two entertainments, the first for school children and the second for the general public.

*Monroe.* The Dorsch Memorial Library bequeathed to the city by the will of the late Mrs. Edward Dorsch, an early German settler, has been formally opened to the public, and its 8700 volumes transferred from the old quarters to the new. The library is in the Dorsch homestead, built in 1850. Extensive remodeling begun last October has adapted the building to its present purpose.

*Detroit.* The board of library commissioners has sent a letter to the common council asking the submission to the people at the August primary of a proposition to bond the city for \$750,000 for the completion of the new library

building. The work of building the library was started on the authorization of a portion of the cost. A bond issue was submitted for the remainder of the cost, but it was defeated at the election one year ago. The library commission obtained another enabling act from the legislature, and now are asking that the bond issue be re-submitted.

*St. Johns.* By a small margin the effort to secure the support of the voters for a Carnegie library was defeated at the spring election. A number of organizations were working together to secure a suitable building in which to house the 4000 volumes now owned by the Ladies' Library Association. It was proposed to ask for a Carnegie grant of \$15,000 for the building.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* The beginning of work on clearing the sites selected for the \$2,500,000 public hall and the \$2,000,000 public library was proposed as a feature for the celebration of Cleveland Day, July 22.

*Cleveland.* The right of the city to turn over the present city hall property to the board of trustees of the Public Library has been confirmed by a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the state, and there is no longer any obstacle to the selection of plans and erection of the library building.

*Cleveland.* The Cleveland Engineering Society is working to raise an endowment fund of \$400,000 for the establishment of a complete library for Cleveland engineers, and an additional \$200,000 with which to erect a library building. Announcement of the library endeavor was made June 13 at the annual banquet of the society. No announcement was made as to campaign methods to be pursued in getting the money, but hope was expressed the money would be raised this year.

*Fremont.* The former home of Rutherford B. Hayes, at one time president of the United States, was given some time since to the state of Ohio by his son, Col. Webb C. Hayes, and on May 30 the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society is a trustee of the institution and has erected the present building at a cost of \$50,000. The books and manuscripts left by President Hayes will be kept here, and Colonel Hayes has established a fund of \$50,000, whose income shall be used to purchase books and other historical material for the library.

*Youngstown.* Steps have been taken toward the establishment of a Carnegie library on the South Side, to represent an investment of from \$90,000 to \$100,000. An optional price of \$40,000 has been secured on a desirable site; it is expected that the Carnegie Corporation will contribute \$50,000.

#### INDIANA

*Coatesville.* The dedication of Coatesville's Carnegie Library was celebrated July 4 with all day exercises, at which Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian, was the principal speaker. The library has more than 2000 volumes.

*Evansville P. L.* Ethel F. McCollough, lbn. (Rpt.—1915). Accessions, 8433; withdrawals, 860; total, 24,480. Circulation, 157,440. New registration, 3369; total, 12,845. Receipts, \$29,-179.29; expenditures, \$19,372.58, including \$7040.16 for books, binding and periodicals, \$6393.38 for salaries.

*Fort Branch.* The plans submitted by the Fort Branch library board have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation and as soon as the blue prints are completed the contract will be let.

*Indianapolis.* A library on vocational education is being developed and classified in the vocational department of the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction, which is directing the study of the industries of the state now being made by Charles H. Winslow, an expert in industrial education and survey work.

*Notre Dame.* The corner stone of Notre Dame's new quarter million dollar library was formally laid June 11.

*Warsaw.* The contract for a Carnegie library building in Warsaw was awarded July 6. The appropriation is for a building to cost not more than \$15,000. The library is to be completed and ready for use by Dec. 1, 1916.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The persistent efforts made by President Harper to secure funds for a suitable building for the University of Chicago, and the subsequent erection and opening of the building, are described in the chapter entitled "Later buildings of the first quarter-century" in Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed's "History of the University of Chicago." Two exterior views of the library and one of the main reading room accompany the text.

*Evanston P. L.* Mary B. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt. June 1, 1913—May 31, 1915). Acces-

sions, 3264; withdrawals, 846; total, 52,056 volumes. Circulation, 212,081. New registration for 1915, 2153; total, 10,237. Receipts, \$35,522.43; expenditures, \$24,198.68, including \$1064 for books, \$461.41 for periodicals, \$1112.27 for binding, \$14,322.22 for salaries.

*Plano.* *Little Rock Township P. L.* Maude E. Henning, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 1, 1916.) Accessions, 474; withdrawals, 66; total, 7382. Circulation, 15,830. Receipts, \$2512.70; expenditures, \$1409.62, including \$427.05 for books and magazines, \$87.04 for binding, \$279.38 for salaries.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Madison F. L.* Mary A. Smith, lbn. (40th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions, 3875; withdrawals, 886; total, 35,779. Circulation, 186,631. New registration, 3803; total, 18,341. Receipts, \$20,294.87; expenditures, \$14,636.20, including \$2723.02 for books, \$472.61 for periodicals, \$835.75 for binding, \$6393.38 for salaries.

*Milwaukee.* Upon the recommendation of M. C. Potter, superintendent of schools, public library branches will be established where night schools are held. This will be for the benefit of children who attend the night classes and lack opportunity to secure books from the main library.

*Milwaukee. State Normal School L.* Delia G. Ovitz, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions, 56,724 books, 200 pamphlets; withdrawn, 7252 volumes; total resources, 49,472 volumes, 9000 pamphlets, 8208 pictures, 480 clippings. Circulation, 65,154. In accordance with a new Wisconsin law the Normal School is giving instruction in library methods.

### MINNESOTA

*Crookston.* A large colored copy of Blashfield's "Source of the Mississippi" has been hung in the library. It is a copy of the painting in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, and was purchased with the fund raised by votes during the State Art Exhibit in 1914. A victrola has been purchased for the library, as the free concerts on Sunday afternoon have proved so successful.

*Dawson.* A gift of \$9000 has been received from the Carnegie Corporation, and a suitable site has been purchased on the main street. The building will be heated from the city power plant.

*Hibbing.* Plans are being made to enlarge the library building at a cost of about \$55,000. Following the closing of the saloons, a branch reading room was opened in the heart of the city where many saloons formerly flourished. A total of 2265 men visited the room during the month of April.

*Minneapolis.* Plans for co-ordination of activities were discussed at a preliminary meeting of the school, the park and the library boards in June. By co-operation it is hoped there will not be a duplication of improvements in some parts of the city while other parts are neglected.

*Minneapolis.* In an address to the alumni, June 8, President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, indicated that the university will go before the state legislature at its next session and ask provision for an adequate library, a new administration building and additional space for playgrounds, as primary necessities.

*Northfield.* A considerable change has been instituted in the government of the Carleton College Library. The faculty library committee has been abolished and in its place one of its members, Dr. W. M. Patton, has been appointed director of the library. A. D. Keator, of the Minneapolis Public Library, becomes the professional member with the title associate librarian.

*St. Paul.* Since the fireproof stack room of the new library building is now available for storage purposes the city library authorities are renewing their efforts to complete the library collection of St. Paul documents, books, maps, views and pamphlets. A large collection, containing several rare maps, has already been turned over by civic departments.

### IOWA

*Council Bluffs.* M. F. Rohrer, who has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library of Council Bluffs, for over twenty-eight years, retired upon the expiration of his term, July 1. Mr. Rohrer has served as president, treasurer or secretary much of the time.

### MONTANA

*Hamilton.* On July 5 the books were moved from the old library rooms in the city hall into the recently completed Carnegie Library. After acceptance by the city council a formal opening and dedication of the new building will be made.



*Roundup.* The plan to issue \$20,000 in bonds for the construction of a city hall and public library was decisively beaten at the special election, June 26, despite the fact that the total vote was one-third less than the registration. The library movement which was initiated last winter by a committee from fraternal organizations and the Woman's Club, will probably be abandoned for the present.

## NEBRASKA

*Omaha.* The public library board at the November election is planning to submit a \$250,000 bond issue for an addition to the library building in which an art museum would be located.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*Kansas City.* Contracts for the extension to the Public Library were let July 6 by the Board of Education under six bids, aggregating \$205,289. A time limit of one year is attached to the general contract.

*Nevada.* The Nevada library board let the contract for the construction of the new Carnegie Library June 19. The building will be of Hytex gray chinchilla brick, with trimmings of Carthage stone. Work was commenced in June, and the building is to be completed by Dec. 1 of this year.

*St. Louis.* The St. Louis Public Library has instituted a traveling library similar to the county book wagons of Maryland. A motor truck, equipped with 385 books, visits each of the 16 city playgrounds once each week to distribute books to the children. An assistant from the branch nearest the playground meets the wagon and charges the books.

## OKLAHOMA

*Sapulpa.* The site for the new Carnegie Library has been selected, and as soon as plans have been drawn up, building operations will be started.

## KANSAS

*Halstead.* Bids for the \$7500 Carnegie Library were opened July 17. Dark rough brick, with stone trim and red tile roof is the material selected. The interior will be finished in oak. The old city library which has been maintained by taxation, contains 12,000 volumes. Substantial additions will be made to this number when more space is available.

## TEXAS

*Dallas.* Additional bookstacks, which will hold over 10,000 volumes, are now under construction at the Public Library.

*Houston.* The Carnegie Library has opened a branch at the Brackenridge School, which will be open every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Miss Irene Parsons is librarian. It is planned to establish a reading room, with newspaper and magazine files for the people of the outlying parts of the fifth ward.

*Waco P. L.* Pauline McCauley, lbn. (Rpt. —1915.) Accessions, 2760; withdrawn, 359; total, 20,211. Circulation, 107,590. New registration, 2124; total, 8011. Expenditures, \$2800.76, including \$1805.77 for books, \$250.90 for periodicals, \$3.75 for back number periodicals.

## COLORADO

*Sterling.* The town of Sterling is to build a Carnegie library in its civic center. The building is to cost not more than \$12,500. Work will be well under way by fall.

## The Pacific Coast

## OREGON

*Eugene.* The sum of \$5000 will be expended toward the upbuilding of law and architectural libraries at the University of Oregon next year. The money was voted by the board of regents recently; the money will be divided between the two schools, but the larger portion will be spent in the purchase of law books.

## CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* The library of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, located here, now consists of about 10,200 bound volumes and 9100 pamphlets. It is particularly rich in the history and literature of Unitarianism, and all the leading theological periodicals of Europe and America are taken.

*Colusa.* A County Free Library with headquarters at Colusa and in charge of a trained librarian, will be established in July. Branches will be opened in various parts of the county in charge of custodians.

*Dinuba.* In the fire which destroyed the Chamber of Commerce building the city library was burned June 16. The library was soon to have been moved into the new building, which is nearly finished. The loss by the fire will necessitate a new collection of books for the shelves.

*Los Angeles.* The opening of the Boyle Heights branch of the public library, June 29, was celebrated by a three-day carnival and street fair. All proceeds derived from the carnival were used to defray the debts incurred in erecting the branch library.

*Madera.* The property for the new Carnegie Library was purchased July 6 for \$13,000. The close proximity of the court house block, the Lincoln school building and grounds and the county park is in line with the civic center plan.

*Oakdale.* The supervisors, on July 13, accepted the tender of a donation of \$7000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the branch library at Oakdale. The board also set aside \$700 per year for the maintenance of the library. This action was made necessary by the fact that the Oakdale library is a branch of the county library, and is maintained at county expense. The Oakdale Woman's Improvement Club has donated a site for a new building which will be erected from the \$7000 donation.

*Oakland.* The new Carnegie branch in Melrose was formally opened in July. The building cost \$35,000, and is one of the four similar institutions in course of construction in different quarters of Oakland.

*Red Bluff.* Mrs. Herbert Kraft, who died early in June, bequeathed to the Herbert Kraft Library in Red Bluff the sum of \$5000 to be held in trust, the income to be applied to the maintenance of the juvenile book department. Mrs. Kraft built and furnished the library at a cost of \$50,000.

*Stockton.* The Board of Supervisors has voted to establish a San Joaquin County Free Library in accordance with the 1911 ruling of the Assembly. July 5 was the date set for carrying the resolution into effect. Some opposition to the action has been made on the ground that the present service by the Stockton County Library is more efficient and economical than that which the proposed library could offer.

## Philippine Islands

An act "to authorize, in the interest of the efficiency and uniformity of the public service, the consolidation of the Philippine Library, the division of archives, patents, copyrights and trade-marks of the Executive Bureau, and the law and library division of the Philippine Assembly, to form an organization to be known as 'Philippine Library and Museum,' under the administrative control of the secretary of public instruction," was enacted by the third Philippine legislature on Feb. 4. The director of the library and museum, and his assistants, will be appointed by the governor-general, with the approval of the Upper

House of the Philippine Legislature. The new organization takes over the powers and duties of the various divisions consolidated in it. Two copies of every publication printed in the Philippines are to be deposited in the library. The full text of the act is printed in the *Bulletin* of the Philippine Library for March, 1916.

## Foreign

### GREAT BRITAIN

*Norwich P. L.* George A. Stephen, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1916.) Accessions in all collections, 2326 volumes and 456 pamphlets; total in lending library, 18,506 volumes. New registration, 2482; total, 7614. Circulation, 105,628 volumes. The series of classified and annotated catalogs of the books in the lending library which have been printed every other month in the *Readers' Guide* since Nov., 1911, was completed in the May issue, and in subsequent issues a series of special catalogs of literature relating to Norfolk celebrities was started. The "local collection" was increased by 250 volumes and 439 pamphlets during the year, but the work of the Norfolk and Norwich Photographic Survey, and of the Borrow House Museum, has been practically at a standstill. The library distributed several thousands of the leaflets issued by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, and has admitted all soldiers billeted in Norwich to full use of its resources. About 1300 books and magazines, partly worn books from the library and partly volumes secured through public appeals, were forwarded to the Camps Library, and the proceeds of a Shakespeare lecture in May were promised to the same organization.

### HOLLAND

In the article on the Public Library of Hilversum, Holland, published in the May JOURNAL, a typographical error was made in the number of books lent in 1915. The figure as printed was 4815, when it should have read 48,151. The circulation of this library has more than doubled in five years, for in 1911 only 23,933 books were issued for home use.

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## Bibliographical Notes

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Study club outlines, with bibliographies on "Twentieth century literature," "Michigan," and "South America," prepared by Helen Thomas, of the Michigan State Library, are printed in the *Michigan Library Bulletin* for March-April.

A lecture on "Shakespeare and the English ideal," delivered by Dr. H. C. Beeching, dean of Norwich, under the auspices of the Norwich (Eng.) Public Library, is printed in the June issue of the library's monthly, *Readers' Guide*.

Under the caption, "Michigan's contribution to art," the *Michigan Library Bulletin* for March-April prints a list of Michigan artists, with brief biographical sketches. The list is taken from "Biographical sketches of American artists," compiled by the Michigan State Library last year.

Dr. George F. Black, of the New York Public Library, has a short article on "Romani and Dard" in the library's *Bulletin* for May. The article is chiefly a comparative list of words found in both languages, and is the third article on Romani to appear in the *Bulletin*. Its two predecessors were also edited by Dr. Black.

A catalog of more than 2200 Catholic books in the Free Library of Philadelphia has been issued by the Catholic Alumni Sodality of that city. It is the intention of the sodality to place copies of the catalog in all the branches of the Free Library, and other libraries, in educational institutions and in Catholic club libraries.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has just issued a third edition of Margaret Brown's "Mending and repair of books," the revision having been made by Gertrude Stiles, the supervisor of binding in the Cleveland Public Library. This edition, like its predecessors, is intended for the guidance of the librarian who is inexperienced in the work and whose knowledge must be gained through self-instruction.

In the "Digest of state laws relating to public education" (U. S. Bur. of Educ. bull., 1915, no. 17) pages 770-784 are given up to a summary of the laws relating to public school libraries in the various states of the Union. The A. L. A. exhibit at San Francisco last summer is described and illustrated in the Bureau's first bulletin of the 1916 series, "Education exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

Uncommonly attractive are the catalogs of "Fiction" and "Recent poetry" issued this summer by the City Library of Springfield, Mass. Pleasing in typography and format, the fiction catalog contains in two lists, arranged by author and by title, about 3000 of the best English novels in the library, while the poetry

list is an annotated record of some of the best contemporary poetry added to the library since 1908.

In a large consignment of books which the Iowa State Library recently received from Germany, all the maps of German territory and the general views of cities were cut out of the volumes. The military censor backed the action, it is said, in order that no recent maps of Germany should get into the hands of the enemy. Accompanying the explanation was the promise that the books would be restored in satisfactory condition when the war is over.

A list of "1600 business books" compiled by Sarah B. Ball, librarian of the Business branch of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., has been published for them by the H. W. Wilson Company. The book is by no means, of course, a complete list of business literature, and the word "business" is used elastically, many subjects of only indirect relation to business being included. Acknowledgment is made of the co-operation of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the publication of the catalog. The bibliography is in dictionary arrangement, with entries under author, title, and subject. Entries are very brief, giving only author, title, and date. The price of the list is 75c.

Two numbers of the *Agricultural Index* have been issued by the H. W. Wilson Co. It is a subject index, on the lines of the *Readers' Guide*, to the leading scientific and technical journals dealing with the art and practice of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and the allied subjects of entomology, botany, bacteriology, including fruit culture, gardenings, dairying and stock breeding. Twenty-six of the best known farm journals are indexed, also bulletins of the state and Federal departments, giving the latest scientific researches and discoveries, as well as publications of the agricultural and horticultural associations for the improvement of rural life. The *Index* will be issued five times a year. Each new number includes all references in the earlier numbers combined in one alphabet and brought up to date of issue.

Recognizing the value of having collected in one place the records, too often scattered and lost, of the early days of any organization, the executive committee of the Keystone State Library Association has published in a 63-page pamphlet a short history of the association from its organization in 1901 to the

present year. The work of preparation was performed by William F. Stevens, librarian of the Carnegie Library in Homestead and president of the association in 1915. A brief opening survey of the early libraries in Pennsylvania is followed by a report of each meeting, with its program. Tabulations of the meetings held, officers elected, and nominating committees; a list of the members, past and present; the constitution and by-laws of the association; a bibliographical index to articles by or about the association and its members; and a list of all the public, institutional and school libraries of the state, are included in this pamphlet.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress. Classification: Class D, Universal and Old World history. Gov. Prtg. Off. 633 p. 75 c. (Printed as manuscript.)

#### LIBRARIES

Dana, John Cotton. Libraries; addresses and essays. H. W. Wilson Co. 299 p. \$1.80.

#### SCHOOLS, RELATIONS WITH

Ayres, Leonard P., and McKinnie, Adele. The public library and the public schools. Cleveland, O.: Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. 93 p. 25 c. (Cleveland Education Society.)

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

WELDAY, JOHN OLIVER. Debaters' manual; a compilation containing affirmative and negative arguments upon fifty questions of present interest; including a statement of each question and the definition of its significant terms. Girard, Kan.: Appeal to Reason. bibl. \$1.25.

#### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

##### MUNITION WORKERS

Books for munition workers. (In Norwich, Eng., P. L., *Readers' Guide*, Je., 1916. p. 69-71.)

##### PARENTS

Seattle P. L. Some books for parents. Seattle P. L. 4 p. bibl. (In *Weekly Poster*, no. 6.)

#### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

##### ADVERTISING

A list of books on advertising. Iowa City: University of Iowa, 1915. 4 p. bibl.

A list of recent books on advertising. (In the *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, Ja., 1916.)

##### AGRICULTURAL COMMERCE

Huebner, Grover G. Agricultural commerce. Appleton, 1915. bibl.

##### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations for 1915. List of congressional bills relating to agricultural extension, 1909-1913. 10 p. bibl.

##### AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. List of bulletins of different departments relating to farm management. Washington: Office of Farm Management of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 6 p.

Wallace, De Witt, *comp.* Getting the most out of farming; a selected list of publications, of value to the farmer and farmer's wife. Free distribution by the government and state experiment stations. St. Paul: Webb Pub. Co. 128 p. 35 c.

##### AUTOMOBILES

Detroit Public Library. Automobiles; selected list of books. 14 p.

##### BIOLOGY

Needham, James George, and Lloyd, John Thomas. The life of inland waters; an elementary text book of fresh-water biology for American students. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co. 7 p. bibl. \$3.

##### BRAHMS, JOHANNES

Lee, E. M. Brahms, the man and his music. Scribner. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

##### BUSINESS

Ball, Sarah B., *comp.* 1600 business books. H. W. Wilson Co. 166 p. 75 c.

Gowin, E. B. The executive and his control of men. Macmillan, 1915. bibl. \$1.50.

A list of books on business English and business correspondence. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Mr., 1915.)

A list of business books. (In *Wisconsin Library Bull.*, Je., 1915.)

##### CALIFORNIA—GEOLOGY

Dickerson, Roy Ernest. Stratigraphy and fauna of the Tejon Eocene of California. Berkeley, Cal.: University of California. bibl. \$1.60 n.

##### CENTRAL AMERICA—COMMERCE

U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Central America as an export field; by Gerrard Harris and others. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl.

##### CHEMISTRY

Thorpe, F. Hall. Outlines of industrial chemistry; a text-book for students; with assistance in revision from Warren K. Lewis. Macmillan. bibl. \$3.75 n.

##### CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare. (In Norwich, Eng., P. L., *Readers' Guide*, Je., 1916. p. 72-77.)

##### CITY MANAGER PLAN

City manager plan. bibl. p. 545. (In *Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California*, Dec., 1915.)

Ryan, Oswald. Municipal freedom. Doubleday, 1915. 12 p. bibl. \$1.

##### COLLEGES

American colleges and universities. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 248-257.)

##### COMMERCE

Johnson, E. R., and others. History of domestic and foreign commerce of the United States. Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1915. 24 p. bibl.

##### CONDUCT OF LIFE

Fisher, Dorothea Frances Canfield (Mrs. James R. Fisher.) Self-reliance; a practical and informal discussion of methods of teaching self-reliance, initiative and responsibility to modern children. Bobbs-Merrill. bibl. \$1 n.

##### COST OF LIVING

A bibliography and digest of more important literature on the cost of living for workingmen's families in New York. (In Rpt. of Bur. of Standards, 1915.)

##### CRIME

Bibliography on crime of the city of Chicago. 2 p. (In Rpt. of the City Council Committee, 1915.)

##### DRAMA

Beegle, Mary Porter, and Crawford, Jack Randall. Community drama and pageantry. Yale University. 78 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

List of plays for high school and college production prepared by the committee on plays for secondary schools and colleges of the Drama League of America. Chicago: Drama League of America. 41 p.

## ENGINEERING

Fish, J. C. L. *Engineering economics: first principles*. McGraw, 1915. 27 p. bibl. \$2.

## EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (*In Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., My., 1916.* p. 456-471.)

## EXPLOSIVES

Storm, Christian George. *The analysis of permissible explosives*. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 96.)

## GASOLENE

Rittman, Walter F., and others. *Manufacture of gasoline and benzene-toluene from petroleum and other hydrocarbons; with a bibliography composed by M. S. Howard*. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 46 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. no. 114.)

## GERMANY—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Krüger, Fritz-Konrad. *Government and politics of the German empire*. World Bk. Co., 1915. 33 p. bibl. \$1.20.

## HEREDITY

Conklin, Edwin Grant. *Heredity and environment in the development of men*. Norman W. Harris lectures for 1914 at Northwestern University. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 9 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Hospital social service: a selected bibliography*. 4 p. (Bull. no. 17. Je., 1916.)

## HOUSING

An A-B-C of housing. Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, 1915. bibl.

## INDIA—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Bose, Sudhindra. *Some aspects of British rule in India*. Iowa City: University of Iowa. 7 p. bibl. 80 c.

## IRISH IN THE U. S.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, comp. *Bibliography on Irish in the United States*. (*In Bull. of Bibliography, Ja., 1916.* p. 22-24.)

## KANSAS

Kansas State Historical Society. *A list of books indispensable to a knowledge of Kansas history and literature; issued as an aid to libraries and students*. 16 p.

## LABOR

Commons, J. R., and Andrews, J. B. *Principles of labor legislation*. Harper. 26 p. bibl. \$2.

Rider, Harry A., comp. *Direct labor versus contract system in municipal work—a bibliography*. *Spec. Libs., Je., 1916.* p. 100-104.

## LAW, INTERNATIONAL

Hall, A. B. *Outline of international law*. La Salle, Ill.: La Salle Extension University, 1915. 15 p. bibl. \$1.75.

Wright, Phillip Quincy. *The enforcement of international law through municipal law in the United States*. Urbana: University of Illinois. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25.

## LITERATURE—ENGLISH

Wells, John Edwin, comp. and ed. *A manual of the writings in Middle English, 1050-1400*. Published under the auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. New Haven: Yale University. bibl. \$5 n.

## MILK

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Present status of the pasteurization of milk*. 16 p. bibl. (Bull. 342.)

## MILTON, JOHN

Thompson, Elbert N. S. *John Milton; topical bibliography*. Yale Univ. Press. 104 p. \$1.15 n.

## MINIMUM WAGE

U. S. Labor Statistics Bur. *Minimum wage legislation in the U. S. and foreign countries*. 7 p. bibl. (Miscellaneous series 8, 1915.)

## MIRROR-WRITING

Fuller, Justin K. *The psychology and physiology of mirror-writing*. Berkeley, Cal.: University of California. 4 p. bibl. 65 c.

## MISSIONS

Ferris, Anita Brockway, comp. *Missionary program material; for use with boys and girls*. New York: Missionary Educational Movement of United States and Canada. bibl. 50 c.

Mason, Alfred DeWitt, D.D. *Outlines of missionary history*. Doran. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## MONROE DOCTRINE

Hart, Albert Bushnell. *Monroe doctrine*. Little. 17 p. bibl.

McCutcheon, Lydia M. *Bibliography on the subject Resolved: That the Monroe doctrine should be discontinued*. Seattle: University of Washington. 15 p.

## MYTHOLOGY

Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. *The mythology of all races*. In 13 v. v. 10, North American; by Hartley Burr Alexander. Boston: Marshall Jones Co. 11 p. bibl. \$6, \$8.

## NAVIES

Some of the principal navies of the world. Office of Naval Intelligence, 1915. bibl.

## NEGRO

Work, Monroe N., ed. *Annual encyclopedia of the negro, 1914-15*. Tuskegee, Ala.: Negro Year Book Pub. Co., 1915. bibl. 25 c.

## NEW YORK CITY—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Baker, Mrs. Abigail Gunn, and Ware, Abby Huntington. *Municipal government of the City of New York*. Ginn. 4 p. bibl. 90 c.

## PEACE PROPAGANDA

Holmes, John Haynes, D.D. *New wars or old; being a statement of radical pacifism in terms of force versus non-resistance, with special reference to the facts and problems of the great war*. Dodd, Mead. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## NEMATODA

Hall, Maurice C. *Nematode parasites of mammals of the orders Rodentia, Lagomorpha and Hyracoidea*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution. 16 p. bibl.

## PATHOLOGY

Burnett, Samuel Howard. *Outline of lectures in special pathology*. Ithaca, N. Y.: Carpenter & Co. bibl. 90 c.

## PLANTS—DISEASES OF

Bibliographies: 1. Recent literature concerning plant disease prevention by C. C. Rees and Wallace MacFarlane; 2. Non-parasitic diseases of plants by C. W. Lantz. (In circular no. 183 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

## PORTO RICO—BIRDS

Wetmore, Alexander. *Birds of Porto Rico*. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. no. 326.)

## PREPAREDNESS

Levermore, Charles H. *Prepared for what?* Boston: World Peace Foundation. bibl. Free on request.

Robinson, Ernest Franklin. *Military preparedness and the engineer*. New York: Clark Bk. Co. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50.

## PRINTING TRADES

Report of an industrial survey of Cincinnati in printing trades. Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 1915. 2 p. bibl.

## RAILROADS

Pratt, Edwin A. *The rise of rail-power in war and conquest, 1833-1914; with a bibliography*. Lippincott. 21 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## RAILROADS—TERMINALS

Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C. List of references on railroad terminals. 41 typewritten p.

## RAILWAY MOTOR CARS

List of references on railway motor cars, prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics. (In *Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*, beginning with Feb., 1916.)

## RELIGION

Cleveland, Catherine C. The great revival in the West, 1797-1805. Univ. of Chicago Press. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n.

## SCULPTURE

Fowler, Harold North. History of sculpture. Macmillan. 14 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## SHOES

Allen, Frederick James. The shoe industry. Boston: Vocation Bur. of Boston. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25.

## SINGLE TAX

Young, Arthur Nichols. The single tax movement in the United States. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## SOCIOLOGY

Gillette, James Morris. Sociology. Chicago: McClurg. 7 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (National social science series.)

Farmelee, Maurice. Poverty and social progress. Macmillan. 13 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## SOUTH CAROLINA—HISTORY

Boucher, Chauncey Samuel. The nullification controversy in South Carolina. University of Chicago. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## TAGALOG LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Cayton, Geronimo C. Tagalog novels in the Filipiniana division, Philippine Library. (Concluded.) (In *Bull. of the Philippine L., F., 1916*. p. 47-48.)

## TEACHERS—HOUSING OF

Kellogg, R. S., in co-operation with the U. S. Bur. of Education. Bull. on Teachers' cottages. National Lumber Manufacturers' Assn. 58 p. bibl.

## TRUSTS

Resolved: That the true solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of the regulation of combination rather than the breaking up of combination and the restoring of competition. (In "Both sides; briefs for debate." *The Independent*, 1913. p. 11. 25 c.)

## UMBILICUS

Cullen, Thomas Stephen. Embryology, anatomy, and diseases of the umbilicus; together with diseases of the urachus. Philadelphia: Saunders. bibl. \$7.50 n.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Bloomfield, Meyer. Youth, school, and vocation. Houghton, 1915. 5 p. bibl.

Jacobs, Charles Louis, comp. Vocational guidance bibliography. Sacramento: California State Bd. of Education. 24 p.

## WASHINGTON, GEORGE

Stillwell, Margaret B. Checklist of eulogies and funeral orations on the death of George Washington; December, 1799—February, 1800. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., My., 1916*. p. 403-450.)

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

New York Times book review, July 11, 1915. Bibliography on woman suffrage.

Wilson, J. L. Woman suffrage: a study outline. H. W. Wilson. bibl. 25 c.

## YEAR BOOKS, COMMERCIAL

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of commercial year-books and similar publications. (In *Spec. Libs., My., 1916*. p. 86-88.)

## Open Round Table

## A QUERY ABOUT VERTICAL FILES

We have an inquiry as to what business equipment firm regularly manufactures the largest size vertical file drawer. The inquirer does not mean any of the very large map "cabinets," but sectional drawers of regular vertical file style equipped with rod, guides, follower block, etc. The Library Bureau manufactures one about 18 in. by 12 in., we are told, but this inquirer desires one about 20 in. by 16 in.—and at a not too exorbitant price per section. Can anyone give us this information?

## POETRY INDEX LOCATED

Editor Library Journal:

Referring to the want: "An index to individual poems," published on page 456 of the current volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the Public Library of Cincinnati will be glad to answer post card queries from other libraries. We have a card index of eighteen thousand (18,000) cards supplementing, to a considerable extent, Granger. Yours very truly,

N. D. C. HODGES, Librarian.

## THE INDEX OFFICE FOR INVESTIGATORS

Editor Library Journal:

I have noticed in Dr. Richardson's letter to Mr. Lee, printed in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL, reference to information that would come outside the function of libraries to furnish gratis. I, therefore, take the liberty to call to the attention of your readers that The Index Office, Inc., of Chicago, is prepared to do just this kind of work. The Index Office is not a business house, but the embryo of a co-operative scientific office which for the present is conducted wholly on a business basis; namely, on the basis of payments for services rendered. Yours very truly,

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Library Calendar

Sept. 6-8. Minnesota Library Association. Annual meeting, Virginia.

Sept. 11-16. New York Library Association. "Library week," Richfield Springs.

Oct. 11-13. Wisconsin Library Association. 25th annual meeting, Milwaukee.

Oct. 11-13. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Ottawa, Ill.

Oct. 12-14. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.





THE BOOK WAGON THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY IS USING TO CARRY BOOKS TO THE PLAYGROUNDS



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is the School number in which attention to libraries and library work within schools is specially emphasized in continuation of the *School and Library* supplement to our July issue, which we hope to make a recurrent feature of this periodical. The school library sessions within the A. L. A. and the library section meetings within the N. E. A. occurring at Asbury Park at the end of one week and in New York at the beginning of the next week, linked together significantly the library conference and the greater gathering of the National Education Association. The library movement is steadily gaining ground in normal, high and graded schools and the authorities of the N. E. A. are happily alert to its significance and its importance. The pioneer work of Miss Mary E. Hall and of Willis H. Kerr may find forty years hence as rich a harvest as has been garnered in the library field from the beginnings of forty years ago.

THE programs prepared for the Library Department of the N. E. A. were excellent, and it was regrettable that in no case was the attendance what it should have been. Few teachers took the trouble to go to even one meeting, and to a large extent those present were the librarians who had attended the meetings of the School Libraries Section at Asbury Park the preceding week, with a sprinkling of school superintendents. This meant that in the discussion following the papers there was much repetition of ideas that had already been pretty carefully gone over at Asbury Park. It would seem that if the school librarians wish to bring their needs and their point of view before the school world they might do it much more effectively by following the plan employed at the educational conference held at the University of Chicago

in April, 1915. At that conference the relation of the organized library to the school was the central theme, and librarians were present to speak at every one of the fifteen section meetings, as well as at the general sessions. This scattering of the library papers through the whole program was especially successful in bringing to the attention of every person present the great value of the library to all parts of the school, and the Library Section of the N. E. A. might well adopt similar tactics next year. Incidentally the librarian might get from the discussions much light on what service the teachers would like the library to furnish, as well as what the librarians feel it desirable to give.

WHETHER the school library should be administered by school authorities or from the local public library is a question much debated, which is perhaps not to be solved by any general rule. If the school system can provide for proper equipment and a wise selection of books and employ a competent librarian, separate administration may be fully desirable, tho in no case should the helpful co-operation of the local public library be repelled or withheld. But where the school library is inadequately supplied and has not the advantage of a separate skilled librarian, it is far better to become frankly a branch or station of the public library, where that library itself is well provided and efficient. A poor school library and a poor public library cannot help each other, for valleys together cannot make a hill. An ill-administered school library is worse than nothing, and the climax of calamity was reached in the district school library system of New York State which presented the most awful example of waste in the history of libraries and set back library progress in that state many years. On the other hand, a well adminis-

tered school library, whether independent or in charge of the public library, is the greatest of blessings. It not only assists in broadening present education but develops the reading habit for the years after school and incidentally should promote good methods of conduct, of thought, and of reading during and after school life.

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SOME of the larger library systems have taken the initiative in this work by placing branch libraries in school buildings, and this raises the question whether such school libraries should be open to the public. There is much to be said on both sides. One of the most important developments in modern school practice is the use of the school building for public purposes after school hours—and with this in view a school library may well be opened to the public. But again this is a question of possibilities of administration, and beyond this the selection of books for the school library and for the use of the general public would coincide only to a limited extent. Nevertheless, this common use of the library facilities by school children and the adult public would have a decided advantage in acquainting the latter with the usefulness of the school and its modern equipment and thus strengthen the school in the knowledge and affection of the public and invite for it more liberal support. It will be evident that generalizations are not in order in this as in most relations of libraries and of life.

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THE children's library room is sure to become an important and indeed an essential feature of the normal school in the near future. Already the best equipped normal schools have a kindergarten or primary grade school for practice teaching, but the children's library room will be even more far reaching and have a double function. It should on the one hand acquaint teachers with children's literature and thru that with the child mind, and on the other hand it will bring teachers into closer personal and professional touch

with children as they learn to ask counsel and take out books. Moreover, there is an inspiration to teachers in dealing with children thru library work which should kindle in them the same enthusiasm as is rampant, one might almost say, among children's librarians. The cost of such a children's library room would be small compared with its value, as the outlay would be chiefly for books and equipment since the staff would be normal school students themselves. The school librarian would be the natural executive for the children's room as well as the school proper; and it will not be long before a normal school without a school librarian will be a recognized anomaly.

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THERE are measures which have been pending before Congress for years because more pressing tho less important bills have elbowed them off the calendar. One of these is the bill for the reorganization of the Post Office Department on a non-political basis and the codification and modification of postal laws, which last requires most thoro public discussion, resulting, let us hope, in placing books from and to public libraries on as favorable a basis as periodicals. Another of even more library importance is the Printing Bill, covering the whole field of United States publications, which received very careful consideration at the Asbury Park conference. Mr. Carter's paper there read, deferred until this issue, illuminates the subject from the Congressional point of view, and in connection with it librarians should read the *précis* of Miss Clarke's experienced views printed in the August number, and the summary of *desiderata*, in part but not entirely fulfilled, presented by the A. L. A. Committee twenty-five years ago. As no action on the Printing Bill is practicable within the present Congress, it is to be hoped that before the bill is again presented, it may have some further revision that will bring it somewhat nearer to the library ideal while meeting the Congressional point of view.

# THE NEED FOR AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER SCHOOL LIBRARIES\*

BY CHARLES HUGHES JOHNSTON, *Professor of Secondary Education, University of Illinois*

RECENTLY a large university had plans drawn for a model high school building. This was in design and execution to reflect modern educational conceptions with reference to high school architecture. The first and even the second elaborate sets of plans for this "ideal" high school omitted all provision for a library. No such building as projected in this instance, we are but beginning to realize, can house and provide for the free and full expression of the activities which more and more are going to center in the high school library. Indeed, the internal life of the school must for many purposes center in the library rooms.

The aggressive campaign for better books, better library organization and better school librarians has scarcely begun. We have, and rightly, aroused much enthusiasm over vocational guidance, educational guidance, supervised study, differentiated curriculums, new socialized recitations, school "projects" and longer school day. Yet all this loosening up of the old formal restricted school procedure must culminate in an efficient smooth working modern library organization and center. What is meant by "modern library organization" will become increasingly clear as I proceed. Somehow, we have not been able to make a national issue—a propaganda—out of our library convictions, as we have, for example, our methods of teaching spelling. We are not in the press enough. Our agitation is too ladylike. We hark back to anciently honored culture too exclusively. We don't adjust our library theories to the demands of the educational journals, and write in the language these readers demand. There are too few books on the library—especially the school library. There are scarcely even theories as to libraries for adolescents. We must invade the field of

educational literature more boldly and read into the best educational theory to-day the library's program and attitude. Some one has said that the modern high school recitation is one-half shop or laboratory; one-half library. We haven't made this idea articulate in the sense of interpreting it and stating it clearly in terms of actual systematically organized school activity. All this, in part at least, means that we have not at present, in adequate formulation, either our school library philosophy or its technique and administration. I know high school men who are finely fired with the vision of our one and one-half million high school boys and girls in the process of being made good discriminating critical readers of our daily and weekly publications. They see that the cause of nationalizing (and internationalizing) our secondary education actually does depend largely upon our achieving this high purpose. What these high minded high school men do not have is such a knowledge of school library technique, furniture and other appointments, space requirements, trained teacher-librarian standards, economical and efficient methods of administration, which will make the library not a collection of books, but a well-organized, smooth working, efficient "form of service."

Modern high school education is no longer mere book memorization in small daily doses with verbal tests. Its method, content and purpose have clearly broken over all bounds of mere academicism. It is entering the twentieth century stage responsive to the peculiar and varied educational demands imposed upon it. These demands in turn imply a library organization and equipment correspondingly varied.

## THE PRESENT SITUATION

There are many evidences that the campaign for making library content a vital force in modern life is succeeding. The

\*Address delivered before the joint meeting of the Departments of Secondary Education and the Library Department of N. E. A., July, 1916, New York City.

library extension of itself into branches means its extension in function. While conditions throughout the nation are very different, still we are all becoming aware of the high spots as well as the low. We know well that the public has not developed its consciousness of the value of the book, that public school pupils haven't, that even teachers are not very responsive to the appeal for the wide and economic use of library facilities. We know also by shining examples in many states that this consciousness can be developed. Few cities know as keenly as Los Angeles does that as yet only one-fifth of its people use the proffered library service, and while Portland, with its 908 agencies for distributing books, may seem too far away to emulate, still no one forgets these things and more and more begin to question the possibilities suggested. While the 91 colleges and 93 normal schools with the assistance of library schools and training schools in city libraries seem at present a meager source of supply for the thousands of possible fields for such experts, still they constitute the nucleus,—a necessary and fairly well organized beginning. Investigations like the one at Rochester showing *reading* to be in point of time spent the chief *recreation* as well as business of school children, emphasizes another important kind of possible school library service. While it appears on first looking into it that the various state library associations seem to have effected little constructive co-operation with any considerable number of particular high schools, still the intention to do this is clearer and the method of approach determined upon.

This self-consciousness of what is to be done has been clarified also by the disclosures of various so-called local "surveys." Superintendent Engleman of Decatur, Illinois, has contributed much by finding out for a whole school system just what the reading horizons and the reading facilities are for his entire high school pupil population. This study in a system where the English and other language departments are very strong has, fortunately for the writer, moved another school superintendent, whose school facilities for stimulating

the use of books, are almost criminally meager, to give also his incriminating disclosure. Dr. C. E. Holley has shown the striking high correlation of library facilities in the homes of high school boys and girls in several western cities with persistence in school. No other condition has so high a correlation. Principal White of Kansas City, Kansas, has shown that lack of library facilities appears to be a larger factor in high school elimination. More careful and elaborate studies will, doubtless, create in us the "library conscience" said to exist now in professional librarians, but very rarely to be found in high school teachers.

Contributing in a negative way to this *conscience* are the almost derisive characterizations of the present motley collections of books going under the name of high school libraries. I am impressed with the fact that almost all who write or speak on my present theme resort to this caricaturing of school libraries. Constructively and of more value, we have library idealists like Miss Hall, Miss Hopkins and others, willing to picture for us the ideal school library, the ideal school library architecture with proper provision for the library, the ideal librarian and the ideal process when these three factors are harmoniously working together as an organic part of the school's life. We must somehow read all this into our high school educational philosophy.

So much for what we may call the present situation.

#### A SURVEY OF LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS

A sketch of the actual high school library work in a particular state will, without further comment, emphasize the need for the aggressive campaign which I am urging.\*

An accredited high school is a school whose instruction is approved by the State University and whose students after receiving this instruction enter the university without examination. To these high schools, some 400 in number, was sent an elaborate

\*I am indebted for assistance in interpreting the data on high school libraries in Illinois to Miss Eliza R. Pendrey, a graduate student in the university, now a librarian in Chicago.—C. H. J.

questionnaire. With this list of questions we hoped to secure fairly complete information from the state as a whole regarding every phase of library activity. We received adequate replies from 183, presumably of the better half of the total number, some of these were personally visited also. These schools considered then enroll 60,500 pupils. They appropriate \$23,485 for library purposes, 38c. per pupil. They own 203,947 volumes, 3.3 volumes per pupil. The meagerness of this is apparent when we are familiar with the elaborate and luxurious scientific laboratory and the kitchen and shop equipments. Even more niggardly does this policy appear when we consider the highly paid experts who make the laboratory and shop vital by spending their professional time in personal supervision, and contrast with this the almost total lack of professional experts, whose training and enthusiasm are equally necessary to secure an equally vital use of books. We find only thirty-six acting librarians with any technical training at all, and only seventy-one with any college or university training. This means with any status at all comparable with what the pupil considers "professional standing." It means that in the other 112 of the better half of the high school systems of this state either the pupils themselves, the office girl, the needy friend of the principal or school board member, or some one needing an indirect pension, or some one bookish but with a floating residence, is presiding over the books. It often happens that it is a teacher who must do the double (and doubly useless) task of tending the books and acting as the tired monitor of the unsupervised "study hall." In only twenty-four school libraries can there be said to be in operation moderately modern scientific methods of library organization and administration. In nine others an acting librarian gives half time. In many others a possible two hours daily may be given. Not infrequently, no regular time is allotted to any one.

It is largely a matter of organization, and of library conscience, therefore. We must interpret our philosophy of school library values in terms of possible and simple school administrative practice. Our

conception of the profound educational value of all recorded intellectual resources which may be housed in school libraries must be expressed in terms of institutional adjustments which those in charge of high schools can adopt.

Thousands of books, selected without a definite policy, uncataloged and of necessity, therefore, mostly unused are not worth a few hundred always easily available for immediate use. There are 92 card catalogs in these 183 high schools. There should be 183. In the equally important matter of selection, only 80 use any kind of approved list. Some do not know "approved lists" exist, some use lists in the backs of standard dictionaries, some even use a text book publisher's lists!

In forty-three of these cities there is no public library. Thirty-two of these high schools provide no school library room. Indeed only 87 of these 183 better high schools have a library room at all. In most of the other 96 the books are scattered from room to room and from hall to study room or principal's outer office, or alcove of assembly room. With no room, of course, there are no tables or chairs, no adequate reading light, no comfort, no quiet, no congenial surroundings. Under these conditions the supervision of a pupil's study amounts to little and the much-to-be-desired adventurous and leisurely exploitations of the world in its literature, and the wholesome light recreative reading amounts to nothing.

These high schools vary in enrollment from thirty-one to three thousand, yet there can, of course, be no standard scale of library appropriations for the variety of equipment and professional service required based upon a per capita. In many obvious respects library facilities for the small and the large high school are the same. The number of duplicate copies and the degree of co-operation with an efficient public library are two factors which affect appropriation. In these particular schools, however, there are within the high school group of any equal enrollment a variation in per pupil appropriation of \$0 to \$2. What is most interesting, however, is that the circulation or use of library varies not with

its appropriation but with its library rooms and trained librarians. The school libraries least used have the lowest percentage of library rooms and trained librarians, thus suggesting a way to allow volumes to stand unused and money and unique educational opportunity to be wasted. The only inference here is that, therefore, appropriation for the school library is no more standardizable at present than is health, but should correspond to possible library use. There is no limit in sight. None should be set, except as to selection, organization and administration.

In these schools it is pleasant to note that the open shelf has almost entirely replaced the locked cases and the closed stacks. Nearly all the books are for circulation. There are, however, few instances of free text books and, unfortunately, as yet these library facilities noted above are but infrequently open to the community or to the upper grade pupils, and even when they are little use of them has been secured.

Current periodicals increase in popularity and educational use of them becomes more general. The schools report in all 1448 magazines, 59 schools not subscribing to any, however. Free government and state bulletins are not so generally received as they should be—130 of these schools receiving none at all. This lost opportunity is particularly costly of course to the departments of agriculture and domestic science. Again, only five of these high schools had availed themselves of the help of the Illinois State Library Commission. Two had secured free loans of books, one had had questions answered, while two had been helped in organizing. Here possible free and expert library service goes unused.

The idea of attractive library rooms seems to be spreading. The returns show increased use of pictures, statues, window seats, noiseless tables and chairs, bulletins, book exhibits, potted plants, flowers, and other standard library furnishings and fittings. Some report piano rolls, slides, victrola records, etc.

The "library-consciousness" of the high school faculty is reported as "low." The cooperation with trained librarians seems

somewhat better, tho the interest on the whole is chiefly confined to the English and history teachers and to such conventional library uses as "required reading" and a similar use of current magazines for specific "class reports." Some very suggestive things are reported such as "bulletinizing clippings of historical interest," collecting antiques, serving reading clubs, planning for competitive readings and later "extemporaneous" discussions of topics of national interest.

It is surprising to note that scarcely any of these one hundred and eighty-three high schools so much as mention the relation of the library to vocational guidance, the possibilities of each movement—the *essence*—not being realized. Maybe this is why each movement progresses so slowly. They need each other. Also a "course in vocational guidance" is wholly dependent upon library collections of the scattered and bulletin literature. Indeed all free class or independent (senior high school) educational work beyond literalness of textbook use, depends upon a good school library.

As to student activities, a few dramatic and literary societies are reported as having originated in the high school library. Some libraries are filing past debates and past educational records such as examination questions by departments. Many are accumulating pamphlets and clippings for specific purposes. In the field of art and music likewise sheet music and pictures are being collected. Not much is reported regarding the possible valuable collections of suitable library content bearing upon athletics, health craft, holidays, commencement and other topics upon which legitimate interests of high school boys and girls are from time to time focussed.

One reports an interesting device for developing a library *esprit du corps*.

"One phase of the work here which has proven very satisfactory and which I have not seen mentioned as followed elsewhere is the plan of having high school students as library assistants. I have one for each study period in the day and also before and after school. Have had about twelve who have worked this year. This April I took fifteen more and gave them some talks on

the work and some practice and they will now be ready to be regular assistants next year. They charge and discharge books, and assist in reference work, etc. They like it very much and are a great help. In fact I could not manage without them.

"For their side, they feel that the familiarity with all phases of library work, the training in accuracy, promptness and reliability, the knowledge of many books they would not otherwise come in contact with, more than compensates for the time and work given. It also increases their acquaintances among students and teachers and altogether is considered quite an honor. The picnic which includes all those who have worked for a semester sometime in their course as library assistant has become a very enjoyable annual affair.

"The library class above mentioned is composed of the various assistants, both active and past. We have had to meet after school and so can give but one period a week, which is often broken in upon by other things, and is not time enough for the many interests we want to take up.

"This system also does much to make the library a vital part of the school, so I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to it."

Only a few schools offer class room instruction in the library art (or science) with the school library serving as the laboratory.

Many high schools are co-operating with the public library, enjoying every desirable privilege which could be offered pupils as well as teachers. In one instance the public library adjoining is almost a part of the school, a place for study with a plan of co-operation in discipline, of purchasing reference books, and a system of regular observation and report on the study assignments of pupils in smooth operation. In several instances the high school library is a branch of the public library.

The most urgent reason for those with the new school spirit and the library spirit in education to come together in an institution which we shall call *The Modern High School* is that in spirit they are identical. Their attitudes toward the real nature of the educative process are the same.

Perhaps the simplest and most desirable library conditions may be found in three high schools of the state of about five or six hundred enrollment. In these the problem of attitude and discipline is not so serious as to becloud real library work, and almost ideal library conditions exist. Here are found splendidly equipped library rooms, excellent librarians and serious study work being done by the pupils.

One of these is in a school in which supervised study methods have been adopted and the library fills a very vital place in the school. The young people come to the library from the various study rooms whenever they wish to use library books, or they may sometimes obtain permission to come there to study their own books. The librarian knows personally almost all of the pupils and is able to help them in their work. She has made an interesting survey of various study methods, and the reflection of these in subsequent resulting recitations. She has found that almost invariably a lack of good study methods in the library is correlated with low grade work in the class room. Such systematic library work is made possible partly by the size of the school which makes it possible for the librarian thus to know the pupils and their needs and to do conscientious work with them all.

Many interesting systems have been devised to check attendance in the library. Such systems include the "admit slip," the "check lists," "self-registration," etc. Similarly various systems of circulation are being used to meet various needs.

One of the larger high schools of Chicago has such a great demand for books that it is necessary to circulate them by the hour during the school day and just over night after school. It may be noted in passing that no text books or modern fiction are circulated hence all this demand for supplementary study and reference work only. In some periods as many as forty books are thus circulated and a maximum of 185 books per day has been attained. An eight days' circulation here was 1070 plus an additional attendance in the library of 1400 students. As the attendance in this library is voluntary on the part of the pupils, such

a record may truly represent what a valuable addition and help a library is to the pupils of the school.

Similarly other schools may be described which are doing earnest library work. Such library habits and appreciation are thus being developed as will be of great value to the pupils after they leave school. English and history, and I could include almost as well any school subject, can no more be taught properly in our public schools without an adequate library organization than can botany or physics be taught without a laboratory or manual training or domestic science without shop equipment, or athletics without a field. Our present educational emphasis in all grades of public education, admirable in some respects as it surely is, is still dangerously, and will eventually be disastrously, one-sided, unless at least one fundamental oversight be seen and remedied without delay.

Of our two great sources and instruments of culture, nature and human language, the former of late, as the latter in earlier educational history, has tended to usurp the field of our school efforts. Modern science and modern industry have by their very vitality and obvious worth tended to make us forget the equally fundamental, if more subtle, claims upon our school equipment of human language in its broadest meaning as acted and spoken in drama and poetry, sung and read in music and literature. Somehow modern scientific and industrial realism in education, though succeeding in keeping alive our human passion for experimental inquiry and investigation of all aspects of nature and in satisfying our instinctive demand for participation in constructive workmanship and for conscious industrial service, and practice, even in organization and leadership, still lacks a vital humanistic factor. There is one screw loose in our modernly educated high school boys and girls. Surely nature and the occupations of man, thru science and rightly conceived vocational education, must be two of our instruments of democratic culture. As surely, however, must language in the form of literature, art and music be basal to any superstructure designed for our modern public school sys-

tem. The spirit of scholarship, of *humanitas*, has its early stages, its genetic developments just as has the spirit of science of the consciousness of craftsmanship.

The school library must in every respect take its place with the school laboratory and the school shop and the school gymnasium and playground. This is the fundamental lack of our elaborate school plants to-day. They need and they will soon have this laboratory of the humanities. We must and we can without delay make it educationally bad form and bad business to allow the present impression of a modern palatial high school building, perfectly appointed in most respects, housing absurdly such a motley array of old and useless and dirty text-books, out-of-date encyclopædias and reference works, and an unkept shelf, full of equally old, black and forbidding volumes of departments of agriculture, "attic books," gifts often of friends (?) who wish to clean up their own attics and get their names in local papers as donors.

Some recent local "surveys" have visioned for us the meager "reading horizons" of high school pupils. We have found that persistence in schools even seems to depend upon books in the home. We know by records of successful school librarians that these "reading horizons" of high school pupils are amazingly broadened as we extend to them, in any systematic way, reading facilities. In short we know that education will go hand in hand with accessibility to the world's store of wisdom, which—we must still not forget—is in books. School boards accept as a matter of course the necessity of spending large sums on science laboratories and even more liberal outlays on shops for all the practical arts, even to the extent of minute conveniences to facilitate some minor instructional requirements. The new pedagogy for Latin, for English and for the social sciences demands quite as elaborate supplementary material in the way of modern library appointments. All such matters as library staff, technical training for all high school teachers of the so-called "humanities," administrative machinery, budget apportionment, location of library rooms and their equipment, courses for credit in use of



books, etc., are not fortunately unescapable administrative duties of school officials.

More than anything else we need to think the library into our everyday school consciousness. We need to feel that a school library, moreover, is vastly more than merely a collection of even choice books. The modern school has spread into an institution with function reaching far beyond

that of merely intellectualizing the child. It cares for all that pertains to the complete flowering of the pupil's individuality, hygienic, intellectual, esthetic, vocational, moral, religious. So the modern adequate school library must be too an institution for the distribution and display and for demonstration of all legitimate modern educational tools.

## JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY\*

BY BESSIE SARGEANT SMITH, *Supervisor of High School Libraries, Cleveland Public Library*

IT is within the memory of many of us that public school education consisted in learning facts which were between the covers of a given text-book, no matter how dry and seemingly without meaning for the present they might be. The pupil who most accurately and quickly learned those facts was held as the best student and the pupil whose gift of imagination led him to venture on a new expression of the subject matter of the text-book was reproved.

Happily for the child to-day, teaching from the text-book has expanded into wide fields, and supplementary reading has grown to be a large part of the work which all progressive teachers require. This change in method has necessitated collections of books in the schools to furnish the child with this supplementary material. As this demand for supplementary reading has developed in all grades, the school library has followed of necessity. Class room libraries have done much fine work in bringing this supplementary reading to the grade schools, thus laying the foundation for grade school libraries. Where these grade school libraries have been established their great value has been so evident that demand for a library in every elementary school has been created. However, teachers in high schools have naturally felt

most keenly this need of books to supplement their class text books. From this need has arisen a movement for high school libraries resulting in their formation all over the country.

It is obvious that the two factors which must be instrumental in the establishment of such high school libraries are the school and the public library. What then may we expect each to contribute to the work of the high school library? The school thru its teachers represents a specialized knowledge of the child, with an understanding of his needs from the kindergarten thru the high school age in particular relation to his learning capacity. The public library, because of its very organization, is able thru its librarians to furnish a trained understanding of the way to use the world of books to the best advantage for the child.

Altho the school and the public library are in nearly every case united in the administration of the high school library, there are different ways in which the high school library administration is worked out in various communities. Because of my familiarity with the plan of administration under the joint jurisdiction of the board of education and the public library I have been asked to discuss this plan as it is in Cleveland. Here, in carrying out their plan of joint administration, the Board of Edu-

\*Read before the Library Department of the N. E. A. in New York City, July 3, 1916.

cation furnishes the high school libraries with their rooms and equipment, including shelving, tables and chairs, desks, exhibit cases, magazine racks, vertical files, catalog cases and other minor articles of furniture, all of which they keep in repair. The Board of Education also buys certain books, chiefly those of a strictly reference character, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, and "duplicate" sets, rebinding them when required, and also it subscribes for a large proportion of the magazines.

The Public Library selects the high school librarian and pays her salary and that of any other assistants needed; but in order that there may be entire agreement between them, no high school librarian is appointed by the Public Library before the principal of the school is consulted. The Public Library is represented by a supervisor with assistants, whose duties consist primarily in unifying the work of all the libraries and bringing the ideals of the public library to the knowledge of each high school librarian. This is done by individual conferences and by regular joint meetings of all the high school librarians. At these meetings the important new books of the month are inspected and reviewed and special problems of high school library administration are discussed.

The Public Library purchases the major portion of the books in all classes, repairing them at need. It also furnishes all the stationery, supplies, etc.

However, speaking again of high school library administration in general, the chief point for our consideration is whether the combined administration justifies itself by producing *better* high school libraries. To discover whether this be the fact let us analyze specific details.

The Public Library recognizes the importance of care in technical organization of the work for efficient library service, and therefore insists that its workers must have technical library training. It follows that when the public library shares the administration of the high school library, the librarian has this point of view as to technical library routine, performing easily that which to a teacher, trained in other directions, is very difficult and often seems non-essential.

The high school librarian stands in a middle ground in relation to the pupils. She is regarded in a less formal light than are the teachers, and often because of this is enabled to become sufficiently acquainted with the pupils to suggest right lines of vocational work. Class instruction in the use of books is given by the high school librarian to all freshmen. This instruction takes up the structure and care of the book, the printed parts of the book, the content and use of the dictionary and encyclopedia and a few reference books, the use of the card catalog and the classification of the library. Questions on the dictionary and encyclopedia are given each pupil and credit is allowed by the English department for the work done. A real appreciation of the value of this work is felt by the teachers and a spirit of co-operation is evidenced by the fact that the boys in the print shop of our East Technical High School have been allowed to print 10,000 sheets of these questions for use in all our high school instruction. This class instruction in the use of the library given by the high school librarian is also a means of bringing her into a relationship with the pupils, which affords her many chances for friendly talks or for making helpful suggestions for personal reading. These suggestions are usually accepted by the pupil and a taste for good books is frequently formed in this way. The character of the high school library should not be that of the school room but should maintain the viewpoint of a library. While teachers must look upon the matter of public education from the academic viewpoint, a high school library should be a place where there may be less formality than in the school room. Experience has shown that this sense of freedom is another aid in bringing about a closer touch needed by the boy or girl in the high school with a person of mature judgment and taste. As Miss Hall has so well said:

"The room may fulfill all its proper pedagogical functions as a reference collection for obtaining information, a training school in best methods of securing that information, a laboratory for special topic work and collateral reading in connection with the subjects in the curriculum and yet

fail of one of its highest functions if it fails to be a place of inspiration and recreation as well."

The Public Library in its special technical departments catalogs and classifies the books added to the high school library, thus furthering the economy of high school library administration. The Public Library also has facilities for buying its books with much better advantage than has a school. It is the function of an order department of a public library to know the best ways and means to buy with the greatest economy. Moreover, a public library can buy its books at all times, while often a board of education, owing to its organization, in order to procure bids can buy only at infrequent intervals and in large quantities. This means that a book in immediate demand can be obtained only with difficulty. Many teachers testify as to the benefit their classes have received from the quick purchase by the public library of a new book which otherwise would not have been available in the time of need.

All lists of books to be bought, either by the Board of Education or the Public Library, are compiled by the high school librarian and always include the specific titles which teachers suggest as meeting the needs of *their* work, as well as those suggested to the librarian by the more *general* needs of the school library as a whole. These lists are carefully compared with the books at the Public Library on the same subjects that the best possible selection may be made for the school library with the funds allowed.

May we not say, then, that the great contribution of the public library to the high school library is in its function as a reservoir of books from which the high school may draw at need? The high school librarian, *when and because* she is a member of the public library staff, knows more intimately the resources of the whole book collection of the public library, than could any one not a member of the public library staff. She can therefore use the central collection more intelligently and effectively. This close affiliation makes possible a more discriminating selection of books for loans to

the high school library. The value of these loans for supplemental work is inestimable, as no high school library could possibly afford to buy extensively of books which in many instances are needed only for brief periods.

New books may be borrowed from the public library collection to test their usefulness, with a view of purchasing them for the high school. Such "trials" many times save buying books which prove unwise for the particular high school library. The opportunity to borrow books from the public library keeps the high school collection free of dead wood and makes for a working library, live and active. A very real economy for the educational funds of the community is effected on the books side, that is, needless duplication is avoided because the high school librarian knows so well the collection of the central library and does not buy when a title borrowed temporarily from the library will serve the high school purpose. In cases where there is more than one high school library in the city, books may be exchanged between the school libraries. For supplying recreational reading the loans from the public library furnish an impetus which creates a lasting taste for reading and leads the boy or girl after he leaves school to seek the rich stores of the public library in the way only the lover of books knows.

Lastly, books being the very tools of a public library, library workers to fulfill their function must have a comprehension and understanding of the world of literature thru their wide reading and specialized training and must have the ability to evaluate those books needed for the high school library.

If "a fundamental truth is never trite," may we not once more say that the public library, the continuation school for life, can be brought to the high school boy or girl more vitally when the librarian is herself part of that continuation school? May we not also say the value is greatest when the public library's reservoir of books is brought to the boy or girl by the co-operative interests of public library and public school?

# SOME PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

BY ELIZABETH S. MADISON, *Librarian, Oakland High School,  
Oakland, Cal.*

THE rapid development in library work in schools forces upon us some new questions of administration. School libraries have peculiar needs which make it impossible to handle them like small editions of the usual library, or even as ordinary branches of a big library, so that the problem of their care and development raises considerable discussion. Most of them at present are operated either directly under the control of a school board, as parts of a city library, or as units in a county library system. Each one of these forms of administration has its earnest advocates. When we are asked, however, to declare which is *the* best form we come to realize that the answer must vary widely with the conditions that surround the particular school in question. Our only guide in forming such an answer must be drawn from a careful study of the five essentials of a good school library administration, which appear to me to be as follows:

1. Standardization of qualifications of school librarians.
2. Expert book selection.
3. Unity of the library with the school life.
4. Rapidity of service.
5. Economy of administration.

The standardization of qualifications of school librarians comes first, because the selection and upbuilding of the library and its entire relation with faculty and student body depends so largely upon the scholarship, personal approach and business ability of the librarian. It is never a position which should be filled by an untrained person. The educational qualifications, or their equivalents, which are requisite in a teacher are requisite in a school librarian, and the criterion whereby she is selected should be as high as that employed for any other member of the faculty. She must have a wide scholarship to comprehend and

assist in the work that comes to the library from all departments of the schools; she must have sympathy and tact to make the hard work of the library attractive to young readers and she must have the business ability and the professional training to meet the technical demands of the position. In some states the qualifications are fixed by the state board of education, and in others by the library authorities. Perhaps the former method is on the whole more satisfactory. It is at least quite certain that any state or community desiring to build up its school libraries should look first to this very important point.

In the matter of book selection I think that we will all acknowledge that the high school library presents some special problems. Young people of high school age are neither juveniles nor adults; they lie betwixt and between these two periods of life. Our whole educational machinery recognizes this fact, and gives special training, special care and special expert service to the adolescent age. In no department of intellectual training is this expert service more urgently required than in the selection of adolescent reading. The mind of the lad and girl at this period is particularly imaginative, responsive and impressionable. The whole field of literature with its strong emotional appeal spreads before him; his choice of reading *now* will affect his whole life, establishing habits either good or bad according, largely, to the influences brought to bear upon him. We cannot give too much care to providing our boys and girls with good, interesting, inspiring, practical, wholesome books at this time. We must eliminate, at least from our school library, books of a much lesser standard for the simple reason that young people are omniverous and will read anything that is put before them, and if the cheap, the tawdry and the over-stimulated book material lies in their way they will

absorb it like a sponge. If, however, for the space of a few years you can make daily accessible to them a good library of selected and splendid reading, you can tide them over this period of intellectual indecision and build up habits of clear, logical thinking and good book judgment that shall serve them all their lives. Of course, we must not swing to the other extreme and establish a narrow censorship; we need not accentuate prohibition in reading, but we may offer good, live material with the very reasonable hope of its effecting the same end, or rather a better one.

Granted, then, that good book selection is of the highest importance, who is best fitted to make this selection? The only answer we can make that is broad and at the same time expresses the essential requirement is: somebody who is truly familiar with student life, with faculty requirements and with the field of book purchase. It would seem that a great deal of the selecting should be done by the faculty, since nobody knows so well as the teacher of a special subject the books most desirable in that department of work. If to the judgment of the teacher can be added the suggestions of a trained librarian, so much the better; if to these can be added the influence of a specially equipped school librarian who is as familiar with what the young people *want* to read as with what they *ought* to read, the resulting selection should be thoroly rounded, practical and attractive. No greater mistake can be made than to allow the selection of a school library to drift into the hands of one person, no matter how competent that person may be, altho final decisions and business arrangements must, of course, be entrusted to one proper authority. If the library is the product of school enterprise and managed by the school board alone, the matter of selection can easily be arranged by the librarian, who will distribute orderslips among the faculty, asking them to make suggestions for their respective departments. These suggestions can later be assembled and organized into a representative order-sheet by the librarian, who may make other suggestions and round out the whole. If the school library is operated as

a branch of the public library or of a county library, such co-operation from the faculty should be insisted upon with special care. It is difficult to get teachers, sometimes, to assume this extra responsibility, but after the order-maker, be it the school librarian or the city librarian, has once insisted upon this matter, the results will speak for themselves and show that the extra effort was entirely worth while. Next time it will not be so difficult to obtain this expert co-operation, and after that the good ideas that flow toward the purchaser from faculty and students, too, will make the book-buying more of a pleasure than ever, although it never becomes a responsibility that can be slighted or left in untrained hands.

The third requirement of a good school library service is that it shall become an intimate and indispensable part of the school life. Placing the librarian on the same footing as any other faculty member, with requirements of qualification just as high, and with equal recognition, goes a long way to establish this atmosphere, for it furthers her harmonious work with the rest of the faculty and gives her the opportunity to establish an influential relation with the student body. It is desirable that, wherever possible, the library room shall be in the immediate building. There it is most often and most readily used and assumes a definite and helpful place in the school life; the pupils come to it both for their hardest study and for browsing. If it is made attractive with pictures and flowers and comfortable tables and chairs it soon becomes a center for much of the school life. A good high school library holds much the same place in the work and the memories of its students as does a university library, and that has always been conceded to be a very important place indeed.

But suppose the community is too small or the school funds too restricted to admit of the maintenance of a separate collection of books for school pupils? We must then fall back upon the branch system of the city library, or upon the deposit station of the county or rural library. In many instances this sort of service is the

most excellent that can be obtained, and brings new life and vigor not only to the school but to the community of which it is the center. It is still advisable in all such instances, however, to develop as far as possible the artistic and individual side of the library room and to attract to it by gift or special purchase as many volumes and magazines and pictures as possible, which shall become permanent possessions of the school and form a nucleus for a better and more independent library.

Sometimes it is proposed to unite a public library branch and a school library, that is, to have a branch of the general public library housed in the school and open to both scholars of the institution and to the general public. Here, however, we find that the requisite of unity with the school life has been lost sight of. The specially rapid service required by scholars who need to return immediately to their recitation rooms can hardly be maintained where the librarian is called upon to wait upon members of the general public also. Besides, the main motive for the establishment of your high school or other school library has broken down when you admit to the shelves all of the books that are required by the general public; it is no longer a selective library, and for that reason it has lost much of its value. Any board or establishing body should think very carefully of the many sides of this question.

The next requirement, and one at which we have already hinted, is rapidity of service. A school library book simply must be on hand when it is called for, or it need hardly be procured at all. The demand is absolute. The old saying "I want what I want when I want it," has more meaning in a school library than in any other kind. When all the books belong to the school and are loaned only within the institution, or belong to a school system and are circulated only within that system, it is a comparatively easy matter to secure this rapidity of loaning. Books may be loaned for only one hour at a time and returned so as to do duty repeatedly during the day, and so may be made of very high efficiency. When, however, the school library is merely a branch of some other larger library, new

difficulties present themselves. Books must be ordered ahead of time, and courses carefully planned so as to have the right volumes at the right moment. This system breaks down if not very carefully arranged for and thoroly well administered. A school pupil who wants a book to-day on the founding of Rome will find little comfort in receiving the volume next week. If it is delayed too long the whole class, with youthful ardor, will be sweeping down the ages of history to the murder of Caesar before the book on the Tarquins arrives. The course of study moves relentlessly on, and any library system which serves a school must serve it *promptly*. Schools which contract for service from public libraries should have this point thoroly worked out beforehand.

In this matter of rapid circulation the disadvantage of attempting to serve both the school and the general public from the same book collection makes itself apparent. A school library book can be circulated for one-hour study periods during the whole day, and for an over-night loan as well. Thus one book may serve seven or eight pupils in the course of the day, or even nine pupils, if the day is divided into eight periods. Multiply this by five for the number of days in the school week and it will be seen that a single book may be used by forty or forty-five pupils in the course of a week, or by 116 or 180 pupils in a month. Under ordinary public-library-branch methods this book could have been loaned to one general-public borrower for two weeks and renewed for two weeks more, keeping it a month in all. So that one public-library borrower could deprive 180 school-library borrowers of the use of a much needed volume. It is clear that school methods of circulation and general public methods of circulation are quite different and that to attempt to operate them both in the same library at the same time does not produce a service that is fair to either side. In a school library of say 8000 volumes with a school attendance of 1000 children the book circulation, if properly encouraged and managed, easily totals five hundred books a day. Such service simply cannot be gotten out of a collection of this size except by

specialized and intensive methods, and these methods do not fit into the scheme employed generally by a public library which is organized to meet an entirely different demand. What is true of the circulation is also true of the reference work; school pupils require the immediate assistance of the librarian, since their study periods are fixed, and they must study during those particular hours assigned. If the school librarian is also serving the general public she will find it next to impossible not to neglect her school public at the times when they most need her. These are surely problems that must be thoroly investigated by public libraries that are attempting to serve schools with anything like adequacy, and by school boards establishing libraries.

We now come to the fourth consideration: economy of administration. In solving this problem the local conditions are the determining factors. If the school to be considered is small or is in a rural community where the funds are limited the very best results can be obtained by pooling the moneys of all the schools of the county (outside of the larger towns and cities) and organizing some system of inter-school loans and co-operative purchasing. This is usually done best by the county library, in counties and states which are so fortunate as to have a well organized county library system. Under such methods each school may contribute say fifty dollars a year and receive the use of three or four hundred dollars worth of books. Each school receives an assignment of volumes designed especially to fit its needs, and at the end of a stipulated time these books are removed and others are sent in their places, the first collection passing on to another school after a visit to the repair shop. The actual book purchasing is done by an organizing librarian thoroly trained for the work, and, the purchases for all the schools being much larger than would be possible for any one school, the prices obtained are more advantageous. States that have not a county library system already established would do well to "back up" such an organization if only for the good that would result to the schools. If a county library organization is out of the question,

the state board of education could find no better work than the establishment of a supervisorship for school libraries and school library purchases.

When, however, we come to the towns of considerable size and to the larger cities, conditions are entirely different. Many cities and towns have a well-planned purchasing system which includes adequate means for making purchases for the educational department. In such cases the library buying is often very efficiently done thru this purchasing office acting upon recommendations of the school faculties and school librarians, all the business transactions being kept within the school department. Probably, this is the ideal arrangement. Some cities have tried a dual control, by having the board of education and the city library both in charge of the recommendation and purchase of books for the schools, but I have never heard of its proving a great success. Napoleon is credited with saying that one poor general was better than two good ones, and any person who has tried to work under a dual authority system appreciates the aphorism. The main points to be remembered are that the purchases should be made by expert buyers; that deliveries should be prompt and easily controlled; that the method of communication between the school library and the person or office doing the purchasing should be direct and unencumbered by time-wasting officialism.

The conclusion of the matter, as the preacher sayeth, is that the school libraries want the best and most skillful workers procurable; they want adequate service; they want rapid service; they want service which comprehends and meets their individualistic needs; they want the kind of service which "works out" and not that kind which looks well only in reports. School libraries of the future will not be partisan about the methods under which they are to operate, but they will be absolutely insistent upon the results they desire to obtain.

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"Reading is the most important thing the child can learn in school. It is the key that opens most of the doors through which the adult will wish to pass."

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY CONTROL\*

*Central Topic:* The Control of the High School Library. Shall the Public Library Board or the Public School Board supply the High Schools with the necessary equipment and control the educational policy of the high school library department?

TO-DAY'S topic divides itself, in my mind, very sharply into two heads: First shall the public library administer the high school library? Second, shall it control the educational policy of that library?

Before proceeding to discuss these divisions *seriatim* it is only right that I should state my conviction that the second has been so worded as to create a prejudice in advance against public library administration. The high school library can have no educational policy apart from that of the high school itself; and that the public library should control or attempt to control the educational policy of the schools is unthinkable. The way in which the subject is worded fairly creates the presumption that such control is proposed, and for this reason I object to it; for I know of no such proposal.

My advocacy of placing the machinery of administration under public library control is based on the broader thesis that when various public bodies are conducting departments whose technic is identical, that technic may be profitably put in charge of the one of them that best understands it. Thus, when a library is conducting a training school for librarians I believe it to be proper that the administration of the school should be entrusted to a local teaching body, where such a body is able and willing to undertake it. This is practically what has been done in Cleveland. Conversely, where a school is operating a library, I believe that this library should be administered by the public body that has been created for the purpose of administering libraries, that is fitted for this task by training, experience, and by the fact that it has no other aims to conflict with the proper performance of the task.

I beg you to observe that where the public library is under the authority of the board of education, no one has ever proposed any other method of administration. Where that board has what is practically a library department there is no question that all the libraries under its jurisdiction should be administered by that department. Now the question is not fundamentally changed, it seems to me, by the mere transference of the public library to a separate board. The fact that objection arises as soon as this transference is made, shows that it is not to the operation of school libraries by the public library authorities, but to entrusting anything under the jurisdiction of the board of education to what that board considers an alien body, without reference to the fact that it is an expert body. This attitude on the part of boards of education of wishing to assemble under their own jurisdiction everything that touches their work in the slightest degree is by no means confined to school libraries and has been frequently commented upon. It is doubtless a necessary attitude in cases where the city is under the rule of the ward boss and in the grasp of the spoils system—where the board of education is the only public body not permeated with graft and it is necessary to preserve its independence and liberty of action with jealous care. Complete duplication of many things may be allowable in such a situation, where on general principles it would be wasteful. I am assuming, of course, that this situation does not exist.

Where the feeling on the part of the board of education is very strong that it would be improper to let another board administer anything that goes on within its buildings, a working agreement between the two boards may solve the problem. Such an agreement is in successful operation in Portland, Oregon, where school libraries are in charge of a supervisor who is an official of both boards and whose salary is paid jointly by them.

One of the obvious advantages of library control is that when such a course seems desirable the school library may function also as a branch library for the neighborhood. This plan has been success-

\*Read before the Library Department of the N. E. A., July 3, 1916, in New York City.



ful in Cleveland, in Kansas City, in Gary, and elsewhere. There are differences of opinion about its desirability, but it certainly would not be practicable at all with school libraries wholly under the control of the schools.

I fear, however, that I may weaken my case by seeming to rest it on such particular instances as these. It does not stand or fall with any of them, but depends on the broad principle laid down at the beginning. What we are aiming at, of course, is to get good school libraries and to connect up the habit of school reading with a general habit of reading through life. That school libraries should be in charge of some one who has no other duties and who understands library technic, admits I think of no doubt. There is *a priori* no reason why such persons should not be employed wholly by boards of education and they have, in notable instances, been so employed. But the fact remains that generally, where school libraries are operated directly by school authorities they have not been put in charge of experts and are unsatisfactorily administered. The public library is not seeking for aggrandizement, but it does believe that it has the special knowledge and the machinery to reorganize and operate these unsatisfactory libraries better and more cheaply than if it were done by duplicate machinery and expert advice under the board of education. And the question is more than one of methods. The facts are that, still speaking generally, the public library does the work and the board of education does not. Boards of education have been accustomed for years to look on collections of books, outside of the text-book domain, as entirely subsidiary or even unnecessary. The present discussion is sufficient evidence that this point of view is changing. If it is desirable that it should change completely and radically, why not allow the school libraries to be taken in charge by bodies who have had the broader view for a generation, who have thought for years in terms of libraries and whose theory and practice is all directed to making libraries effective?

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

## CHILDREN'S LITERATURE COURSE AT KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EMPORIA

THE course in children's literature as offered at Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, is part of the year's work in library science for the satisfactory completion of which a certificate of library training is conferred by the school. It is an elective, giving three semester hours credit. About forty students elect it each time it is offered.

Two invaluable adjuncts to such a course are right at hand: the children in the training school, and a well-developed children's library of some three thousand volumes in charge of a children's librarian.

The subject is presented not as a piece of work to be completed but rather as a point of view with ever-broadening possibilities, keeping in mind that

It takes sweet flowers long to grow;  
'Tis the weeds that make haste.

The classes are made up of prospective teachers for every grade from kindergarten to high school. Constructive thinking is encouraged and independent individual work, each student appropriating from the material presented that which will be of most service to himself.

Ways of introducing children to books, increasing their power of thought, giving them an emotional and literary background for life, and presenting lofty ideals to them, are some of the things specially considered.

A foundation for the study of books themselves is laid by introductory reading with oral reports in class of such articles as: Mumford, Juvenile readers as an asset; Mathiews, Blowing out the boy's brains; Scudder, Nursery classics in school; of books such as Eastman, Enjoyment of poetry; Shuman, How to judge a book; for

Child study that is divorced from adult study has led and still leads into all sorts of pedagogical absurdities

—and books such as Grahame, The golden age; Kelly, Little aliens; expressing children's attitude of mind; and further, psychological studies of the child mind, such

as Sully, Children's ways; Meynell, The children.

Class discussion brings out children's points of view, their interests and their ideals as they progress thru the different grades. Each student takes his place before the class and makes his report to the class, not to the teacher, and meets any question from the class, gaining in self-possession and ease in presenting matters to a company.

This introductory work completed, the history of children's literature is briefly outlined by periods, bringing out types and changes including the influence of the public school system as it developed. This is followed by principles of book selection in this country and abroad, with introduction to the best aids printed and available to teachers.

A study is then made of some forty good illustrators of children's books, for type of work and comparative merit. The class is now ready for actual work with children's books themselves.

Each student keeps a notebook with material well classified and short notes for each title listed, to aid in selection at future times. Books are examined in groups following as nearly as practicable the decimal classification, but broadly and beginning with books for the littlest people.

At the beginning of the study of each group the inclusive subject is discussed with relation to its possibilities from the point of view of both teacher and children, the school grades in which it should be presented, and method of handling it for best results. Questions or outlines are given to guide the student; for example, here is the outline for the study of picture books:

#### CLASSES

Didactic: A.B.C., Historical events, Manners and customs, Mechanical objects, Natural history.

Fanciful and artistic.

Domestic: Home, School, Play.

Humorous.

As further example of guidance given students, here are the questions to be kept in mind while examining books on industrial arts:

Does the author seem to have had practical experience in doing what he describes?

Are explanations so clear that a child could do the work without other help?

Does the book simply tell how to do things or also explain why?

Are there diagrams and plans as well as other illustrations, and are these clear?

Helps for teachers (for example, Holtz, Nature study) are presented with groups of books for children, as they aid materially in correlating general reading with subject study.

The groups of books thus considered are as follows: Picture books, Fairy tales, Poetry, Bible and Bible stories, Government, Nature study, Industrial arts, Arts, Biography, Travel, History, Story books, Collections of stories, Magazines.

During the recitation hour members of the class present books to the class, the ideal striven for being such presentation as will win readers among children and also bring out class discussion as to use of the books by teachers in connection with subject study in the different grades.

The study of books is supplemented by use of pictures, classified, mounted, and filed so that they can easily be found when wanted for illustrative work. The collection serves also as a model of what any one can have and at a very little cost. This picture collection includes examples of the work of various illustrators, poster material for holidays, pictures of animals, birds, noted buildings, peoples of foreign lands in native costume, and many other matters of interest in the grades and elsewhere.

This course in children's literature is followed by a course in story telling, also giving three semester hours credit, its motto being: "Story should lead children to the inside of books but should never stand out by itself as more to be desired than the books."

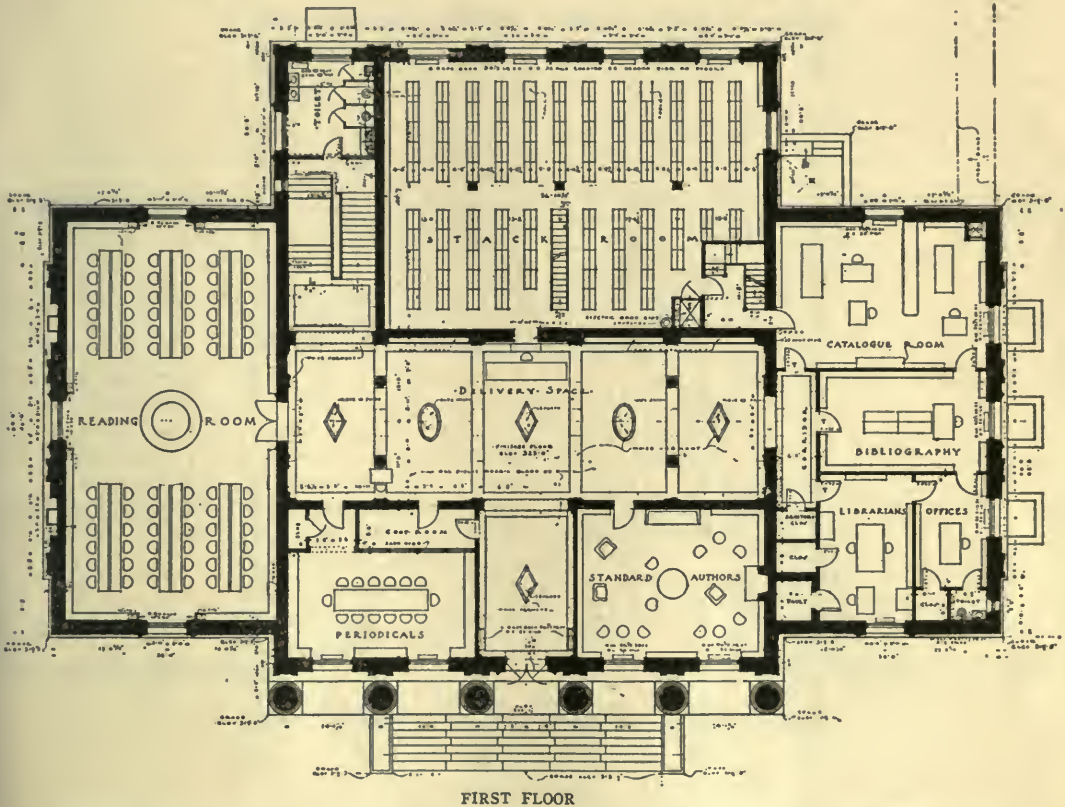
GERTRUDE BUCK.

We ought to regard books as we do sweetmeats, not wholly to aim at the pleasantest, but chiefly to respect the wholesomest; not forbidding either, but approving the latter most.—PLUTARCH.

## THE NEW AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE new library at Amherst College has been made possible by a gift of \$250,000 from Mr. Edmund C. Converse, of New York, in memory of his brother, James B. Converse, a graduate of the college in the class of 1867. It will occupy the site of Hitchcock Hall, known to generations of

at the middle of the portico leads to a vestibule to be decorated on either side by Assyrian bas-reliefs which have been in the possession of the college for many years. The vestibule opens into the delivery space, which occupies the center of the building and runs up through two stories, being lighted by a large skylight. The walls of the first story are treated with pilasters and panel work, and in the second



Amherst men as the Boltwood mansion, which has been torn down to make room for the new structure. The main façade is to the west, facing the Common.

The general style of the building is classic, with a leaning towards colonial in proportions, the material being limestone and brick. Its dimensions are 140 feet in length and 100 feet in depth. Preceding the central part of the building is a portico of six stone columns of the Ionic order, 34 feet 7 inches high. The main entrance

story a corridor with balustrades and columns runs around three sides. The delivery space gives access on the north to the main reading room, on the east to the stack, and on the south to rooms designed for cataloging and bibliography, and also to the librarian's office. To the west of the delivery space is a large room devoted to standard authors and a room for magazines and newspapers.

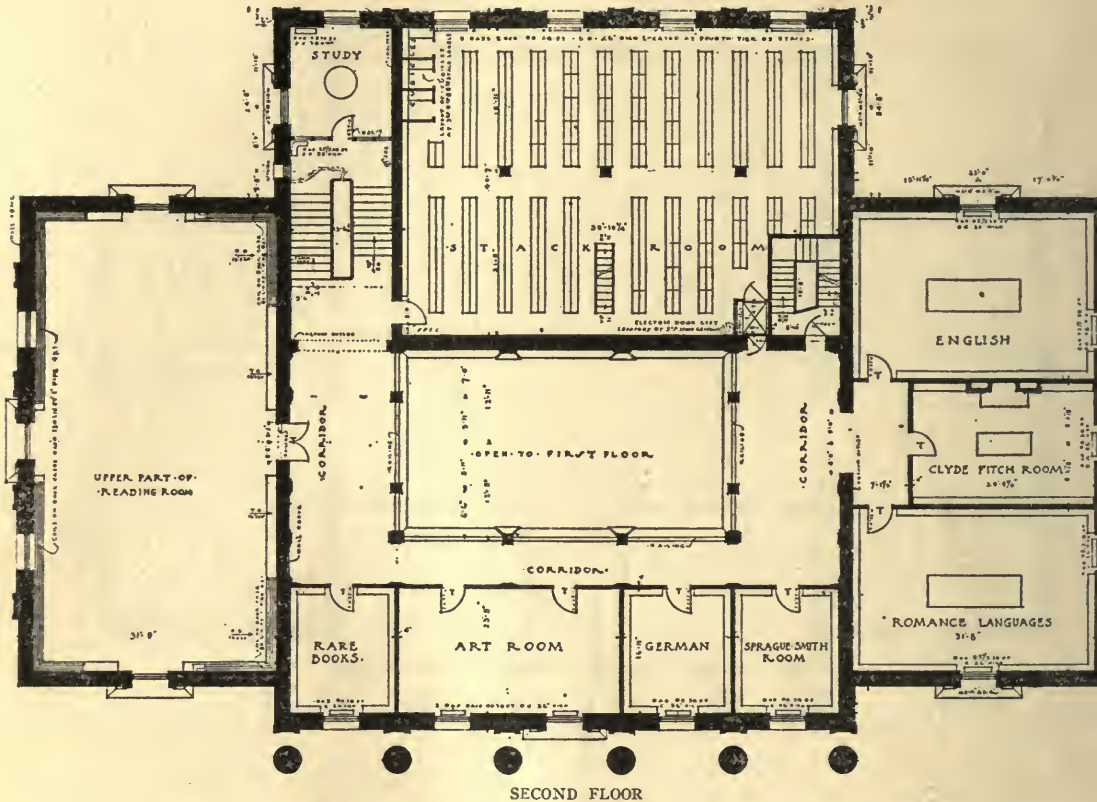
The reading room also runs through two stories and is lighted on three sides, north,

east, and west, by great windows which reach almost to the ceiling. The walls of this room are lined to the height of fourteen feet with book cases and oak paneling. Above that the wall is of stone, and the ceiling is paneled and classic in style.

The second story is devoted to special collections and department rooms. The library of the late Clyde Fitch will be re-

a rest room for the womer on the staff. Much of the basement will be left unfinished, with the idea of its being used ultimately for book storage.

The book stack will be six stories in height, corresponding to the basement and three main floors of the building, and will project some 25 feet beyond the north and south line of the east façade. It will be



SECOND FLOOR

produced exactly as it was in his house: the ceiling, furniture, books, etc. having been given to the college for this purpose. As before noted, the corridor communicating with the second floor rooms looks down between columns into the delivery room. Additional departmental rooms will occupy the entire third story.

The collection of memorabilia relating to the college will be installed in a room in the basement, which will also contain a receiving and shipping room, a room in which books will be made ready for binding, and

provided with the latest pattern of metal shelving, electric elevator, etc., and will have a capacity of about 240,000 volumes.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the building will be the great amount of space devoted to department rooms, all of the third floor and most of the second being given over to this purpose. In nearly all cases the rooms will be so grouped that each department will have the use of two: a small room designed as an office or work room for the members of the department, and a larger one in which books con-

nected with the department will be shelved, and where teachers and students may meet, formally or informally, in an atmosphere of books. While there is no intention of making the library into a recitation building, it is quite possible that the small groups formed by the new senior courses may hold their meetings in these department rooms.

The standard authors or "browsing" room simply follows the lead of other recent college libraries in supplying a place where reading for its own sake may be encouraged and stimulated. Some will think our reading room, with seats for 72 people, rather small, but it must be remembered that Amherst is not now, and never will be, a large college. Furthermore, we anticipate that the demands on reading room space will be lessened by the separate room for magazines and newspapers, as well as by the department rooms.

The architects, McKim, Mead and White, have been very exceptional in their desire to co-operate with the building committee, and there has been absolutely none of the compromise so often to be met with in library buildings.

The new structure will be dedicated at the Commencement in 1917—fifty years after the graduation of the man in whose memory it has been given.

ROBERT S. FLETCHER.

#### "LIBRARIANS NATIONAL PENSION BUREAU?"

THE attention of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been called to circular letters with the printed signatures of "Margaret Rogers" and "Ralph Ferguson," proposing the establishment of a "Librarians National Pension Bureau." This circular matter bears the name of Fremont Rider, managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, in several places as "Secretary" of this "Pension Bureau," whose address is given as 241 W. 37th Street, which is the address of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The LIBRARY JOURNAL is obliged to say that it knows nothing whatever of this proposed "Bureau"; and Mr. Rider has not only made no authorization of the use of his name in this connection, but knows

nothing whatever about the "Bureau," its personnel or its plans.

The circular names a number of well-known people as having "been communicated with" relative to the subject of librarians' pensions, among them Mr. J. I. Wyer, Miss Plummer, Mr. Faxon, Mr. Hadley, Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Utley and Mr. Herbert Putnam, and states that they are believed to be interested "in the plan proposed."

#### CONCERNING OUTSIDE READING

A STUDY of the reading habits of 800 students in the Decatur High School was recently made by J. O. Engleman, superintendent of schools in Decatur, Ill. In the *Journal of Education* for Aug. 17, Mr. Engleman sums up briefly the results of his investigation. "The study," he says, "shows that one-fourth of them do not read the daily papers, tho the study was made when Congress was in session, most of Europe was at war and the rest of it compelled to preserve an armed neutrality, when treaties were being broken, ships were being sunk almost daily, and when waters disturbed in 490 B. C. and again in 453 A. D. were once more the scene of great naval encounters. Without minimizing the importance of Greek, Roman, medieval or modern history, no high school can justify its course if it fail to use the daily paper to vitalize both medieval and textbook modern history.

"Seven out of eight students regularly read one or more magazines, the *Youth's Companion* leading in popularity. Seven hundred students read a total of 178 different magazines but sixty-five of them have only one reader each. The latter list includes many of the magazines most widely read by scholarly adults.

"Almost half of the students read no books not required by their teachers. The 400 students had voluntarily read a list including 418 different titles, it is significant to note what is not found in the list. Dickens, with his long array of novels, had but four readers; Hawthorne, two; Scott, two; Kipling, one; Cooper, two; Victor Hugo, two; Barrie, one; Milton, one; Tennyson, one; Kingsley, one; Shakespeare, one; Stevenson, none, and George Eliot, none.

"In the eighth grade a larger percentage of pupils read the daily paper and a smaller per cent., magazines. There was also more voluntary reading of books but the type of matter read is less commendable. Only thirty-two of 225 pupils acknowledge a love for poetry, and of these only four are boys."

#### WORK WITH SCHOOLS IN THE HAVERHILL PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE work of the Haverhill Public Library with schools is a voluntary arrangement on the part of the teachers with the initiative and control largely from the library, and all expense of transportation, postage, stationery and assistant in charge of the work paid for by the library.

In addition to their personal cards teachers have special cards on which as many books of non-fiction as they need may be taken for four weeks. Those who leave town for the summer vacation may take with them books needed for study. Notices of new educational books, as they are received, are sent to the superintendent of schools and high school principal, and multigraphed teachers' bulletins are sent to all teachers several times during the year. The educational books and periodicals are kept in a room by themselves accessible to the teachers.

The reference librarian has charge of the school work, as the help in preparing debates, essays, etc., for the pupils is best given by the reference librarian.

As the high school is across the street from the library, the reference work for the high school is done at the library, and pupils often spend study periods at the library. Altho the high school has a fine library room, the book collection is small and few new books are bought. The high school depends largely on the public library for reference books and general new books of the day. The reference librarian keeps in touch with the high school courses, and places on the high school shelves in the reference room books to meet the changing needs of the classes during the year. As English is required in all four years in the high school, the freshmen make more or

less voluntary use of the library. The sophomores are required to learn how to use the library, and receive credit in English for preparing bibliographies on some subjects of interest, with the help of the card catalog and periodical indexes. The class visits the library in sections and receives instruction from the reference librarian in the use of the card catalog and reference books. Later, help is given the pupils individually in preparing their bibliographies.

On the high school reserve shelves in the reference room is kept a collection of up-to-date catalogs and handbooks of the leading schools and colleges to help those who are going to college or to technical schools.

The best editions of the standard English and American and some foreign authors are kept in the reference room for browsing. Many of the English classics, such as "Vanity Fair," "Rip Van Winkle," "Pickwick papers," "School for scandal," "Knickerbocker's New York," in fine, expensive editions illustrated by such artists as Baumer, Rackham, Aldin, Thomson and Parrish are on open shelves in the reference room, and are sent to the high school if the teachers desire. For the English courses small exhibitions are prepared illustrating the history of printing and book making. For these are used, among other things, a model of Gutenberg's printing press, illuminated manuscripts, early block letter books, as the Nuremberg Chronicle, a facsimile of the first Shakespeare folio, and examples of modern fine printing and binding. Talks on the history of printing and on prints have been given before teachers and their classes by the librarian.

Small collections of books on vocations are sent from time to time to the high school library to be used there by teachers and pupils. All available books and pamphlets on vocations are bought, and copies of an exhaustive catalog, prepared by the library, of books and periodical articles on vocations are kept at the library and the high school. Recently several lectures on vocations, arranged by the library, were given at the high school.

For more than twenty years the schools, other than the high school, have been used

as deposit stations. Ten traveling libraries of 60 volumes each circulate among the small ungraded schools in the country districts, staying four months at each school. Books and pictures are sent every four weeks to each room from the fourth to eighth grades. Pictures are sent to grades below the fourth. The books are selected by the teachers with the help of the librarian. The teachers use chiefly in selecting "Class-room libraries for public schools" prepared by the Buffalo Public Library, copies of which are in all the schools. The use of the books depends upon the teacher. Some circulate the books for home use, and some use them in the school-room for supplementary reading. Books and pictures are selected for general reading and to illustrate the class work. Books and pictures are sent to the playgrounds and vocation schools.

The picture collection is very large and is much used by the teachers. Pictures of places, both mounted pictures and picture post cards, are the most in demand. Historical anniversaries, holidays, birthdays of famous people and pictures of industries are much called for. Books and plates of designs and pictures on fine art subjects are much used in the drawing classes.

A collection of lantern slides suitable for school use is being made. The collection now covers local history and geography. The Haverhill slides have been much used. The picture collection includes many stereographs which have had a wide use by the schools. For the high school use particularly there is a large collection of historical colored lithographs covering chiefly European history. These pictures have a varied use. One series, on Greek and Roman life, illustrates history, home life of the people, the theatre, the Iliad and Odyssey and ancient methods of commerce and warfare. These are used by the history and literature teachers. Another series covers medieval history. Pictures of a castle and a tournament hung in a classroom give life to the reading of *Ivanhoe* and *Kenilworth*. King John signing the Magna Charta, soldiers building the Roman wall in Britain, or Danes attacking an English coast town, all shown in color with histor-

ically correct settings make the history more real.

Besides the picture collection is a small museum collection for school use. This includes such things as a model of a Swiss chalet bought in Switzerland, alabaster models of Roman ruins, dolls from Mexico, Alaska and other places in national costume, exhibits illustrating industries as silk, cotton, linen, copper mining, basketry and weaving. There are tin soldiers in correct costume, Indians, wild animals, a Japanese garden, and objects to illustrate the great inventions that have influenced history, as a model of Gutenberg's printing press, a compass, quadrant and gunpowder. All of these are exhibited either at the library or in the schools.

Classes from the high school come to the library for lectures by their teachers in history or literature. For them exhibitions of books, pictures and museum objects are prepared in the library lecture room. The pupils often come afterwards to get material for their written exercises from these exhibitions.

The library has a reference collection of the best children's books in fine editions for the use of teachers and parents in selecting books for the home library. Inexpensive but good editions are also shown in this collection, so that all purses may be suited. This collection is exhibited in the delivery room for a month before Christmas.

JOHN G. MOULTON.

#### THE ST. LOUIS PLAYGROUND-WAGON

For several years the St. Louis Public Library has been seeking a method of effective co-operation with the summer playgrounds. The problem was made more difficult by reason of the impossibility of placing enough books on the playground to attract the children, both on account of limited shelf-room and a lack of supervision, except for one hour each week when a library assistant was present. The strenuous effort of the assistant, the apathy or too great zeal of the children, together with an entirely disproportionate loss of books, united to create a feeling of desperation in the people most concerned.

Something had to be done—and something was done. The Playground-Wagon, shown as the frontispiece of this number of the JOURNAL, was evolved.

On the road it appears as a simple and ordinary motor truck, but once arrived at the playground it ceases to be ordinary, albeit as simple as ever. Within, a book-case has been concealed, a bookcase on wheels, with a capacity for 380 volumes. This is rolled out on a shelf hooked to the end of the truck and supported by a wooden upright. A small slide is next pulled out, making a desk at which the books are issued. Having loosened the chains which hold the books in place during the journey, having placed an empty box beside his stool to hold the returned books, and having seated himself on the stool before the desk, the driver of the machine is ready for the children, who have been ready for him since the machine first drove into the grounds. The assistant—a children's librarian—with the materials for registration, stations herself at the front of the wagon where she can at the same time oversee the steering gear and the horn, which have an irresistible attraction for the boys, and utilize running-board and mudguards as desks according to the size of the child who wishes to "start." "All is now intense activity." The children swarm about the books, about the driver, about the application cards; some from the ball grounds, wet and sticky; others from the bathing pool, blue and dripping; and some few demure little maids, sewing in hand, shyly waiting their turn. As the clamor for books begins to die away, a new cry is heard: "Ain't there going to be no story to-day?" There is; and in a few minutes the wagon is deserted by all save the driver and an eager handful anxious to help bring order out of chaos. The end of the story finds everything folded away, and machine and driver are ready to start for the next playground, where the scene is repeated. That the children on the second playground may not be obliged to satisfy themselves with leftovers, as they would be if all the "good" books had been drawn at the first stop, an extra box of books is carried, with which to fill up the gaps. Each day the shelves

are restocked at the Central Library, where all detail work—counting and arranging the issue, checking off returned books, etc.—is taken care of. In this way, every moment at the playground is made to count in the purpose for which we go there. With plenty of books to choose from, it has been possible to sustain the children's interest, so easily dissipated when books are scarce or unsuitable. It is still too soon to say what changes or modifications may be deemed necessary another year, but under present working conditions we feel that a maximum of service with a minimum of fruitless effort has been achieved.

MARY WILKINSON.

### THE CATALOGING TEST: RESULTS AND OUTLOOK\*

THE result of the cataloging test, as a whole, would seem to be negated by the fact that such a small number of libraries took part in it. Of the 38 libraries that finally sent in replies to the questionnaire sent out first in 1913 and again in 1914, only 17 took part in the test, and one library took part in it without having answered the questionnaire. These 18 libraries divide themselves naturally into the following four groups: (1) Three large libraries, each of which represents a type of its own, none of them easily compared with the other two. These libraries cataloged for the test a total of 302 books in 293 hours and 23 minutes at a total cost of \$193.83, giving an average of 56 minutes in point of time and an average cost of 64 1/5 cents.

(2) Four university libraries which cataloged together 402 books in 139 hours and 16 minutes at a cost of \$64.20, giving an average of 20 4/5 minutes in point of time and an average cost of 16 cents.

(3) Seven large public libraries with branch systems, reporting together 684 books cataloged in 399 hours at a total cost of \$172.52, giving an average of 35 minutes in point of time and an average cost of 25 1/5 cents.

(4) Four smaller libraries, namely, three public libraries and one state library, re-

\*Report read before the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., at Asbury Park, N. J., June 30, 1916.



porting together 326 books cataloged in 73 hours and 31 minutes at a total cost of \$36.14, giving an average of 13½ minutes in point of time and an average cost of 10 1/10 cents.

Studied in these groups, the tests made by the different libraries will have a story to tell, and the committee on cost and method of cataloging has recommended to the executive board that a study of them be made. The most fruitful group, because more of a unity than any of the others, is the third group, the seven large public libraries. For the purpose of this paper, however, I have chosen the second group, the four university libraries and the university library included in the first group. These libraries are numbered X, XI, XII, XIV and XV in the tables of replies to the questionnaire.

Dividing the grand averages of time and cost in the reports of these five libraries under the heads of books cataloged by these libraries themselves, and books for which they have used cards printed by other libraries (here called L. C., because the number of cards from other libraries than the Library of Congress is infinitesimal), and again dividing the books cataloged by the libraries themselves into books in English and foreign languages, we find the following results:

	Own.		Total Average.	L. C.	Grand Total Average.	Estimated Average Cost, 1912.
	English.	Foreign.				
X.....	1 h. 42 m. 91¾c.	1 h. 10 m. 65c.	1 h. 16 m. 67¾c.	35 m. 39c.	54½ m. 52½c.	\$1.34
XI.....	23½ m. 16½c.	30¼ m. 22¾c.	26¼ m. 18¾c.	17¼ m. 16c.	21¾ m. 17¾c.	39c.
XII.....	16½ m. 11½c.	18¾ m. 12½c.	17¾ m. 12c.	12¼ m. 18¾c.	15 m. 15½c.	30¾c.
XIV.....	25 m. 17½c.	37½ m. 26¾c.	36½ m. 28¾c.	10 m. 18c.	26¾ m. 21½c.	70c.
XV.....	18½ m. 8½c.	20½ m. 10¼c.	20 m. 9½c.		20 m. 9½c.	47c.

It is a seemingly curious fact that library no. X spent so much more time on the English books than on the foreign; but this is explained by the character of the books. Of the total of 101 books cataloged by this library nearly 25 per cent. required long searches, because the authors were new to the library and found neither in the L. C. depository catalog, nor in the first couple of reference books consulted, and some of the books in English were of this kind.

Two of the titles reported by this library represented long sets of periodicals. This library deliberately included in the test a number of difficult books, while the others more closely followed the recommendations of the committee, that in all cases average books be selected. No. XI stated that in its test books of average difficulty had been selected, and that the test, therefore, was not representative of its work; the more difficult and time-consuming books had been eliminated. This was to all appearances the case with the other three libraries as well. No. XI stated in the reply to the questionnaire that its "accessions consist to a large degree of documentary and serial matter of all sorts, for which we have some particular method of cataloging, devised to expedite the reaching of the shelves by this material." This class of books, however, was not selected for the test. That no. XIV, in estimating the cost in its reply to the questionnaire counted a monograph series, consisting of a number of analyzed monographs as one title, should be taken into account when comparing this estimate with the average computed from the test report, where individual titles only were recorded.

The high cost reported by no. X, in 1912, as compared with the average computed from the test report, is explained by the fact that in that year the library opened a

new building, necessitating the moving of half a dozen large libraries, and in addition the library was engaged in changing its method of work to a new system.

That this library maintains a number of special catalogs and shelf lists affects the number of cards to be prepared and therefore the cost of multiplying them; it affects, however, chiefly the cost of filing, a process which this library did not include in the test.

No. XI finds a cause of economy in the fact that the same person attends to both the cataloging and the classification of a book, and that the books for the purpose of treatment are divided into groups of one or more subjects, each cataloger having charge of one group.

No. XV did not make a very detailed report in response to the questionnaire, but, if I am not mistaken, this system of dividing the books into groups prevails there also, at least as far as the classification is concerned.

While speaking of the kind of books selected for the test, I might mention that, when I selected at the John Crerar Library what I considered books of average difficulty from the standpoint of cataloging, the classifiers threw up their hands and said that they had never had such a collection of snags coming to them at any one time.

Another factor that naturally influences the cost of the work is that of salaries. In this respect the five libraries stand as follows: No. X has a cataloging force of 24 persons, with an average salary of \$906. No. XI has a force of 20, with an average salary of \$581. No. XII had in 1912, a force of 16 with an average salary of \$985. The staff of this library has since been increased, but I have no report of any increase in salaries. No. XIV has a force of 12, with an average salary of \$505. No. XV has a force of 19, with an average salary of \$502.

There are other factors that will influence the time consumed in cataloging and thereby the cost of the work: matters of organization, of local conditions, and the experience and alertness of the workers, the absence of which will naturally result in waste of time.

Now, what might we regard as the net result of the test? One thing stands out clearly enough, and that is the economy effected by the use of the printed cards prepared by the Library of Congress. That library no. XV does not use Library of Congress cards at all, and still shows a low, one might say, minimal cost of cataloging even if compared with the other three libraries that selected easier books than

usual for the test, cannot be said to vitiate the result in this respect, because in this case the cost was clearly the result of low salaries. It has been shown by no. X both that the use of Library of Congress cards reduces the cost and that in university libraries, especially the larger, there always will be a large number of books for which the Library of Congress cannot supply cards. The test, therefore, in this respect points to the question whether the work of the Library of Congress could be supplemented by a central bureau, perhaps organized as an appendix to the catalog division of that library, where books purchased for a number of large libraries could be sent for cataloging before being shipped to their final destination. This involves, however, other questions of co-operation which, if I am not mistaken, are being considered by the American Library Institute. If such arrangements be made, what would then become of the cataloger? Would he be relegated to the scrap heap? By no means. For one thing there will always be a residue of local and other publications that would come within the scope of neither the Library of Congress nor any other central bureau; then there is what might be called the individualizing of the catalog of a library, the annotations to be made in order to meet the need of a particular constituency.

Until a co-operative cataloging bureau be established, and in case this idea should not be realized, there is another way of solving the problem, at least partially, namely: by arranging to have each of a group of libraries prepare entries for books falling within its special fields, the cards to be printed by the Library of Congress under some such arrangement as already exists, but with a more definite plan.

There is also the problem of possible re-organization of the work within a library, such rearrangement of the functions of the members of the working force as is suggested by library no. XI, which has found it profitable as a saving to have the books handled by the same person for both cataloging and classification. This method would necessitate a certain specialization in studies on the part of the individual. At

present too much attention is paid to the technique at the expense of the higher functions. The reorganization of work along the lines indicated might lead to a reorganization of the studies in the library schools by introducing, as a part of the curriculum, a thorough study of the history and interrelations of sciences and arts. If the plan were adopted more generally it might lead to attracting to the library profession university graduates with definite scientific specialties who might find in library work an even better outlet for their faculties than in teaching. In the meantime, libraries adopting the plan of organizing their staffs along subject lines would have to demand from their workers a certain amount of specialization in their outside reading and study, and might well encourage such specialization by offering extra time to such members of their staffs as are willing to give a considerable amount of their own time to studies of this kind.

These two ideas: the extension of the central cataloging work of the Library of Congress and the possibility of organizing the work in the individual library so as to utilize to a larger extent than is now the case the special interests and the special knowledge of the individual, stand out for me as the net result of the cataloging test.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

#### BOOKS FOR THE BOYS ON THE BORDER

No sooner had the National Guard of the various states been ordered to the Texas border than the question of supplying the men with reading matter came to the minds of many. Numerous agencies and individuals became interested in the matter and donations of books and magazines were solicited.

Of the organized efforts to furnish books, probably the most important is that now being worked out by the Y. M. C. A. The Rockefeller Foundation has donated \$15,000 for the purchase of books, and their selection and transportation are in the hands of George A. Reeder, international secretary of the Army and Navy Department of the Y. M. C. A. The New York

Public Library was asked to advise in the selection of the books, and has also been of assistance in their purchase and preparation, the work being cared for in the Main Building. Forrest B. Spaulding, the head of the traveling library work, has been the library's direct representative. About four hundred different titles have been chosen, mostly good fiction for men, with some books on electricity and kindred subjects, a few on Mexico and the surrounding country, and a few volumes of modern poetry. "It's not a 'high brow' collection," Mr. Spaulding admits, "but I'll guarantee that the men will like every book in it so well they'll be worn out in six months." The books will be grouped in sixty-five separate collections—forty of one hundred books, and twenty-five of twenty-five books each. They will be packed in cases like those in use for the traveling libraries in New York, and will be distributed among the 36 stations established by the Y. M. C. A. An additional gift of books is expected by the association from the American Red Cross.

In June Dr. John H. Finley, of the New York State Education Department, presented to Major-General O'Ryan a plan whereby the state libraries might operate on somewhat the same plan adopted by the English, French and German military organizations. It was suggested that independent groups of books be sent to each unit of the state forces while on service. These libraries, ranging from 50 to 250 volumes, would include small working collections on military science and engineering, topography, maps for the professional instruction of men and officers, books on Mexico and the Southern American states, and a substantial amount of the best fiction. So far as possible the books would be furnished in small pocket editions in order to aid in the easy transportation of the volumes and their use by the soldiers during free periods. Unfortunately there has been some delay in working out the routine for this plan in all its details, and it is not yet in practical operation.

The secretary of the Texas Library Commission writes that the commission is send-

ing traveling libraries to the places where soldiers are stationed, tho the limited funds of the commission do not permit it to give the work the amount of attention which it deserves. The Iowa Commission, in co-operation with the state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has shipped to Brownsville five cases of books for the entertainment of the Iowa militia.

Likewise the Public Library of Rochester, N. Y., has arranged to open a station of the library at McAllen, Texas, where Troop H, First Cavalry, is located. The library, which consists of between 25 and 50 volumes and makes its home in a neat telescope case, will go with the Rochester boys wherever they may be moved.

#### LIBRARY WORKERS AT THE N. E. A. CONFERENCE

THE National Education Association held its annual conference in New York City July 3-8, the Library Department holding its meetings during the first half of the week. One whole session was devoted to a consideration of the best means of administering a high school library, and another to news from the various groups of school and college libraries. On Wednesday morning a joint meeting was arranged with the Department of Secondary Education, in which most of the speakers were teachers rather than librarians.

##### MONDAY'S SESSION

At the first meeting, held Monday morning in the Washington Irving High School, Irene Warren presiding, the general topic for discussion was "The administration of the high school library." Two of the papers read at that meeting are reprinted in full in this issue: "The combined administration of high school libraries by the public library and public school boards," by Bessie Sargeant Smith of Cleveland, and a statement of the "General principles involved in school library control," by Dr. Bostwick.

In offering "A constructive policy," William B. Owen, principal of the Chicago Normal College, said that the time has passed when book people have to defend books against the arguments of the man in the laboratory. The only growth is that

made possible by the use of the recorded word, and an adequate book collection is not only legitimate for every school, but is a practical necessity. The library, like the laboratory, should be in the building, as involving the least expenditure of money, energy, and time to build up the theory or demonstrate the fact the teacher is presenting to the class. The librarian should be prepared to show teachers how experiments tried in one place can be of service in others, and Mr. Owen suggested that this Library Section should have a definite plan for organizing experiments and exchanging notes on their success or failure. The school library should give to every child the library habit; that is, to know that books are available on all subjects and how to get at their information quickly. No person should graduate from a high school who cannot go to the library and work up satisfactorily an assigned topic. The average high school teacher now lacks training or conviction to see the great usefulness of the library, and the teachers and librarians should work out together a common technique so that the teachers may come to depend on the library and exalt its position in the minds of the pupils.

There was much discussion over the joint administration of high school libraries and of the location of public library branches in high or grade school buildings. Mr. Legler said he came with all the zeal of a new convert to say that he was convinced, against his first theory, that it is not feasible for the fullest efficiency to merge the high school library with the public library, making it a regular library branch. The benefit to the public is not worth enough to offset the loss in having the librarian's attention diverted from the school and its peculiar needs. In Chicago as in Cleveland, however, the Public Library and Board of Education have co-operated in administering the high school libraries. The library furnishes staff and salaries, buys and prepares the books added to the initial collections, and supplies from 80 to 100 magazines; the school board provides the room and its equipment, with heat, light, and janitorial service. The embarrass-

ment of the library now is that the schools want to extend their library arrangements faster than the library can provide the extra salaries needed.

Mr. Wright of Kansas City and Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids stoutly defended public library branches in school buildings, claiming that this plan made it possible to install larger book collections in the schools, and that the whole educational work of the schools is strengthened by bringing adults to the buildings. Miss Zachert said that in Rochester, N. Y., such an experiment had been tried in schools in four neighborhoods of different types, and in general it had proved unsatisfactory. While such a branch may be worth while as a "feeler," the adults do not generally come, tho the children will use it freely. Dr. Sherman Williams said that the discussion so far had all been about school libraries in large cities, and he asked consideration of the problem of the small schools. New York state has 750 high schools, and three-quarters of them are in places which either have no public library or have only a poor one. In many places the high school and grades are in one building, and the school seems the best location for a library. "The child who hasn't the reading habit before the age of ten, rarely gets it."

The point was also brought out that the pupils who come from high schools of less than six teachers, where the library is usually meager and little used, find it much harder to keep up with their work in college than do those who have had the advantage of constant recourse to a good library in their high school work.

#### THE MEETINGS ON TUESDAY

Tuesday morning the librarians gathered in the lecture room of the New York Public Library to listen to reports from the various groups of school libraries, as follows: "University and college libraries," Willard Austen, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.; "Normal school libraries," Willis H. Kerr, librarian, State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., and O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries, Madison, Wis.; "High school libraries," Mary E. Hall,

librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn; "Elementary school libraries," Effie Power, supervisor of school libraries, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; and "The rural school library," Orpha Maud Peters, assistant librarian, Public Library, Gary, Ind., and Renée B. Stern, of the editorial staff of *Mother's Magazine*, Elgin, Ill. Many questionnaires had been sent out to secure the data for these reports, which varied much in form and clearness. Every college library was advised to get out for the use of students a handbook on its resources and use, and the courses of instruction in library use given in various colleges were described. The dire need of better library facilities in the smaller colleges was dwelt upon. The question was asked whether any courses in children's literature were given in colleges, to which Miss Bogle replied by describing the course in children's literature and story telling in the University of Pittsburgh, for which two points credit are given. Mr. Legler announced the appointment in Illinois of a committee of eleven to make a survey of library conditions, the work being divided among public, rural school, high school, normal school, college, and university libraries. Special attention will be given to formulating a constructive policy for high school libraries and a preliminary report may be ready this fall.

Mr. Kerr had voluminous notes on replies to a very comprehensive questionnaire sent out to normal schools, covering, among other points, the instruction in library methods in state normal schools, the courses in children's literature, and the technical subjects required for teacher-librarians. One difficulty in using the textbooks on the use of reference books lies in the fact that few normal schools are equipped with the tools these books describe. Mr. Kerr says there are to-day four types of so-called normal schools, widely varying in their standards: (1) the old type doing regular high school work; (2) those doing high school work plus two years of college; (3) the Teachers Colleges, with some high school work plus four years of college; and (4) the city training schools. Until these

normal schools rank more evenly, any attempt to standardize normal school libraries will be difficult.

Miss Mary E. Hall gave an enthusiastic report of the increased interest shown in high school libraries as evidenced by discussion of their problems by teachers' associations in all parts of the country during the past year. She also emphasized the importance of the step taken by California in requiring a certificate for every school librarian in that state, and the appointment of a committee to draw up a state course of instruction in library use. Miss Hall, as chairman of the School Library Section of the A. L. A., has been instrumental in bringing together a loan collection of blueprints of school library plans, with photographs of rooms and furniture, and this material is at the service of any school principal, superintendent or architect interested in knowing what school libraries should be in size, arrangement, and equipment. C. C. Certain, chairman of the library committee of the Department of Secondary Education, paid eloquent tribute to Miss Hall's co-operation at all times and to the school library exhibit she had prepared for this conference.

In discussing library work with elementary schools, Miss Power laid special stress on the need of high standards in the book collections for departmental work in these schools. In 1914 five lists were recommended, but there was no satisfactory short list for beginners so a tentative list of 800 books has been compiled, graded and annotated, to be later extended to include 1000 to 1200 titles. The prospective publication by the Bureau of Education of a bulletin on rural school libraries was announced by Miss Peters, who said that most rural school libraries to-day contain from 50 to 300 books, unorganized and in need of repair, and not intended for outside use. Miss Stern thought the growing tendency to make school people teach the use of source material would help develop the libraries in the country schools.

Mr. Rice, going back to the normal schools, said that they are already so hard pressed for time and means to give instruc-

tion in the subjects required, that they will hesitate to give library instruction until it also is a required subject. He then proceeded to describe the preparation and use in Wisconsin of the Manual which he edited and which outlines the library lessons incorporated in elementary school courses recently. Dr. Wolcott of the Bureau of Education announced a forthcoming bulletin of the bureau giving a select list of books for high school libraries, prepared under the direction of Miss Martha Wilson, of which the preliminary draft is already out. He also called attention to the lantern slides which the bureau lends to libraries and schools, the only charge being for transportation.

In the afternoon Miss Masee gave a brief talk on "Source material in the library" before a very small audience, and the rest of the afternoon was given over to a lecture recital on "The drama of life in the lyrics of the folk," by Caroline Crawford of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Elizabeth Rose Fogg of New York City.

#### WEDNESDAY'S JOINT MEETING

On Wednesday morning the Department of Secondary Education and the Library Department held a joint meeting in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, over which Miss Emma J. Breck of Oakland presided. One of the best addresses of the conference, as well as one of the shortest, was the one made at this meeting by Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools in Pittsburgh. He said he had eight theses to develop, and parenthetically he said he favored public library rather than board of education control of school libraries, as reaching a larger group in a different way. Of the eight points he wished to make, the first was that the most potent single agency fostering the spirit of continuation of educational work is the library, especially the school library, and still more especially the high school library. It is fundamentally important to get the right spirit here. (2) The ultimate test of the process of education is its ability to stimulate and sustain. (3) The

modern high school, combining the useful and practical with the cultural, is constantly reshaping its processes with a view to adapting training to use. (4) The textbook method is today certainly being supplanted by the many-book method of teaching, necessitating better school libraries. (5) While the schools stimulate the pupils' desire for wider study, preparation for it must be given and training in use of the facilities at hand provided. (6) There should be a librarian with an education equal to that of the regular classroom teacher plus library experience, a college graduate preferred. The librarian who will successfully link together teachers and pupils must possess the three i's—information, illumination, and inspiration. (7) The school librarian must know in general what the teacher knows in detail and have bibliographical knowledge besides. (8) The adolescent mind is so susceptible to impressions, memories, and ideals, that too much care cannot be given to guidance in reading, and an air of refinement, culture, and scholarship should prevail in the library.

Prof. Johnston's carefully worked up paper on "The need of an aggressive campaign for better high school libraries," which followed Dr. Davidson's, is reprinted in full elsewhere in this issue. These two were succeeded by a number of short papers and reports. Principal Walter D. Hood of the Gilbert High School in Winsted, Ct., told "The value of the library in vocational and trade high schools," and in particular described how the library in his own school, by means of required English and reading and reference work and instruction in the use of library methods and books as tools, reaches all pupils in all courses. "Its abolishment would take away one-half the efficiency of the school." Miss Mary Sullivan, head of the department of English in a Pittsburgh high school, presented a report on the administration and maintenance of the high school library. In the matter of a school librarian's qualifications, she said many school superintendents now endorse the requirement that she shall be a graduate of college and of library school with some experience as a teacher,

but they say little about commensurate salary, and it is a question if it is wise to advise girls to get this education and then take a clerk's salary. Miss Sullivan said she believed the library must be in the school building, and under school control. Considering the question of its administration she stated the claim of the public library that it sends needed books quicker than the school can buy them, that it is in closer touch with library ideals, and provides more efficiency in the mechanical processes. Under board of education control the claim is made that books can be handled cheaper, a wider range is secured, efficient reference libraries are more easily procured, teachers co-operate more willingly, and better discipline is maintained. The advocates of joint administration claim all the advantages of both sides, and the committee which Miss Sullivan represented discreetly refused to make any special recommendation in the matter.

The last part of the morning's program was devoted to a symposium on the uses of the library in the teaching of subjects in the high school curriculum. Altho not all the teachers scheduled on the program were present, enough were in attendance to show in five minute talks how the library is used by the different departments and its value in their work in teaching English, French, German, and commercial subjects. History, physical training, and sciences were also to have been touched upon if the speakers scheduled had been in attendance.

C. C. Certain, chairman of the library committee of this department, made his report on what the committee has done in the past year in conducting an investigation into the present high school library situation and the preparation of an exhibit showing the use of the library in teaching different subjects, as well as its work on the preparation of the program for the present meeting. The Bureau of Education is presently to issue a special bulletin on the special investigation of Southern library conditions made with its co-operation and that of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry. As Mr. Certain is going to take up new work in De-

troit this fall he asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of this committee, though standing ready to assist in its work in an advisory capacity, and Prof. C. H. Johnston of the University of Illinois was named as his successor.

Dr. Sherman Williams proposed that the department formally recommend for high school libraries larger and better reading rooms, better book selection, an adequate annual appropriation, a trained librarian, library hours equal at least to school hours, and either school board control or joint control. With the exception of the last, these recommendations were all endorsed. The question of control was felt to be one largely influenced by local conditions, and it was held inadvisable to seem to depreciate any method by special endorsement of others. With the adoption of these recommendations, the meeting adjourned.

F. A. H.

#### THE TRAVELING LIBRARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE chief of the documents division of the New York Public Library received recently a small pamphlet of some forty-six pages entitled "Die fahrende Kriegsbücherei." It is a catalog of the newly instituted traveling libraries at the German front. The book is of interest as an indication of the remarkable constructive genius of the German, and for the progressive library methods and technique described. Furthermore, it is also worthy of attention as connoting the mental attitude of the contemporary intelligent German. It sets forth clearly a part of the reading-matter with which the German soldier is being fed. As the German soldier of to-day is to be the peaceful German citizen of to-morrow, it is of no small importance to gauge the effect of what he is seeing and reading now, and how this is likely to affect his attitude toward men and things after the war.

The use of these traveling libraries at this time will appeal immediately to the statesmen and military men of to-day. No one will deny the possible educational value to which such a collection of books may be put. Here in our own country the most

important argument against entering the army is that it does not lead anywhere. With the advantage of a chosen group of books and the inspiration of a trained officer or instructor, the possibilities to which the traveling library may be put are enormous. Again, traveling libraries are advantageous and useful because of their aid in breaking the monotony of camp life. An army must be amused; its pleasure must be thought of, for so long as the army obeys fearlessly and intelligently, all is well. We are impressed with this note immediately as we open the catalog, and, glancing at the table of contents, see the first caption—Entertaining Works.

Under the title of entertaining works there are six subdivisions,—(1) books of wit and humor, (2) stories of travel and adventure, (3) historical novels, (4) folk-tales, (5) poetical masterpieces, and (6) character novels and fiction. The humorous works are all the product of German pens. Among the tales of travel and adventure are numerous stories of life on the seas, and tales of criminals and detectives, of exciting times in Australia and America. The choice of books here is good. There is abundance of mystery, horror and power. The tales are chosen from a wide circle and we find here the works of American, English and French authors mingled with the favorites of Berlin and Vienna. The novels cover an equally large field. There are stories of the conflict among the German states, of crusaders and Moors, of Flemish heroes and French despotism, of Rome and early Christianity, of the Reformation and the Renaissance period, of Napoleon and the French Revolution. With the names of famous German novelists appear those of the Englishmen, Dickens and Scott, and the Pole, Sienkiewicz. Among the folk-tales are stories of the Tyrol and the Black Forest, of Swabia, Pomerania, and Bavaria. The books selected deal entirely with Germany and its environs. Worthy of note in the next division are the names of Björnson, Selma Lagerlöf, Tolstoi and Turgenev. Prominent among the writers of fiction appear Daudet, Dickens, Dostojewski, George Eliot, Gorki, Thackeray, Tolstoi and Turgenev.





HOW THE GERMAN WAR-LIBRARIES ARE CARRIED TO THE SOLDIERS



*Courtesy of the Literary Digest*

WHERE THE TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR THE FRONT ARE MADE UP



Examining this first part more closely we find such familiar names in German literature as Zschokke, Riehl, Rosegger, Frenssen, Gerstaecker, Hauff, Liliencron, Freytag, Auerbach, Heyse, C. F. Meyer, Storm and Suderman. Strangely enough the names of many whom we commonly regard as master artists of German literature do not occur in this division. The names of Goethe, Schiller, Heine and Lessing, to name but a few, are not to be found here. Equally surprising is the presence of the American authors, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe and Bret Harte. There are many books by German authors dealing with life in America, and many by authors from countries now in conflict with the German Empire. English literature is represented by the names of Dickens, Defoe, Conan Doyle, Scott, Stevenson, Thackeray and George Eliot. Pierre Loti and Daudet for France, and Tolstoi, Turgeniev, Dostojewski and Gorki for Russia complete the list. This tolerance of foreign authors in such a time of stress is significant and shows us at least that the intelligent German of to-day is not as hampered by prejudice as we might be led to assume.

Division B, dealing with German life as expressed in poetry and the drama, contains the famous names of German literature. Here are found Arndt, Brentano, Goethe, Grillparzer, Hauptmann, Heibel, Heine, Lessing, Schiller, Uhland and Luther, probably the best and most lasting of Teutonic literature. Quite in keeping with present conditions there have been inserted in these traveling libraries collections of stirring poems, songs of the laborer, and ballads and lyrics of the soldier.

Group C, covering more than half the catalog and containing by far the largest number of books, deals with learned and philosophical works. Under the first subdivision, German Art and Men, works dealing with statesmen and generals are given the preference. There are works on Blucher, Bismarck, Clausewitz, Freiherr von Stein, Friedrich von Jahn, Gneisenau, Hindenburg, Mackensen, Moltke, Scharnhorst and Roon. Next in number are the works

dealing with the royal family. There are works on Frederick the Great, Frederick III, Emperor William I and the present Kaiser. Then follow biographies and reminiscences of three artists, Rembrandt, Dürer, and Richter, three composers, Beethoven, Wagner and Mozart, several writers, Goethe, Heibel, Gottfried, Keller, Heinrich von Kleist, and Detlev von Liliencron, a biography of Luther, one of Brahms and another of Kant. German politics as enunciated by Treitschke is here set side by side with classic philosophy and thought, while German poets mingle with heroes and soldiers of the past and present.

From this we come to German Politics and the War. Here it is interesting to note the variety of subjects treated. We Americans are wont to regard the present war as one of militarism against peaceful civilization, but the Teuton soldier feels the same justice in his cause as does the soldier of the Allies. Tho each feels that his country is in the right, probably few in either army understand fully the true causes of the present war. The books listed in the traveling libraries on the field make no overt attempt to present the principles underlying the war, but are concerned mainly with the presentation of the different German campaigns, the struggle about Constantinople, the voyages of the *Emden* and the *Ayesha*, the condition of the enemy and his country.

Section 3 concerns itself with German history, the story of the land and its people. Section 4 deals with the history and development of various countries. Here are books on Russia, China, Africa and the Orient, Rome, Siberia, Albania and France, the South Sea and the North Pole, England, the Belgium of to-day and to-morrow, and the America of the present and the future. The section following contains philosophical works. It is difficult to conceive a soldier in the trenches reading Darwin's "Descent of man," or Descartes' "Method of pure reason," or the philosophy of Emerson, Kant, Schopenhauer, Spinoza, or a treatise on the psychology of Wundt, yet this is what is going on daily. Under such circumstances who can help but ask

himself,—what type of man will be evolved from this strange crucible of war?

The concluding sections are concerned with religious works and ethical discussions, and a long list of books bearing on the natural sciences, like astronomy, physics, chemistry, botany and anatomy, and treatises on technology.

J. H. FRIEDEL.

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRINTING BILL\*

I AM directed by the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress to thank you for this opportunity of again discussing the Printing Bill before your round table. The Joint Committee greatly appreciates the continued and helpful interest that the American Library Association has manifested in its effort to bring about much-needed reforms in the printing and distribution of government publications. On behalf of the committee, I especially desire to express its appreciation of the generous co-operation of your genial chairman, Mr. Godard, in the consideration of those provisions of the Printing Bill that are of principal concern to libraries. The committee regards the distribution of government publications to libraries of the highest importance, and, I am sure, earnestly desires to have that distribution made in the best possible manner that the fullest information may be freely available to all the people concerning the affairs of their government. With this object in view, the Printing Bill has been presented to Congress.

When I had the pleasure of addressing your round table at Washington in 1914, the bill was pending before both Houses of the Sixty-third Congress. Subsequently, the bill was passed by the House at the third session of that Congress and was favorably reported to the Senate, but it was not reached for consideration in that body before the end of that Congress. The bill was re-introduced in both Houses at the beginning of the Sixty-fourth Congress and has again been favorably reported from the Printing Committees of the House and the

Senate. In the House, the bill has been considered on two calendar Wednesdays of the present session and about half completed without any material changes, other than the rejection of the proposed valuation plan for the distribution of documents by members of Congress, which the committee expects to have restored before the bill is passed by the House. Under a new rule of that body, the bill had to be laid aside as "unfinished business" until the Printing Committee is reached again on the Wednesday call of committees, which probably will not occur until next session. In the Senate, the bill is now well to the front of its calendar of business, but will hardly be taken up for consideration at this session unless Congress remains in Washington until late in the fall. The committee is very hopeful, nevertheless, that the bill will become a law before the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Representative Barnhart of Indiana, who put the bill through the House in the Sixty-third Congress, is again in charge of the measure in that body, while Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, has charge of the bill in the Senate, assisted by Senator Smoot of Utah, who, as chairman of the Printing Investigation Commission, introduced the bill in the Sixty-first Congress and secured its passage by the Senate in the Sixty-second Congress.

#### SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS IDENTICAL

The Senate and House Bills (S. 1107 and H. R. 8664) are identical except for a few minor amendments. The two committee reports (S. Report 183 and H. Report 32) are also similar, thus clearly showing that the Senate and House Printing Committees are united in their support of the measure, as they were in previous Congresses. It was the purpose in submitting the bill to the Senate and the House at the same time not only to give added strength to the measure by favorably reporting it in both Houses, but also to have the bill in position to be urged for consideration in whichever body the opportunity might first present itself. Thus, if the bill passes the House first, the Senate committee will

\*Read at the public documents round table at the A. L. A. Conference, Asbury Park, June 30, 1916.

substitute the House bill for its own measure in the Senate with such amendments as it may then desire to offer. The House committee will do likewise, if the Senate should enact its bill first.

As submitted to the present Congress, the bill has been thoroly revised and rearranged in the constant effort of the committee to perfect the measure, but the principal provisions are substantially the same as in the bill of the Sixty-third Congress, which I discussed at some length at your Washington meeting. I trust you will pardon me therefore, if I may indulge in some repetition of the views then expressed.

Though the bill is a complete revision and codification of all the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the operations of the Government Printing Office, I assume that you are interested chiefly in the provisions relating to the distribution of government publications to libraries and accordingly shall confine myself to that phase of the bill.

#### DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

First, let me present those provisions that relate especially to the libraries which are designated by law as depositories of government publications, for it is in those libraries that Congress is particularly concerned. The bill continues the present plan of designating certain libraries throughout the country as depositories of the government's publications which are supplied by the Superintendent of Public Documents. These designations are made in section seventy-nine of the new bill, which provides, in addition to the government, state, land-grant college, and certain other libraries, that one library for each congressional district and two libraries at large for each state shall be selected by the Superintendent of Public Documents as depositories of government publications. The existing depository libraries are continued as permanent designations. This latter provision was taken from the printing bill and enacted into law by Congress in 1913, thus ending the privilege which members of Congress had had since 1858 of changing at will the designation of depository libraries in their respective districts. This

bit of so-called "political patronage" was given up without the slightest objection on the part of any member of Congress. It is also a credible fact that during the debates on the printing bill in either House not a single criticism has been made of any of the generous provisions relating to the library distribution of government publications. Nor has any opposition been manifest to the additional proposition that all future designations of depository libraries, whenever vacancies exist, shall be made by the Superintendent of Public Documents instead of by members of Congress, thus completely removing the libraries from the field of politics, if such a consideration has ever entered into their designation.

There are now 482 libraries on the mailing list of the Superintendent of Documents as designated depositories of government publications, while the total number of possible designations is 667. Thus 185 more libraries may become official depositories, if so designated under the present law by members of Congress whose districts now have no such depositories.

#### PUBLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES

Next in importance to their designation are the number and character of publications that may be sent to depository libraries. It is the intention of the Printing Bill to make available for depository library distribution practically every publication issued by the government, whether congressional or departmental. The bill provides in section 80 that the Public Printer or any other government officer issuing publications shall furnish sufficient copies of each, whenever and wherever printed, for distribution to depository libraries. This provision, however, especially excepts from library distribution "matter ordered withheld as confidential, publications for the use of the courts or officers thereof, blank forms, and circulars not of a public character," which, of course, are not suitable for general library purposes. The section by its broad terms is intended to cover such printed matter as committee hearings and other committee publications which frequently are of great importance

but are not now furnished depository libraries. It also includes the House and Senate Journals which now go to only three libraries in each state under special designations by the Superintendent of Documents that are abolished by the bill. The bill likewise makes the much sought Executive Journals of the Senate available to the depositories whenever printed and released to the public by order of the Senate. Another provision of the bill makes the daily as well as the bound edition of the *Congressional Record* available for all depository libraries which will thus complete the sets of Congressional proceedings that are provided for library readers.

Additional assurance that the depositories will have access to all government publications is contained in the section which requires every establishment of the government to have practically all of its printing done at the Government Printing Office. This will end the present practice of some of the departments of having publications printed by private contractors which thus makes it impossible for the Superintendent of Documents to obtain copies for library distribution. The Postal Guide will be one of the more useful publications affected by this provision, which also prevents the War Department from having another valuable document like its "American campaigns" printed in a private office where it is inaccessible for depository distribution. There is absolutely no occasion or excuse for any government publication to be printed elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office, which is the largest and best equipped printing plant in the world. The committee is determined that henceforth Uncle Sam shall print all of his own publications.

#### EXCEPTIONS IN DISTRIBUTION

There are, however, certain publications that the bill expressly excepts from distribution to depository libraries. These include the bills of Congress, Supreme Court decisions and reports, Patent specifications, publications of the Hydrographic Office, Coast and Geodetic charts and pilots, and Geological maps and atlases.

In section 60 of the bill, it is provided

that the reports and digests of decisions of the United States courts shall not be distributed to depository libraries. As before stated, section 80 also excepts from depository distribution such publications as are printed for the use of courts and their officers. This relates to briefs, pleadings, motions, and similar legal papers which, like the reports, are of no practical value in a general public library. These publications, if distributed by the government, should be sent out only to law libraries. Depository libraries and libraries of the courts of last resort in each state will, however, continue to receive the slip and session laws, Statutes-at-Large, and the Revised Statutes and supplements.

Though patent specifications are excluded from distribution to depository libraries, any public library may obtain a copy of each patent specification with the accompanying drawings upon the payment of \$50 a year to the Commissioner of Patents. Such sets must be kept accessible for free public inspection. The bill as considered by the Sixty-third Congress restricted this privilege to only one library in each state, but under the pending measure any number of public libraries may receive the sets of patent specifications on payment of the required fee. This distribution takes the place of the library edition of patent specifications and drawings which was abolished on recommendation of the Joint Committee in 1912. The patent specifications now made available to libraries are sent out in separate sheets which each library will have to bind at its own expense, amounting to five or six hundred dollars a year. It would cost a library or an individual fully \$1500 a year to buy these specifications separately at the fixed price of 5 cents each. The nominal charge of \$50 a year to libraries is simply to prevent irresponsible requests for this costly set of publications which are of value to comparatively few libraries in large manufacturing centers.

In this connection, I call your attention to the fact that the bill abolishes the present *Patent Gazette* distribution to eight libraries specially designated by each Senator

and member under existing law. The total possible designation at present is 4488 libraries, of which only 1813, or about one-third of the total number, have been made by members of Congress, indicating the small interest taken by libraries in the weekly *Patent Gazette*. The *Gazette* will, however, be available for depository distribution.

#### GEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

Geological maps and atlases for gratuitous distribution to foreign governments, literary and scientific associations, educational institutions and libraries, to be designated by the Director of the Geological Survey, are limited to 500 copies which, I take it, prevents their distribution to depository libraries, as such. These maps and atlases, if desired by depository or other libraries, are to be obtained by direct application to the Geological Survey. Two copies of each map and atlas are also placed at the disposal of each member of Congress who, undoubtedly, will gladly donate his supply to interested libraries. The bill abolishes the special depositories of geological publications, including monographs, bulletins and reports, for which each senator and member has been entitled to designate four public libraries. Out of a total possible designation of 2144 libraries only 716 are now carried on the mailing list of the Superintendent of Documents. All the geological publications that have been sent to these special depositories will be included in the distribution to the libraries designated by the bill.

The publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including charts, coast pilots, and tide tables, are specifically withdrawn from free distribution except as to a limited number of copies provided for the Secretary of Commerce and members of Congress. This provision seems to prevent general library distribution by the Superintendent of Public Documents. The Secretary of Commerce has 300 copies of the charts for presentation to such foreign governments, libraries, scientific associations and institutions of learning as he may direct. Ten copies of the Coast and Geodetic charts for each session

of Congress and four copies of each Coast Pilot and Tide Table are also made available for distribution by members of Congress, which gives the libraries an opportunity to obtain such of these publications as they may desire.

Publications of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department are withdrawn entirely from free distribution "except for official use" and no copies are provided for library distribution either by the Navy Department itself or by members of Congress. These publications relate entirely to navigation and are extremely technical, including maps, charts, navigators' sailing directions, and instructions to seamen.

#### BILLS PRINTED FOR CONGRESS

As for the bills, I don't know what the average depository library would do with such a flood of printed matter if it were to be let loose upon them. In the Sixty-third Congress the bills numbered almost 30,000, many of which were reprinted half a dozen times in the course of their consideration by the two Houses. The bound set of bills for the Sixty-third Congress fills fully 20 feet of shelf space. The government itself preserves only six sets of bills in bound form, two each in the documents rooms of the Senate and the House and two in the Library of Congress. I understand that only two other libraries obtain full sets of bills. Your round table, I believe, has suggested that the text of a bill be printed in the accompanying report. It is evident that many of the reports now distributed to the depository libraries are of little value without the bills covered by such reports, but the reprinting of bills in the form of reports would entail a very large expense and be of little or no service to Congress itself, for Congress, as you know, considers bills in their regular form with lines numbered and every amendment to the original text carefully indicated according to line and page. Some committees, however, are beginning to include the text of important bills in their reports to make the presentation complete and more intelligible to the public. Perhaps the problem will work out its own solution in this way, but the Joint Committee on

Printing has not been convinced as yet that the adoption of a hard and fast rule for the printing of bills with reports would be advisable.

As a measure of relief from the overwhelming stream of bills pouring in on Congress each session, it has been proposed in the Printing Bill to discontinue the printing of private pension and war claims bills when introduced. Instead, it is planned to provide uniform blanks for the filing of pension and war claims which can then be referred to appropriate committees without printing, the same as petitions. This would do away with the useless printing of thousands of bills that never receive any further consideration from Congress. In the Sixty-first Congress 27,996 private pension bills were introduced, one member alone having presented more than 600 such bills. The committee estimates that \$80,000 a year can be saved by eliminating private pension and war claims bills from those printed for Congress. This will greatly reduce the bulk of bills and may eventually make it possible to supply sets of bills to public libraries, perhaps at a nominal charge.

#### SELECTION PLAN PROPOSED

After making available for distribution to depository libraries all the publications of the Government, with a few exceptions I have just discussed, the bill proposes that depository libraries may select such of the publications as they desire to receive. As a matter of fact, practically all depositories have already been compelled by the tremendous increase of government publications in recent years to select and retain from the numerous documents unloaded on them only such as they could afford to give shelf space. The result has been that for many years more than 100,000 documents have been returned to the Superintendent of Documents annually by depository libraries. This self-adopted selection plan has been a most wasteful one but it appears to have been the only relief possible under the present method of depository distribution. When depository libraries were first established by the govern-

ment it undoubtedly was the intention that they should receive and preserve complete sets of all public documents. It was easy to comply with this requirement when less than 100 documents a year were issued by the government but now that the number of publications sent to depository libraries exceeds 2000 annually only a few libraries can give shelf space to such an enormous accession.

The selection plan, as set forth in section 79, paragraph 2, of the bill, proposes that the Superintendent of Public Documents shall give advance notice, as far as possible, concerning the issuance of government publications available for library distribution. Annual, serial, and periodical publications may be selected at the beginning of a year and reasonable changes during the year are to be permitted in the discretion of the superintendent. Any depository desiring a copy of every government publication available for library distribution will be so supplied if it convinces the Superintendent of Public Documents that it is prepared to make all such publications accessible to the public. I believe that this latter provision will, or at least ought to, compel nearly every depository library to adopt the selection plan.

As a matter of fact, the Superintendent of Documents is even now planning to put the selection plan into operation without waiting for the passage of the printing bill. He takes the view that, as the plan has already been approved by both the House and the Senate, he is justified in making a liberal interpretation of the present law so as to permit its voluntary adoption. Of course, without additional legislation such as is proposed by the bill, no depository can be compelled to make selection of the publications to be furnished it, or denied the complete depository set if it so demands. When the Superintendent of Documents first undertook to adopt this selection plan in 1914 he ascertained that 276 of the depository libraries were willing to enter into such an arrangement, which would insure the success of the plan and effect a material economy in the library distribution. I quote the following from



the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Documents for 1915:

#### SELECTIONS AT EARLY DATE

"We receive many requests from the libraries asking relief from the present burden of caring for so many publications by granting them the privilege of selection instead of being compelled, as now, to receive all that are printed. This selection plan has the sanction of the Joint Committee on Printing, and as the debate on this feature of the printing bill in both Houses of Congress has not developed any opposition, it is my purpose to consider putting the selection plan into operation at as early a date as possible."

The question arises in my mind as to how much latitude should be allowed depository libraries in their selection of government publications. The designation of certain libraries as depositories imposes a duty on them that does not obtain as to other libraries. The name "depository library" itself seems to imply an obligation to receive and preserve the publications intrusted to such library by the government. It is a notice to the public that the printed records of the government are there on deposit and available to all without price or preference. The purpose of designating a depository library in each congressional district was to provide convenient and equitably distributed places where the people may have access to the publications of their government. Improper and inadequate selections by a depository library would defeat the very object of its designation.

The bill specifically requires a depository library to preserve carefully all the publications it shall receive from the government and provides that if such a depository shall cease to be a free public library or for any other sufficient cause becomes unfit to be a designated depository of government publications, the Superintendent of Public Documents shall direct the return of such publications. This provision may be construed as giving the superintendent authority to require depositories to make proper and adequate selections by virtue

of his power to declare a library, for "sufficient cause," unfit to continue as a government depository. In any event, there seems to be no doubt that such authority may be exercised by the superintendent as to future designations through the provision that these designations shall be made by him under such rules and regulations as are approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

#### MAY CLASSIFY DEPOSITORIES

By the adoption of proper regulations, it might be possible to so classify the depository libraries as to insure that adequate and suitable sets of government publications may be obtainable in all of such libraries. The failure of the present law relating to depository libraries is due chiefly to the fact that it treats big and little libraries all alike. There ought to be an intelligent regulation of this distribution to meet the needs and capacity of the respective libraries.

The Superintendent of Documents reports that last year he sent 2130 different publications to each of the 482 depository libraries. Congressional documents and reports for the Sixty-third Congress alone numbered 5309, which were bound in 352 volumes. The number of Congressional documents and reports from the Fifteenth to the Sixty-third Congress, inclusive, totaled 182,537 which were bound, according to serial numbers, into 6894 volumes. A number of depository libraries have received the greater portion of these volumes in addition to hundreds of other government publications that did not form a part of the congressional sets. Is it any wonder that they have reached the breaking point in their capacity to further provide accessible space for the documents that are being unloaded upon them at an ever-increasing rate? What will the depositories do when the entire field of government publications is made accessible to them as proposed by the bill? It is evident that only the largest could survive such a flood without the relief to be found in the selection plan. I am sure, nevertheless, the committee does not

want that privilege turned into a license to ignore the special responsibilities that rest upon a depository of government publications.

In an effort to end duplication and delay in the distribution to depository libraries, Congress, in 1907, adopted a resolution prepared by the Joint Committee and representatives of the American Library Association, providing that all annual and serial publications originating in the executive departments should not be numbered in the document series of Congress even though ordered printed by either House. That plan, however, proved unworkable at the outset.

#### NEED OF NUMBERED DOCUMENTS

In the first place, the Senate and the House document rooms found that they could not handle with the requisite promptness the vast quantities of unnumbered documents which came to them under this new arrangement. The resolution took the Congressional number off fully two-thirds of the publications that were printed for distribution through the document rooms of Congress and utterly disorganized the work of those document rooms which are of special importance to Congress in that they supply the reports and documents that are of immediate use to members for legislative purposes.

To temporarily store away hundreds or thousands of copies of a single document is a far different proposition from that of finding permanent shelf space for only one or two copies. No fixed space can be provided in the document rooms for all of the publications that they have to distribute, as the copies remaining at the close of each session have to be moved back into more remote store-rooms to give space in front for the incoming documents of the next session, which must be easily accessible. Years of experience in this work have convinced the document room superintendents that all the publications for their distribution should have an identifying number printed thereon, not only as a stock label for their vast stores of documents, but also for the convenience of congressmen in

sending for such publications. This document number furnishes a simple and certain guide to the documents printed for the use of Congress and is of special value in view of the numerous duplications and the frequent confusing similarity of titles.

The numbers which are assigned congressional documents by the Public Printer in the order received, are generally inserted in the *Congressional Record* when the document is ordered printed and consequently can be at once adopted by the Public Printer, the Superintendent of Documents, the document rooms, all the government officials, libraries, and the public in general as the identifying number under which to record, print, catalog, store, order, or distribute such publication. No other method seems to be capable of so many uses or so simple of operation.

#### SENATE AND HOUSE LIBRARIES

In the second place, the removal of the annual and serial publications from the numbered series, while still continuing to print them as congressional documents, caused a serious break in the sets of documents that the Senate and House libraries have retained in complete numerical order for nearly 100 years. These libraries are of the first consideration to Congress for they contain the only permanent files of documents and reports printed by both Houses that are kept in the Capitol. They must have copies of all congressional documents and reports ready for immediate response to any call that may come from the floor of their respective Houses. In addition, these libraries are constantly used by members engaged in research work and the document numbers furnish the only index that is available to them in consulting the thousands of publications that have been issued by the government. Of course, the libraries at the Capitol could adopt the card system of indexing their accessions the same as other libraries, but it appears to me this would be a needless task in view of the fact that the document numbers, which are necessary for other purposes, already furnish such an index.

At any rate, Congress soon became con-

vinced that the numbering of all documents and reports submitted to it was essential to the proper transaction of its business and that a serious mistake had been made in further dividing the reports and documents printed for its information into a numbered and unnumbered series. It was, therefore, determined by the Joint Resolution of January 15, 1908, to restore to the numbered series all annual and serial publications submitted to Congress by the Departments, but, as a concession to the librarians who had so strongly urged the removal of these publications from the congressional series, it was provided that copies of such annuals and serials for depository distribution should be printed and bound under plain titles the same as the departmental editions. This arrangement made the annuals and serials available for the depositories much earlier than had been possible when they were bound in the numbered congressional sets and had to be withheld by the Superintendent of Documents until the volume and serial numbers could be assigned such sets.

Even this change has, to my mind, been a most unfortunate one in that it has practically abolished the congressional set of documents for library distribution and has continued the wasteful and confusing practice of issuing the same publication under two or more titles. Fully two-thirds of the documents that properly belong in the congressional sets owing to their having been assigned congressional document numbers are now supplied the depository libraries under plain titles with no indication whatever that they are also congressional documents. The result may be seen in your House documents for the Sixty-third Congress, third session. These documents were bound in 109 volumes, yet, out of the entire series, only 15 were supplied to the depositories with binder's titles and volume numbers indicating that they were properly House documents. It seems absurd to give volume numbers to only 15 out of 109 volumes, jumping, as they do, from 4 to 20 and then again from 21 to 101. Of the 352 volumes of congressional documents and reports for the Sixty-third Congress,

235 were sent to the depositories with plain titles. The remaining 117 volumes were given volume numbers without any regard for their sequence and they can only be shelved in complete sets by filling in the gaps with the plain-titled documents bound in as many colors as Joseph's coat. If it is the desire to abolish the depository sets of congressional documents, that task ought to be completed by wiping out the few remaining traces of the once imposing, and, in many libraries, highly cherished array of uniformly-bound reports and documents of Congress. As a matter of fact, the Superintendent of Documents has submitted such a proposition to the Joint Committee on Printing, but no action has been taken on it as the committee is not inclined to make any further changes in the depository sets until the pending bill has been disposed of.

#### CONGRESSIONAL SERIES RESTRICTED

The committee believes that it is first necessary to determine once and for all what documents shall be included in the congressional set and what documents shall be treated as departmental publications, and then to require that such designations shall be fixed for all purposes. In other words, it is proposed to end the present publication of the same document in both congressional and departmental editions. The bill provides in Section 36 that "no publication provided for by law or issued by any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government shall be printed as a numbered document or report of Congress, but shall be designated by its original title if reprinted by order of either House, except that reports required by law or resolution to be submitted to Congress, or either thereof, shall be designated for all purposes as numbered documents thereof, and all reprints of congressional publications shall bear the original title and number thereof."

In effect, this provision restricts congressional documents to those publications the original print of which is ordered by resolution of either House and to such reports as the departments and various officers of the Government are required to submit to

Congress. This provision eliminates from the congressional series such publications as the bulletins, monographs, professional, and water-supply papers of the Geological Survey, bulletins relating to ethnology, fisheries, the hygienic laboratory, and the yellow fever institute, and publications of the Naval Observatory, Pan-American Union, and National Academy of Sciences, none of which is of any practical service to Congress for legislative purposes, and, consequently, is not needed in the document rooms at the Capitol.

The failure of the resolution of 1907 was partly due to the fact that, after taking publications I have just mentioned out of the numbered congressional series, it continued their distribution through the document rooms. Under the plan now proposed only numbered documents and reports will be supplied the document rooms of Congress, and hence strictly departmental publications, such as I have enumerated, will not be included in the congressional series in any form. The committee has, in fact, already undertaken to limit the document room distribution to its original purpose of supplying only such documents, reports, and bills as are of immediate value to Congress in the preparation of legislation. By way of experiment the committee directed that none of the serial publications just referred to should be furnished the document rooms of either House. This test has confirmed the committee's opinion that departmental publications having no legislative value should be kept out of the congressional series. It is impossible, however, to remove them from the numbered series until the Printing Bill is enacted into law.

#### REPORTS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

On the other hand, the committee is just as firm in the opinion that all reports which are required to be submitted to Congress for its information and guidance should be printed as congressional documents. Though originating in the departments these reports are intended principally for the use of Congress, and, in fact, their preparation is directed by Congress. The records and files of Congress must contain

the reports submitted to it in proper and convenient form and that appears to be possible only by their publication as numbered documents of the House to which they may be submitted. If these reports were comparatively few in number it might be possible to adopt some other method of designating them as reports that have been submitted to Congress for its consideration. The fact is, more than 400 reports are required by law to be regularly submitted to Congress, and, in addition, scores of special reports are called for by resolutions each session. It has been the rule and practice of the government since its first organization to record reports submitted to Congress as a part of the papers of Congress, and, for nearly 100 years now, these reports have been printed as numbered documents of either the House or the Senate. I am under the impression that this practice is likewise observed by many state and foreign governments in the compilation and binding of their legislative and administrative reports in serial form.

This proposition of the committee, that all reports submitted to Congress shall be designated as numbered documents of Congress in printing the same for the use of both the legislative and executive branches of the government, does not necessarily require that such reports shall be bound in sets for depository libraries. The bill now pending before Congress does not contain the requirement of previous printing bills that reports submitted to Congress shall be bound the same as other congressional documents. That language has been stricken out of the bill and the House has already approved this change.

The bill, furthermore, does not contain any reference, as such, to "sets" of congressional numbered documents and reports or other publications, or make any requirement that they shall be bound in sets for depository library distribution. The matter of such binding is to be done under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. In this connection the committee undoubtedly will give consideration to the Superintendent of Document's proposition to eliminate the volume number from

the binder's title for all the congressional series and to make the actual title of each separate publication the principal title, with a secondary title indicating the document number, congress, and session.

#### "ONE EDITION" FOR DOCUMENTS

Such a plan would, I believe, finally bring about the much desired "one edition" for government publications, the printing bill preventing the duplication of congressional and departmental editions and the proposed binding regulation cutting out the duplications that now obtain in printing and cataloging a congressional document under its own number and also under the volume number of the library sets. The plan would seem to meet the wishes of those who desire binder's titles suitable for classifying their government publications according to subjects, and would also permit other libraries to continue shelving their government publications in sets according to numerical sequence. In case of the latter, the serial number could be adopted instead of the volume number. As a matter of fact, the volume number is of no particular value when the serial number is used, except that it is printed in the document index by the Superintendent of Documents who could as readily substitute the serial number for the volume number if the committee can persuade the Senate and House libraries to have their sets marked with the serial instead of the volume number. These two libraries are now the only ones receiving uniformly bound sets of congressional documents, including the annuals and serials, that do not have the serial number as part of the back title. The Library of Congress and the Library of the Superintendent of Documents, which also are supplied with complete sets of congressional documents, use the serial numbers, and, I have been informed, the serial number is also used as the call-number for public documents in numerous libraries.

Of course, if the documents are to be sent to depositories as soon as published, the serial number will have to be furnished later and affixed by the library itself just as at present, for these numbers cannot be

assigned until the four series of Senate and House documents and reports are practically completed. Whatever slight disadvantage there may be in this arrangement is more than offset, I believe, by the fact that the libraries could receive all of their congressional volumes practically as soon as printed. Under the present plan, aside from the plain-titled volumes, the depositories do not get the more important Senate and House documents until they can be assigned volume numbers, which delays their distribution sometimes for several months after the close of a session.

In view of the proposed prompt distribution of all congressional documents, the bill abolishes the preliminary distribution to libraries of unbound documents containing less than 100 pages.

#### NON-DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

So much as to the depository libraries. You perhaps are asking, Of what interest is the bill to the vastly greater number of libraries that have not the special privileges of a government depository? Suggestion has been offered that the committee ought to make provision whereby any public library could obtain publications free of charge from a central distributing point such as the Superintendent of Documents. The Bureau of Education has a list of more than 18,000 libraries in the United States. If these libraries were to be accorded free access to all the government publications they might want, we would at once have 18,000 depository libraries in the United States. With government publications as the prize in a free-for-all grab-bag, there soon wouldn't be a library in the entire country with less than 5000 or 6000 public documents, regardless of its need of such publications, for you all know Uncle Sam's books make a fine beginning for any embryotic but ambitious library that is temporarily short on fiction.

Seriously, though, the bill does offer an excellent opportunity for the non-depository libraries to obtain desirable government publications. I refer to the valuation plan for the distribution of documents by members of Congress. At present senators

and members are annually allotted small quotas of certain publications, principally annual reports and other documents of a more or less perfunctory character. The few really important documents that they receive are usually ordered printed by special resolutions and the limited quotas of these are generally exhausted before the average librarian gets around to ask her congressman for a copy. The committee has ascertained that the reprint value of the documents so allotted to members of Congress has averaged for many years approximately \$1800 a year for members of the House and \$2200 a year for senators. It is proposed, therefore, to allow each senator and member such a book credit annually with the Superintendent of Public Documents, who shall supply them with publications available to the amount specified. Some publications are listed in the bill as subject to valuation distribution. These include, in addition to the documents heretofore allotted to congressmen, all the publications of the following departments and bureaus in which the public is specially interested: the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines. Comparatively few of the publications of these departments and bureaus are now available for distribution by congressmen, and then only in very limited quantities. The valuation credit of each member is also to be available for such other publications as Congress may order printed from time to time, like the report of the recent Industrial Relations Commission.

#### DOCUMENTS FROM CONGRESSMEN

Under this plan, an alert librarian can obtain practically as complete a set of the more important government publications as is sent to the depository libraries. Senators and representatives have a personal interest in the libraries of their own states and districts, and, I believe, the non-depository libraries, especially the smaller ones, will fare better at the hands of members of Congress, who are thus closer in touch with them, than they would if the Superin-

tendent of Public Documents were vested with optional authority to supply such libraries. If you approve this valuation plan, you ought to so advise your senators and members, especially the latter as they seem to hesitate over its adoption.

In addition to this, however, the bill does provide that the Superintendent of Public Documents may supply such libraries as are suitable custodians of government publications with copies whenever there is a surplus in his office after filling the requests of the regular depositories. This is a rather indefinite provision, but it is susceptible of expansion into one of great service to the non-depository libraries.

There are also several provisions in the bill specifically authorizing distribution by the departments of certain valuable publications, such as patent specifications, daily commerce reports, coast and geodetic charts, and geological maps and atlases, to libraries. I am rather inclined to believe that the bill will be amended to provide the daily *Congressional Record* for every free public library in the United States.

It seems to me, therefore, that the interests of the libraries, both depository and non-depository, have been well cared for in the bill and that the measure will be of much benefit to them when it is enacted into law. I am sure every member of the Joint Committee on Printing has had the welfare of the libraries foremost in his thoughts in the preparation of the bill. That it may be still further improved is undoubtedly true, for we have not yet reached the millenium in legislation. The committee believes, however, that there is enough of merit in the bill to justify fully its prompt enactment by Congress.

GEORGE H. CARTER,

*Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing,  
Congress of the United States.*

Let every librarian keep a little corner of his library for the books of "good tendencies," as Dibdin called them, as an ark of the covenant with the high traditions of his calling.—HENRY W. KENT.

## PUBLIC DOCUMENTS A QUARTER-CENTURY AGO

IN connection with the publication in this issue of Mr. Carter's remarks at Asbury Park on the Printing Bill now before Congress, it may be worth while to reprint from the report of the eighth A. L. A. conference, held in San Francisco in 1891 [LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 36: C118-119], the recommendations presented in a special report by R. R. Bowker, then chairman of the committee on government publications. It is interesting to note how many of these recommendations have since been put into operation.

SPECIAL REPORT ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS  
*San Francisco Conference, 1891*

Your special Committee on Government Publications submit that a satisfactory system of government issues should embrace the following conditions:

1. Public documents should be printed on durable paper, in permanent standard size, except where there is specific reason for variation, and in sufficient minimum number, under general provision of law, to supply the Executive and Congressional libraries, each Senator and Representative, each issuing department, bureau or committee, with the necessary copies for record and office use; each public depository, and a moderate surplus for general use or public sale.

2.\* Additional copies to be printed only from department appropriations or by specific legislative provision.

3. Public documents should not be understood to include office blanks, confidential instructions, or other routine papers not of public concern.

4. Each document, in addition to separate publication, should have its proper place in one series, and the binding up of one document in several shapes or series should as far as possible be avoided.

5.\*\* Except where numerical or chronological arrangement is desirable, as in the case of bills and journals, the classification and binding should be such that the issues of the same department or bureau should be together, and cognate subjects should be bound in the same or in adjacent volumes.

6.\*\* Each volume in a series should have lettering showing its individual character.

7.\*\* These conditions might best be met by

\*The last Printing Investigation Commission put onto departments the payment of costs of their reports and publications, and Congress now pays only for the copies it actually uses.

\*\*Now in operation.

substituting for the present Senate and House executive and miscellaneous series one comprehensive series to be known as United States general or miscellaneous documents, to embrace department reports and all other documents not properly belonging in the several series specifically connected with the two Houses of Congress or not special sets of publications.

8.\*\* Each volume or set should have at its end an index to that volume or set only.

9.\*\* There should be a separate annual index to all government publications of the year, whether by government subscription to individual enterprises or by public provisions: and there should be ultimately a systematic and comprehensive subject-index to all governmental publications, but not until a plan has been matured after full consultation with the best bibliographical authorities inside and outside the government service.

10.\*\* Every government publication should be sent, as soon as issued or bound, to public depositories of the first class, which should include every state library and the leading library for public use in great centres of population.

11.\*\* A select list, to embrace the Statutes, President's Message, Census volumes, Copyright lists, and other issues of universal interest, and such other issues as may be of special local interest, should be sent promptly to public depositories of the second class, which should include such other libraries as can make good use of such documents—such libraries to be registered on application of the librarian or proper officer, stating the locality and character of the library, its present or prospective shelf-room, its facilities for reference use, the character and distribution of its readers, and the lines of documents serviceable to its constituency, such application to be endorsed by the proper Senator or Representative.

12.\*\* All documents deposited to be subject to transfer or recall, in case the library becomes dead or fails to provide adequate accommodation and facilities for their use.

13.\*\* The distribution should be thru a central mailing office and bureau of distribution, except where, as in the case of serial issues which should be sent in first mail, time can be saved by mailing direct from the office of publication, such bureau to be a division of the Government Printing Office, or Library of Congress, or Department of the Interior.

14.\*\*\* This bureau should receive all orders from Congressmen, the departments, etc., and should keep check-lists to prevent unintended duplication. This bureau should also be the general depository of all unissued documents.

\*\*\*Bill pending.

## LIBRARY WORK WITH NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS

ACCORDING to the report of the committee on school libraries of the New York Library Club, the most important event this past year in the development of school libraries in New York city has been the introduction of an elective course of twenty lessons in library methods for teachers in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers. Thirty-five students elected the course during the year, and it proved so valuable to them in their work that next year will see a much larger class. The aim of the course is to prepare teachers for the efficient use of libraries and library tools in their school work. An interesting feature of the course is the training given in the use of the branch libraries of the Public Library. Problems are given by the school librarian and are worked out by the pupils in the branch library nearest her home or the school where she is doing practice work.

For some years certain elementary schools in New York and Brooklyn have sent classes out to the public library nearest them for a library hour, when definite instruction was given by someone in the public library, or reference work was done, during school hours, in the public library under the supervision of teacher and librarian.

This year, owing to the fact that hundreds of students in the first year of high school are in high school annexes in grammar school buildings and do not have access to any school library reading-room, a similar experiment has been tried with high school students. In the Girls' High School annex in Brooklyn, students taking the commercial course were required to report at the Bedford branch of the Public Library for instruction in the use of the resources of a public library branch. Through the courtesy of the public library the lecture room and children's room were placed at the disposal of the high school librarian, who gave a talk on the use of reference books and later gave problems in their use and that of the card catalog. These lessons were given at the suggestion of the head of the English department in this annex

and were a required part of the English work. In addition to each lesson on books as tools, a few interesting books of fiction, poetry, biography or travel were briefly discussed and the work was most successful.

## MENU QUOTATIONS FROM THE A. L. A.

MUCH pleasure was found in the quotations which appeared on the menus of the New Monterey Hotel during the conference at Asbury Park and many people will be glad to have the complete set. The quotations were chosen by Secretary Utley from the library literature of the last half century, and were selected with a view to their appropriateness in relation to the general topic of each day and to the programs of the various meetings which the meal preceded.

MONDAY, JUNE 26

### *Dinner*

"We meet to provide for the diffusion of a knowledge of good books, and for enlarging the means of public access to them. Our wishes are for the public, not for ourselves."—C. C. JEWETT, President of the 1853 Library Convention.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27

### *Breakfast*

"Our aim is in terms a simple one. It is to bring a book to a reader, to lead a reader to a book. The task may indeed vary in proportion as the book is obvious or obscure, the reader expert or a novice. . . . But its main and ultimate end is the same. And it remains so in spite of organization grown elaborate, apparatus and mechanism grown complex."—HERBERT PUTNAM.

### *Luncheon*

"A little clearer vision on the part of some trustees as to what constitutes the trust might produce better results for the library, for the community, for the librarian and for the trustee himself."—MARY EILEEN AHERN.

### *Dinner*

"A library without a catalogue is the most strange conceivable object; the worst catalogue that was ever drawn up by the hand of man is preferable to no catalogue at all."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28

### *Breakfast*

"It ought to be a matter of personal shame if a brother librarian finds us using an improved method or labor saving device which we have not reported as soon as duly tested."—MELVIL DEWEY (1885).



*Luncheon*

"The great cause of weakness is inability to rise above routine; failure to see that fresh ideas, initiative, sympathy with one's work and a desire to improve and extend it, are what every live administrator is looking for—what he is anxious to reward."—ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

*Dinner*

"It is now the glory of the librarian that he is a liberator more than a *keeper*: he frees his books. The missionary relation of the librarian to his readers is one of the discoveries which the nineteenth century will hand along to the twentieth century."—R. R. BOWKER (1883).

THURSDAY, JUNE 29

*Breakfast*

"We librarians need to cut across all lines and regard our interests as one, whether special librarians, college librarians, general librarians, or any other, and work as a flying wedge to interest the business men in the word library."—G. W. LEE.

*Luncheon*

"The free and generous manner of conducting the libraries of the United States is not the least claim this nation has to being the most democratic in the world."—Editorial in *St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch*.

*Dinner*

"In time the library is going to be of great importance in the world; but this importance will not be very fully shared in by libraries of the present prevailing type. We shall be obliged to change our scope and methods a good deal if we are to become usefully important or importantly useful."—J. C. DANA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30

*Breakfast*

"Library work in business organizations is no longer a theory or a tentative experiment, but has proved itself in the firms adopting it to be an integral part of the successful work of the corporation."—LOUISE B. KRAUSE.

*Luncheon*

"When the gentlemen in Congress want to pass a law to hold up the immigrant at the gate because he cannot read fifty lines of our Constitution, say to them, 'Hold! Wait and see what the immigrant's boys and girls will read when they are let loose in a public library.'"—MARY ANTIN.

*Dinner*

"Just as the electric company is ready to furnish its current wherever, in whatever quantity and for whatever purpose its customers desire, so the public library should be ready to develop its work both in quantity and kind."—C. W. ANDREWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 1

*Breakfast*

"And we take home with us, too, a kindly

interest in one another; a tincture of other ideas than our own, wider sympathies, broader views, and deeper meanings than are deducible from the experiences of our little autonomies. Such are the uses, such are the fruits of these annual gatherings."—JUSTIN WINSOR, President's address, Conference of 1883.

*Luncheon*

"Books are the most enduring monument of man's achievements. Only through books can civilization become cumulative."—F. M. CRUNDEN.

## NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

IN view of the growing interest in library problems and the increasing number of requests for school library assistance which come to the State Education Department, it has been decided to adopt this year a new policy for the library section of the State Teachers' Association, as follows:

- I. The school library to be the topic emphasized at the 1916 meeting.
  1. By a library talk at the general session by Mr. Hoscic, Percival Chubb or an equally prominent educator.
  2. By discussion of a library topic in different sessions: Science, English, History, Normal School, Rural School, Commercial, etc.
  3. Short business session of school library leaders to:
    - Hear reports of committees.
    - Discuss school library situation in New York State.
    - Plan further school library campaign.
- II. Objects to be accomplished.
  1. Appointment of a school library organizer to do for New York State what Miss Wilson does for Minnesota. (Dr. Williams, chief of school libraries division, has long felt the need of such help.)
  2. Library questions to be introduced into all examinations given for teacher's licenses by Regents of the State of New York.
  3. Instructions in the use of library and in children's literature to be required in all the normal schools and training classes in New York State.
  4. Library questions to be introduced into Regents' academic examinations in English.
- III. Method of accomplishment.
  1. Co-operation of library section of N. Y. L. A. and N. Y. State Teachers' Association.
  2. Personal interview with Dr. Finley, Dr. Finegan and Mr. Congdon, by a committee representing N. Y. L. A., N. Y. State Teachers' Association and School Libraries Division at Albany.

The plan has been approved by Dr. Alfred C. Thompson, president of the New York State Teachers' Association.

JAMES V. STURGES,  
*President of Library Section.*  
 IDA M. MENDENHALL,  
*Secretary.*

## American Library Association

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The members of the Executive Board have expressed by letter their approval of the resolution presented by R. R. Bowker at the Asbury Park conference that the board send to Señor Luis Manuel Rojas, librarian of the National Library of Mexico, then in this country for an informal peace conference, a letter expressing the earnest hopes of the association for the continuing friendliness and the increasing intimacy and mutual appreciation between the people of the two countries. The secretary has accordingly despatched to Señor Rojas a letter embodying these sentiments and urging him while in this country to visit American libraries and to give their librarians an opportunity to extend to him any possible courtesies.

### DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The decimal classification advisory committee of the A. L. A. has been sending out the following circular letter to American librarians:

Dear Co-laborer:

Acting upon the democratic spirit which was the key-note of the Asbury Park Convention, this committee proposes to determine what are the general needs in classification not fulfilled by the Decimal Classification.

If you do not use the D. C., discard this communication. If you do use the D. C., we ask you to inform us where you find it insufficient in your library, by replying to the following queries:

1. What subjects are most in need of special numbers?
2. What subjects are missing in the index of the D. C.?
3. What divisions, sections, or sub-sections are most in need of expansion?
4. What divisions, sections, or sub-sections are most in need of change?

(Only changes are to be indicated that the library itself would undertake to make by relabeling the books and altering call-numbers on cards, etc., concerned.)

5. Would you prefer, to the present publication, and at a somewhat lower price, an abridged edition of the D. C. tables (not exceeding as a rule five figures) with the full relative index?

6. Please state for what sections of the D. C. you have made original expansions, and if possible supply the committee with a copy, or if feasible, several copies of these for consideration in making its recommendations to the D. C. Editors.

7. As an aid to classifying with the D. C., would your library probably buy (at a price not to exceed five dollars) the

L. C. to D. C. Equivalent tables proposed for publication by the A. L. A. (e.g.: *TF151=625.02*) arranged in the sequence of L. C. symbols? Subscribers to Library of Congress cards should find these tables very serviceable.

A. LAW VOGEL, Secretary.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

#### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The committee has held one meeting during the year, in connection with the January meet-

ings at Chicago. At this meeting the work of examining the field of library training outside the regular library schools was divided among the members, one member taking "Apprentice classes in the larger libraries"; another, "Instruction in library training as given by normal schools"; another, "Work in colleges and universities aside from those maintaining regular library schools"; and another, "Summer courses in library training." It is hoped by this division of the field to complete the survey of the whole field of library training more rapidly. While none of these reports is ready for the present conference, preliminary use of the material on Apprentice classes in the larger libraries will be available for the discussion of that topic by the Association of American Library Schools.

During the year the chairman of the committee has devoted such limited time as was at his disposal, to examining all the material on library schools, which has been collected by the examiner. It seems apparent from the examination that all the schools are fairly meeting the requirements laid down by the committee in 1905 and 1906 as a minimum standard. In many cases these are very considerably exceeded. In only one case did it seem necessary to communicate with the library school authorities, and in this case not because the minimum requirements were not met, but rather because the program undertaken by the school seemed somewhat ambitious when compared with the number of instructors and the equipment of the school.

The committee having thus satisfied itself that the work done by the regular library schools meets the standards hitherto established would naturally now proceed to a discussion of the question whether the developments of the last ten years have made it necessary to modify or extend the minimum standard set down ten years ago. No time has been found during the year to take up this question. Happily, at the winter meeting of the Association of American Library Schools at Chicago, Dr. Harold O. Rugg, of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, came forward suggesting the need of a survey of the field of library training. His outline of a proposed survey seemed nearly to duplicate the work which the committee had already undertaken. Upon learning of our survey he expressed his readiness to look over the material which the committee had collected and see how far it could be utilized in studying from a strictly pedagogical point of view the conditions which ought to

be developed in professional schools of this type.

The committee was exceedingly delighted to find an educational expert interested in this material and very gladly sent it to him for his consideration. The pressure of other engagements has thus far prevented Dr. Rugg from examining the material, but during the coming year it is hoped he will find time to do this and make such recommendations as the material suggests. His work ought to give the committee much light upon the larger questions involved in such a study, particularly those of a strictly educational character, as for example, "what ought to be the curriculum of a library school," "what pedagogical training and equipment ought to be required of teachers in library schools," "what are the best methods of presentation in teaching library methods," and "how far can actual practice in library work be made stimulating and effective as a means of training."

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

The most important work accomplished by the committee on bookbinding during the past year was the revision of Library Handbook No. 5, which was published in October by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The first edition of this Handbook was confined to specifications for binding fiction, juvenile books, newspapers, periodicals, reference books and non-fiction, and was designed primarily for small libraries. In the second edition the specifications have been thoroughly revised, and, in addition, there will be found brief discussions on sewing, guarding of end papers, sections, etc., back-lining, and attachment of cover. At the end will be found a brief reading list. In its revised form the Handbook is much more useful than before, and can be used advantageously by all libraries, large and small. In Los Angeles the public school board have decided that bids for school binding must be based on the specifications in this Handbook.

A notice was sent to many of the educational periodicals calling the attention of superintendents and school teachers to the fact that the binding of reference books, such as dictionaries and encyclopædias, plays an important part in the life of the book, and pointing out the work done by this committee in inducing publishers to issue such books in a suitable binding. Many periodicals published the letter, with the result that inquiries about binding came from schools all over the country.

Two publishers have showed a renewed interest in reinforced bindings. Houghton Mif-

flin Company have reinforced several titles of new fiction. Charles Scribner's Sons have also reinforced the Universal Edition of Dickens, volumes of which are admirably suited for library use. These can be obtained either as a complete set or in single volumes. On request, specifications for commercial binding of reference books have been sent to several publishers, though we have no record that the specifications were adopted. One commercial binder has twice submitted samples of work for the approval of the committee.

The European War has had a disastrous effect upon the prices of binding materials. Some leathers are almost impossible to obtain. Cowhides have increased greatly in price and deteriorated in quality, so that the committee advises that library buckram be substituted for cowhide until the price and quality again become normal. The shortage of dyes has also affected the cost of cloths, though not to the same extent as leathers.

ARTHUR L. BAILEY, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

The report of the committee last year referred to the fact that owing to various court decisions, libraries were no longer limited to the former 10 per cent. discount on new net books, and that the question of discounts was a matter for the individual library and the individual dealer or jobber. The courts have practically prohibited the enforcement of fixed retail prices by the manufacturer or jobber. As a result, there has been real competition for library trade in so far as prices are concerned, which means that the discount to libraries on new set books is no longer limited to 10 per cent.

The court decisions have had an effect much wider than that of library bookbuying. In order to counteract such decisions and to obtain legislation permitting the enforcement of fixed prices by the manufacturers, various bills have been introduced into Congress. For the last two years your committee has watched these bills with interest and concern, but there seemed little chance of any such bill becoming a law until this session. In December of last year it was apparent that a determined effort would be made to pass some bill legalizing fixed prices. This movement was being strongly pushed by the American Fair Trade League, with the support of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The matter was brought before the Executive Board and the Council of the American Library Association at the December meeting with the result that the Executive Board authorized the Bookbuying Commit-

tee, in co-operation with the Committee on Federal and State Relations, to arrange for a representation of the American Library Association at hearings before Committees of the House and Senate on fixed price legislation.

[The course of this bill has been followed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL from month to month, and this part of the report is accordingly omitted.]

At this date (May 20) the bill is still before the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House. Any such legislation will require careful and continual attention lest unfavorable amendments be introduced in committee. It seems apparent that price maintenance bills, with their ever-present danger to libraries, will be actively pushed for some time to come, whether the present bill becomes a law or not.

The report of the bookbuying committee last December, together with action by the League of Library Commissions, resulted in a number of appeals and protests to Congressmen against the earlier Stevens-Ayres bill. These protests were made before a report of the new bill exempting libraries could be given publicity. The influence of such communications was marked. It seems apparent to your committee that the effect of concerted action by libraries and librarians throughout the country, if made in season and with sufficient force, will to a large extent avert the danger of hostile legislation, such as was contained in the original fixed price bills.

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

Your committee desires to emphasize the need of a few well-stocked library centers for the blind in neglected districts. From St. Louis to Sacramento there is a large area, having a considerable blind population, and few distributing points for embossed books. In the southern states there is little reading matter available for the adult blind. No considerably populated territory should be without a library center, having power to circulate embossed books throughout the state and often in adjoining states.

As a definite experiment the committee has undertaken to develop by loan, a small collection of books in a district now covered by loans sent to individual borrowers from libraries at a distance. The library chosen for this experiment has consented to receive and circulate such books as may be borrowed from the idle duplicates on the shelves of large libraries. The director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind has generously promised to negotiate a loan of such duplicates as can be

spared from their book-shelves. The plan, not yet fully carried out, has already met with favorable interest and the co-operation of the local Association of Workers for the Blind.

On account of the uncertainty about type the American presses have this year printed fewer books than usual. The problem of getting more books for blind readers will be solved by the adoption of a uniform type, which may at last be imminent.

#### *Canadian Libraries of Embossed Books*

Key to abbreviations used in this inventory:

AB=American Braille.  
B=Braille.  
Circ=Circulation.  
EB=European Braille.  
LI=Line letter.  
M=Moon.  
Ms=Music scores.  
NY=New York Point.  
Vols.=Volumes.

*Nova Scotia: Halifax.* School for the Blind. vols. 500 to 600 EB (not counting duplicates). Circ. 1700. Books may be circulated throughout Canada, but are intended to meet the needs of the blind of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

*Ontario: Brantford.* Circulating Library. vols. 2237; L1625; M281; NY1431. Titles 200. Circ. 157. Books may be circulated throughout Canada. Printed catalog supplied free of charge.

*Ontario: Toronto.* Canadian Free Library for the Blind. vols. 4489: AB25; EB994; L178; M325; NY3057. Title 1383. Ms: NY and B1323 (B. Ms. negligible). Circ. 9260. Books may be circulated throughout Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. EB and NY catalogs are sold for 25c. The readers of this library represent one-ninth of the total estimated blind population of Canada. 114 new names were added to the list of borrowers last year. The accessions for the year were almost 100 volumes less than actually ordered, for the disorganization of ocean transport has prevented the shipment of a very large consignment from Great Britain. The inconsiderable use of embossed music has led to a serious thought of abandoning this branch of the service. The librarian, S. C. Swift, a blind man, conducts classes of instruction in Braille reading and writing, on the library premises and elsewhere. Considerable home-teaching is done by volunteer members of the library association in various parts of the country. A supply department is maintained, which furnishes at cost or at advantageous discounts such needful articles as paper, slates, games, typewriters, etc. Last

year this library, working in conjunction with Sir Frederick Fraser, of Halifax, secured from the Dominion government the franking privilege on books for the blind sent to Newfoundland, such concession having previously been agreed to by the government of that colony.

*Quebec: Montreal.* Association of the Blind. vols. 600: AB50; EB460; LI20; M50; NY20. Titles 550. Ms: B100. Circ. 200. Books may be circulated throughout the province of Quebec. Catalogs supplied free of charge.

#### *Announcements of New Collections*

For the Public Library of Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Carl H. Milam, director, announces a small collection of books for the blind, which is about to be considerably augmented. The local association for the blind has appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of new books, and special shelving has been installed to receive them.

The Carnegie Library at San Antonio, Texas, circulates among the local blind a small collection of loan books, which is changed from time to time. The librarian, Miss Elizabeth West, has plans for developing a permanent collection. The records of loans made to Texas adult blind by librarians extending their privileges to that state demonstrate the need of increased library facilities for the blind in Texas.

The Minnesota Agency for the Blind is experimenting to test the advisability of loan collections sent from the library center at the State School for the Blind, to the public libraries of Duluth and Minneapolis. These loans are to be exchanged for new ones whenever expedient. Agency teachers meet the local blind at these sub-centers, and assist them to learn the reading and writing of embossed systems, and to learn typewriting.

#### *The Year in a Few Important Libraries*

The California State Library, Sacramento, reports through the head of its department for the blind, Mabel R. Gillis, a collection of 5356 volumes and 636 music scores, and a circulation of 10,923.

Lucy D. Waterman, in charge of work with the blind, in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., reports that the collection of embossed books was increased in 1915 by 101 volumes and now numbers 1943. There are also deposited here 792 books and periodicals which are owned by the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, making a total of 2735 books and magazines available for blind readers in the western part of the state. The circulation for the past year was 4336. A home teacher em-

ployed by this society has been working successfully in the Pittsburgh field for more than eight years, and during the past year two additional teachers have been appointed for work in Armstrong and McKean counties, drawing upon this library for books for their pupils.

In the New York Public Library (Lucille Goldthwaite, librarian for the blind), the year was one of unprecedented activity. The total circulation, including magazines and music scores, was 31,528, an increase of 5304 over last year. This circulation is divided among the more important types, as follows: American Braille, 4892; European Braille, 7798; Braille music, 1103; Moon, 5649; New York Point, 9866; Point music, 2113. Of the total circulation, only 1065 were due to renewals. There was only a normal increase in the number of active readers, 896 in 1915. Three embossed sections of the catalog were issued early in the year, one list of the books in the European Braille type, and two lists of the music scores. Music scores were circulated to the number of 3216. The home teacher has given 280 lessons, paid 476 visits, and exchanged 318 books.

The New York State Library at Albany (Mary C. Chamberlain, librarian for the blind) circulates books outside of the state when impossible to be obtained in the reader's home state. An ink print finding list may be had upon application and is always sent to new readers. From the annual state appropriation of \$2000, many books printed in the different systems have been purchased and twelve titles have been printed in New York Point.

The Perkins Institution Library, Watertown, Mass., is the distributing center for embossed books for the blind throughout the New England states in particular, and also loans books in any part of the United States and Canada wherever they are needed. The librarian, Laura M. Sawyer, writes that during the year September, 1914-September, 1915, the library circulated 7786 books among the pupils of the school and 5318 to blind people outside the school, making a total of 13,104. This does not include the music scores loaned by the school. The number of books circulated is reduced by the fact that there is no time limit, which would undoubtedly increase the rapidity with which many of the borrowers read. An ink print catalog of the embossed books for circulation has recently been issued, also a supplement to the list published in 1907 of the books in the special reference library relating to the blind, which is open

free to all for study and reference work on all subjects relating to blindness and the blind.

In the Library of Congress room for the blind, Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider in charge, the collection of books has been increased in all types. Great care has been taken to select from the many applicants for loans such as were considered legitimate borrowers from this center, and all other applicants have been referred to collections of embossed books in their own states, with a promise to lend to them in case they are unable to borrow nearby what they require. In addition to well-stocked tables of apparatus and devices for the blind, a permanent exhibit is maintained of the products of blind labor, lent by schools for the blind, state commissions and industrial shops. Volunteer home-teaching service has been provided by the District of Columbia Association of Workers for the Blind.

#### *Uniform Type*

In April, 1916, the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind invited co-workers in Great Britain to appoint a committee of three having authority to work with a like committee in America toward the improvement of British Braille, with a view to the possibility of its adoption as the uniform type of the English-speaking world. Certain changes in British Braille were suggested to the proper authorities in Great Britain, and these changes will be the basis of the committee's report to the Halifax Convention of American Instructors of the Blind, July, 1916. It is hoped and believed that a substantial agreement with the British may justify America in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion of this great question.

#### *Books, Music, and Periodicals*

A number of new books and some new music have been printed during the year by various organizations and presses, and six new periodicals, embossed and ink print, have been started in the interests of the blind in different parts of the country. The full report of these various publications, and also of recent articles of interest to librarians for the blind.

#### *Effort toward Standardizing Statistics*

In reporting circulation, libraries for the blind universally count each volume of a book, each magazine and music score as a unit. Renewals are counted by very few librarians; in fact, few libraries send overdue notices regularly. The consensus of opinion is that renewals should not be counted as a second loan, as the library has not the extra work of sending them out again.

GERTRUDE T. RIDER, *Chairman.*

## Library Organizations

### *NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

The sessions of the New Hampshire Library Association held at the Y. M. C. A. building, Berlin, N. H., July 14, proved a delightful occasion. The meeting was called to order promptly at 10:30 by the president, Miss Mary Lucina Saxton, of Keene. George F. Rich, mayor of Berlin, was then introduced and he very cordially extended to the visitors the hospitality of the city.

Miss Frances Hobart, of Cambridge, Vt., gave a very instructive talk concerning bindings for books, explaining the values and uses of the different grades of buckram and cloth and showing samples of same. Also different methods of cleaning books were mentioned, pertaining both to the covers and the leaves of the volumes.

Miss Elsie Gaskin, of Derry, followed, continuing the subject of book repairing by giving a demonstration of recasing volumes by the use of flexible glue. Miss Gaskin also showed how to replace a worn out back of a book and to tighten by means of cloth hinges a book which has become loose in its covers.

At the afternoon session Miss Hobart gave a history of the Library Commission of Vermont and told of the splendid work which Vermont has done to benefit and help the rural and small libraries of that state. Miss Mary Morison, of Peterborough, continued the subject of commission work by relating many interesting phases of the movement connected with her experience in Massachusetts and suggesting methods by which New Hampshire may be able to secure better library service among the smaller towns.

After some discussion of this subject the secretary was instructed to confer with the secretary of the State Grange and ask if the State Grange would not take action to secure better library facilities thruout the state, especially to help to secure an appropriation from the legislature for the Library Commission that it might carry on the work so well begun twenty years ago.

The round table consisting of such attractive topics as "Some worth while books of 1915-16," "Aids in book selection," "Should fines be abolished," and "Local history in the small library" proved so interesting that the discussions had not ceased when the automobiles so kindly provided by the citizens of Berlin came to take the members for a drive about the city and adjacent country. The weather was so threatening it was decided

unwise to attempt the trip to Glen Ellis Falls.

At the banquet in the evening the company was favored with a very scholarly and enjoyable address on "Some realistic devices in the drama," by Thomas L. Marble, of Gorham. Present day conditions were contrasted with those of the early stage and the effects of music and light were forcefully illustrated by selections from some of the well-known dramas of the present day.

At the close of Mr. Marble's address, Mr. Davis offered resolutions which were heartily endorsed by the association, expressing the thanks of the association to Miss Hutchinson and the trustees of the Berlin Public Library for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality; to the citizens who provided automobiles for the drives about Berlin; and to the various speakers.

On the following morning an early start was made for a trip thru Dixville Notch by automobile. The weather was fair and the drive along the Androscoggin River thru the thirteen mile woods was delightful. The Notch was reached about noon and the strong light clearly brought out the ragged and jagged peaks in all their wild beauty. A short stay was made at the Flume and at the Balsams, then the party continued on its way to Colebrook and the Monadnock House, where dinner was served. Later in the afternoon the return trip was made thru Lancaster, Jefferson, Randolph and Gorham. Many vistas of the Green Hills were to be had and wonderful views of our own White Mountains. The trip ended in the afterglow of a marvelous sunset such as is only seen among mountains and which neither pen nor brush can picture.

F. M. W.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Library Association at the last annual meeting voted to revive the District Meetings, or Institutes in Ohio, as recommended by the Library Extension Committee. The state was tentatively divided into five districts as follows: North West, North Central, North East, South West and South East. Considerable delay was occasioned the committee in obtaining accurate lists of the libraries in each district, and in securing central and accessible places for meetings. Members of the Library Extension Committee served as chairmen of the various districts. For sufficient reason, two of the districts did not hold meetings at this time, but look forward to doing so later in the year. The three meetings which were held were the North

Central District at Mansfield, May 17, Miss Elizabeth Steele, chairman; the North Eastern District at Warren, May 24, Miss Frances Cleveland, chairman; the South West District at Xenia, May 26, Miss Julia Merrill, chairman. The committee had prepared a suggestive list of topics to be used at these meetings and selection was made from this to give variety to the programs. Informal, free discussion of the topics was encouraged by all the chairmen. The subjects of Book selection, County libraries, High school libraries, Work with children, Work with schools, Library publicity, Smith tax law and library maintenance were considered in all of these meetings. The attendance registration varied from 31 to 70, the latter attendance being at the Xenia meeting. A considerable number of trustees were in attendance and the smaller libraries were well represented. At the Xenia meeting the Dayton Public Library had a representation of 20 from its staff. At each of the places of meeting—Mansfield, Warren, and Xenia—most cordial hospitality was shown by the library trustees and librarians, and noon luncheon was provided for those in attendance. It is hoped that the interest in these regional meetings of the Ohio Library Association will increase and that they will be a permanent part of the work of the association.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association will be held in Cincinnati, October 3-5.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A few of the speakers expected at the conference to be held at the Bloomfield, Richfield Springs, Sept. 11-16, have found it impossible to attend. Several others have not yet announced their specific titles. Local arrangements may also make necessary some change in the proposed order of the sessions, but the following outline of the program will be substantially followed.

*Mon. eve., Sept. 11.* Address of welcome by Hon. J. D. Cary; Response, Vice-President Stevens. Reception.

*Tues. a. m., Sept. 12.* General session. Reports of standing committees. Address, Mr. F. K. Mathews, chief scout librarian, Boy Scouts of America; Readings from Hans Christian Andersen, Rev. J. V. Moldenhewer.

*Tues. eve.* Book selection. Papers by Miss Mary Eastwood, Miss Jackson of the *Book Review Digest*, and Miss Elya L. Bascom. Discussion. Opened by Miss Annie Carroll Moore and Mr. William F. Seward.

*Wed. a. m., Sept. 13.* Addresses by Rev. J. V. Moldenhewer and Prof. Elmer W. Smith.

*Wed. p. m.* Work with foreigners. Addresses by Mr. John Foster Carr and Mr. Geo. E. Dunham, editor *Utica Press*. Discussions by Miss Harriet Burgess, Miss Anna G. Hall, and others, whose names will be announced later.

*Wed. eve.* This session will be in charge of the social committee.  
*Thurs. a. m., Sept. 14.* Round table meetings. (Subjects and leaders to be announced later.)  
*Thurs. eve.* The college library and the public library. Papers by Mr. Willard Austen of Cornell University, and Miss Isadore A. Mudge of Columbia University. Discussion.  
*Fri. a. m., Sept. 15.* Optional round tables.  
*Fri. p. m.* School libraries. Paper by Mr. R. T. Congdon, specialist in English, State Education Department. Discussion by Miss Joslyn, Jamaica High School; Miss Pritchard, White Plains High School; Miss Zachert, Rochester Public Library, and others. "Charge to the jury," by Pres. A. R. Brubacher, New York State College for Teachers.  
*Fri. evening.* The library in the educational system of the state. Addresses by Charles B. Alexander, LL.D., Litt.D., regent of the University of the State of New York; and Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library.  
*Saturday, Sept. 16.* Business. Election of officers and other features to be assigned later.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION

Mr. Orville C. Pratt, president of the Indiana Library Trustees Association, has resigned his position as superintendent of the Wabash public schools, to accept the position as superintendent of the Spokane, Washington, public schools. Mr. E. J. Llewelyn, superintendent of the public schools, Mount Vernon, Ind., has been made president of the Trustees Association.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association will be held October 11-13, 1916, at Columbia, Mo.

MARY E. BAKER, *Secretary.*

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association has been scheduled for October 12, 13 and 14 at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON.

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## Library Schools

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#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Miss Mary W. Plummer, principal of the school during the first five years of its existence, has been compelled by continued ill health to give up all idea of resuming her work with the school for the coming year. Her many library friends will be sorry to learn that she will not be able to undertake any active library work for at least a year.

For the coming year the school has been fortunate in securing as principal, Prof. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Prof. Root can come for only one year, having secured a leave of

absence from Oberlin for that purpose. He received his A. B. from Oberlin in 1884, and his A. M. in 1887, since which time he has been librarian of the College Library, which is also the library of the town. He has therefore had the advantage of both college and public library experience. Since 1910 he has been chairman of the A. L. A. committee on library training, and has had unusual opportunities for the study of the library school situation in this country. In 1898-9 he studied under Dziatzko at the University of Göttingen. Since 1890 he has been professor of bibliography at Oberlin, and is a member of various bibliographical societies.

There will be several changes in the personnel of the faculty. Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, who has been a member of the faculty for the past five years, has resigned to accept a position with the H. W. Wilson Company. The school regrets losing her valuable services, and wishes her all success in her new work. Miss Corinne Bacon, formerly director of the Drexel Institute Library School, and at present associated with the H. W. Wilson Company, will conduct the course in book selection. Miss Isabella M. Cooper, B.L.S., Albany, 1908, will conduct the course in cataloging. Miss Cooper has taught at the Simmons College Library School, as well as in the Summer School of the Iowa Library Commission. Miss Mary L. Sutliff and the other members of the faculty will continue their work as during the past year.

Those students not having had library experience will report for practice on Sept. 11, and the school will open for regular work on Monday, Sept. 25.

E. H. ANDERSON,

*Director, New York Public Library.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

##### SUMMER SESSION

A particularly successful summer session opened on June 26 and continued thru August 5, a period of six weeks. Miss Mary F. Carpenter of the faculty served as acting-preceptor during the session, because of the absence of Miss Hazeltine in the east for all except the last week of the course. Twenty-five students registered for the full course, and two special students. After all the Wisconsin librarians had been registered, there was room for only three from outside the state, and one each from Kentucky, Michigan, and British Columbia was admitted. Nine of the 25 students were librarians of public libraries,



one of a high school library, 14 were assistants or apprentices in public libraries, and one in a law library.

The course covered 19 lessons in cataloging with practice, Miss Carpenter, instructor, and three supplementary lessons in alphabetizing; 12 lessons in classification and book numbers, Miss Turvill, instructor; 12 lessons in reference, with problems, Miss Stockett, instructor, and 3 in documents, Mr. Lester, instructor; 12 lessons in book selection with assigned reading and problems in selection, Miss Bascom, instructor; six lessons in children's literature with required reading, and six in loan and statistics with Miss Humble as instructor; library economy, binding, and mending had their quota of lessons, practice, and demonstration in 16 lessons, Miss Turvill, instructor; the administrative side of library work, its business, publicity, etc., were given by Miss Mary A. Smith and Miss Hazeltine. Mr. Dudgeon gave several lectures on the relation of library work to business, poetry, and current events.

The session was conducted amidst the torrid heat of the hottest summer in 15 years, but neither faculty nor students wavered in their determination to make the most of the opportunity. Every effort was made by Mr. Dudgeon, the director, to keep the school rooms comfortable by many electric fans and other appliances, so that the work went forward enthusiastically in spite of the heat.

Besides the out-of-door festivals of the university, in which the class was included, several pleasant social functions were planned especially for them by the faculty of the school, two informal receptions or mixers, and the annual picnic at Turvillewood. Opportunity was given to attend some of the special lectures on the program of the University Summer Session, and Miss Stearns gave her lecture on "Library spirit" to the class. At the close of the session, five records, to be used with the Victrola presented by the alumni on the tenth anniversary of the School, were given as an expression of good will and appreciation on the part of the class.

The School is most happy at all times to welcome visits from former students, and is pleased to record calls during the summer from the following: The Misses Allen and Sette (1907), Dexter, Eastland and Spencer (1911), Beust, Frederickson, and Nethercut (1913), Coon (1914), Brunsell, Germond, Head, Pratt, Reese, and Shadall (1915).

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,  
*Preceptor.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL  
SUMMER SESSION, 1916

The sixth annual summer session of the University of Illinois Library School opened on June 19, and closed on July 29, 1916. Mr. E. J. Reece and Miss Ethel Bond, of the library school faculty, had charge of the instruction, and the revising was done by Miss Dorothy Cook and Miss Ella Campbell. The course in children's literature was given by Miss Eva Cloud, librarian of the Kewanee Public Library, and consisted of ten lectures with assigned readings.

Altogether the class hours numbered ninety, and most of them were taken up with lectures preceded or followed by problems, readings, or other assignments. Thirty-two hours were given to classification, cataloging and book numbers; twelve to reference work; twelve to book selection; ten to children's work; and twelve each to two other groups of subjects covering general methods and matters of administration.

The book selection course included a number of lectures by persons familiar with particular types of literature. In addition to the general lectures given by Mr. Reece there were the following:

The literature of the out-of-doors. Professor Vaughan McCaughey, of the College of Hawaii.

Books and other material relating to history, Miss Marian Leatherman.

Dramatic literature. Mr. F. K. W. Drury.

Modern fiction. Mr. R. E. Tiejé.

Good biographies. Miss A. M. Flattery.

Some religious books. Rev. C. R. Adams.

Types of travel literature. Mr. E. J. Reece.

Books relating to agriculture. Mr. G. A. Deveneau.

The value of the summer session was much enhanced this year by the holding of special conferences on the campus. A better community conference, participated in by various agencies throughout the state interested in community welfare, was conducted June 20-22 under the direction of Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, community advisor of the University of Illinois. One of the several group meetings was devoted to the influence of the public library in the community. Mr. P. L. Windsor presided over it in the absence of Miss Mary J. Booth, president of the Illinois Library Association. Talks were given by Miss Eva Cloud, of Kewanee; Miss Lydia Barrette, of Jacksonville; Miss Florence Curtis, of the University of Illinois, and Miss Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension

sion Commission. The other sessions of the better community conference gave the students opportunity to hear some of the best speakers prominent in the general movement, including Dr. Graham Taylor, Dr. Shailor Matthews, Mr. Lorado Taft and President Edmund J. James.

The last three days of the fifth week of the summer session were given over to a series of round tables and to a one-day district meeting to which librarians of east-central Illinois were invited. At the round tables short talks on outstanding features of their work were given by Miss Minnie Dill, of the Decatur Public Library; Miss Dey B. Smith, of the Morris Public Library; Miss Zeliaette Troy, of the Hoopston Public Library, and Miss Ethel Kratz, of the Champaign Public Library. The district meeting was in charge of Miss Anna May Price, and its formal program consisted of addresses by Miss Blanche Gray, of the Mattoon Public Library; Miss Emma McHarry, of the Paxton Public Library; Mr. Ernest J. Reece, of the University of Illinois; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois Historical Society, and Miss Price.

The University Summer Session conducted weekly socials, campus sings, organ recitals, vesper services and a large number of general lectures. The library school students participated in these affairs, made visits to such points on the campus as interested them, and enjoyed a picnic supper at Crystal Lake and another on the veranda of the Woman's Building.

Twenty-eight students registered for the summer course, all of whom are regularly engaged in library work. Twenty-three of this number came from Illinois, and one each from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Texas and Kentucky. The majority are connected with public libraries, the only exceptions to this being that three came from high school libraries, one from a normal school library and one from a university library. Eleven are head librarians, five assistant librarians, three general assistants, four assistants of lower grade, two substitutes, and three teacher-librarians. Except for three special students who were enrolled because of other qualifications, all had had at least high school training. One had had some normal school work, one was a graduate of a normal school, three had had some college work, one had a degree of B.S., three that of B.A., and one that of M.A.

#### LIST OF STUDENTS

Students are from the public library of their city unless otherwise stated:

#### ILLINOIS

Barry, Irene Crawford, librarian.  
Belleville, Bella Steuernagel, assistant librarian.  
Cairo, Effie A. Lansden, senior assistant.  
Champaign, Ruth Hardin, assistant.  
Champaign, Vereta McGuire, assistant.  
Chicago Heights, Glen Christy, librarian,  
Bloom Township High School.  
Chillicothe, Gladys Carroll, librarian.  
Evanston, Edith Meers, substitute.  
Gridley, Lois R. Moore, librarian.  
Hillsboro, Bertha H. Welge, librarian.  
Joliet, Helen McClure, general assistant.  
Kankakee, Lucy O'Neill, assistant librarian.  
Morrison, Anna E. Corcoran, librarian.  
Mt. Vernon, Gertrude Moller, librarian.  
Ottawa, Myrtle E. Sparks, librarian, Ottawa  
High School Library.  
Pekin, Ida L. Gehrig, assistant librarian.  
Peru, Nellie E. Churchill, substitute.  
Rock Island, Elsie Schocker, first assistant.  
Rockford, Mae B. Andrews, general assistant.  
Rockford, Ethel Doxsey, general assistant.  
Sheffield, Lenora Jacobson, librarian.  
Tuscola, Mrs. K. E. Moore, librarian.  
Waukegan, Vivian Thomson, first assistant.

#### KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Nina M. Visscher, librarian.

#### MINNESOTA

East Grand Forks, Helen B. Spence, librarian, High School Library.

#### TENNESSEE

Sewanee, Louise Finley, librarian, University of the South.

#### TEXAS

Canyon, Susie McGinley, first assistant librarian, Texas West Normal College.

#### WISCONSIN

Marinette, Esther D. Anderson, assistant.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the summer the chief thought of the school centres in the summer class and in the placement of graduates.

#### POSITIONS

Appointments have been made as follows:

Margaret F. Barss, 1915-16, has accepted the position of assistant in the Rochester Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.

Dorothy Bell, 1916, has been appointed librarian of the library of Irving and Casson, Boston, Mass.

Barbara M. Bolles, 1915-16, received a temporary appointment in the reference-cataloging division of the New York Public Library, and in September will join the cata-

logging staff of the University of Missouri Library.

Anne M. Davies, 1915-16, has been appointed to a position in the reference department of the Holyoke Public Library, Holyoke, Mass.

Margaret Heimer, 1916, has received an appointment as librarian of the Olean High School Library at Olean, N. Y.

Esther W. Kingsbury, 1915-16, has accepted a position in the cataloging department of the University of Chicago Library.

Ethelwyn Manning, 1915-16, has been appointed head cataloger in the Amherst College Library.

Caroline Righter, 1916, has received an appointment in the cataloging department of the University of Chicago Library.

Joice Scarf, 1915-16, has accepted the position of general assistant in the Medford Public Library, Medford, Ore.

Lorna Wardwell, 1916, has been appointed to the position of assistant in the Danbury Public Library, Danbury, Conn.

Anne Harwood, 1913, has accepted the position of assistant in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library.

Eliza Bigelow, 1908, is doing a piece of temporary cataloging in the private library of Francis Winslow of Norwood, Mass.

Mabel Brown, 1910-11, has accepted a position as librarian of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, New York City.

Mabel McCarnes, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Peddie Institute Library, Hightstown, N. J.

Ethel Wigmore, 1915-16, has received an appointment in the University of Maine Library, Orono, Me.

Helen Giere, 1916, has been appointed assistant in the children's department in the New York Public Library.

Chie Hirano, special 1914-16, is cataloging Japanese and Chinese material in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Ruth Eaton, 1915, is organizing in the Wrentham (Mass.) Public Library.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The summer session has been of unusual interest and the attendance larger than before; in fact, it was necessary to refuse further candidates when the registration had reached fifty.

The course in "Work with children," given by Miss Alice Higgins, had fourteen members. Miss Tyler, of New York, added much to this course by her lecture on "Story-telling," followed by an hour of stories delightfully illustrating her points.

Other visiting lecturers who contributed to the value of the season were A. L. Bailey, of Wilmington, who spoke on "Binding for libraries"; James McMillen, librarian of the University of Rochester Library; and Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

The students had also the advantage of hearing many of the lecturers on the program of the three-day library conference held at Simmons by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, July 25-28. This meeting, the first of its kind the college has had the pleasure of being associated with, was an even of special interest, and it was felt that this fresh contact with over one hundred Massachusetts librarians was a significant experience.

Despite the hot weather, the summer school people put in hard work on the two main courses, that of Miss Hyde in cataloging and classification, and that of Miss Crampton in reference and library economy. Special certificates will be issued, probably in October, to those who complete courses satisfactorily.

In general, the summer courses in this school are not parallel in time or content with any given in the four-year course, and are, therefore, not given college credit, but the faculty this year recognized the summer course in work with children, which is equivalent both in time and content to the regular course, as a substitute for it in the case of two undergraduate students of Simmons, thereby establishing a new precedent.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School closed its sixteenth year July 29. Twenty-five junior certificates, one special certificate and seven diplomas were granted. Miss Alice M. Jordan, custodian of the children's room of the Boston Public Library, gave two lectures, July 22, on "Children's work in the Boston Public Library" and "Reference work for children."

During July the junior students were scheduled two periods each week in summer playgrounds, where they had experience in distributing books and story-telling. Miss Huse, Miss Kurth and Miss McNerney, of the junior class, will return for senior work.

Students have been appointed to the following positions:

Ruth E. Adamson, Terre Haute, Ind. Substitute assistant, children's department, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Enid P. Boli, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Florence R. Broderick, Denver, Colo. Assistant children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Lucy T. Fuller, Houston, Tex. Assistant, children's department, New York Public Library, New York City.

Louise Hamilton, Denver, Colo. Children's librarian, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Roberta Herron, East Orange, N. J. Substitute assistant, children's department, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Margaret Hess, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Della McGregor, St. Paul, Minn. Senior assistant, children's department, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Avis F. Meigs, Fort Wayne, Ind. Assistant, children's department, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ruth M. Paxson. Assistant, children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Elizabeth C. Riddell, Long Beach, Cal. Assistant, children's department, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

Katharine O. Roberts, Hartford, Conn. Children's librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

Marian K. Wallace, Tacoma, Wash. Children's librarian, Public Library, Bloomington, Ill.

Marion A. Warren, Worcester, Mass. Assistant children's department, New York Public Library, New York City.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

Miss Lulu I. Rumsey, formerly of Minnesota, graduate of Carleton College, class of 1916 Riverside Library Service School, has just been appointed librarian and study hall teacher of the Orange Union High School, Orange, Cal. Miss Rumsey has a vocational certificate from the State Board of Education.

Miss Arline Davis, class of 1915 Riverside Library Service School, is acting as Miss Rumsey's assistant at the Orange Union High School.

Miss Helen Estill, class of 1916 Riverside Library Service School, has been appointed by the Los Angeles Board of Education, but has not yet been assigned to the particular schoolhouse. Miss Estill had her preparation in Colorado College, Simmons College and has several years of teaching to her credit. Miss Estill holds a state vocational certificate.

Miss Pearl V. Kohler, graduate of the 1916

Riverside Library Service School, has been appointed cataloger for the Beaumont District Library, Beaumont, Cal. She is a graduate of the Beaumont High School.

Mrs. Allison Aylesworth, short course student in 1916 winter school, Riverside Public Library, has been duly elected librarian of the Hemet Public Library.

Miss Lilla B. Dailey, graduate 1915 Riverside Library Service School and graduate of the Escondido High School, has been elected librarian of the Chula Vista Public Library.

Miss Dorothea R. Smith, 1916 Riverside Library Service School, graduate Leland Stanford University, now cataloger at the Santa Clara County Free Library, has been appointed to a position in the library of the Leland Stanford University. Miss Smith holds a state vocational certificate.

Miss Czarina Hall, of the 1916 winter school, Riverside Public Library, graduate of Lombard College, Ill., has been appointed to a position in the Omaha Public Library.

#### TRAINING CLASS, LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON

On June 30, the class of 1915-16 finished the nine months of training. There were eight students who completed the course.

Of the eighteen graduates of the training class since its organization, two years ago, the following appointments have been made:

Esther Birrell, 1915-16, assistant, school department, Library Association of Portland.  
 Winifred Birrell, 1915-16, assistant, reference department, Library Association of Portland.  
 Hope Burdic, 1914-15, assistant, circulation department, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.  
 Genevieve Church, 1915-16, assistant, branch department, Library Association of Portland.  
 Ethel Goudy, 1914-15, first assistant, Public Library, Hood River.  
 Frances Hubbert, 1915-16, assistant, reference department, Library Association of Portland.  
 Erna Jeppesen, 1914-15, assistant, State Library, Salem.  
 Elsie McLucas, 1914-15, branch librarian, Library Association of Portland.  
 Mrs. Vida I. Smith, 1914-15, branch librarian, Library Association of Portland.  
 Helen Witter, 1914-15, assistant, Library Association of Portland.

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### Reviews

AYRES, LEONARD P., and MCKINNIE, ADELE. The public library and the public schools. Cleveland Education Survey, 1916. 93 p.

The report of the Cleveland education survey upon "The public library and the public schools" is the first of all school surveys to give serious consideration to library service and as such is bound to receive serious consideration from all who are interested in either libraries or schools.

It devotes separate chapters to "Libraries in elementary schools," "Branch libraries," "Class room and home libraries," "High school libraries," and "The normal school library," and it contains diagrams and pictures illustrative of school library activities. Among these the diagrams showing the average number of times each kind of book is circulated in a year, and the percentage of the total amount of reading that is done by each grade in folklore, fiction, history and travel are particularly interesting.

All admirers of the Cleveland Library system will feel grateful to the authors of the report for this systematic account of the relations between the public library and the public schools in that city.

Admiration will, however, be qualified by surprise that there is at present in Cleveland a library room in only one school in every fifteen, and, to cite but one other condition, because high school librarians whose average length of service is twelve years receive an average annual salary of only \$775.

And gratitude to the authors of the report will be qualified by disappointment because more is not said upon the fundamental question of the relation between the teacher and the librarian in the direction of the reading of children, upon the relation between the school and the library club upon home reading and vacation reading and similar questions, and because of such misleading statements as the comparison between the large turn-over per book in the Cleveland libraries and the smaller turn-over in cities which are fortunate enough to have much larger and more valuable collections.

As a report upon school conditions rather than upon library conditions, however, it is more noteworthy, particularly for its emphasis upon the importance of reading. Upon this point the authors say, "The most difficult part of elementary school work is learning to read, and it is the one in which the least satisfactory results have been secured. The main reason for this is the lack of books. During the process of learning to read, the child needs many books—not one, or two, or even ten. His progress in reading is almost entirely dependent on the number of interesting books at his command. He must learn to read as he learned to talk—through unremitting exercise. Reading is the most important thing the child can learn in school."

Of special interest also is the discussion of the necessity of the library in the platoon plan of elementary instruction by which the work of the school is departmentalized, and in the junior high school.

It is to be hoped that this is the first of many such surveys because it is only by exact and thoro study of local conditions that wise generalization is made possible, and it is only as schoolmen come to recognize that there is a library problem that there will be any chance of solving that problem, or any chance of making books of considerable use in the solution of current social and industrial problems.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

HOPKINS, FLORENCE M. Reference guides that should be known and how to use them. Detroit: Willard Co. 187 p. \$1.50. (Sections also issued separately.)

The library profession owes Miss Hopkins a debt of gratitude for the most comprehensive and detailed contribution yet made to the material available on the use of books as library tools. Her "Reference guides that should be known and how to use them," represents an earnest and scholarly piece of work, so admirably executed that it cannot fail to be a valuable asset for all librarians and teachers grappling with the proposition of instructing young people in the use of books.

The manual consists of a series of thirty lessons in groups, on the parts of a book, concordances, atlases, dictionaries, encyclopedias and year-books, library classification and cataloging, with a group devoted to public documents.

Following the explanation of each subject presented, is a specimen page for concrete illustration, a list of important books on the subject and a few problems for class-room use. While confusing to the eye on casual examination, closer scrutiny reveals the practical utility of this plan; the material, the specimen and the problem dove-tailing one another.

The chief criticism of the book in its entirety is, perhaps, that it is ahead of its times. Intended by Miss Hopkins primarily as a text-book for high and normal schools, there will be found far too few schools as yet equipped with material for its comprehensive use. In many instances much of it will not be found in the average small town library. Last year, for example, in attempting to demonstrate by request, in two of our largest normal schools in New England, the use of school reference guides, it proved impossible to find a copy of the "World almanac" in either school, or in any public library within easy communication. The mere purchase of Miss Hopkins' book should give both inspiration and impetus to the building of these

needed collections in both schools and libraries.

While there are many and varied opinions as to just where in the educational scheme instruction in the use of a library can best be fitted, most educators are wary of its adoption because of the probable encroachment on regular school hours. These graded lessons are excellently planned to fit in with high school courses in English, while the simplicity and directness with which the groups pertaining to the use of a catalog, the parts of a book, encyclopedias and atlases are handled, would permit their use in the grammar schools. The very full detail in the thirty-one pages on the study of the dictionary requires the more mature mind of the secondary school pupil, tho no good results can be achieved in any of this work unless there has been in the grade schools some drill in alphabetical arrangement; first of words thru the spelling lesson, then by use of indexes and a dictionary. The comparative arrangement Miss Hopkins gives of material in the last editions of Standard, Webster and Century dictionaries, is especially helpful.

In the chapter on "Guides to book selection" an untrained mind would be less confused if the trade catalogs were separated from the evaluated lists. This point can, of course, be brought out by the instructor thru Question 3 in the problems, yet a class in a summer library school, after using the United States Catalog and certain evaluated lists were perplexed when asked to state the most important difference between a tradelist and the A. L. A. Catalog. In a later edition the omission of dates to the "Guides" should be corrected.

It seems most encouraging that some high schools have reached so high a standard that public documents could be included in a course designed for their use. Group 8 considers the most useful and best known of these, but again, if this material is available, can provision be made for the great amount of practice work needed? A regular library assistant sometimes finds months necessary to gain the needful familiarity with government publications.

Whether we would or would not put some of this material into the work of the lower grades, whether we would or would not include public documents, schemes of classification or other details usually considered chiefly for professional use, the fact remains that within the covers of this little manual is material adaptable to the instructor's need,

wherever his work may lie, and for the individual student, librarian or man-at-large, an aid which will fill many educational demands.

MARY E. S. ROOT.

MANN, MARGARET. Subject headings for juvenile catalogs. American Library Association Publishing Board, Chicago. 113 p. \$1.50.

The purpose of Miss Mann's list of subject headings is clearly set forth in its title. It is intended to be used primarily in making a catalog of juvenile books and is not planned to take the place of any existing list. However, the style and form have been made consistent with the A. L. A. list prepared by Miss Briggs, thus allowing headings to be used interchangeably with the adult catalog.

Miss Mann's list will be indispensable in a school library or in a public library having a separate catalog of juvenile books. Small public libraries will also find it helpful in the choice of analytical headings and will welcome the inclusion of proper names which are so often difficult of identification or whose correct form of entry it is sometimes hard to find.

Every cataloger as well as every children's librarian should read the sound sense which Miss Mann incorporates in her introduction and even the cataloger's most captious critic must applaud when she says: "One should never be so enveloped in detail and system as to be unable to take a broad view of her field, nor should technique be allowed to thwart us in the making of a plastic and growing catalog."

Individual opinions will vary as to the reason for some of the headings Miss Mann has chosen and some will wonder why there is a cross reference from radium to X-rays and no reference from Manila to the Philippine Islands. These are minor details, however, and may well be ignored together with the few errors in proofreading which have slipped thru.

Miss Mann has achieved her own ideal of a children's catalog and has "put into it a combination of the technique of cataloging and a knowledge of literature as it is written for children."

GERTRUDE E. ANDRUS.

BAILEY, ARTHUR L. Library bookbinding. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 248 p. D. \$1.25.

A very brief examination of this book will show that it is based on experience and not on mere opinions of how a book for library use should be bound. Both in title and contents it will at once invite comparison with

Dana's "Bookbinding for libraries." Altho Mr. Dana's comprehensive survey made it impossible for later books to avoid entirely some similarities in scope and treatment with the earlier work, and altho Mr. Bailey freely acknowledges both general and specific indebtedness, he has succeeded very well in keeping his own volume from being either a mere imitation or simply an expansion of Dana.

The author's consistency in confining himself to his professed scope,—that of binding for libraries for public use; constant emphasis on the necessity of common sense in judging what binding is best for any particular library; "up-to-dateness" in discussing processes and materials; and freedom from arbitrary decisions in detail are among the many admirable characteristics of the book. It is detailed enough to be of service to the largest libraries. It is simple enough in treatment to be a great help to the smallest library. Comparison with the lecture notes of a course of lessons in bookbinding which has developed during an experience of eight years with library school students, shows that Mr. Bailey has, to an unusual degree, anticipated the difficulties which confront the inexperienced. The characteristics of a well-bound book (p. 49); suggestions for reducing cost (p. 119); Records and routine (Chap. 9) and the very full chapter on Repairing, recasing, recovering, etc., are specific examples.

With all the ingenuity displayed in tabulating and discussing stray facts in other lines of library work, it is curious that no really adequate treatment of the principles involved in binders' titles is available. Such treatment may be difficult, but it is not impossible. Its practical utility is evident to anyone who examines the shelves of any library which is not strictly confined to fiction. Mr. Bailey's discussion of "Lettering" (p. 141-48) is so useful and sensible that one cannot help wishing that he had treated it even more fully and included more discussion of alternative treatments of periodicals, serials, and the like. One reviewer has already pointed out the desirability of an alternative treatment of periodical volume numbers. In the section on "Processes," Mr. Bailey has skillfully succeeded in giving the really important points of the technique of binding which the librarian must know in order to give intelligent directions. In the absence of any very satisfactory manual of American bindery practice it might have been worth while to note the fact that all of the English manuals mentioned in the "Reading list" (Appendix B) describe practices which

are often much at variance with those in vogue in the average American bindery and which, consequently, are often unsafe guides for detailed specifications for American librarians to follow. In other respects, the "Reading list" is excellent. The chapters in Hitchcock's "Building of a book," which deal with binding processes and materials, and Pflieger's "Bookbinding and its auxiliary branches" (1915) fall within the scope of the list and might profitably have been included. The "List of technical terms" which forms Appendix C is well selected, and in most cases adequate in its definitions. There are minor omissions (*e. g.* no indication of *size* designation under "sixteen mo" and "thirty-two mo") and occasional lack of minute accuracy (*e. g.* "Roxburghe binding"). Nevertheless, anyone with first-hand knowledge of the difficulty of compiling such a list is not inclined to be hypercritical about one as good as this. Mr. Bailey nowhere claims to have said the last word on library binding, but he has covered the field so well that it is not likely that any changes in the near future in either materials or methods of binding will make any elaborate supplement to his book necessary.

F. K. WALTER.

LAMB, GEORGE H. LESSONS in arrangement and use of Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa., prepared for high school students, 1915, 19 p.

SEVERANCE, H. O. A library primer for Missouri high schools, 1915, 30 p.

LESSONS on the use of the school library for rural schools, state graded schools, village and city grades, also for use in high schools in the giving of such library instruction outlined as has not been given in the grades. Prepared by O. S. Rice, Madison, Wis., State Dept. of Public Instruction, 1915, 135 p.

The editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has suggested that these three titles be reviewed together, presumably because they all relate to the broad topic "Libraries and schools," yet on closer examination each proves to have been prepared for a different purpose. The Braddock pamphlet is to help high school students to effective use of a public library (probably under direction of librarian or teachers), and it is the only one of the three titles which is to be placed in the student's hands. The Missouri pamphlet is to teach teachers to organize school libraries and incidentally it is meant to be serviceable to untrained librarians of small libraries. The Wis-

consin pamphlet is to teach the teachers to teach the pupils how to use school libraries. The Missouri and Wisconsin titles seem well adapted to their declared purposes, but as much cannot be said of the Braddock pamphlet. It is true that the Missouri pamphlet contains little not in Stearns or in Plummer's Hints, yet the very definite and peculiar local need warrants a separate primer and it is a satisfaction to find it so well done.

To particularize, the Braddock pamphlet makes a bad first impression from a dark-brown mottled cover which effectively dims, almost hides, the black in of the printed title. It sets down in great detail eight lessons, of which numbers 3 and 8 are unnecessary and unsuitable, being appropriate only for training beginners for library service. Indeed, too many recent compendiums for teaching school pupils how to use libraries reflect this unfortunate confusion of purpose and are longer and more technical than necessary, their authors having apparently forgotten that the pupils are not being trained for library service. The Braddock pamphlet offers no lesson on debating nor does it even mention this important *School vs. Library* activity for which in recent years a considerable number of excellent reference books have been prepared. The selection of books for Lesson 5 is not the best, the titles are not always typical or important. The *American Statesman's Year Book*, of which but one poor volume was issued several years ago, is given among the standard annuals; Moody's "Manual of corporations" and Thomas' "Register of American manufacturers" are scarcely of interest or value to high school students. Worse still, some works are cited by title only with the better known author's name omitted or to be guessed at, while in Lesson 7 titles of some well-known reference works are vague, inexact and in several cases misspelled.

The Wisconsin list also is prepared to meet local conditions, laws and institutions. The lessons are carefully grouped by grades and by subjects, and each is worked out very minutely with a wealth of explanatory text and examples. One looks in vain, however, for some statement as to how much time is required to carry out this extensive program, and when and just how it is to be filched from the crowded curriculum.

The work which these different publications are designed to advance is important and growing rapidly. The standard and best-known manuals probably are those by Miss Florence Hopkins, of Detroit, and Mr. Gilbert

Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries." Neither the best methods of articulating this work with the school program nor the wisest content of such library instruction are yet definitely settled and there is abundant field for such additional helps as are here under notice, provided only that they are thoroly well done.

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## Librarians

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ALFORD, Helena B., who for five years has been librarian at the Beardsley Memorial Library in Winsted, Ct., has resigned to take a position in the Hartford Public Library.

ALLEN, Maude E., N. Y. State Library School, 1915-16, has been appointed library inspector and instructor for the various county normal schools of Michigan.

ALLSEBROOK, Anna, has resigned her position as assistant at the Decker branch library in Denver, Colo., and has been appointed librarian of the library at Coronado Beach, Cal.

BAILEY, Beulah, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1915, has gone to the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., to assist in installing the Clarke Library.

BIRCHOLDT, Harriet N., N. Y. State Library School 1914-15, has succeeded Miss Thompson as librarian of the Bureau of Public Discussion, Extension Division, Indiana University.

BLESSING, Arthur R., N. Y. State Library School 1917, spent part of the summer as assistant in Cornell University Library.

BLODGETT, Evelyn M., Vassar 1909, Pratt 1911, has been promoted to a position as acting head of the cataloging department of the University of Washington Library, in the place made vacant by Miss Florence Currie's resignation.

BURPEE, Lawrence J., an Ottawa librarian, has written a biography of Sandford Fleming, a railway engineer who took an active part in the development of Canada. The life of Mr. Fleming, because of his connection with the building of the Northern Railway, the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific and his work with the Canada-Australian cable, is an important addition to our knowledge of Canadian history.

CASE, Elizabeth, has been elected librarian of the Dennis Library, Newton, N. J., to suc-



ceed Miss Mary E. Cooke, who has tendered her resignation to take effect November 1.

COOPER, Isabella M., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1908, has resigned the headship of the sociological department of the Brooklyn Public Library to become librarian in charge of the Central Circulation branch of the New York Public Library.

CRAMPTON, Susan C., N. Y. State Library School 1902, conducted the course in reference work at the Simmons College Summer Library School.

CUDEBEC, Bertha M., N. Y. State Library School 1917, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

CURRIE, Florence Baxter, B.L., Milwaukee-Downer, 1904, B.L.S., Illinois, 1906, chief of the cataloging department the University of Washington Library in Seattle from 1908, has resigned to accept a position in the same department in the University of Minnesota Library.

DAVIS, Earle H., of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed legislative librarian by Governor L. B. Hanna to take the place of I. A. Acker, resigned. Mr. Davis has had experience in similar work in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Missouri.

DEUTSCHBEIN, Marie E., a graduate of the Training School of the Los Angeles Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Coburn Library of Colorado College in Colorado Springs.

DUNN, Roscoe L., N. Y. State Library School 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

EDWARDS, Eleanor M., N. Y. State Library School 1911-12, has resigned her position as reference librarian at the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct., and will go to the New York Public Library as assistant in the reference accessions division.

EDWARDS, Gertrude, has gone to the Parmlly Billings Memorial Library in Billings, Mont., as children's librarian. Miss Edwards is a trained kindergartner and a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians. She has been an assistant in one of the Pittsburgh branches and for the past four years has been children's librarian at La Crosse, Wis.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Sarah S., N. Y. State Library School 1915-16, has succeeded Isabella M. Cooper as librarian of the sociological department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

EMERSON, Ralf P., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1916, began his duties as executive secretary to the librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in July.

FINNEY, Byron A., who has for twenty-five years served as reference librarian of the University of Michigan Library, will be retired upon a Carnegie pension on October 1. Mr. Finney is a graduate of the university in the class of 1871. After a business career, he went to the university in the fall of 1891, and has held the office of reference librarian continuously since then. His services have been marked by great fidelity and energy. Mr. Finney is an active member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, of the American Historical Association, of the American Library Association, of the Bibliographical Society of America and of several other organizations, to whose proceedings he has contributed various papers. He will employ the leisure which his retirement affords him in the prosecution of certain bibliographical undertakings, on which he has been long engaged.

FRANK, Mary, has resigned the position of librarian of the Everett Public Library, Everett, Wash., to accept the position of librarian of the Rivington St. branch of the New York Public Library.

GADILHE, Jeanie, has been appointed assistant in the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

GARY; Mrs. Minette B., has resigned her position as librarian of the Warsaw (Ind.) Public Library.

GODARD, George S., librarian of the Connecticut State Library at Hartford, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Wesleyan University in June.

GREENE, Doris, for three years cataloger in the Coburn Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, has resigned and has accepted a similar position in the Public Library of Superior, Wis.

HATHAWAY, Francis P., for twelve years binder of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, died in that city after a few hours' illness, on August 16, in the seventy-

first year of his age. He was an old-time master of his honorable craft. He was foreman of the bindery of the Boston Public Library under Justin Winsor. At one time he had a bindery in the basement of the Boston Athenæum. At different periods he had his own private bindery in Boston, and numbered among his patrons most of the famous people that are associated in the public mind with that city in the last third of the previous century. He contributed to the Boston conference of the A. L. A. in 1879 a paper on "Bindings of a public library," which was published in the fourth volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In the John Carter Brown Library he did all his work himself and enjoyed the enviable opportunity of living up to his ideals of craftsmanship. The books that he bound there form a monument both to his own skill and to American attainment in the craft, as distinguished from the decorative art of book-binding.

HULL, Edna M., Mt. Holyoke 1907, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1916, has been appointed first assistant cataloger in the University of Washington Library at Seattle.

IVES, William, died in Buffalo, Aug. 21, in his hundredth year. He was one of the founders of the A. L. A., attending the first meeting in Philadelphia in 1876, and a telegram of greeting and remembrance was sent him by the members of the A. L. A. at the Asbury Park conference in June. Mr. Ives was librarian of the Buffalo Public Library for 52 years, retiring at the close of 1904, at the age of 88. He saw the library grow from a small subscription library, with 500 volumes and a restricted circulation, of which he was the sole custodian, to a large city institution, with branches, delivery stations, and a staff, when he retired, of nearly a hundred. During the last year of his relations with the library he was practically librarian emeritus, active charge of the administration being in the hands of the library superintendent, but his familiarity with the library's resources and his wide acquaintance with the public made his association with the institution of value both to the staff and to the public.

LAWS, Helen M., N. Y. State Library School 1916, has received an appointment as head cataloger in Wellesley College Library.

LEWIS, Emma, has resigned her position as librarian of the Wallingford (Ct.) Public Library.

LOVE, Cornelia S., N. Y. State Library

School 1917, has been appointed assistant in the Educational Extension Division of the University of the State of New York.

MEYER, Amy, of Red Wing, Minn., has been selected by the trustees of the William K. Kohrs Memorial Library, Deer Lodge, Mont., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the librarian, Miss Ruth Stetson.

MONTGOMERY, Thomas L., state librarian of Pennsylvania, has edited the reissue of the volumes on the "Frontier forts of Pennsylvania," first published in 1895 as the report of a special commission appointed in 1893 to determine the number and location of the forts erected against the Indians before 1783 and the desirability of erecting suitable tablets to mark their sites.

NORTON, Vira, has been appointed librarian of the library of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHELPS, Edith Allen, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of Oklahoma City, Okla., since Feb. 1, 1905, has resigned her position, effective Sept. 15. She has not yet accepted a position elsewhere.

POPE, Mildred H., N. Y. State Library School 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Albany Free Library.

PRICE, Marian, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1916, began her duties as librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of McKeesport, Pa., July 17.

TEMPLE, Truman R., Pratt 1916, has taken up his duties as librarian of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Public Library.

WARD, Annette P., has been appointed reference librarian of the Oberlin College Library, and enters upon her duties Sept. 1. Two years ago Miss Ward resigned the librarianship of the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, and spent the next year on the Pacific Coast. For the past year she has been in New York filling temporary positions in both the reference and circulating departments of the New York Public Library.

WEBB, William, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1916, has been appointed sub-librarian of the Legislative Reference section, New York State Library.

WINSLOW, M. Amy, N. Y. State Library School, 1916, has been appointed first assistant in the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Jay.* Announcement has been made that the town of Jay is to be presented with a fine library building in memory of the late Viranus Niles, by members of the family, and that the building will be located in North Jay, opposite the Universalist parsonage, on what has been long known as the Gustavus Keyes place. The building will be of stone, modern in every respect, and work will be begun on it as soon as arrangements can be made.

*Steep Falls.* The long promised Public Library building is being erected, the foundation work going on rapidly. The cost of the building is estimated at \$16,000. It is to be constructed of granite and birch.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Dover P. L.* Caroline H. Garland, lbn. (33d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 1437; withdrawn, 208; total, 44,275. Circulation, 76,848. New registration, 428; total, 15,840. Receipts, \$6260.66; expenditures, \$6017.21, including \$1108.49 for books, \$288.76 for periodicals, \$358.34 for binding, \$2693.95 for salaries.

*Manchester City L.* F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions, 4003; withdrawals, 1051; total, about 77,000. Circulation, 150,043. New registration, 3466; total, 11,997. Receipts, \$40,618.92; expenditures, \$39,819.68, including \$3371.65 for books, \$656.76 for periodicals, \$429.31 for binding, \$9479.51 for salaries. The open shelf room has aided in increasing the circulation, which gained 36 per cent. over 1914. The growth of the delivery stations has been rapid; at the first station to be opened the increase in circulation over 1914 was 41 per cent., in registration 63 per cent., and at West Manchester the circulation gained 76 per cent. and the registration 198 per cent. As a result of the open shelf system 57 less books were unaccounted for than in 1914. A second and enlarged edition of "Home reading for high school pupils" was issued and the price kept at ten cents. A new field of activity was developed in club rooms and lecture halls. Ninety-nine gatherings were held during the year, the attendance aggregating a little over 3000.

### VERMONT

*Brattleboro.* Thru the recent death of Miss Susan J. Fox the Brattleboro Free Li-

brary comes into an inheritance of \$3000, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of books. The money was left by the late Rev. Frederick Frothingham, formerly pastor of the Unitarian church here, on condition that Miss Fox and her sister should enjoy its income during their life.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Chinese students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are trying to keep in touch with the Chinese who have settled in the city of Boston, and keep up a Chinese library and reading room which may be approached by either Oxford street or Oxford place. The library is open at stated hours, and the key is to be had at other times at a neighboring house. Chi-Che Chu, now a senior, suggested the establishment of the library. The general movement on the part of students dates back to 1912, when Technology and Harvard men established a Chinese Welfare Association. Students working for the library then collected \$60 to \$70, with which the first accession of books, 700 or 800 in number, was procured. Recently the Chinese merchants who have tested out the benefit of the plans have subscribed about \$100 and this will be devoted to other books, so that in a short time there will be perhaps a couple of thousand volumes at the disposal of Chinese readers.

*Boston.* The College of Business Administration of Boston University moves this month to the Walker Building occupied for many years by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The new quarters will allow the additional space which has been so sadly needed in the former location and the library will be better able to meet the demands made upon it. A radical departure will be the formation of commercial museums to supplement the printed material in the library. A student may study a process and then by visiting the museum see objectively just how that process takes place. The Advertising Museum will contain specimens of every kind of publicity with special divisions for the various industries. The Commercial Museum will have specimens of products of various foreign countries and, in addition, exhibitions of American productions. The librarian, Ralph L. Power, will remain in charge and an additional service will be undertaken by allowing free access to all available material to the business men and investigators. The library, which is for reference only, contains a compre-

hensive selection of works in numerous branches of business and standard reference works, as well as a collection of state and national government publications all made easily accessible. Hundreds of pamphlets are being cataloged to supplement the material in books and the keynote of the administration will be to be of practical service to the active business interests of the city. This should be the more appreciated because of the lack in the city of Boston of a general business library available to the public.

*Cambridge.* The city council has passed an order making formal application for a Carnegie Library donation for North Cambridge, and pledging itself to purchase a site for the library should the donation be secured.

*Chelsea P. L.* Medora J. Simpson, lbn. (46th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 1238; withdrawn, 47; total, 17,524. Circulation, 103,215. New registration, since July 1, 1915, 3447. Receipts, \$17,121.59; expenditures, \$9909.07 including \$1170.03 for books, \$211.76 for periodicals, \$5100.51 for salaries.

*Lynn.* With simple ceremonies the cornerstone of the Carnegie branch library, which is to be built in the Breed school yard, Western avenue, West Lynn, was laid Aug. 17 by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Mead, who is to be librarian of the new branch when completed.

*Lynn P. L.* Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (53d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 4390; withdrawals, 1832; total, 102,302. Circulation, 270,876. New registration, 3066; total, 17,893. Receipts, \$28,000; expenditures, \$27,999.90, including \$4320.88 for books, \$682.04 for periodicals, \$1933.15 for binding, \$10,554.32 for salaries. Beginning in March a story hour was given for children under 10 years of age. In the room for the blind six people have been taught English Braille and one pupil instructed in American Braille.

*Medfield.* At a special town meeting held July 20 it was unanimously voted to accept the gift of a new brick building for a public library to be erected on the southeast corner of Main and Pleasant streets by Granville F. Dailey of New York city, and a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions to forward to Mr. Dailey thanking him for the gift.

*Millbury.* The new Public Library building, to which the Carnegie Corporation donated \$12,500, was completed in July. The library is always closed in August, and during that month it was expected to move the books and

fixtures from the old quarters in the town hall to the new building. The building is of one story with a basement, built of red and extra dark red brick, with white granite steps.

*Needham.* Five pages of *The Brick Builder* for July, 1916, are devoted to illustrations, plans, and details of the Needham Public Library.

*Newton.* The Newton Free Library has recently received \$5000 in cash and securities from the executors of the will of Miss Mary Shannon, who died April 19, 1901, leaving a total of \$126,000 to public institutions. This bequest to the Newton Free Library makes the total of trust funds now held by the library amount to about \$26,000. Aside from these there is \$600 received annually from the Read Fund, which is to be used for the purchase of books of a general nature.

*Taunton.* The sum of \$40,000 has recently been released for the use of the Public Library. Provision was made in the will of S. S. Cobb, formerly one of the most prominent citizens, who died about twenty-five years ago, that this amount should be set aside for the life use of certain individuals, and that upon their death it should revert to the library. The library has already secured a city appropriation to provide another much needed story in its stack room, and the income from this bequest will probably be used for the purchase of books.

*Woburn P. L.* George H. Evans, lbn. (Thirty-seventh ann. report—year ending December 31, 1915.) Accessions, 1027; withdrawals, 1278; total, 47,871. Circulation, 71,140. New registration, 970; total, 3868. Receipts, \$7567.74; expenditures, \$7563.64, including \$1123.95 for books, \$191.75 for periodicals, \$281.37 for binding, \$3345.01 for salaries. An undertaking of the year was the indexing of the files of Woburn newspapers covering the years 1840 to date, with the exception of the period 1848-1857 inclusive.

*Worcester F. P. L.* Robert K. Shaw, lbn. (Report—year ending Nov. 30, 1915.) Accessions, 12,533; withdrawals, 4358; total, 227,843. Circulation, 687,085. New registration, 6255; total 32,851. Receipts, \$74,752.22; expenditures, \$72,282.79, including \$13,156.11 for books, \$1771.55 for periodicals, \$4672.40 for binding, \$39,980.20 for salaries. There was an increase in all branches of children's work; of 3.8 per cent. in the main room, 13 per cent. in school deposits, 12 per cent. in school deliveries. The three branch libraries, opened in February, 1914, added over 25 per cent. to the home and school circulation.

## RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* The Providence Public Library will receive \$2500 as a result of a bequest in the will of the late Newton D. Arnold, filed for probate Aug. 18.

## CONNECTICUT

*Bridgeport.* The directors of the Bridgeport Public Library have contracted for the acquirement of property at the corner of Kosuth and Jane streets on the East Side and on Main street, just north of North avenue, upon which buildings will be erected to be used as branch libraries. The city gave the library \$25,000 with which to make the purchase and the directors have kept within that figure. The property in the North End which has been purchased for library purposes is 100 feet by 140 feet and the East Side property is 145 feet by 180 feet.

## Middle Atlantic

## NEW YORK

*Carthage.* The contract for construction of the new Corcoran Memorial Library building was formally awarded in July. All the bids received exceeded the \$15,000 bequeathed by Mrs. Martha Corcoran for the building, and some changes will be made in the material called for.

*Ellenville.* Architect Frank E. Estabrook, of Newburgh, has been awarded the contract for the erection of a library and hall for the Ellenville W. C. T. U. The W. C. T. U. of Ellenville had about \$60,000 left to it by Mr. Hunt to be used for their benefit with a request that it be used in a building, and the plans are that the building be constructed on a plot of land 200 by 300 feet in size, on Canal street, opposite The Inn. The library for village use will have its entrance on one side, the main library room being 35 by 20, reference room, 12 by 30, and a two story stack room. The main building will be entered on the opposite side, and will include a reception room, dining hall, kitchen, wash rooms, etc. A stage will be provided for and the two rooms, dining hall and reception room, will be thrown into one large auditorium capable of seating 300 persons by removal of a partition. Under the building provision will be made for a bowling alley, gymnasium and lockers.

*New York City.* A new handbook of the New York Public Library has been put on sale in the library and branches at 10 cents a copy. Twenty-five thousand copies were

printed in June and were distributed free at the A. L. A. and N. E. A. conferences to all registered members. A full description, freely illustrated, is given of the Central Building, together with chapters on the work of the circulation department, a historical sketch of the library, and much other interesting matter.

*New York City.* In the July *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library is the first instalment of a "History of the New York Public Library" by Harry Miller Lydenberg, the chief reference librarian. This first instalment is devoted to an account of the inception and formation of the Astor Library, the first in point of time of the various elements from which The New York Public Library of the present day has been evolved. It is illustrated with likenesses of Mr. Astor and of Mr. Cogswell, so closely associated with the library's early history, and with a view of the library building as it appeared in 1854. Succeeding issues of the *Bulletin* will carry on the story of the Astor Library, and also describe the growth of the Lenox Library, the Tilden Trust, the New York Free Circulating Library, and the other early circulating libraries of the city.

*Sackets Harbor.* Because the trust fund created under the will of Mrs. Marietta Pickering Hay, late of Tarrytown, for the maintenance of a library in the tower of the Presbyterian church at Sackets Harbor has suddenly grown from \$3900 to \$40,000 owing to a rise in value of certain stocks, Walter H. Camp, of Watertown, the trustee, has brought a suit in supreme court to have the provisions of the will construed, and ascertain if it will be possible to build and maintain a separate library building. On Nov. 12, 1900, Mrs. Hay, who had long been a summer visitor at Sackets Harbor, arranged to contribute a tower and set of chimes for the church, and to provide a library in the tower, the church to agree to keep the tower free from debt and maintain the library. At her death, May 15, 1901, she left a will creating a trust fund whose income should be used for the purchase of books and works of art for the library, to be known as the Pickering and White Library, in memory of her parents.

*Seneca Falls.* When the time arrives, the latter part of September, for placing the corner-stone of the new Mynderse library, the officers of the library desire to have the principal address made by Rev. H. N. Denslow, a former rector of Trinity Episcopal church and the man who was the first president of the

Seneca Falls Public Library Association. The construction of the building, above the foundation line, was started Aug. 15, under the direction of Architect I. Edgar Hill of Geneva.

*Sherrill.* The Sherrill Free Library will probably be moved into new quarters within a short time, as the present quarters in the post office are not large enough. In the will of Mrs. H. E. Joslyn of Kenwood, who died last summer, is a bequest for \$15,000 to be used in the erection of a public library for the people of Sherrill and Kenwood. The library now has over 3000 volumes.

*Southampton.* The story of the Rogers Memorial Library, from its foundation in 1893 to May 31 of the present year, has just been published in pamphlet form. It is an interesting narrative and suggestive as to how great a boon such an institution is in a country village. Recent alterations to the building have added greatly to the efficiency of the library, and also afford a place for the display of historical specimens relating to the history of the Village of Southampton, shown under the auspices of the Colonial Society.

*Syracuse.* A conference has been held between the trustees of the Syracuse Public Library and City Engineer Henry C. Allen and Superintendent of Schools Percy M. Hughes relative to placing the North Side Library in the new Franklin school. The trustees are in favor of the plan, and formal action will be taken at an early fall meeting. In the plans for Franklin School provision has been made for a library space of 1800 square feet on the street floor, which will be separate from the school proper with a private vestibule entrance so that it can be used the year round. The present North Side Library is in leased property at Townsend and Ash streets, and the lease expires September 1, 1917. The removal of the branch from its present location to the new Franklin School will take it from a business district to more of a residential section, and this is believed by many to be a good move. Principal Charles E. White is in favor of the change.

*West New York.* A new library is to be opened in the Town Hall, and steps have been taken toward the installation of shelves and other furniture.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Hackensack.* The addition and repairs to the Johnson Public Library building, which have been under construction for nearly a year, were completed early in July, and the public

was invited to inspect the remodelled building July 8. The addition consists of a new stack room about 50x35 feet in size, which when filled will accommodate about 55,000 volumes. The old stack room has been converted into a commodious and attractive reference room, the second floor is the children's room, and a spacious room in the new part over the stack room is assigned to the Historical Society for their collection. On July 4 the Library Association, composed of ladies who several years ago had charge of the Hackensack Library, presented the library with a large flagpole and flag.

*Jersey City.* An appropriation of \$25,000 to purchase a site for the Hudson City branch of the Jersey City Public Library was made by the city commissioners July 25.

*Morristown.* The old library and lyceum property in South street was sold July 24 at sheriff's sale to the Morristown Library and Lyceum, complainants in a foreclosure proceeding against the Lyceum & Realty Co., on a bid of \$10,000. The claims aggregated nearly \$25,000. The Lyceum & Realty Co., which was organized to control the property, did considerable work on the burned library building a year ago, remodeling it for a theater.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Pittsburgh.* The Carnegie Institute and Library of Pittsburgh has issued a little illustrated booklet descriptive of its building. Included in it are an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Moorhead Vermorcken, reprinted from the *Outlook* of Sept. 26, 1908; notes on John W. Alexander's mural decorations, by Mrs. Alexander; a few facts about the library and its departments, and a schedule of library hours. The library has also issued a second edition, revised to May 1, 1916, of its "Index to the classified catalog of the technology department."

*Pittsburgh. Carnegie L.* Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 17,163; withdrawals, 14,111; total, 422,201. Circulation, 1,355,980. New registration, 15,833; total, 113,659. Receipts, \$245,576.12; expenditures, \$206,338.80 including \$9332.65 for books, \$5604.65 for periodicals, \$121,035.84 for salaries. A reduction of \$50,710 in the appropriation made by the City Council necessitated drastic curtailment in all branches of library work; 43 branches were discontinued, the purchase of books reduced, and the staff diminished. Special emphasis was laid

on the work with schools; the circulation in the schools division increased 33 per cent. during the year.

*Wilkes-Barré.* *Osterhout F. L.* Myra Poland, lbn. (Twenty-seventh ann. report—1915.) Accessions, 3064; withdrawals, 1742; total, 46,587. Circulation, 166,932. Total registration, 18,772. The number of books circulated for school use from the adult department was 328, and of musical scores 1100.

## The South

### VIRGINIA

*East Radford.* A considerable addition is being made to the library of the Radford Normal School. The United States government has made the library a depository for government publications.

### GEORGIA

*Atlanta.* *Carnegie L.* Tommie Dora Barker, lbn. (Report—year ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 9961; withdrawals, 2690; total, 73,711. Circulation, 371,951. New registration, 6425; total, 62,603. Receipts, \$34,805.07; expenditures, \$34,805.07 including \$9150 for books and periodicals, \$800 for binding, \$17,460 for salaries. A new branch building to be known as the South Branch was constructed during the year at a cost of \$17,000.

### LOUISIANA

*New Orleans.* At the July meeting of the Public Library board a committee was appointed to confer with the municipal authorities relative to obtaining a proper site for another branch library in the upper section of the city, and it is expected that a campaign for such a branch building will be formulated presently.

## The Central West

### OHIO

*Cincinnati.* Curtis G. Lloyd, chemist, and one of the founders of the Lloyd Library and Museum, is planning a new building to be put up at the southwest corner of Court and Plum streets. It will be of four stories and basement, and will adjoin the present structure. The new part, planned by Tietig & Lee, architects, will be used for library purposes. It will be 225 by 50 feet and of mill construction.

*Cleveland.* The present excellent condition of the bond market added \$53,220 to the building funds of the new public library, that amount being bid Aug. 2 for the \$2,000,000

issue approved by a referendum vote in 1910. Harris, Forbes & Co., of New York, were awarded the bonds.

*East Liverpool.* Plans for the new Public Library are now in the hands of the Carnegie Corporation. The location for the new library is at the corner of Ninth and Main streets on property escheated the state and later deeded to the city for library purposes by an act of the legislature, being the property of the late Gen. Reilly. The lot is 50 x 100 feet.

### INDIANA

*Anderson.* An Indiana room has been opened at the Anderson Public Library. It has been provided with two hundred and eighty volumes, works of Indiana authors, and books on Indiana history. The walls of this room are adorned with portraits of famous men of Indiana.

*Gary P. L.* Louis J. Bailey, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions, 11,958; withdrawals, 1587; total 53,566. Circulation, 360,847. New registration, 4,068; total, 13,186. Receipts, \$42,835.97; expenditures, \$32,731.84, including \$6469.03 for books, \$823.66 for periodicals, \$950.51 for binding, \$12,343.02 for salaries. About 300 music rolls were purchased in 1915, making a total of 567; the circulation was 4847. The circulation of pictures was 22,426, of lantern slides 5125. The use of the club room and auditorium more than doubled during the year, the attendance reaching a total of 14,041; beside the regular meetings of 21 organizations there were 75 others at the main library and several more at the Hobart branch. During the year the library extended its service to two more townships, now serving over one quarter of Lake county.

*Indianapolis.* Sentiment is growing in favor of naming the new Public Library building after James Whitcomb Riley, whose generous gift of ground in a large measure made possible the new building. Under a state law passed by the last Legislature, the building has been designated as the Central Library of Indianapolis, but this could doubtless be easily changed. A room devoted to the children's books has been designated the "Riley Room." As an added testimonial of love from the school authorities and more particularly the school children, a fund was raised recently with which massive bronze doors will be put at the main entrance of the building, the gift of the children. The fund was raised by personal contributions, each pupil in some manner earning the amount contributed. March 24,

the occasion of the laying of the corner stone at the new building, was turned into a Riley tribute. Although Mr. Riley was at his winter home at Miami, Fla., he sent a greeting to his friends and the big stone was laid in place by Edmund H. Eitel as the personal representative of the poet. Meredith Nicholson was one of the principal speakers. More than 1000 school children formed a chorus, which sang the "Messiah of nations," the words of which were written by Mr. Riley and the music by John Philip Sousa. The cornerstone contained, in addition to many papers and documents, an unpublished stanza in Mr. Riley's original manuscript of the poem "No boy knows when he goes to sleep." The stanza was discovered by Mr. Riley and given to the school board officials along with a leather bound copy of "The rhymes of childhood." The original manuscript of the poem "The book of joyous children" also was given to the school authorities to inclose in the box, but it was left out and has been framed. It will occupy a conspicuous place in the new library.

*Valparaiso.* The new \$25,000 building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to Valparaiso and Center Township, was formally opened on the evening of May 26. Prof. B. F. Williams gave the dedicatory address. E. L. Tilton, of New York, was the architect.

#### ILLINOIS

*Evanston.* The Library of Illinois has received a notable gift of ninety-eight volumes from Albert M. Todd of Kalamazoo, Michigan, consisting of early editions of English literature and of the classics. Many of the volumes have been bound by famous London bookbinders.

### The Northwest

#### IOWA

*Dubuque.* An "Allison room" is to be opened at the Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library. The room, which is on the second floor, will contain the collection of some three thousand volumes from the library of the late Senator William B. Allison, a gift to the library from Mrs. Jennie A. Brayton. The room has been redecorated for the purpose, and the library table, some of the walnut bookcases from Senator Allison's own library, and the chair which he used during the years that he was in Congress have been placed there. The books will not be placed in general circulation, but may always be used within the room.

#### MONTANA

*Hamilton.* The Carnegie Library was formally opened in July by the Hamilton Woman's club, who held an "at home" at the library building. A book shower was a feature of the event.

*Helena.* *State Law L.* Ashburn K. Barbour, lbn. (Biennial report for 1913-1914.) The accession of 2083 bound volumes during the biennial period represents one of the largest growths of the library during any like period in its history. The library has kept well abreast of the times in current text-books, reports, session laws and statutes, and legal literature in general, but its subscriptions to law journals are limited to twenty. The board has renewed its recommendation for added book stacks and suitable furniture for the reading room.

### The Southwest

#### KANSAS

*Topeka.* The cornerstone of the new \$100,000 Masonic Library was laid July 21. A thousand Masons were present, but the attendant ceremonies were more simple than usual on account of the excessive heat of the day.

*Wichita.* The library board has asked the city commission to increase the library levy from \$7500 to \$10,000. According to the contract with the Carnegie Corporation the city must appropriate at least \$7500 a year to run the institution. This will be the second year under the library board. The city commission last year fought the library board in the courts on the theory that it would spend too much money, not being responsible to the people for levying the tax.

#### TEXAS

As a result of the joint meeting of the legislative committee of the Texas Library Association and the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Austin July 20, a number of important recommendations were made to the next legislature relative to the county library law. The committees recommended the increase of the county library tax from 5 mills on the \$100 to the maximum of 5 cents on the \$100; the provisions for the certification of county librarians by a state board of library examiners; the requiring of only 100 qualified voters to sign the petition calling for an election to vote for or against a county library instead of the 25 per cent. required in the present law; a



straight majority instead of a two-thirds vote in favor of the establishment will carry the election; and the elimination of the section in the present law permitting a city library to become a county library. Besides these changes, many minor recommendations were made, but none of these affect the purpose of the present law, which is to provide rural communities with as good library facilities as the cities now enjoy. Before presentation to the next Legislature these recommendations will be presented to the next annual meeting of the Texas Library Association for approval.

*Galveston. Rosenberg L. Frank C. Patten, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.)* Accessions, 2341; withdrawals, 2965; total, 56,564. Circulation, 72,463. New registration, 1575; total, 11,941. Receipts, \$30,917.73; expenditures, \$28,724.26, including \$2832.86 for books, \$698.96 for periodicals, \$574.28 for binding, \$12,236.23 for salaries. The attendance at the 26 lectures of the 11th season was about 11,500. The removal of the children's department from the main floor to the second floor proved successful; loans for that department increased 19½ per cent. during 1915.

#### COLORADO

*Colorado Springs.* The private library of Miss Amanda R. Bell, who died about two years ago, was recently given to Coburn Library, Colorado College. The gift comprised 860 volumes, mostly of standard literature, and English and American works in literature, and a large collection of lives of noted women writers. The library has recently acquired by exchange with the Library of Congress, bound files of the *New York Tribune* and *The Boston Transcript* during the Civil War, anti-slavery weeklies during the 40's and 50's, and several volumes of *The Rocky Mountain News* during the 70's.

*Fort Collins.* The Agricultural College Library has opened a new reading room, which has long been needed. This room is 50 by 80 feet, and has seating room for about two hundred. The semi-indirect system of lighting has been installed and has proved both beautiful and practical. One feature of the work in this library has been the growing demand for extension work, both in the state and outside. This demand has been particularly for material on agriculture and domestic science.

#### ARKANSAS

*Little Rock P. L. Dorothy D. Lyon, lbn. (6th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.)*

Accessions, 2575; withdrawn, 231; total, 21,602. Circulation, 102,599. New registration, 1882; total, 11,654. Receipts, \$7323.58; expenditures, \$1598.74 for books, \$159.95 for periodicals, \$465.85 for binding, \$3925.10 for salaries. The circulation has increased 121 per cent. in 5 years.

## The Pacific Coast

### OREGON

*Hermiston.* Plans are now being drawn for a one-story library building, with stucco exterior, tile walls and frame interior, to be erected at Hermiston. The cost will be defrayed by the Carnegie Corporation.

### CALIFORNIA

*Alameda.* The city council has been requested by the board of library trustees to advertise for bids for the construction and remodeling work necessary to install a children's room in the library.

*Grass Valley (Nevada Co.).* Grass Valley's new Carnegie library building has been opened to the public. The upper or main floor of the building, occupying a space 36 x 70, is to be used exclusively for library purposes. In the basement are the women's rest room, work room, class room, room for men, file room and assembly hall, the latter occupying the larger space. The building is constructed of tile and is of colonial design.

*Los Angeles.* An item in the *Los Angeles Examiner* says that controversy has arisen over a plan presented to the Board of Education by Librarian Everett R. Perry to have the city establish a library of children's books in each school building, in return for which the Board of Education is to give \$10,000 to the City Library for the purchase of new books. Superintendent Francis, who formerly partly endorsed the plan, in July submitted a report to the Board, saying that he is opposed to it. Superintendent Francis says he does not favor the plan because the experience of the schools with the city library in former years, "when the school funds were placed at the disposal of the city library, which was supposed to serve the needs of the schools," was "highly unsatisfactory, and the work has greatly improved since the change was made." He says further that if the funds were divided it might result in "a disintegration of the school library." Miss Charlotte Casey, librarian of city schools, has also written to the board protesting against the request of the city library, likewise stating that it proved unsuccessful and the school

library has grown and become more useful to the schools by its increase from 16,000 volumes to 163,000. The matter was referred to a special committee to be appointed and to the law and rules committee.

*Red Bluff.* The board of supervisors has voted to establish a county free library. It is likely that the tax levy to carry out the plan will be about 3 cents on the \$100, and the state law provides that the county librarian for Tehama county shall be paid a salary of \$100 a month. The appointment will be made by the supervisors, but the librarian must be an experienced one, who has passed successfully an examination by the board of state library examiners. The library may be in operation by October, and it is believed there will be ample room for the county free library at the Herbert Kraft Free Library.

*Redlands.* A. K. Smiley P. L. Ardena M. Chapin, lbn. (22d ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916.) Accessions, 1629; total volumes, 29,388. Circulation, 115,591. Reference use of library is made constantly by University of Redlands and High School students, but no record is kept. New registration: adults, 701, children, 270, renewals 56; total, 5709. During the past year a thoro weeding out of cards not in active use was made and 3097 names were crossed off the list. This reduces the membership somewhat in comparison with past years but is more accurate: Reading room attendance is kept on Sundays and holidays only. This amounted to 13,020. Receipts \$10,477.53; expenditures, \$10,465.69, including \$1458.69 for books, \$544.85 for periodicals, \$586.76 for binding and \$5445.48 for salaries.

*Sacramento.* The city council expected to advertise for bids on the new library building the latter part of August, and it is expected that the work on its construction will be well under way before the end of the year.

*Watts.* A resolution was passed in July which gave over the city library to the supervision of the county. This move was made after some months of deliberation and discussion, the reason being that the city funds were not sufficient to maintain the library without help from the county board. There has been some opposition to the move, however, the Women's Improvement Club having circulated a petition in protest. The library was built under a Carnegie grant, it being stipulated that the city should furnish \$80 per month for the upkeep. This was felt to be too severe a drain upon city resources under the present regime.

## UTAH

*Mount Pleasant.* Plans have been drawn for a \$10,000 Carnegie Library. This structure is to be of pressed brick, one story and basement high, and is to be completed in December.

*St. George.* The new Public Library building is completed, and the books and furniture have been moved into the new quarters. The Carnegie Corporation furnished \$8000 towards the erection of the library, and the city \$2000. It is on the same block as the Woodward School and the Normal College.

## Canada

### ONTARIO

A new quarterly called the *Ontario Library Review* has been started by the Public Libraries branch of the Department of Education of Ontario. W. O. Carson, the new inspector of public libraries, is the editor, and besides articles of information and inspiration, notes and news of library happenings in and out of the province, a portion of each issue will be used for an annotated list of new books suitable for purchase by the smaller libraries, and for the occasional publication of short lists of approved books on special subjects.

The Superintendent of Public Libraries, acting on the authority of the Minister of Education, has organized a short course library training school, to be opened September 11. The course will last for one month. Thru the courtesy of the Toronto Public Library Board and Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, the school will be held in the Dovern Court branch of the Toronto Public Library. The course of instruction is arranged for the purpose of training in library science librarians and assistants who hold library positions or have had experience in library work. Special lectures will be given by W. J. Sykes, chief librarian, Ottawa Public Library; Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, Toronto Public Libraries; H. B. Whitton, trustee Hamilton Public Library; Dr. E. A. Hardy, secretary, Ontario Library Association; S. B. Herbert, assistant inspector of public libraries.

Appendix W to the report of the Minister of Education for the year 1913 contains a report upon the public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., in the province of Ontario. "The outstanding features of the year's effort have been the prominence given to children's work, the co-operation of the public school with the public library, the development and popularity of the library institutes, emphasized by the creation of an-

other institute—no. 15—that of Toronto; the growing approval and adoption of a uniform system of classification, with the loud call for the services of the cataloger; the cry for the introduction of the county system and the steady increase of interest in library work by men of affairs." An interesting feature of the report is the tables showing in detail the circulation of all books in every library in the province with the non-fiction regularly classified, and giving a list of all townships without libraries and the distance from and location of the nearest library. With the new books accessioned during the year, the number available for circulation thru the traveling library in 1913 was over 15,000.

*Tavistock.* Excavations have been commenced for the work of building the new Carnegie library.

#### QUEBEC

*Montreal.* The Montreal Board of Control is considering a proposition to vote \$50,000 for supplying the Montreal Public Library with stained-glass windows, representing all the great historical figures of Canada.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

*Regina.* A considerable shipment of worn books has been sent by the Public Library to the chaplain of the 195th Battalion at Camp Hughes for the regimental library, and arrangements have been made by which a branch has been established at St. Chad's Convalescent Soldiers' Home. Fifty books have been supplied, mostly technical books, works of travel, biography and general literature, the home being otherwise well supplied with fiction. The non-commissioned officer in charge is responsible for the care of the library. As very little use is made of the reference department during the day time in the summer holidays (July and August), it was decided to keep the reference room open only in the evenings from 6.30 to 10 o'clock. This enabled the management to carry out an important economy by dispensing with the services of a relief assistant during vacation time. At the same time arrangements were made to accommodate members of the public who found it necessary to consult books in the reference department during the day time, by asking them to apply at the delivery desk on the main floor. The library had already sent out twenty-six vacation libraries on July 15, representing over 300 books.

## Foreign

### GREAT BRITAIN

An important exhibition of books and manuscripts has been arranged in the great hall of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. It was opened to the public during the Eisteddfod week and will remain for a couple of months. The exhibition comprises a selection from the valuable books and manuscripts given to the National Library by Sir John Williams, Bart., from the Llanover Manuscripts, which have just been deposited in the library by Sir Ivor Herbert, and vellum copies of the series of old Welsh texts edited by Dr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans, lent by Sir John Williams, who also contributes a complete set of the volumes issued from the Kelmscott Press.

*Croydon.* The twenty-seventh annual report of the Libraries Committee shows that altho 1800 borrowers from the libraries are absent, probably with the colors, the use of lending and reference libraries remains almost at the pre-war level. During the year 1915-16 the total issues were 500,131, and there were 18,207 borrowers' tickets in actual use. The library stock consists of 100,375 volumes, illustrations, prints, and lantern slides. Thirty-four library lectures and readings were given, and exhibitions, receptions and library lessons to school children drew attention to the resources of the libraries.

### JAPAN

*Tokio.* The annual report of the Imperial Library of Japan for the year ending March 31, 1915, shows that 9644 books were added, making a total of 308,307 volumes in the library. The library was open 328 days, serving 220,809 readers who used 896,844 books. The daily average of readers was 673.2 of books read 2734.3. February and March showed an increase of readers as compared with the previous year, in the other months there was a decrease.

### ARGENTINA

*Buenos Aires.* During the fiscal year 1915, 61,804 persons visited the Argentine Library of Buenos Aires, or a daily average of 182 persons. The number of lectures, art entertainments, etc., given by the institution during the year amounted to 38. The National Athenaeum of Buenos Aires will soon establish a course in bibliography, which will be divided into four parts.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL. See Gifts and bequests—Of material

## ADVERTISING, LIBRARY

In a report made by Louise Boette, assistant children's librarian for the Carondelet branch of the St. Louis Public Library, is described a library booth at Carondelet Park.

"At the annual picnic of five Carondelet schools, the Blow, Lyon, Carondelet, Des Peres and Woodward, on June 17, at Carondelet Park," writes Miss Boette, "we had a Public Library booth. The decorations were in red, white and blue, and the staff wore little silk badges to match. It was opposite the band-stand, where a stream of people were passing all day. We had taken out about 100 books and our little booth was an out-door reading-room, as we had children around it all day, looking over the books and reading.

"In spite of potato races, Punch and Judy shows, boat rides on the lake, and other attractions too numerous to mention, we took quite a number of registrations and many people stopped to read our library posters and to ask questions. To each child who registered on Picnic Day we gave a book-mark.

"One old gentleman, on seeing a boy deep in a book, said to a friend, 'If I had not seen it with my own eyes, I would never have believed it; a boy reading at a picnic. Well! Well!'

"One lady asked whether we checked parcels, and a little boy wanted to know whether we sold popcorn.

"Altogether our booth at the picnic was a great success."

## AUDITORIUMS

In a recent communication N. D. C. Hodges, of the Public Library of Cincinnati, writes:

"The library can report a decided increase in the use of its auditoriums and club rooms, as well as a greater variety in the interests represented. The total number of meetings for the year ending June 30, 1916, was 2507, as compared with 1763 for the previous year. The library now has eleven auditoriums, seating from 100 to 250 people each, seven club rooms, the largest of which seats 50, and three large basement playrooms. Each auditorium is equipped for stereopticon use, with a stand for the lantern, adjusted to the proper height

and distance from the stage, and a screen painted on the plaster wall of the stage. Three branches have pianos, which have been given by local organizations. Use of the rooms is granted freely for any meeting at all educational in character. This word "educational" is very broadly interpreted and constantly covers civic or recreational activities. But politics and religion are barred, as well as entertainments for which admission is taken at the door. Bookings may be made for one meeting or for the year. The small charge of \$1.00 is made for the use of the stereopticon and the library operator, also for an extension of time after ten o'clock, the usual closing hour. Rent, heat, light and janitor service are given without charge, and the rooms are available from eight in the morning until ten at night.

"The university extension lectures, meetings of women's literary clubs, and teachers' conferences, with which our auditorium work began, are still carried on. Such purely educational meetings are however far outnumbered by those of civic or social import, such as the local improvement associations, mothers' clubs, clean-up organizations, the Woman's City Club, the National Housewives' Co-operative League, the Penny Lunch Association, Shakespeare Pageant Committees, Grocers' Associations, and even tennis and baseball clubs. The Main Library lecture course for grown people, given weekly all thru the winter, has become an established policy. Its attendance is limited only by the seating capacity of the hall—the big children's room rearranged to hold about two hundred chairs. The lectures are freely illustrated and are popular in character. The Main Library also houses the work of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. Its readings for the blind are held almost daily, and one morning each week is given up to instruction in reading from raised type, in writing, and in industrial work of various kinds.

"For the children the library itself plans story hours, illustrated talks, debating and literary societies. The Boy Scouts have met with us from their organization. This spring the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls came to Cincinnati, and as a matter of course, to the branch libraries. The playrooms are used in the more congested districts to absorb the

superfluous energies of the half-grown boys who have no place but the library to spend their evenings. The local business men's clubs equipped one room with simple gymnasium apparatus, which successive groups of boys enjoy under competent leadership. The girls and their older sisters as well find the cement floor of this same room satisfactory for roller skating. At this branch discipline is no longer a problem."

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY, STANDARDIZATION OF

Standardization by a library unit system. G. W. Lee. Reprinted in June, 1916, from the *Stone & Webster Journal*, the house organ of Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

"With all the separateness of undertakings that are in themselves worth while, we need to formulate a system that shall switch into alignment a host of activities which today have the weakness of lack of co-ordination. . . . Co-ordination is, of course, needed; to bring which about seems to me not only possible, but comparatively simple, if the task be seriously assumed by the organized library forces. . . . I would make my plea under three headings, namely: I, Lack of system; II, Sporadic systems; III, A unit system.

Lack of system is responsible for the frequently circuitous means which must be employed to obtain information and for the haphazardness of finding it. One of several illustrations of chance in securing information is that of the convention. "It is often said, 'I get more from conversations than from listening to papers.' Yet how accidentally—or incidentally if you prefer—we happen upon those with whom there is helpfulness on either side! If I am interested in the care of trade catalogs, how shall I know who else at the same convention has thoughts on the same subject? A convention is supposedly a coming together for the exchange of thought. Who, therefore, is the benefactor that has succeeded in so bringing out the clearing-house function of any convention that no member need return to his home without having met presumably every delegate that could help him?"

Various needs, largely indicated in detached undertakings, are systematized in themselves but, as related to one another, lack team play. Of the many thousands of bibliographies annually printed many escape the notice of any of the various bibliographies. "I have before me . . . the *American Library Annual* for 1914-1915, with lists compiled from the monthly *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. In it are upwards of 500 bibliographies; yet comparison shows that the

'Index to library reference lists' (about 300) in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January, 1915, is not altogether superseded. . . . The American Library Association in its own name publishes a monthly *Booklist*, which is well annotated. Should not this be the most inclusive list in the country? And how shall it be made the list of all lists? A matter for the docket of standardization." In catalogs, indexes, digests, etc. there are a number worth while but there is constant overlapping. Mr. Lee's suggestion is that one of two good overlapping undertakings "absorb the other, taking over half the help and letting the rest go a-fishing or earn its living in some still better way. If the survivor misbehaves, and seeks unjustifiable economy by skimping or neglecting, or becomes addicted to deadly routine, then let him be reminded of the 'survivee.' The reminder might serve as a sort of big stick."

There is similar duplication in commercial and engineering organizations, government departments and publications, information bureaus and clearing houses. Auctions, as a means of getting rid of the overflow and superseded material of the Stone and Webster Library, have not come up to expectations. For books such as "Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers" listed at from \$2.50 to \$12 bids have been received of fifty cents or possibly a dollar. The "Union list of serials in Boston and vicinity" Mr. Lee considers almost a cornerstone of co-ordination. "The importance of knowing where to find a periodical elsewhere in the community when it is not in the most convenient place . . . is almost as great as the difficulty in making men so appreciate the saving need of such a service that they are glad to contribute to its upbuilding, whether in financial support or in contribution of titles to be indexed."

The unit system comprehending all topics which Mr. Lee advocates sub-divides information on a topic under four headings: demand—class, frequency, emergency, miscellany; supply—immediate, local, general; classification; and miscellany. At Chicago there is already a nucleus, a registration of specialists, in the "Sponsors for knowledge."

Whether or not the "unit system" is workable Mr. Lee considers of slight consequence; the important thing is to set people thinking seriously about the need for a co-ordinated center. Such an effective co-ordination will hardly come as a mere business proposition; it will necessitate ideals.

## BINDING

The use of shellac for preserving the covers of books. H. R. Huntingg. *Pub. Libs.*, J1., 1916. p. 319-320.

All the products that are offered for preserving book covers are either some grade of shellac or varnish; shellac dries quickly, with a hard surface; varnish takes much longer to dry and is apt to be sticky. Mr. Huntingg gives a brief résumé of the production of shellac, followed by suggestions for the use of shellac in preserving the covers of books.

For use on book covers, shellac, cut with wood alcohol, gives a much better surface than shellac cut with denatured alcohol; it dries more quickly and leaves a hard, smooth surface. Ordinary commercial shellac should be thinned with wood alcohol to at least one-fifth its original consistency. Two thin coats are very much better than one thick one; the first acts as a priming coat, and the second gives it body and surface. Shellac will spot when wet; so, to obviate this difficulty, the surface is gone over with a good grade of wax. A book so treated with shellac and wax will wear well and keep clean and sanitary. If the book becomes soiled it can be washed with soap and water, gone over with another thin coat of shellac and wax, or with the wax without the shellac.

BIOGRAPHY. See Smith, Lloyd Pearsall

## BIRD GUESSING CONTEST

A bird guessing contest was held in the children's room of the St. Paul Public Library during the month of April. Pictures of Minnesota birds were exhibited on a bulletin board in sets of from four to six each week. Contestants were allowed to look the birds up in the various bird books which were put on the tables, and as the names were guessed they were written on slips of paper obtained at the desk. One hundred and fifty children entered the contest. Prizes consisting of bird games, bird guides and Boy Scout Guides contributed by the Humane Society were given to the successful contestants.

This contest was followed by a wild flower guessing contest conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Garden Club.

## BLIND, WORK WITH

A nucleus for a library for the blind tubercular patients at the State Sanitarium at Cresson, Pa., was started early in July by members of the social service committee of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind are expecting to send to Cresson the books they have at the association headquarters and efforts are being made to gather several collections belonging to private persons who are willing to donate them.

## BOOK EXHIBITS

A book exhibit not of the ordinary type was the one prepared by Miss Winifred Ticer, librarian of the Huntington (Ind.) Public Library. Instead of displaying fresh, new volumes to attract the public, she dumped in the window of one of the city's furniture stores several hundred of the books so badly worn that they had been discarded. To this mute testimony to the service the library is giving the public, she added placards with such inscriptions as these:

These books were worn out last winter—get a library card and read our books.

There are 25,000 books in the city library, and some of them may interest you.

Circulation in 1913—41,402.

Circulation in 1914—50,761.

Library blandishments. *Pub. Libs.*, J1., 1916. p. 309.

The San Diego Public Library has recently been making experiments as to how to increase their circulation of non-fiction. In two combined book bins and bulletin boards were placed groups of books such as the following: (1) rent collection, (2) special displays of books of current interest as gardening or business efficiency, (3) "fiction and other interesting books." The "other interesting books" were generally biographies, lives of men and women who, like Helen Keller, have fought thru adversity and discouragement to success. It was found that because of their human interest they were most popular. The books were spread out in the bin so that the full cover showed and each fiction book was alternated with some interesting biography. Each morning the librarian selected 35 or 50 books of non-fiction and scattered them thru the fiction; if a book did not circulate within two days it was replaced with one more interesting. An average daily biographical circulation of 8 to 10 increased to 20, 30, and as high as 50 books a day. A display of books on South America resulted in a circulation of about 75 books on that subject and developed enthusiasm for the magazine *South America* and for the *Pan-American Bulletin*.

## BOOK SELECTION

How to select books. Rebecca W. Wright. *Bull. of the Vt. F. P. L. Comm.*, Mr., 1916.

p. 31-33. Also printed in *Bull. of the N. H. Pub. Lib.*, Mr., 1916. p. 164-166.

Considering first the library helps of most use in bookbuying, Miss Wright mentions the *A. L. A. Booklist*, the state's quarterly *Bulletin*, the *A. L. A. Catalog* of 1904 and its Supplement 1904-11, Miss Humble's "Children's books for the first purchase," and a number of special lists issued by libraries and commissions. She advises spending from one-third to one-half of a small library's income on books for children. By way of warning she enumerates eleven "don'ts," cautioning librarians against depending too much on publishers' and booksellers' catalogs; against sacrificing quality to number of volumes; against buying sets, dealing with subscription agents or trusting to department store bargains; against leaving the selection to the last minute or to one person; against buying editions of the classics so cheap they will never be read; and against economizing in the matter of buying reinforced bindings for fiction and children's books that will have hard wear.

As for the principles of selection, the librarian must be guided by the gaps in her collections and the needs of her community. The proportion of fiction in libraries varies from 25 to 100 per cent., but the wise libraries keep below 40 per cent. Miss Wright closes with quotations from Dr. Bostwick and Miss Bacon on the much-debated question of "What makes a book immoral?"

#### BOOKBUYING

Bookbuying for public libraries. C. B. Roden. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 312-313.

"Narrowing the subject down to *methods* of buying books for libraries rather than principles, it will be in order to consider (a) where to buy, (b) how to buy, and (c) what price to pay. . . . It is best to buy . . . from that dealer nearest home from whom reasonable services and prices can be secured." It is best to arrive at a definite understanding with one dealer and then to give him all your business, new and old, current and replacement. "Out-of-print books are 'another story.'" All that dealers do with such orders is to advertise or turn the list over to a second-hand book concern; a librarian can do this himself and so reduce the expense. To buy "bargain books" is rarely expedient, for such books are usually outside actual "wants," and must be kept for the chance of future usefulness. "It is cheaper to buy a book when you want it, even if it costs a few cents more." As to what price to pay, the United States Supreme Court, in

the Macy case dealt a severe blow to the net-price system by declaring that "any attempt to maintain prices by coercion or concerted action is illegal," and bookbuying by librarians is at present a matter for the individual library and the individual bookseller.

Boys' books. See Children's reading

#### BUILDINGS, LIBRARY

Importance of library building. *N. Y. Libs.*, Ag., 1915. p. 259-260.

A discussion of the questions "What particular help is it to a library to have a building of its own? Isn't the importance of the building very much overestimated?"

The second question is answered by quotations from the State Committee on Library Institutes and from an editorial in *Public Libraries*. Both point out the danger of over-emphasis on the building with the consequent neglect of the true work of the library thru the diversion of interest and money to the mere building.

"Admitting that the owning of a building is not a thing of first importance, it is nevertheless a thing greatly to be desired." Some of the unquestioned advantages of ownership of the library building are:

1. It is an important factor in library publicity by compelling attention, promoting a feeling of respect, and by giving the library individuality.

2. It develops and maintains a strong library *esprit de corps*; it gains the same help in its *morale* as does the church from a similarly appropriate building.

3. If erected thru efforts of individuals, it serves as a bond to hold them to its continuous support and use.

4. It improves the outward appearance of the town and so increases property values.

5. It can be made the means of securing increased tax supports by appealing to a class of voters not interested in books themselves.

6. A building erected specifically for its use will provide added conveniences for the public, added accessibility to books and increased efficiency in administration.

7. It will aid in making the library a real community center.

8. In its own building the library pays no tax in New York; in paying rent, it pays the full tax on those quarters.

#### BUSINESS MEN, LIBRARY WORK FOR

Getting the new ideas first. Carroll D. Murphy. *System*, Ag., 1916. vol. 30; p. 170-179.

An account of how 3000 business and professional men read in search of data that will help their business, and store up the information, and finally assemble it for use. Only a few of these business men use the public library, but the article is suggestive as to how the library can make itself more useful to business men.

#### CARD CATALOGS

"Reorganizing a card catalog" was the subject of a paper read before the Massachusetts Library Club in January, 1916, by T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian in charge of shelf and catalog department, Harvard College Library. Mr. Currier stated that on February 1, 1911, the first standard-sized cards were ready for use in the catalog of the Harvard College Library. Previous to this the public catalog consisted of index-sized cards, and was in three parts—author catalog, classed subject catalog and a recently formed dictionary catalog of place headings. A catalog has been formed for use in the delivery room and a duplicate author catalog for staff use. About 2,000,000 cards have been filed, aside from the filing incidental to the consolidation of the official and the Library of Congress depository catalogs. "About half a million cards," Mr. Currier said, "have been typed for the public catalog and 250,000 titles replaced by Library of Congress cards. Until June, 1915, the question of treating the subject catalog had been postponed, but at that time it was decided to establish a dictionary catalog, and during the following summer and fall the cards forming the classed catalog were thrown into dictionary form and on our moving into this building were incorporated into the main catalog. During the whole five-year period the classifiers have been completing the reclassification of the library, and as a result some 175,000 volumes have suffered a change of call number, necessitating corresponding changes in the catalog. It is needless to say that we do not make claim that to-day the work is finally completed or that we have constructed a perfect catalog, for cards had to be treated in blocks rather than individually in order that the work be accomplished at all. At least we have established a definite policy, we have made available in the public catalog some fifty or sixty thousand titles hitherto accessible only to the staff, and we have at last fallen in line and adopted a standard card. In developing our policy three classes of persons must be considered: (1) the undergraduate, (2) the student in training to become a specialist, (3)

the trained worker. In a university library like this, with the neighboring cities and towns provided with excellent public libraries, we are almost entirely freed from the demands of the desultory reader. To the undergraduate we hope our catalog may be a tool suited to all his legitimate needs. The advanced students and the trained workers have access to the stacks where the books are carefully classed, and except for the introductory survey which the catalog should afford, they must by direct contact with the books gather together their sources and compile their bibliographies, if none exist. The presence of a more exhaustive catalog might lighten their labors, but certainly would not obviate the need of this preliminary work on their part, for no scholar could accept the catalog as definitive. There is an old argument for the catalog that it presents quickly to the reader the books available in the given library, while the bibliography presents so much not available that time and patience are lost in checking up what can be procured. This is undoubtedly true in a smaller library center than Boston, and is also true so far as introductory and less technical material is concerned, but for serious work in a place like Cambridge the argument loses much of its force, for, in the first place, a scholar can seldom make use of a substitute work—he must have what he asks for and nothing else—and, second, with the increase of library resources here the bibliography is becoming to an ever-increasing degree a catalog of books available. With these considerations in mind, we have adopted the policy of a selective subject catalog. To sum up, our catalog aims to record each book under its author and to supply for each title a sufficiency of added entries; to do the same for pamphlets, so far as seems wise or as money permits, but to omit subject headings for highly technical treatises, out-of-date books and books in lesser known languages. We supply to the beginner what he needs starting him on his path, but leaving to him the task of exploring his chosen field."

CHILDREN, WORK WITH. See Bird-guessing contest; Drawing contest; story-telling contest

#### CHILDREN'S READING

Making worth while boys' recreational reading. Franklin K. Mathiews. *Pub. Libs.*, JI., 1916. p. 300-303.

The boy in his early teens is likely to read more books than at any other time, frequently as many as three or four books a week. What



is true of boys is also true of girls, and they have a similar interest in the story of adventure. The unusual physical growth and the differentiation of sex during the early 'teen age explains in part both boys' and girls' interest in the story of action; this type of story serves as a prophylactic for the adolescent, and careful consideration should be given that as far as possible boys and girls be guided and directed in their choice of books. These experiences of the body give a physical basis for the rise and growth of the imagination, making necessary proper exercise for its wholesome development. The test of the worthwhileness of these adventure stories is not whether they teach morality, but as to whether they provide a kind of mental gymnastic paraphernalia for the exercise of the boy's imagination and emotional nature.

The practical value of imagination is great, for chief among the qualities that distinguish successful men are initiative and resourcefulness, and these can come only from creative and constructive imagination. "Is it too much to conclude, then, that when boys read stories of adventure of the right kind, these books will stimulate such initiative, awaken such resourcefulness as will aid the boy to change capacity into capability and so vocationally help him to find himself?"

Boys are increasingly interested in the "What and How to do" books, that is, books on handicraft, machinery, and applied electricity; the aroused imagination seeks to express itself. *Popular Mechanics* and *Popular Electricity* are the greatest competitors of nickel thrillers. "Only recently we have learned how to mend morals by making muscles. In reform schools, manual training is working many miracles in the transformation of boys' characters. And we are latterly learning that what has such merit for the bad boy is of equal worth for the good one. . . He, too, may learn thru his 'hobbies' the power of application, neatness, initiative, resourcefulness, carefulness, honesty and many more of the elemental moral qualities."

With his insatiable appetite for stories the boy develops a hunger for facts; his mind needs fact as well as fiction. Facts must, however, be presented in as fascinating and vivid style as fiction so that they will delight the boy. Even in his fiction care should be taken that the boy gets only such adventure tales as represent facts in the form of fiction.

The boy's recreational reading should contain these three chief interests. "On the one hand, the stories awaken and develop his

imagination and on the other, the 'What and How to do' books makes possible a wholesome and practical expression, while the books of fact and information serve to modify imagination by always reminding a boy that he is living in a world not of fiction, but of hard and stubborn reality."

CODES, LIBRARY. See Librarians and assistants—Rules for the governance of

#### COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES

The commercial library: its organization, administration, and service. John C. Willmer. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Mr., 1916. p. 98-108.

From scanty material available, Mr. Willmer gives some practical information on past commercial libraries, leading up to the present-day commercial circulating library. The first circulating library in London of which he can learn was established in 1740 by Messrs. Cawthorn and Hutt at 132 Strand, and called the "British Library." Later it was removed to 24 Cockspur street, Charing Cross, where it remained until the end of the year 1913, being then purchased by Day's Library, Ltd., and merged in their library business.

Altho this was the beginning of circulating libraries with a formulated system, the lending of books for hire was of much greater antiquity. The times appear to have been ripe for circulating libraries, because soon after the establishment of the "British Library" in 1740, one is mentioned as being kept by Robert Watts at Cambridge in 1745, another at Birmingham by William Hutton in 1751, and another at Liverpool in 1756, the latter still in existence. Up to the end of 1913, Day's Library, Ltd., established in 1776, was the second oldest circulating library in London, and having acquired Cawthorn and Hutt's Library, it has now taken the first place as the oldest in London. It was removed in 1890 to its present home, a building especially constructed for the requirements of a library.

Owing to limitations of space, passing mention only is made of other commercial libraries, Hookham's, Mitchell's, Grosvenor Gallery Library, Times' Book Club, Harrod's, Mudie's, and Smith and Son. Mr. Willmer gives interesting extracts from the courteously worded announcements of the old established firms, concerning changes of address, terms of subscription, methods of business, and the varied advantages of their respective institutions to subscribers and non-subscribers. "The functions of a library," from a recent issue of the *Saturday Review*, is also drawn upon, and some amusing illustrations of the miscon-

ceptions that many applicants for vacancies in libraries seem to have with reference to general library work close a paper containing much valuable information.

#### COUNTY LIBRARIES

The Frederick County Free Library in Maryland. S. M. Akin. *Pub. Libs.*, J1, 1916. p. 313-314.

"In the fall of 1913, the women of the Civic Club of this place conceived the idea of getting up for the town a public library. . . . In nine months they had raised \$2000, enough to equip and run the library for a year. . . . To have taken the attitude that it was going to be a little library would have been to kill it. . . . So we have always been a 'big' library. Big in plans, ambitions and visions. . . . We promptly made it a county library, emphasizing that and the *freeness* of it in its name—the Frederick County Free Library. . . . Money has been scarce, and most of the books have been given, and people have been generous."

In response to an early invitation, the school children swamped the library, within a week taking every juvenile book. The schools of the town and county have co-operated, a special effort was made to reach the night students, and next year books are to be circulated from the night schools.

"Of course, being a new enterprise, we have advertised. Notices have been posted at all the toll-gates, in the court house, the armory, at the county fair, the Interurban station, the hotels, and many sent to stores in the county. Floats in both the Sane and Safe Fourth, and the homecoming parades, slides at two moving pictures, and the Chautauqua pictures, are some of the advertisings we have done."

The results have more than justified the effort. Seventeen towns are represented in the registration, nine are branches; the registration is already over 1700. Requests for aid in selecting books for presents, in securing library equipment for the Sunday school and the State School for the Deaf—all these indicate that the library is beginning to stand for something in the county.

#### DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

The policy of the Library of the University of California as regards the purchase of books for departmental libraries, is discussed at some length in the 1914-15 report of the librarian, J. C. Rowell.

"Books for departmental libraries are purchased from equipment or other funds at the disposal of the departments of instruction and not from the library book funds," he says,

"the general library acting merely as purchasing agent. Departmental purchasing is increasing to such an extent that the handling of departmental orders now forms no inconsiderable part of the work of the accessions department. The demands come from departments or allied institutions away from Berkeley, such as the Medical Department and Hooper Foundation, which receive no allotments from the book fund; the Law School, which owing to its endowment for library purposes no longer receives an allotment; Agriculture, with its independent federal and state appropriations and other special funds; and a few other Berkeley departments. While the needs of certain of the scientific and technical departments for departmental copies of books which cannot well be spared from the general library must be recognized, the creation of independent collections in other departments seems less justifiable. In some departments the practice seems to have grown up fortuitously rather than by deliberate intent, the books being housed and used in the general library. The ideal arrangement from an administrative standpoint would be, that books desired by Berkeley departments, except scientific and technical publications to be used in direct connection with departmental work or duplicates of books already in the library, should be purchased and treated thruout as part of the general library. This would result in considerable economy in handling and recording, and the books would be much more generally available. The maintenance of independent collections in most cases seems to serve no particular purpose, and when separately housed their inaccessibility is a source of constant annoyance to would-be users. During the year two such collections, those of the departments of Physical Education and Military Science, have been turned over to the general library, which has also acquired a number of books purchased by Political Science to meet the needs of large undergraduate classes. The Forestry books are shelved and otherwise treated as part of the general library, and the Library Committee of the Department of Agriculture in its meeting of December 22, 1914, took action favoring the transfer of the departmental library to the general library building if adequate facilities should be obtainable in the new portion."

#### DRAWING CONTEST

The "Silhouette game" and "Drawing contest" were used in one of the branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The silhouette

game is a guessing game, and was made in the form of a poster with "Guess Who We Are" at the top. There were three blank places in which were placed silhouettes of illustrations from various books, cut from black paper and mounted on light paper measuring about three and one-half by four and one-half inches. The notice, "Put your name and the name of the figures on a piece of paper and drop it in the box. If you guess correctly, your name will be put on the Honor Roll," was printed under these pictures. Under this was "The Honor Roll" in large letters, beneath which was pasted, at the end of each week, a typewritten list of the children's names. A small box in which a slit had been cut was placed to one side of the poster to receive the answers.

The first week were posted pictures from the "Goops," "Alice in Wonderland" and "East o' the sun and west o' the moon"; the second week, "The tar baby," "Puss in boots" and "The little lame prince"; the following week, "The elephant's child," "Singing," from Stevenson's "Child's garden of verses" and Rip Van Winkle were tried.

The books containing these illustrations were not allowed to circulate during the contest. Most of them were on the tables, as the rule was that no questions were to be answered. The children were expected to refer to these books to prove whether they had guessed right or not.

This game could be used in many ways, substituting famous pictures, buildings, photographs of great men and women, authors, etc.

The fourth week a drawing contest was tried. The children were told to draw free hand from some book in the children's room, and their drawings would be posted at the end of the week. The drawings were posted with a notice reading as follows: "Choose the drawing you think is the best. Put its number on a piece of paper with your name and drop it in the box. The picture getting the greatest number of votes will receive a blue ribbon and a place of honor on the Bulletin Board." A list of the artists' names was also placed on the board and the numbers of votes each received, helping to mitigate any lingering pangs of disappointment. More boys than girls entered the contest. During both of these games there was no confusion, as paper and stubs of pencils were always to be found in boxes under the bulletin board, saving the annoyance of having the children running to the desk.

EXHIBITS. See also Advertising, Library; Book exhibits

#### —AT STATE FAIR

The work of the Iowa Library Commission and the State Traveling Library were shown at the Iowa State Fair in a room in the Women and Children's Building. Selections from the books and pictures which may be borrowed from the commission were exhibited, posters and charts called attention to the resources of the Traveling Library, and maps showed the location of the public libraries and the traveling library stations in Iowa, of which there are 131 of the former and 1245 of the latter. Tho the walls and shelves were rough they were painted a dark red and with rugs of a harmonious color, pictures, ferns, tables and chairs, an attractive reading room was made where visitors were invited to read and rest as well as to learn of the books which might be borrowed for home use. The room also served to show that an attractive library room may be fitted up at small cost in any community.

#### GIFTS AND BEQUESTS—OF MATERIAL

Library Gift Day in Boulder, Colo., is described by C. Henry Smith in the April *Occasional Leaflet* of the Colorado Library Association. The University of Colorado's service in lending material around the state had so developed that a reserve of duplicate periodicals was necessary, and the Boulder Public Library needed more reference magazines and juvenile books. The library and school boards co-operated in calling upon the school children to bring contributions from home on Library Gift Day. As a result of the generous response five hundred books and many thousand magazines were collected by the university wagon from the schools. The Public Library received all the juvenile books and several runs of complete volumes of magazines. The University Library secured over one hundred yards of duplicate magazines for extension use and many volumes for sets listed in periodical indexes.

Nearly a ton of material, valuable to neither library, was distributed to hospitals and camps. Mr. Smith suggests that people will help if their attention is called to library wants and that the library can secure for the use of its patrons an abundance of useful material, if it will "go and get it."

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The coming high school library. Frank K. Walter. *N. Y. Libs.*, May, 1916. p. 78-81.

The change in high school libraries will be not in development of new theories, but in the

actual application of principles long theoretically acknowledged. They will differ from those of to-day in their equipment, their organization, and their use.

The coming high school library will be equipped with a view to hygienic surroundings and to the comfort of the readers. The size of the collection of books will vary little from that found in the library to-day, but books will be more carefully selected with definite school ends in view. As high schools pay an increasing amount of attention to training for definite occupations the school library will have to provide recent and reliable information on occupational lines.

The organization of the collection will be carefully studied as to its greatest possible use. Some approved plan of accession record, loan system, systematic arrangement of books, and finding list will be adopted. The organization will be undertaken by trained librarians only, for amateur organization is neither economical nor simple.

The ornamental feature of the library will be less in evidence in the future and there will be more use. In order to make the use easier, more intensive and more extensive, a well-trained librarian will be an essential part of the library. She should have preliminary professional training as well as adequate special training. The use of the school library should be so directed that it teaches habits of research and prepares the youth to use the opportunity the public library affords. The coming high school will realize the great importance of this training in the intelligent aids to thought and action which the library offers.

#### INSTITUTES, LIBRARY

The 1915 series of library institutes. *New York Libs.*, Ag., 1915. p. 249-255.

"Another notable advance has been made in enlisting the interest and co-operation of the libraries of the state in the annual series of meetings known as library institutes." Statistics are given showing that all previous records of attendance have been broken and that the increase over the previous year is greater than in any other year since the work began, 14 years ago.

The gain, while partly due to the increase over 1914 in the number of meetings and to the narrowing of boundaries of local districts, is more directly owing to more important factors.

From a study of recent reports and tables submitted by the institute committee, it is evident that the first factor "is the manifest increase of interest on the part of the school

libraries of, the state, the sign and proof of a growing professional consciousness among these libraries. This development is partly the result of persistent forces that have been at work for several years to put new life and spirit into the libraries, but more particularly to the law passed in 1914 giving a more definite status and responsibility to the heads of school libraries. A further evidence . . . of interest . . . is the enrolment of 35 school libraries in a summer course provided for their special benefit at the New York Library School in July."

There was also fine support given to the 1915 institutes by the rural school district superintendents. Their response to invitations to attend the meetings was far beyond expectation, "and it is believed that their interest and influence had much to do with attendance from many school libraries."

Apart from the gain to be attributed to the increase of interest in school library officials, there was a decided gain in regular public and miscellaneous libraries represented. While this indicates a growing strength and interest on the part of small libraries, it may also be taken as an evidence of appreciation of the work done by the institute committee during the past two years. Formerly the program for the meetings was chosen at random by letting participating libraries select the topics for discussion. This plan had the advantage of assuring variety and of giving each librarian a voice in deciding the topic to be presented and in the discussion of it. It was found, however, that the same topics were discussed each year, that little definite progress was made, and that important things were omitted. To assure more satisfactory results, the committee in 1914 worked out a plan "to comprise a continuous course of work to cover four or five years, each year to be devoted to a particular field of library economy, the work of each series to be logically related to that preceding and to follow, the whole to include in a rudimentary way the entire problem of the small library."

The plan met with success, as was proved by the fact that altho the number of meetings was reduced because of financial uncertainty, the attendance increased. The results were taken as a tentative indorsement of the new course of work, but because the topic for discussion had been particularly interesting (the selection and purchase of books), the second year was regarded as the real test as to whether the plan would hold the interest of the libraries.

An advance program, giving outline and references, was sent to all libraries on the committee's list. "Through this means the committee has thus brought some of its ideas and help not only to the 535 libraries in actual attendance, but to the 440 others which failed to attend." The program was successfully carried out thru the generous and competent help of many library workers of the state.

The article here contains the names of many of the conductors, followed by comparative statistics on library attendance, and closes with the register of libraries or districts present at meetings and the complete list of conductors.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Recognizing the hesitancy often felt by a reader about disturbing a library assistant busy at the reading-room desk, the New Haven Public Library endeavors to encourage the public to seek the aid to which it is entitled, and to that end has published the following paragraphs in the library *Bulletin*:

##### *Why Not Ask For What You Want?*

The first duty of the assistants in the public rooms of the library is to help people to secure the books or information desired. No one should hesitate to ask for such help because an assistant appears to be busy at a desk. Much routine work must be done from time to time in these rooms, but questions from the public always take precedence over such work. Inquirers are advised to address their questions to the responsible assistants, and not to the library messengers, who cannot be expected to have the same familiarity with the resources of the library.

Help will gladly be given to those who use the library often and wish to familiarize themselves with the use of the card catalog, the general indexes to magazines, etc., but there are many lists and other special helps which can be known only to the librarians constantly using them. Therefore, if the borrower's independent efforts do not quickly lead to the desired results, there should be no hesitation in applying to the reference librarian or other assistants.

An interesting experiment in library work in Massachusetts is being conducted at Beverly and surrounding towns by Miss Frances S. Wiggin, a special agent of the Free Public Library Commission, who is instructing 600 school children in the use of the library facilities, and to these may be added a group of school teachers and the members of a woman's club.

Systematic co-operation with the schools has been definitely established by which the children of the grades from the sixth thru the high school come to the library for their class-room work at appointed hours. Miss Wiggin spends about six hours a day in the library working with these various groups. For most of the week she is engaged in

Beverly, and the remaining time is devoted to the various towns surrounding Beverly.

The work is not confined to what might be called laboratory work in which problems or questions are given to be worked out in the library. Selected reading lists are also provided for the school children in the effort to assist them in forming good reading habits and in improving their choice of literature.

The commission is conducting work of a similar nature in the western part of the state.

#### INSURANCE LIBRARIES

The Bibliotheek van de Levensverzekerings-Maatschappij "Utrecht" (Library of the Life Insurance Co. "Utrecht") in the Dutch city of Utrecht has just published an extensive catalog of its book collection, under the title, "Catalogue de la bibliothèque de l'Utrecht." This bibliographical compilation of more than 700 pages is of special interest, because it is entirely devoted to life insurance and allied subjects. It is divided in six parts: General works, Insurance companies, State control, Mortality, Statistics, and Political economy. The catalog contains a large number of works of historical value. Foremost among these are the original editions of two treatises by Jan de Witt, dated 1671, and the municipal regulations on life insurance, issued by various cities of the Netherlands during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

#### LAW LIBRARIES

Allegheny county, Pa., is evolving what is claimed to be the best law library in America. It will occupy 14,000 square feet of floor space on the eighth and ninth floors of the new City-County Building in Pittsburgh, when that structure is completed, and it will comprise more departments, more carefully-planned equipment and more library conveniences than any other. The new library, with five times the present floor space, will accommodate 100,000 volumes, besides the other activities of the library, and will give plenty of space for the expansion of the present collections of records, laws and decisions. It will have a reference room 80 x 40 feet. In shelves ranged around the walls of this will be 10,000 volumes, restricted absolutely to those works of reference, digests of decisions, digests of laws and textbooks which are called upon daily by attorneys. It is planned to make the room purely one for private study, and the only books to be kept there are those which are absolutely indispensable. There will be a stack

room, where shelves and racks to accommodate 80,000 volumes will be erected. In this will be the great mass of legal books, reports of the courts of the various states and the laws of England and other foreign countries; reports of various kinds and miscellaneous books. At the end of the reference room there will be a periodical room, containing 350 box drawers for legal magazines, and advance sheets on reports and decisions. There will also be a room in which attorneys will be permitted to smoke while working on law books, two conversation rooms, where attorneys may confer with clients, and four dictation rooms to give facilities for those who wish to dictate to stenographers without moving away from the facilities of the library. On the eighth mezzanine floor will be the law students' room, with accommodations for 90 persons at one time, and shelves for 10,000 volumes. In the reference room there will be seating accommodations for 66 persons at one time at long study tables. There are windows on all sides of the room. An indirect lighting system will also be installed. The new library will give the space for further expansions of the records of public utilities commissions, a department added to the library six years ago and since then steadily developed. It will also make possible many augmentations of the foreign reports and records.

#### LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—APPOINTMENT

Controlling considerations in appointment of librarians. *New York Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 42-43.

Editorial. "For what purpose do the trustees of a library appoint a librarian? Is it to meet some social, political, charitable or personal obligation? . . . Is it to support some theory of public employment? . . . Does the library board or the public owe this position to somebody because of some individual claim?"

That some or all of these motives are accepted in many communities would seem unquestioned, yet there could hardly be made a more vicious and fallacious assumption. The object of the library is to bring the help of books to all the people of the community who need them; the only legitimate claim for appointment to a library position is that the applicant is best fitted to promote the ends for which the library exists. The undeniable right of the public to the most efficient service procurable is the one justifiable basis upon which to make appointments of librarians.

#### —QUALIFICATIONS

What we may expect of the trained librarian in village libraries. Asa Wynkoop. *New York Libs.*, Ag., 1915. p. 239-245.

"Our rightful expectations can be limited only by the possibilities of the position. . . . Of course, these possibilities depend not alone on the librarian. There must be an adequate supply of books, adequate facilities for readers and borrowers, an income sufficient to provide for the best library tools and for proper hours of service. There must also be some largeness of ideas and ideals in the governing board. Without these, it is idle to expect the best things of any librarian, whatever be her spirit or training.

"But these conditions themselves are often the product of the influences and forces set at work by the forceful and efficient librarian; and it is perhaps more often the case that the village library is without adequate facilities and support because its librarian lacks the proper spirit and training, than that it lacks the proper librarian because it has not the means to afford it. At any rate, it is true that what a library shall do and be in a community depends to only a minor degree on its equipment, its books and its buildings. It depends mainly on the spirit, zeal, training and efficiency of the one who is to administer it."

If, then, the worth and service of the library to the community depend largely upon the librarian, what particular qualities and accomplishments must he possess? Successful librarians are mostly just plain, undistinguished people in whom the world recognizes few qualities calling for special honor or distinction. . . . No extraordinary gifts are required, but certain ordinary qualities must be developed and disciplined to an unusual degree to make the good librarian.

"First of these qualities is what we may call the professional spirit and attitude." The nature of the work affords, in a peculiar degree, an opportunity for living and working for life's intellectual and spiritual satisfactions. The smallness of its material returns renders it almost impossible to secure adequately trained people for many positions, it forces distracting cares upon librarians, and lowers the value of library work in the world's market; but it keeps the calling free from those whose main thought is financial return, it eliminates material motive.

But elevation and generosity of spirit are not enough in themselves to make a successful librarian; proper training is an essential. Three specific qualifications are emphasized:

"First, some special knowledge and authority in the book world. . . . The world of books is so great, it has so many subdivisions, it is in a state of such constant change and development, it is a world so utterly beyond the capacity of any finite mind, representing as it does the totality of past and present human thought, knowledge, fancy and sentiment, that it seems absurd to speak of a public librarian as representing anything like authority in this world. Librarians have, therefore, assumed that "their function . . . is not themselves to know the best that has been thought and written, but to know where to find what others have said to be the best." The short course in library schools emphasizes this view through the necessity for specific training in library economy. By raising the requirements for admission on the literary side a long training in preliminary study of books would be insured.

More book knowledge is not sufficient, technical training must be added to the librarian's qualities. "Without a good knowledge . . . of library technic, the best result of modern library science, it is impossible to make a good librarian, it is impossible even to get together the books that go to make a good public library. Altho sometimes assumed that system is not important in the small library, it is there that success is most dependent upon the best methods of organizing its work and collection. The less the resources, the greater is the need of making available every bit of material in the collection, which can be effected only by the most thoro organization."

In addition to the professional spirit and technic, "we expect such an interest in the human and social problem that confronts your library that you will not be satisfied until you have mastered this problem as well as your book and technical problems." The only way of securing a library ideal for one constituency is for the librarian to study the people, to make sure of the real wants of the entire community and not be misguided by the clamorous demands of the minority. Statistics are given by the writer which show that "in this matter of adaptation to the real wants of the people, our public libraries are, to a sad degree, misfits." The study of the needs of the community is possible and particularly feasible in the village library where something can be known of every organization, industry, business, trade, and society.

#### —RULES FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF

A code book. Mary Myler. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 16-17.

The idea of the Utley code book as used in Detroit came from Wisconsin. It began with the opening of the first branch, when notices of all rulings were posted in the staff room and at the desk.

"We also wrote in detail the process in each step of the routine work for the benefit of inexperienced people. In early days this appeared on cards, but soon this form became cumbersome. Every process of extension and reorganization brought new rulings; as these were sent to the branch they were placed in a book in order to have at hand the authority which would settle a disputed point. Our regular co-workers found this invaluable, as it renewed their interest and put their knowledge into concrete form.

"Then came the idea of the code book as it stands to-day, which has proved itself of great assistance to apprentices and substitutes. When a change is to be made, the question is thoroly discussed by the staff, and out of this discussion the clearest interpretation is put on record under the topic where it belongs. This, as well as any change in routine, necessitates a continual revision of the code book; for which reason we have made it loose leaf. Many of the later editions have been taken verbatim from reports of talks given in staff meetings by the librarian of the Detroit library system.

"We have divided our code book into subjects, each dealing completely with the different phases of the routine work, such as Order of morning work; Registration; Interloan; Educational privileges; Staff standards; etc. It also contains necessary information regarding building, janitor, and pages.

"Our aim in compiling the code book was to gain intelligent co-operation, resulting in a capable, loyal staff, striving impartially to serve our public."

#### —SOCIAL LIFE

Social activities. Almena R. DePuy. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 22-23.

"It is important that your own library staff be a circle of friends. In my own experience in the time of Mr. Dewey, in Albany, I felt that he rather overemphasized the social side when we thought that we must go to the bi-monthly party at the house which he had purchased and fitted with dancing floors and a billiard room for school use. But now I look upon him as only one of the pioneers in the present movement to bring men into closer social relations.

"Have good times in your own staff, and if nobody else starts them, see that you do it

yourself. One thing I must insist upon. Don't leave anybody out! If there is any bar of obstruction, social or educational, intellectual or of whatever nature, that shuts out any member of your library staff, take it down, or climb over or under it. As a last resort, sit on it.

"Have a good time together several times in the year. Let the ones who had to work the first time come to the second party, and everybody come both times if possible."

LIBRARIES. See also Commercial libraries; High school libraries; Insurance libraries; Law libraries; School libraries

#### —DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST IN

A community library. Mary Kendrick Norton. *Pub. Libs.*, J1, 1916. p. 303-306.

The development of the library in Proctor, Vt., shows to what extent a community can be interested in and induced to use the library. Fifteen years ago the library was a small subscription library, a few years later it became free but the circulation scarcely doubled and few people made use of the 5000 well selected books.

In a campaign to interest the people the first move was made thru the children. A children's department was arranged and the little folk assisted in giving two plays whose proceeds made possible a story hour. Special attention was shown the teachers of the public school; the library was opened on a certain Saturday each month for them, and they were given an informal reception during which there was a talk on the inter-relation of school and library. Two years these talks were given by the presidents of the state library association, one year by the town superintendent of schools who was also a member of the library board. The first direct effort to gain the attention of the general public was a New Year's opening with a book and picture exhibit. This was followed by afternoon teas with out of town speakers, social evenings for people of different nationalities, and the publication of a small library bulletin.

"Four years ago the Study Club, of which the librarian is a member, decided to devote a season to book reviews and discussions of certain phases of library work. At the close of the season all members expressed a willingness, each according to her ability, to supplement the work of the librarian. Accordingly the following year one member took the entire charge of the story hour; another, especially fitted for the work, gave six talks, each followed by discussions, on home sanitation;

while a third gave a series of reviews, not of new books but of those that had lived long enough to prove their worth. The other members were ready to assist whenever called upon."

Just when further growth in the old building was well nigh impossible a new building was given. In addition to the library proper there was special equipment for social work which made possible a weekly community meeting at which a literary program was presented and tea served. "Each year the educational committee has arranged for one first-class entertainment. Last year it was an illustrated talk by Ernest Thompson-Seton; this year the Ben Greet players presented 'As you like it.'" The social work has been extended lately to include two clubs; one a young woman's reading club to aid the busy woman to do a little systematic reading, the other a social club to which any woman may belong who is willing to entertain with a literary or musical program either at her home or at the library a party of ten or more at least once during the year.

Altho in the Proctor Library the main issue was not to increase the circulation, the circulation did steadily increase. "One secret of the success of the work here has been the practice of asking as many as possible to assist in some way, either in giving a talk, writing a paper, reading some selection or serving refreshments, and the whole-souled way in which every one has responded has made the librarian's task a pleasure. The work that has proved a success in this library might not be the best thing to attempt in another place, but the principles that underlie the method cannot fail to be of worth. First, the conditions of the library and its relation to the community in which it is located should be carefully considered and in consultation with those most interested in the welfare of both, a plan that seems best fitted to meet the situation should be formulated. This plan should be carried out as successfully as possible, always with a receptive mind, for gradually as the work progresses new ideas will appear which in turn should be developed."

#### —EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF

The library of the future as an educational institution. John H. Finley. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 6-8.

The final test of our education must be the general intelligence, efficiency and ideals of our adult citizenry. This intimates that the education of the adult is as important as that of the child. School methods are not adapted to



the educational wants of the adult; he considers himself atypical and thinks the school does not treat his individual problem. On the other hand, the library, from the nature of its organization, treats each inquiry as unique. "In co-operation with the efforts of the schools, the library could undoubtedly develop a system of adult education which would be as adequate for the average adult at work as the college course is adequate for the young man and young woman of greater leisure. . . .

"If we can picture to ourselves a system of local libraries whose physical up-keep is assured by local taxation, whose more general needs are met by liberal state policy, and whose exceptional needs are furnished by a large central library . . . we might have some idea of the possibilities of library development."

#### —SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF

The public library a community necessity. John M. Thomas. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 46-51.

The public library should be admitted into the company of the church, the school, and the press as a potential instrument in uplifting community life. "Man is not man except in social relations. . . . To be truly a man, one must be a member of a family, with intimate relations to those of his own kin. He must be a citizen of some particular community. . . . He must own allegiance also to some government."

As in other activities, so in reading matter co-operation is necessary. There is much valuable material in current literature, both periodicals and books, which well-informed citizens ought to read; every person should be interested in and keep in touch with some public movement. But no person can afford to buy all this literature, he cannot anticipate reference needs as does the library, nor could he organize a large collection of books to make them available. All this the library can do. It can also guide its constituency to the books which it needs. If the endowment is sufficient, it should extend its service to the surrounding district; it should enter into every part of community life by keeping in touch with the schools, with clubs; it should co-operate with bodies working for civic improvement by opening assembly rooms for meetings; it should encourage greater use of the library by providing small conveniences.

The library as a practical aid in the world of affairs. John Cotton Dana. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 8-10.

That the libraries have failed to abate man's native ferocity is proved by the present war, for "the nations that have most freely wallowed for centuries in 'books of power' are the ones that are now wading deepest in one another's blood." If civilization of man is to be helped by the library, the library must be "more closely allied with the daily affairs of life, the practical activities and industries of the world than it has ever been in the past." To be of great importance to the world, the libraries will have to change their scope and methods.

Some work of the new type has already been done. Under library direction pamphlets of state institutions and social service organizations having to do with any aspect of rural life were distributed at a county fair in Vermont; an association of credit men have asked the library to prepare a list of the best books for the use of credit men; a library is interested in establishing a collection of books for the use of advertising men. Library management is already changing to meet the new conditions in the use of print.

The practical suggestion given by the writer is that a committee or a group be appointed to examine into and report upon the use of print to-day and the relation of the present prevailing type of public library to that use.

LIBRARY MEETINGS. See Staff meetings

#### LIBRARY POST

A plan for the public library to reach the farm home by means of the penny post is urged by Alfred L. Spencer in a letter to the *Buffalo Express*, June 11. He suggests a flat round-trip, strictly local rate of one penny for a library parcel of 2½ pounds. Such book carriage would involve almost no additional expense and little extra work for the government, and would be of practical use to the farm.

#### NURSES, LIBRARY WORK WITH

On books and reading: outline of a course of lectures for nurses in hospitals. Edith Kathleen Jones. *Amer. Journal of Insanity*. O., 1915. p. 297-303. Also reprinted in a separate pamphlet.

In a paper entitled "The book and the nurse," published in the *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* for July, 1913, Miss M. E. Carey wrote that in developing the institution libraries in Iowa and Minnesota she discovered her almost absolute dependence on the goodwill and interest of the head nurses in getting books to the patients and interesting them in reading. A nurse who loves books will surely

keep her ward supplied with them, and will take pride in selecting suitable reading matter for the patients under her charge and in noting their reaction; but a nurse who knows little of and cares less for books will not take the time or trouble to get them for her ward, look after them if they are sent to her, or even attempt to interest her patients in their contents.

In order to give a broader culture and a wider knowledge of the things which make for companionship McLean Hospital at Waverley, Mass., thru its library inaugurated two courses in the training school—one on the development of the English novel and one on the history of art. The nurses have responded with enthusiasm, the effect on the wards has been to rouse patients to interest, and to many of the nurses a new world of books and pictures has been opened.

When the A. L. A. appointed an executive committee to further the development of institution libraries, the committee provided a "course which should make the nurse acquainted with the names and characteristics of the great writers in English literature, and at the same time teach her to use a library intelligently and how to bring the book and the patient together. . . .

It was found that the nurses can take a pretty stiff course provided it is couched in simple language and ideas, and terms new to them are carefully explained; that a blackboard, on which to write the outline of the lecture, a list of books to be read, and the names of authors and titles unfamiliar to the class, is indispensable; that a couple or more shelves of "reserved books" where all the class can find them at any time, add greatly to their interest and facilitate their required reading; that they get much better notes from a "talk" than from a written lecture read to them; that, on the whole, they rather like examinations.

The early lectures of the course presuppose a certain amount of library technique, the later ones call for a wide acquaintance with English literature, and one lecture requires hospital experience. In the hope of giving some definite ideas of ways of getting patients to read, the writer gives several interesting anecdotes and suggestions of devices to arouse interest.

There is appended to the article a skeleton outline of the recommended course of lectures to nurses.

POST OFFICE, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH. *See* Library post

## PRIZES

A monthly prize of \$5 is given in Baltimore to that branch library whose accomplishment in efficiency has seemed most worthy during the preceding month. Some of the features which have won this prize have been bulletins upon foreign countries for special use by the school children, attractive library grounds, bulletins of authors and Presidents of the United States, excellence of records at stock taking, and efforts to instruct children concerning birds thru the books of the library. The money is spent for the benefit of the branch at the suggestion of the custodian and with the librarian's approval.

RURAL COMMUNITIES, LIBRARY WORK IN. *See* County libraries

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See also* High school libraries

Notable characteristics of school libraries in Chicago. Irene Warren. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 307-310.

"The schools of Chicago are in splendid condition in many ways but they have no adequate libraries. . . . There are a number of teachers in the Chicago high schools who have been assigned to library duty, so called, in their respective schools. . . . Naturally the teacher-librarians soon found that they did not know how to cope with the library problems and after many shifts and experiments, they drew up a petition which they presented to Mrs. Young, the superintendent of schools, this year (1915), asking that librarians be appointed in every high school and pointing out that it was not economy to hire an expert teacher for two thousand dollars, and then ask her to give one half of her time to teaching and one half of it to a subject for which she was not qualified. . . . Hundreds of teachers and pupils are being well served daily in our great Chicago libraries and in the branches of the Chicago Public Library. As they see what intelligent library help means they are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their school libraries." It is essential, therefore, for the young people in training for teaching in the high schools to be given a course in the use of books and libraries. The Chicago Teachers' College and the University of Chicago give good courses in children's literature but neither offers courses in the use of books and libraries. The school libraries are supplemented by the "school deposits" department of the Chicago Public Library. Over 32,000 volumes chosen by principals and teachers circulated thru it in 1914. The books are sent from the public library in wooden boxes

to the Board of Education rooms and from these distributed to the schools. The system is inefficient and the service inadequate for the great demand.

Among private schools, the School of Education is doing the most extensive library work. It has a splendid collection of books for children, its librarian keeps in touch with all school work, and interest is kept alive by printed lists, exhibits, and bulletins. The high school library and study room are combined with a resulting improvement in the study habits of the students. The room stimulates interest in every subject the high school offers and suggests all kinds of interesting things to do, to make, and to read in vacation and leisure time. To avoid the waste of study periods a list of Study Helps is posted in the front of every student's texts and note-book, and the librarian marks the students in "study habits." "No student sent to the library to look up a reference can return to his teacher without the desired information unless he also bears a slip from the librarian saying that it was not to be found." Class periods are checked up and students assigned to study periods as they are assigned to other classes. The problem of study habits is an important one, for few homes offer conditions suitable to study and most children need help in forming study habits.

"The first and most important thing to be done is to have the school and the library authorities determine the library work each one can and should do." Statistics should be procured to show how much money the board is spending for books per pupil and how this expenditure compares with that for laboratory apparatus, etc., the degree of efficiency in administration of the library books should be investigated, and the competency of the person acting as librarian should be compared with that of those in charge of other lines of school work. In obtaining this data the librarians should take the initiative.

Miss Warren believes that in every high school with five or more teachers, there should be a librarian. The training for school librarians could best be given in a library school located in or near a university with a strong department of education and a practice school.

#### —CLASS ROOM COLLECTIONS

"Since 1910, the schools of Chicago have been supplied upon request of principals or individual teachers with class room collections for the use of pupils," says the *Chicago Book Bulletin* for June. "These collections

comprise groups of books numbering from fifty to sixty volumes each, adapted to the average children of the several grades. They are retained in the class room for one semester, and are then exchangeable for a similar collection embracing other titles. The books are not designed for class room use, but are loaned for reading at home. During the past year 755 class room boxes were sent to 152 school buildings, and there has been a long waiting list of teachers whose requests could not be met for lack of books. The 30,990 volumes represent a total of 1512 titles, and the total issues for the year were about a quarter of a million."

The books are graded to correspond to the grading in the schools, and the list of titles chosen for the grades from first to eighth are printed in this number of the *Bulletin*.

SHELLAC. See Binding

SMITH, LLOYD PEARSALL

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers. X. Lloyd Pearsall Smith (1822-1886). George Maurice Abbot. *Bull. of Bibl., Ap.*, 1916. p. 37-38.

Mr. Smith was by nature and education a scholar, a reading man and somewhat of a writer, but above all he was practical, with good common sense, and well equipped for his post. He was librarian and treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Ridgway branch, and the Loganian Library, and also trustee of the latter. He was born Feb. 6, 1822, and died July 2, 1886. At fourteen he was graduated from Haverford College. As a boy he spent much time at the Philadelphia Library, where his father was librarian. He had an excellent business training, and was a publisher of law books when a young man. He wrote numerous reviews and short articles for periodicals.

In 1849 he became an assistant to his father, in February 1851 succeeded him, and in 1857 was also made treasurer of the library. On his return from the 1853 Congress of Librarians, he introduced the primitive system from which the modern card catalog has grown. It was not until after the sixties that Mr. Smith had any assistants in the library. He not only selected the books but labeled and cataloged them. He carried the library thru a most trying time during the Civil War, and in spite of hard times and limited resources managed to buy the best publications of the day. Through a bequest from Dr. James Rush the library, after several years of litigation, in 1880 found itself

with a new building and also a branch, and Mr. Smith divided his time henceforth between the two libraries.

Says Mr. Abbot in closing: "He was a man to be loved, kind-hearted and free from guile; he was indisposed to think ill of anyone; he had a high sense of honor and a charming manner which influenced all who came in contact with him. His disposition was happy, cheerful and hopeful. His was an exceedingly brilliant nature. Witty, and with a fund of anecdote, he dearly loved a good story; those who have heard his hearty laugh can never forget it. He was an omnivorous reader, his preference being theology, yet everything that came in his way was eagerly read. With an excellent memory, his readings furnished a fund of information which was of the highest use to those who sought his help."

#### SURVEYS, REGIONAL

Regional surveys and public libraries. C. C. Fagg. *Library Asst.*, May, 1916. p. 64-71.

The regional survey—the collection and arrangement for public reference of all the available documents which deal in any way with the region in which a library is situated—is one of far-reaching interest and import. A regional survey may be more fully described as the organized study of a region (and its inhabitants, plant, animal and human) from every conceivable aspect, and the correlation of all aspects, so as to give a complete picture of the region both in its past history and present features, from which to indicate its probable future development. The execution of such a survey is a fairly comprehensive task and provides a practical interest for every class of student. Further, the relation of the various branches of study to the same region brings together in a very living way, the sometimes exclusive specialists in each of them. While on the one hand the applications of the regional survey to education are far-reaching, on the other hand its applications to civic improvement have their present expression chiefly in the town planning movement, which in the vision of its ablest devotees holds great possibilities for the future. But, however keen the librarian, however enlightened the committee, and however ample the resources of the library, the completeness of the local collection will always be limited by the amount of material available, for it is no part of the business of a librarian to fill the gaps in local topographical literature and records from his own researches, nor even to untangle and present in orderly array,

beyond the limits of a briefly descriptive index, the mass of material that is available.

It is just at this point that the regional surveyor may come to the assistance of the librarian and in return receive the benefit of the latter's experience in bibliography and in keeping and displaying for public use the researches and writings of others.

The regional survey movement as we now know it, Mr. Fagg says, owes its inspiration largely to Prof. Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, whose pioneer survey of that city is displayed in his "Outlook tower." The late Professor Herbertson carried the idea to Oxford, where it became a leading feature of the Geographical School. The historian of regional surveying also accords to Dr. H. R. Mill a prominent place among its pioneers. Not only has his general influence on geographical thought done much to prepare the ground, but in a series of papers written in 1895-6, he specifically advocated the regional description of the British Isles. During the past few years several regional surveys have been started at varying places, mostly by former pupils of Professor Geddes or Professor Herbertson. The "Provisional committee for the development of regional survey" was formed as the outcome of a conference held at Edinburgh in 1914.

Mr. Fagg proceeds to describe briefly the Croydon survey undertaken by the Croydon National History and Scientific Society in which he is specially interested, and mentions the need of a conspectus, setting forth in outline and in detail the field to be surveyed, which could be adapted to the needs of any given region by the local survey society. While praising the Dewey system of notation he finds its classification too general for so special a field, and presents a modification as more suitable to the regional survey scheme. He also suggests a bibliography of regional surveying as one of the urgent needs of the movement at the present moment. The literature as yet is small, but the amount of material, published and otherwise, of direct service to the regional surveyor is colossal. It ranges from maps, directories and guides, to such magnificent productions as the Victoria county histories, and starts at the latest with the Domesday Survey of William the Conqueror.

#### STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings. Katharine Sleneau. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 14-16.

"When I first started in my library work, staff meetings did not seem very important to

me. I doubt if I had ever heard of them. And for a year or two I was so busy getting everything running along the routine I had planned, that if we had a meeting it was purely accidental. But as time goes on, a library grows larger, the staff is increased, and a librarian is more and more held to office work, and more and more is kept from actual contact with the reading public. This is what was happening in our case and I came to realize that I could plan and work for an ideal library in my office, but unless the whole staff worked with the same ideals and held to the same rules, more trouble could be started by a new inexperienced girl at the desk, than could be overcome by months of planning.

"And so we started our staff meetings. We hold them informally, usually once a week, in the morning, and sometimes they take half an hour, sometimes an hour—but it is a time of give and take, when everyone is free to talk and where every question of library rules, every change to be made, is brought up and discussed thoroly. We also bring up every condition. We also bring up every criticism we hear against the library or its rules and discuss those carefully. If it is a just reproof we try and correct it; if it is not, we let it go. And along with the criticisms we tell the compliments. Then we have taken up the minor poets, with whom we were not familiar, entrance examinations to the various library schools with their questions on literature and events also, book reviews, current events, children's books, etc."

#### STORY-TELLING CONTEST

Negro children met in a story-telling contest at the Eastern and Western Colored branches of the Louisville Public Library three days in May. The occasion has been called the "Cotter story-telling week," in honor of Prof. Joseph S. Cotter, principal of the Coleridge Taylor Negro School, who originated story-telling contests at the Western Negro branch four years ago.

The children competing repeat stories which they have heard the librarians tell during the last year. A preliminary contest was held at the Eastern branch Monday and at the Western branch Tuesday, and the winners met at the Western branch Thursday.

The successful contestants were Lykie Smith, who told the story of "The three golden apples," Calvin Ramsey, who told "Knights of the silver shield," and Mary Thompson, whose story was "Boots and his brothers." The fourth prizes were won by

Josephine Smock, Annie Stanley and Elizabeth McElroy.

The children enter the contest with the greatest earnestness, and those who tell stories frequently act them as well as "speak them." Thomas Blue, librarian of the colored branches, says that the contest is one of the big events of the year, and that the children who listen as well as those who take part are keenly interested. It is arranged by the prize committee that every child who tells a story shall have a prize. The first prize is \$3, the second prize \$2, the third \$1.25. The fourth prizes are 75 cents.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. See Departmental libraries

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Making the library serve the worker. From "Learning to earn," by John A. Lapp and Carl H. Mote. *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 8-11.

"The public library stands in a peculiarly advantageous position to become the universal university of men if it recognizes its social obligation and studies the needs of men in all walks of life, the industrial worker, the farmer, lawyer, doctor, homemaker, storekeeper and salesman."

The selection of books for trade workers is often unsuited to their needs, ponderous technical works being purchased which merely remain on the shelves. Books and pamphlets on the processes and history of trades, biographies of men famous in the industrial world, trade journals and catalogs, should be collected.

Little is done in this country to "vocationize" the library, though the experience of a few cities proves its efficiency. The establishment of branches of the public library in factories and stores is a new and effective form of service, and some interesting statistics of circulation from such branches are given.

Much agricultural information is in print, but not in use. The Texas Legislature in 1913 provided for county libraries of agriculture wherever the people should so vote. These could become clearing houses of information for farmers.

The article concludes: "Practical literature to supply the needs of workers is in print and should be available to the workers and the workers should be encouraged to see its advantages. Books should be adapted to the workers and function with the job in field, factory and office. Lastly, the library owes a social duty as a vocational guide and counselor."

## Bibliographical Notes

The July number of the St. Louis Public Library's monthly *Bulletin* is devoted to municipal statistics of the city, compiled by Andrew Linn Bostwick, the municipal reference librarian. Such a compilation has never been done before for St. Louis, and the present work is a convenient summary for ready reference of the annual departmental reports of the city.

The new cumulative index to *Bird-Lore*, prepared by Ernest Ingersoll and covering volumes 1 to 15, inclusive, is now on sale at the office of the National Association of Audubon Societies in New York City at 50 cents. Besides author and title entries for each article, every bird and every picture of a bird is entered, and a list of the books and periodicals reviewed in the fifteen volumes is appended to the index.

An uncommonly attractive catalog was prepared to accompany an exhibition of books and manuscripts appropriate to the Shakespeare tercentenary selected from the collection of Marsden J. Perry and shown in the Redwood Library of Newport this summer. In typography and format the catalog is suited to its subject matter, and the notes prepared by George Parker Winship will give it permanent value after the exhibit has been dispersed.

The Chicago Public Library has recently issued a complete catalog, in three parts, of accessions during the last five years, compiled from the monthly *Book Bulletin*. The lists have been rearranged in one alphabetical sequence and title entries have been added. Part I comprises the lists of novels and stories, part II contains the listing of about 15,000 separate non-fiction works, and part III is a list of children's books. The catalog is classified and further subdivided by sub-heads under each class, related subjects being kept together, so far as possible, according to the Dewey classification.

Of the list of books for prison libraries on which the book selection section of the New York State Library has been at work for some time, part 1, containing about 500 titles of fiction, has been printed as Bibliography bulletin 57 of the State Library. The list contains 480 titles of general fiction, including 95 regarded as specially suitable for young men, and a supplementary list of 37 titles for

women. A classified general list of about the same length is to be published later. The State Library's annual list of "Best books" for a small library is issued as Bibliography bulletin 58.

The Illinois Association of Teachers of English in its *Bulletin* of May 15, 1916 (vol. VII, no. VIII) prints a list of 299 short stories, based on four other lists which had appeared prior to its printing, and supplemented by other lists and suggestions. The list was compiled by F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of the University of Illinois, and is limited to those short stories which have appeared in book form, the aim being to make a representative list of some of the best short story writers of the world. For ease in consultation, the stories are grouped according to their original language, and in the English and American sections subdivided by periods.

The "Life and public services of Andrew Haswell Green" by John Foord may be secured by any library that lacks it and applies in writing to Sackett, Chapman and Stevens, attorneys for the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Green, The Tribune Building, New York City. Mr. Green's important public services in connection with the establishment of Central Park in New York City, the Niagara Falls and other historic and scenic reservations, with the overthrow of the Tweed ring, with the establishment of greater New York, and with the Tilden Trust and the New York Public Library make his biography desirable for every library interested in public affairs.

An annotated list of library books for high schools has been issued by Estelle Luttrell, librarian of the University of Arizona. The list is especially intended for use in the average high school library in Arizona. The catalog is in three sections, the general reference and the English sections being compiled by Miss Luttrell, and the history section by Ida C. Reid. Comments are made on new editions of well-known works, and when possible prices of standard and economical editions are given. Books preferred for early purchase are starred. No attempt was made to make the list extensive, but only books considered of first importance were included. The pamphlet runs to 66 pages, and is issued as number 3 of volume IX of the *University of Arizona Record*.

Following close on Miss Hopkins' "Reference guides that should be known, and how to use them," comes a little volume on "How to use reference books," by Leon O. Wiswell, inspector of school libraries for the New York State Education Department. Mr. Wiswell's book is divided into five main parts: The library; Indispensable reference books (the dictionary and the cyclopedia); Reference works in particular subjects (geography, literature, history, natural sciences and useful arts, and sociology); Organization and equipment (library economy, the physical forms of books, care of books, and accessions); and Course of instruction, outlining lessons for elementary and secondary schools. The book is planned to be of practical assistance to the great body of teachers and parents who have had no special training in the use of reference books, and is written in a simple and straightforward manner that should make it easily understood and useful to all.

A Montana librarian has called our attention to the fact that there is now being published monthly at Sheridan, Wyo., a real "magazine of the West." It is appropriately called *The Teepee Book*, and its policy is announced by the editors as being "devoted to the Indians and the West, not to advertise the district in which it is published, but to perpetuate, before they are buried forever in the grave with the last of those who have lived to tell the tale, the events of historic interest, the songs and the stories of a distinct period in the onward march of civilization on this continent." *The Teepee Book* has been made the official organ of the new Western Historic Society, which was organized by a few prominent historians on the night of the fortieth anniversary of the Custer Battle, and the information gathered by this society will be published in *The Teepee Book* exclusively. The June issue was the Custer Battle number, and is perhaps the most complete résumé of that spectacular battle of the Indian Wars ever gotten together under one cover, containing stories and articles from the best living authorities, well illustrated with reproductions of rare photographs of characters and places prominent in the battle.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### REFERENCE BOOKS

Wiswell, Leon O. How to use reference books. Amer. Book Co. 162 p. 60 c.

#### STATE LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

Bullock, Edna D. State supported library activities in the United States. Lincoln, Neb.: Neb. Legisl. Ref. Bur., 1915. 71 p. (Bull. no. 9.)

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

BOWMAN, CHARLES L., *comp.* 1250 best books for boys and girls. New York: Union Lib. Assn. 59 p. 25 c.

CATALOGUE of books . . . comprising works on America, Bibles, liturgies, and theology, English literature, including a large selection of plays and masques, French literature. . . . London: Bernard Quaritch. 158 p. 1s. (No. 345. 1131 items.)

CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books, including works on Africa, America, Australasia, Greek and Latin literature, and incunabula. . . . London: Bernard Quaritch. 88 p. 1s. (No. 343. 771 items.)

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books added, 1911-1915; five-year cumulation of the *Book Bulletin* of the . . . library. Part II: Non-fiction. 582 p.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Best books of 1915, selected for a small public library. 65 p. (*Univ. of the State of New York Bull.*, no. 619, J1. 15, 1916. *Bibl. bull.* 58.)

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the libraries of this province. Toronto: Ontario Dept. of Educ., 1915. 17 p. (Vol. XIV, part III.)

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of this province. . . . Toronto: Ontario Dept. of Educ., 1915. 28 p. (Vol. XIV, part IV.)

#### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

##### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Hall, Mary E. Books for the browsing corner of a high school library; some illustrated editions of classics in English and world literature. (In *The Wilson Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 118-121.)

List of inexpensive helps for the high school librarian. (In *The Wilson Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 121-122.)

##### PRISON LIBRARIES

New York State Library—Book selection section. List of books for prison libraries. Part I. 49 p. (*Univ. of the State of New York Bull.*, no. 620, Ag. 1, 1916. *Bibl. bull.* 57.)

##### YOUNG PEOPLE

Chicago Public Library. Books added, 1911-1915; five-year cumulation of the *Book Bulletin* of the . . . library. Part III: Young people's books. 48 p.

#### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

##### AMERICANA

Catalogue of books; Americana and general literature . . . including duplicates from University of Chicago Libraries. Chicago: Powney's Book Store. 66 p. (No. 13. 1609 items.)

Catalogue of rare and valuable books . . . including western history, Indians and California, Canada, Acadia and Nova Scotia, early railroad reports, Civil War, genealogy and Americana, early Bibles and prayer books, etc.; also law books . . . including early New Hampshire laws, House and Senate journals, trials, etc. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 108 p. (1567 items.)

Catalogue of the American library of Herbert W. Smith, Esq. . . . including an important series of books on the southern and eastern states, the Indians, the West, etc. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 80 p. (No. 25—1916. 688 items.)

Century of American printing, 1701-1800; a catalogue of books and pamphlets, with a few newspapers from the presses of that part of North America now called the United States. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 166 p. (1100 items.)

Gray's catalogue of Americana, consisting of books, periodicals, pamphlets, maps, etc. . . . London: Henry Gray. p. 145-192. (American Catalogue, no. 10—part 4. Items 3879-5261.)

Heartman, Charles F., *comp.* A remarkable collection of rare Americana from three sources, includ-

- ing a consignment from London. . . . New York: C. F. Heartman. 49 p. (Auction no. 54. 604 items.)
- Heartman, Charles F., *comp.* Rare Americana. . . . New York: C. F. Heartman. 22 p. (Auction no. 56. 270 items.)
- Rare books, pamphlets, broadsides, relating to American history. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 69 p. (No. 23—1916. 257 items.)
- AMUSEMENTS**
- Sutherland, Lillian. Things I like to do; for boys and girls. H. W. Wilson Co. 16 p.
- ANTHROPOLOGY**
- Catalogue of books relating to anthropology and archaeology. . . . London: George Salby. 52 p. (No. 6. 1048 items.)
- ART**
- Books on art and allied subjects. London: Maggs Brothers. 152 p. (No. 347. 905 items.)
- Catalogue of books on applied art and kindred subjects. . . . London: James Rimell & Son. 52 p. (No. 242. 780 items.)
- BIBLE**
- Catalog of books upon (1) the Bible . . . (2) the Holy Eastern Church . . . (3) liturgical literature . . . (4) Roman Catholic theology. . . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 51 p. (No. 544. 1722 items.)
- BINET-SIMON TEST**
- Terman, Lewis M. The measurement of intelligence; an exposition of and a complete guide for the use of the Stanford revision and extension of the Binet-Simon intelligence scale. Houghton Mifflin. 10 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Riverside textbooks in education.)
- BIRDS—MIGRATION OF**
- Chapman, Frank Michler. The travels of birds; our birds and their journeys to strange lands. Macmillan. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- CALIFORNIA**
- Rare books on California and other western states; general Americana, autographs. . . . New York: Anderson Galleries. 61 p. (No. 1232—1916. 576 items.)
- CHIAROSCURO PRINTS**
- Weitenkampf, Frank. Chiaroscuro prints [with short list of references]. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., Je.*, 1916. p. 492-498.)
- CHURCH FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS**
- Bond, Francis. The chancel of English churches; the altar, reredos, Lenten veil, communion table, altar rails, houseling cloth, piscina, credence, sedilia, aumbry, sacrament house, Easter sepulchre, squint, etc. Oxford Univ. Press. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- CHURCH UNITY**
- Macfarland, Charles Stedman, *ed.* The churches of the Federal Council; their history, organization and distinctive characteristics, and a statement of the development of the Federal Council. Revell. bibl. \$1 n.
- COLLEGES**
- Colleges and universities. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L., Je.*, 1916. p. 72-74.)
- CONDUCT OF LIFE**
- Childhood to manhood. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap.-Je., 1916. p. 29-33.)
- DENNIE, JOSEPH**
- Ellis, Harold Milton. Joseph Dennie and his circle; a study in American literature from 1792 to 1812. Austin, Tex.: Univ. of Texas. 5 p. bibl. \$1.
- DRAMA**
- Martin, Deborah B., and Schuette, Sybil. Plays and books on the drama in the Kellogg Public Library compiled . . . in honor of the Shakespeare tercentary. Green Bay, Wis.: The library. 9 p.
- DRAMA, FRENCH**
- Young, Charles Edmund. The marriage question in the modern French drama (1859-1911). Madison: Univ. of Wisconsin. 4 p. bibl. (Philology and literature series.)
- DUTCH IN U. S.**
- Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, *comp.* Dutch in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jl., 1916. p. 68-69.)
- EDUCATION**
- Books on the principles, practice, and history of education. London: John Davis. 8 p. (No. 26.)
- Starch, Dan. Educational measurements. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- EMBROIDERY**
- Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Embroidery. 4 p.
- ENGINEERING**
- Dept. of the Interior—U. S. Reclamation Service. List of engineering articles. No. 1. Reprinted from the twelfth annual report of the . . . service; with index. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. p. 353-364, 1-1v.
- Dept. of the Interior—U. S. Reclamation Service. List of engineering articles. No. 2. Reprinted from the fourteenth annual report of the . . . service; with index. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 21 p.
- ENGLAND—HISTORY**
- Catalogue of English manuscripts, historical documents, and autographs, forming the second supplement to A catalogue of books in English literature and history. London: Bernard Quaritch. 72 p. 1s. (No. 344. 289 items.)
- EUROPE—HISTORY**
- Robinson, James Harvey. Medieval and modern times; an introduction to the history of western Europe from the dissolution of the Roman Empire to the opening of the great war of 1914. Ginn. 17 p. bibl. \$1.60.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
- Selected list of books of the Great War to be found at the [Ottawa] Public Library. 8 p.
- The European War; some works recently added to the library (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., Je.*, 1916. p. 526-542.)
- The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., Je.*, 1916. p. 595-609.)
- FICTION**
- Chicago Public Library. Books added, 1911-1915; five-year cumulation of the *Book Bulletin* of the . . . library. Part 1: Fiction. 72 p.
- FICTION, FRENCH**
- Lemaitre, Annette. A list of French fiction in the Lowell [Mass.] City Library. 45 p.
- FLEMING, SANDFORD**
- Burpee, Lawrence J. Sandford Fleming, empire builder. Oxford Univ. Press, 1915. bibl. \$3.40 n.
- FOLKLORE**
- Choix de livres sur le folklore: I. almanachs, légendes, mythes, chansons, livres populaires. . . . The Hague: Martinus Nijhof. 64 p. (No. 413 883 items.)
- Kidson, Frank, and Neal, Mary. English folk-song and dance. Putnam. 11 p. bibl. 90 c. n.
- HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES**
- Hall, Mary E. What to read on high school libraries. (In *The Wilson Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 113-117.)
- HISTORY**
- University of the State of New York—School Libraries Division. Annotated book list for secondary school libraries; history section. Reprinted from twelfth annual report of the State Department of Education. Albany: University of the State of New York. 75 p.
- MILK**
- Lane-Clayton, Janet E. Milk and its hygienic relations. Longmans. bibl. \$2.50 n. (National health insurance, medical research committee series.)
- INDIANA—HISTORY**
- Esarey, Logan. Early Indiana history; bibliography, notes and list of lantern slides. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. (Extension Div. Bull., vol. 1, no. 6.)



- INDIANS**  
Riverside [Cal.] Public Library. Indians in the United States. 29 p. 10 c. (Bull. 136. Includes also the outline of four lectures given by Joseph F. Daniels at the Indian conference in San Francisco in August, 1915.)
- INDUSTRY—HISTORY**  
Cressy, Edward. An outline of industrial history. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. \$1.10 n.
- KANSAS**  
Kansas—State Historical Society. A list of books indispensable to a knowledge of Kansas history and literature. Topeka, Kan.: The society. 16 p.
- LATIN LANGUAGE**  
Lindsay, Wallace Martin. Notæ latinæ; an account of abbreviation in Latin mss. of the early minuscule period. Putnam. 51 p. bibl. \$6 n.
- LITERATURE, AMERICAN**  
Bronson, Walter Cochrane, ed. American prose (1607-1865). Univ. of Chicago. 16 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- MAGAZINES**  
Stephens, Ethel, comp. American popular magazines; a bibliography. Part I. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ja., 1916. p. 7-10.)  
Stephens, Ethel, comp. American popular magazines; a bibliography. Part III. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jl., 1916. p. 69-70.)
- MARYLAND**  
Heartman, Charles F., comp. Americana, etc. . . . comprising rare and unique Maryland items. New York: C. F. Heartman. 20 p. (Auction no. 55. 160 items.)
- MEDICINE**  
Krehl, Ludolf. The basis of symptoms, the principles of clinical pathology. Lippincott. bibls. \$5 n.
- MENTAL DEFECTIVES**  
Shuttleworth, George E., and Potts, W. A. Mentally deficient children. Philadelphia: Blakiston. bibls. \$2.50 n.
- MEXICO**  
Haferkorn, Henry E. The War with Mexico, 1846-1848; a select bibliography on the causes, conduct, and the political aspect of the war, together with a select list of books and other printed material on the resources, economic conditions, politics and government of the republic of Mexico and the characteristics of the Mexican people; with annotations and an index. Washington Barracks, D. C., 1914, p. 93, 1-XXVIII. 50 c. (Suppl. no. 1 *Professional Memoirs*, Mr.-Ap., 1914. Bibl. contributions, bull. no. 1.)
- MIDDLE AGES**  
Ashley, Roscoe Lewis. Medieval civilization; a textbook for secondary schools. Macmillan. bibls. \$1.10 n.
- MISSIONS**  
Brown, William A. The why and how of missions in the Sunday school. Revell. 14 p. bibl. 50 c. n.  
Fleming, Daniel Johnson. Devotion in mission administration; as exemplified by the legislative history of five American missionary societies in India. Revell. 26 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- MOVING PICTURES**  
List on moving pictures. (In *Worcester F. P. L. Bull.*, Je., 1916. p. 87-90.)
- MUSIC**  
Brown, Gertrude L., comp. Catalogue of the Sadie Knowland Coe music collection and other musical literature in the . . . library. Evanston, Ill.: Evanston Public Library. 126 p.  
Oxford University—Christ Church College. Catalogue of music in the library; by G. E. P. Arkwright. Oxford Univ. 128 p. \$2.50 n.
- MYTHOLOGY**  
Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all races. In 13 v. v. 1, Greek and Roman; by William Sherwood Fox. Boston: M. Jones Co. 18 p. bibl. \$6; \$8.
- NATIONALISM**  
Krebbiel, Edward Benjamin. Nationalism, war and society. Macmillan. bibls. \$1.50 n.
- NEGRO**  
Ferguson, George Oscar, Jr. The psychology of the negro; an experimental study. New York: Science Press. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Archives of psychology.)  
Work, Monroe N., ed. Negro year book; an annual encyclopaedia of the negro; 1916-1917. Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Negro Year Book Pub. Co. 38 p. bibl. 35 c.
- NEW JERSEY—GEOLOGY**  
Black, George F., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the geology, mineralogy, and palæontology of New Jersey. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Je., 1916. p. 501-525.)
- NEW YORK STATE—HISTORY**  
University of the State of New York—School Libraries Division. List of books relating to the history of the state of New York. Reprinted from the twelfth annual report of the State Department of Education. Albany: University of the State of New York. 40 p.
- OREGON—HISTORY**  
Judson, Katharine Berry. Early days in old Oregon. McClurg. 7 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- ORIENT**  
Luzac's oriental list and book review. London: Luzac & Co., 1915. 51 p. 1s. (Vol. xxvi, nos. 7-10. Jl.-O., 1915.)  
Luzac's oriental list and book review. London: Luzac & Co., 1915. 39 p. bibl. 6d. (Vol. xxvi, nos. 11-12. N.-D., 1915.)
- OZONE**  
Vosmaer, A. Ozone; its manufacture, properties and uses. Van Nostrand. 7 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- PASSION PLAY**  
Rudwin, Maximilian J., comp. Passion play literature; being a partial list of books and magazine articles relating to the passion play in Oberammergau and other villages in Catholic Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Part I. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jl., 1916. p. 66-67.)
- POETRY**  
Maynard, Katharine, comp. Twentieth century poetry; a list of references to English and American poetry, 1900 to 1915. Part I. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jl., 1916. p. 71-73.)
- POLAND**  
Kostrzewski, Lucien E., comp. The Polish question since the war; a list of references in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jl., 1916. p. 585-594.)
- POTATO—DISEASES OF**  
Melhus, Irving E. Germination and infection with the fungus of the late blight of potato. Madison: Wis. Agric. Experiment Station. 4 p. bibl. (Research bull. 37.)
- PREPAREDNESS**  
Preparedness. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap.-Je., 1916. p. 33-34.)
- PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD**  
Gibson, Henry William. Boyology; or, boy analysis. New York: Association Press. 12 p. bibl. \$1. (Boy life series.)
- RAILWAYS—VALUATION OF**  
Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C. List of references on valuation of railways. Ag., 1, 1916. 127 typewritten p.; 4 p. index.
- RELIGION—HISTORY**  
Legge, Francis. Forerunners and rivals of Christianity; being studies in religious history from 330 B.C. to 330 A.D. Putnam. 21 p. bibl. \$7.50 n.
- SAW-PALMETTO**  
Mann, Charles August. Saw-palmetto; a phytochemical study of the fruit of *Sabal serrulata*. Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wis. 9 p. bibl. (Bulletin no. 767; science series, vol. 4, no. 8.)
- SEARCHLIGHTS**  
Haferkorn, Henry E. Searchlights; a short, annotated bibliography of their design and their use in peace and war. Part I. (In *Professional Memoirs*, Ja.-F., 1916. vol. VIII, no. 37. p. 118-128.)

Haferkorn, Henry E. Searchlights; a short, annotated bibliography of their design and their use in peace and war. Part II. (In *Professional Memoirs*, Mr.-Ap. 1916. vol. VIII, no. 38. p. 250-263.)

## SEX EDUCATION

Bigelow, Maurice Alpheus. Sex education. Macmillan. bibls. \$1.25 n.

## SHORT STORIES

Drury, F. K. W., comp. A list of short stories [299 entries]. (In *The Ill. Assn. of Teachers of Eng. Bull.*, My. 15, 1916. vol. VIII, no. VIII. 12 p.)

## SOUTH AMERICA

Recent books on South America. (In *Mo. Bull. of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, Je., 1916. p. 265-269.)

Stuntz, Homer Clyde. South American neighbors. New York: Missionary Educational Movement of U. S. and Canada. 5 p. bibl. 60 c.

## TANNHAUSER

Barto, Philip Stephen. Tannhäuser and the Mountain of Venus; a study in the legend of the Germanic paradise. Oxford Univ. 10 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Germanic literature and culture.)

## TECHNOLOGY

New York Public Library. New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the . . . library, March-May, 1916. 22 p.

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## The Open Round Table

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### ANNOTATIONS "PRO" AND "CON" IN THE CATALOG

*Editor Library Journal:*

I was interested in reading in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1916, p. 378-79, of the measures taken in the libraries in regard to books "for and against" Christian Science.

This is not a new question in this library, tho the application of the principle has never been limited here to any such subject as Christian Science,—that is, the designating of the entries in the card-catalog as being "for" or "against" respectively.

We have applied it to almost any subject on which the sentiment of the community is divided; and it has been very much appreciated. Typical instances are: a protective tariff socialism; prohibitory laws; the German or the non-German side in the European War; the "traditional" or "non-traditional" point of view in Biblical criticism, religious beliefs, such as the Roman Catholic Church, the Friends, etc.

It is done by a brief entry in *red ink*, on the "subject" card.

The first application of it was made in 1898, and this was in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. A note in our *Monthly Bulletin* for June, 1898, p. 147-48, calls attention to the publication elsewhere in the issue of a special catalog of the Catholic literature in this library.

The statement was then made that "the same method will be followed with the works in the library which bear upon the other religious bodies"; and one might perhaps infer

from this, that it was intended to have so limited an application as to include "religious" subjects, and no others. But, as a matter of fact, it was almost immediately applied to the wider field of subjects, as above indicated.

One other point should apparently be noted. In printing the list of the Roman Catholic literature, as was done in the number of the *Monthly Bulletin* referred to (June, 1898), the red ink entry on *each* catalog card was replaced, on the printed page, by a heading placed, once for all, at the beginning of the group, as printed.

For this reason, no mention seems to have been made of the use of red ink on the cards themselves.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

*Providence Public Library.*

### MISLEADING REISSUES

*Editor Library Journal:*

Another instance has just come to our notice of the confusion resulting from republishing a book under a different title.

"The cinematograph book; a complete practical guide to the taking and projecting of cinematograph pictures," edited by Bernard E. Jones, editor of *Work*, was published by Cassells in 1915. "How to make and operate moving pictures" with the same sub-title and editor, was published in 1916 by Funk & Wagnalls. Page for page the books are alike, save for the first title. I think this should be known, as other libraries and individuals will be misled, as we were.

Yours truly,

MARY MEDLICOTT,  
Reference Librarian.

*The City Library Association,  
Springfield, Mass.*

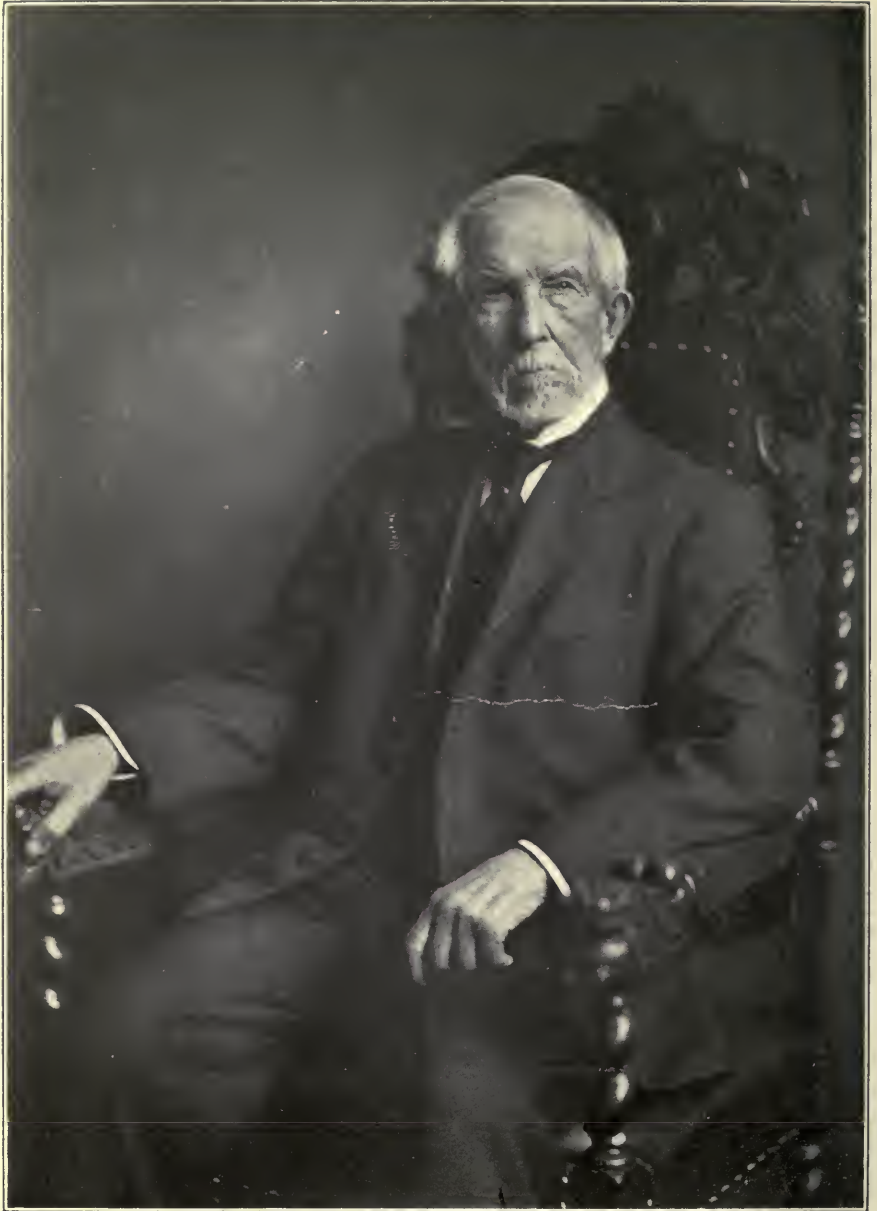
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## Library Calendar

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- Sept. 6-8. Minnesota Library Association. Annual meeting, Virginia.
- Sept. 11-16. New York Library Association. "Library week," Richfield Springs.
- Oct. 11-13. Wisconsin Library Association. 25th annual meeting, Milwaukee.
- Oct. 11-13. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Ottawa, Ill.
- Oct. 11-13. Missouri Library Association. Annual meeting, Columbia.
- Oct. 12-14. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.





*Courtesy of the Buffalo Public Library*

■ WILLIAM IVES, FOR FIFTY-TWO YEARS LIBRARIAN OF THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.  
TAKEN AT THE AGE OF NINETY-FIVE

WE can but feebly voice the sorrow of the library profession in this country, and of not a few of its representatives in other lands, at the death of Mary Wright Plummer, one of the foremost women who have adorned our profession, who have made it more and more an opportunity for their sex, and who have given to it the charmed call which has brought so many into the service which she had done so much to make noble. It is a national loss, for her influence, thru the many younger women who have been her disciples and devoted friends, has been nation wide, and has, indeed, permeated into other countries where graduates of American library schools and the American library spirit have made mark. Refined in spirit, keen in mind, tender in soul, she had the gifts both of leadership and of friendship in abundant measure. To her, many hundreds of young women have looked up as their leader, teacher, model, and friend, and in her long and close association with the men of the profession she has held her place with the best of them, adding to what are often considered masculine qualities of mind the ever present feminine charm. Her relation with the profession has grown parallel with its growth and has been singularly characteristic, for she was one of the women who entered the profession with the first class of the first library school, became early in life the head of a great and growing free library, thereafter organized one of the most influential of library schools and later one of even wider range, and at last received the recognition of her associates by her election to the presidency of the A. L. A. The words with which hundreds will pay her tribute will be nothing in comparison with the sorrow in their hearts and happily with the abiding

influence with which her name will be long associated.

THE Association has also lost its oldest member in the death of William Ives of Buffalo, whose portrait is given in this issue. He died in his hundredth year and his library relationship antedates the first conference of 1876, of which he was the member oldest in years. He was an associate of that great librarian and historian, Josephus N. Larned, in the old days of what became later the Buffalo Public Library, and tho of late years he has not had library relations his name has been quietly held in remembrance. Another death in the profession is that of Prof. Charles G. Herbermann, titular librarian of the College of the City of New York, a ripe scholar of wide learning, an able teacher and the friend of a large circle of scholars. He was, however, only nominally a librarian, and increasing blindness withdrew him more and more from possibility of service in this direction. It may frankly be said that the City College committed a cardinal error in making its librarianship thus nominal, and so denying both to the working librarian and to the library itself the opportunity of development which comes with broadening of service under proper professional rather than professorial direction. Many of the foremost members of the library profession have come from other callings, as well as professorial chairs, but it has usually proved a mistake when a professor is made overlord of the librarian instead of recognizing that the librarian's desk is as important, sometimes more important, than the professorial chair. The two callings are incompatible only because each usually requires the incumbent's full time and energy.

PERHAPS the most important feature of the successful New York State meeting at Richfield Springs, which had a registration of over 250, was the delegation of fifty teachers from Utica who braved the deluge which interrupted a week otherwise blessed with happy skies, to participate in the school-and-library session. Almost for the first time it was really a meeting of teachers which librarians addressed, for as we have had previous occasion to observe, teachers' library meetings are too often attended by librarians in the discharge of their duty rather than by teachers seeking to quaff of the library spirit. Both librarians and teachers felt especial gratification and realized the full value of the intermingling. Each side inspired the other, and happily the State Teachers' Association is understood to have decided to adopt the course of inviting librarians to speak at its meetings of teachers in place of holding separate library sessions at which the attendance is chiefly of librarians. The session had the benefit of an inspiring talk from Mr. Carr on library and other educational work with the immigrant; and it may be added that both Mr. Carr and Mr. Mathiews, the latter in his equally inspiring statement of Boy Scout work, represented to best advantage the usefulness of the relation of librarians to such fields of work. The Richfield Springs meeting was one of the most delightful library gatherings ever held, with its touch of pleasure and humor in the readings of Dr. Moldenhawer and Miss Hinds, as well as in the amusing library skit dramatically presented, but the addresses of the two apostles of library extension mentioned above were the best example possible of what a library program should present in the way of touch with the outer world. With reference to Mr. Mathiews' work, let us remind librarians the country over that under the happier title of "Good Book Week" the experiment of better reading for the juveniles is to be the fea-

ture of the week of December 4 to 9, and emphasize to them the real value at once of co-operating with the Scout movement in this way and of correspondingly enlarging the clientele of the library among boys.

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INCREASED costs of everything under the sun are likely to prove a serious deterrent in the erection of library buildings. One of the great libraries which has had to postpone work on its new building for more than a year finds that the present estimate for structural steel work doubles the proffer of the United States Steel Corporation somewhat more than a year ago, and other costs are likely to rise in serious though in less proportion. How soon costs may begin to decrease is beyond prophecy, and library building cannot stop. It is the greater reason for astonishment and congratulation therefore that in Germany the building of the great "Bücherei" in Leipzig has gone forward and has apparently reached completion. The difficulty of obtaining any direct word from Germany is such that information on this point is somewhat vague, but the indications are that this enormous building is at least well under way if it has not achieved completion. One of the most interesting features of the great Leipzig Book Exposition was the model of this enormous building, which marks the desire of Leipzig to prove itself the imperial city of the German book world, and therefore, to do something bigger than even the Royal Library in Berlin, which represents Royal Prussia rather than Imperial Germany. It is intended to gather in this great and noble building, possibly the largest library edifice in the world, a collection of every book hitherto printed or hereafter to be printed in the German tongue or within German-speaking territory, and though its motive is commercial or professional rather than popular and altruistic, it will doubtless take its place among the great libraries of the world.

# HOW ONTARIO ADMINISTERS HER LIBRARIES\*

BY E. A. HARDY, *Toronto, Secretary Ontario Library Association*

THE origins, the development and the administration of a provincial or state library system are matters of high importance to the body politic. This importance is my justification for treating the subject in a somewhat formal fashion and for introducing considerable amplifying and illustrative detail. The broad outlook and the working detail are both valuable to one studying library administration from a provincial or state standpoint, for, altho no administrator is likely to adopt another's plans in exact reproduction, yet he will find in these plans much material for comparison and for stimulating his own activities.

The thoro understanding of a state system involves a grasp of the political history of that state. The sovereignty of the town (or township) in New England is the explanation of much that would otherwise be mysterious to a Canadian. Conversely a brief glance at the history of Ontario is necessary to understand our library system. You will remember that during the Seven Years' War Canada passed into British possession, understanding by the word, Canada what we now call Quebec and Ontario and some southwestern additional territory. Military rule from 1760 to 1763 was followed by civil government under royal proclamation till 1774, in which year constitutional government was granted in the Quebec Act. This act set up a Legislature and a governor, with complete jurisdiction over the whole country of the then Canada. Note that this included what is now Ontario but in which there was no population to be governed, except Indians.

This state of affairs was suddenly changed by the immigration of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783 and immediately succeeding years, so that by 1790 Ontario had 30,000 inhabitants, over whom the Legislature of Canada had jurisdiction. In

1791 the Constitutional Act separated Ontario from Quebec and gave each province a legislature, and, with the exception of the period of union, 1841 to 1867, these provincial legislatures have had full control over their respective areas.

What I want to make quite clear is that the legislative authority existed in Ontario before the population arrived. That means that it was the legislature which created the municipalities and defined their powers, which created the school system, and which created the library system. That explains the uniformity or standardization in our municipal institutions, our school system and our library system. That also explains why we have no problems about city charters and the like, which are giving you so much concern. It also explains why the Ontario library system is under a Minister of the Crown and not under a library commission. When the Legislature speaks, its enactments cover the province from its capital city to its remotest hamlet, and thus provincial uniformity and control has been our system for one hundred and twenty-five years.

The first library in Ontario was organized in 1800 in the town of Newark (Niagara). The first legislative grants were made in 1835 to Toronto and Kingston, and the first general library statute was passed in 1851, and under the provisions of that act ten libraries were granted \$200 each. From that date to the present (with only a brief interval) the legislature has been generous in financial assistance. These early libraries were called Mechanics' Institutes and were planned to encourage what we now call technical education, but really they were public libraries, and they have been so designated since 1895. From 1851 to 1880 they were administered by the Department of Agriculture, but in 1880 they were transferred to the control of the Minister of Education, and thus became an integral part of the educational system of the province. Two things

\*Read before the A. L. A. at Asbury Park, July 1, 1916.

at once resulted, viz. the appointment in 1881 of a superintendent or Inspector of Public Libraries, which officer has full administrative powers over the libraries, and the passing of the Free Libraries Act, 1882, modelled on the Ewart Act (1850) of the British Parliament, providing for (a) the establishment of free libraries by the vote of the ratepayers, (b) their administration by a board of management ranking with the city or town council, and the school board as a municipal authority, and (c) their maintenance by taxation to the extent of a half-mill rate. There has been much subsequent amending legislation, but the main features of the system remain the same.

This brief historical sketch sets forth the basis of the official library activities of the province which may now be treated in some detail. The authorization of these official activities is found in the Public Libraries Act, a comprehensive statute providing for the establishment, maintenance and administration of public libraries and their supervision by and financial assistance from the government. The act divides libraries into two kinds, (a) those maintained by the municipality and administered by a board of management appointed by the council and the board or boards of education, and (b) those maintained by membership fees and administered by a board of management elected by the members. The former must, the latter may, receive municipal support; both receive legislative grants and both are under government supervision.

The administration of the Public Libraries Act is entrusted to the Minister of Education, who reports annually to the Legislature the condition of the libraries, their progress and their news, and who advises the House as to financial appropriations and advisable legislation. The actual work of administration, however, is in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Libraries, who has a fairly free hand, especially in initiating advance movements for the betterment of the libraries. Just here it may be noted that the retirement this year of Mr. Walter R. Nursey after seven years of valued service afforded the Min-

ister of Education the opportunity of appointing to this position a trained librarian, Mr. W. O. Carson, chief librarian of the London Public Library, a forward step in our library development of the highest importance.

The chief official activities under the Public Libraries Act are (a) grants, (b) supervision, (c) cataloging, (d) traveling libraries, (e) library school, (f) library bulletin. Every library is entitled to a legislative grant, which is obtainable in three ways. Approximately 50 per cent. of its expenditure upon books up to a maximum grant of \$200 and upon periodicals and newspapers up to a maximum grant of \$50 provides a possible grant of \$250. To this is added a maximum of \$10 for maintaining a reading-room. Thus a library which spends \$500 a year on books and periodicals and which maintains a reading room may earn a grant of \$260. (By a recent regulation this has been extended to branch libraries.) The smallest libraries with annual receipts less than \$500 receive special maintenance grants of \$5 to \$20. The total grants paid out in 1915 were \$30,351.45 to some 400 libraries.

Assistance in cataloging is provided in two ways. The department will send its official cataloger to a small library for a sufficient period to classify the library and to carry on the cataloging to a point where the local librarian can complete the work. Not only does the department bear all the expense of its cataloger, but it permits the materials used in cataloging to be counted as book purchases in estimating the annual grant. In 1915 the official cataloger, Miss Patricia Spereman, classified and cataloged, wholly or in part, sixteen libraries, with a total of 61,600 volumes, installing the Newark charging system in nine libraries and completing the establishment of a children's department in all of them. In eight years Miss Spereman has assisted 99 libraries with a total of 497,790 volumes.

Traveling libraries were introduced into the Ontario system in 1901. The maximum circulation was reached in 1911 when 241 libraries were sent out. A comprehensive plan was laid out and special appropriations have been made, but from lack of



office staff and facilities these libraries have not achieved their full usefulness. In spite of drawbacks, however, the average circulation for the past eight years has been 175 libraries.

The summer library school was opened in 1911, and was held for four years, and will be resumed this year. A short course of four weeks is given to the students accepted by the department. There are no fees in this school. The department bears the whole cost of instruction and all the supplies used by the students, and in addition pays the travelling expenses of the students outside Toronto. The only expense to the student is for the four weeks board. In 1914, 48 students registered and 30 completed the course.

The library bulletin is a new venture which we owe to Mr. Carson. The first number is now being issued. It will follow the examples of well established American bulletins and be a medium of communication between the department and the libraries, which has long been desired.

In addition to these official activities there must be noted certain unofficial activities, as they might be termed. I refer to the co-operative movements of the library workers themselves apart from the official staff of the government. Library co-operation is quite an old story in Ontario. From 1857 to 1867 we had a "Board of Arts and Manufacturers for Upper Canada" made up of representatives from the various Mechanics' Institutes. From 1868 to 1880 an Association of Mechanics' Institutes for Ontario replaced it. Both of these were organized according to statute, and each did some good work. After a lapse of twenty years the Ontario Library Association came into being, resulting from the inspiration of the Montreal A. L. A. meeting. It was intended to organize a Canadian Library Association, but that was not possible. We have never ceased to be grateful to the American Library Association for that Montreal meeting and its inspiring influence.

From its first meeting in 1901, with 32 representatives of 24 libraries, down to the recent meetings with an attendance of 200, the Ontario Library Association has been

an active missionary force. It has striven successfully to secure modern methods in book selection and purchase, in accessioning, classification and cataloging, in charging systems, in library buildings and equipment, in library training, in short in all the phases of development for which the A. L. A. stands. It has brought hundreds of library workers together, it has initiated many improvements, and it has shaped legislation. One striking indication of its vitality was evident in the presence of six ex-presidents at the 1915 annual meeting out of the ten for whom attendance was possible.

A third group of activities remains to be noted. These may be termed joint activities, since they represent the co-operation of the Ontario Library Association and the Department of Education. These may be summarized briefly: First, the issue of the O. L. A. Proceedings. A stenographic report of the annual meeting along with the papers, addresses, and annual reports, makes a volume of about 100 pages. The Proceedings are edited by the secretary of the O. L. A. and are published and distributed as a government document. The "Selected list of books" is published under the joint authority of the O. L. A. and the department. It is a quarterly bulletin issued on the following plan: Part I gives a selection of the best books of the previous year, as chosen by some twenty experts; Part II lists some 600 to 800 titles of the new books of the first half of the year, January to June, classified on the decimal system and briefly annotated; Part III contains a special bibliography—*e. g.*, Canadian history; Part IV lists some 600 to 800 titles of the new books of the latter half of the year, July to December. The purpose of the Selected List is to inform rather than to advise, two underlying principles being (a) that no two libraries have exactly the same needs, and (b) that every community has readers of culture and experience whose ability in book selection may be utilized by the local library if reasonably full and accurate information is supplied. Decentralization in book selection is valuable as well as centralization, and both should be used. The "Selected

list of books" is edited, printed and issued to all the libraries (and also to the High Schools) at the expense of the Department.

The Library Institutes were begun in 1907 with an experiment at Brantford. Since then the province has been districted into fifteen institutes, each of which has an annual meeting. The Public Libraries Act in 1909 incorporated the institutes as a feature of our library law and made three interesting provisions: first, to pay all the expenses of the meetings; second, to pay the expenses, traveling and entertainment, of one representative from each library in the institute, and, third, to fine every library that did not send a representative. All three provisions are carried out. The O. L. A. initiated the institutes and is still the active agent in arranging the yearly schedule and programs. The Inspector of Public Libraries is present at and assists in all of them. The Department of Education pays all the bills. Small wonder that the institutes are a great success, that they have linked up all but sixteen of our 389 libraries with organized library work, and that they have brought a new conception of the public library to thousands.

The legal committee of the O. L. A. is composed of two judges and a practising lawyer, all keenly interested library trustees, and two of them ex-presidents of the O. L. A. This committee carefully considers all the resolutions of the institutes and the O. L. A. and makes such recommendations thereupon to the Minister of Education as may, in their judgment, assist him in amending the Public Libraries Act from time to time. The department bears the cost of the meetings of this committee.

A special joint activity is that of deputations financed by the department. For example, in 1910 a deputation of three members of the O. L. A. and the Inspector of Public Libraries was sent to visit several American libraries to study the relation of the public library to technical education. Again in 1912 the Legislature, on the request of the O. L. A. to the Minister of Education, made a special grant of \$1000 to enable the smaller Ontario libraries to

send representatives to the Ottawa meeting of the A. L. A. In these matters as in all library matters, the Hon. Dr. Pyne, the Minister of Education, and Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, the Deputy Minister, are always sympathetic and alert to take advantage of every opportunity to advance the library interests of the province.

To sum up, the distinctive features of the Ontario library system are four. First, the public library is an integral part of the educational system of the province. Second, voluntary co-operation, organized as the Ontario Library Association, is a driving force of increasing power. Third, the joint activity of the official staff and the unofficial organization makes possible many things that neither could accomplish by itself. Fourth, the development of the trustee has kept pace with that of the librarian. It may be that this is our most distinctive feature, for steadily from the outset a guiding principle has been this, that the advancement of the public library to its rightful status in the community and the state is too big a task for the librarian alone. The trustee must stand beside the librarian. Especially true is this when one reflects that while librarians and trustees may both be ratepayers, yet the trustee usually has a vote, while the librarian has not. We have tried to avoid the heart-break of an enlightened librarian and an ignorant trustee, by bringing them along the road of library progress together. They really make a fine team.

Our aims are twofold, to extend library privileges to every community and citizen within the boundaries of the province and to place the public library on a par with the public school. Both are high aims and difficult of attainment, but both are worth while. Until the public library is compulsory in every community, like the public school, and until the librarian takes his place beside the teacher as a public servant, with government certificates and proper superannuation and reasonable salary, we must not be satisfied.

The dynamic of library work is the vision of democracy in the coming years. The present giant struggle will leave no nation untouched. One result will be the

rush to North America of millions of new population. Another result will be the recasting of the federal relations within the British Empire. Another will be the revision of the international relations of all the great powers. Who can be sufficient for these mighty tasks of the future? An enlightened and ennobled democracy, of

sound knowledge, wide sympathy and broad vision can render the highest service in the great days to come. The United States and the Dominion of Canada must be such democracies and the librarian must rank alongside the teacher, the legislator, and the preacher in the making of the new world.

## SOME OF THE RESULTS OF SAFETY FIRST JUVENILE BOOK WEEK

BY FRANKLIN K. MATHIEWS, *Chief Scout Librarian, Boy Scouts of America*

THE other day I came upon a copy of the *New Jersey Library Bulletin* in which was published an address delivered by Miss Clara W. Hunt at the A. L. A. conference held at Kaaterskill, N. Y., in 1913. Especially was I impressed with this statement: "I have unwittingly been an eavesdropper at Christmas book-counters and have heard the orders given by parents and the suggestions made by clerks. And I feel that the public library has but skirmished along the outposts, while the great field of influencing the reading of American children remains unconquered. Until we affect production to the extent that the bookstores circulate as good books as the best libraries we cannot be too complacent about our position as a force in citizen making."

Last year, with the godspeed of the Council of the A. L. A. and the assured support of the American Booksellers' Association, our own Library Commission fared forth to make conquest in this "great field of influencing the reading of American children." November 28th—December 4th was set apart as Safety First Juvenile Book Week and so general was the support given that from many quarters have come repeated inquiries regarding the results achieved. Thanks to the courtesy of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, I am privileged to publish a report that will, I trust, come to the attention of all those whose co-operation made possible this campaign in the interest of better books for children, particularly as Christmas gifts.

It is very pleasing to record first of all

that in our publicity plans we were supported by editorials and articles in a number of national magazines, notably *The Outlook*, *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Woman's Home Companion*. The *Saturday Evening Post*, editorially, so admirably stated the present day problem regarding the modern boy's reading, that I think it worth while to use good space to quote from it in part:

What a boy reads is as important as anything else about him. You try to protect him from depraved associations of flesh and blood, but pretty often you make little enough effort to protect him from depraved associations in print.

You send him to school in a belief that the stuff he absorbs from printed pages forms his mind; but out of school you may let him absorb stuff from printed pages that is not fit to be in a dog's mind.

Time was when you could tell a wrong book for a boy because it was bound in yellow paper and sold for a dime. Nowadays many wrong books for boys are most respectably bound in cloth. And they are perfectly moral, in the narrowest sense of that abused word. They describe how a fourteen-year-old boy, with a discarded set of harness and an old hoop skirt, made a flying machine and sailed round the earth; or with a leaky wash-boiler and two dollars in cash built a submarine that destroyed the enemy's fleet; how a lad in knee breeches circumvented a gang of desperate criminals and so became president of a railroad at sixteen.

These tales of preposterous juvenile achievement are depraved because they are monstrous lies. They do not stimulate a boy's imagination; they drug it. They do not set his imagination usefully at work, but send it off in a weird opium dream. They do not brace or enlarge a boy's mind; they lead it

into a vicious, enervating habit of dope-taking. They are a sort of psychological whisky-drinking that makes the victim unresponsive to wholesome, natural tonics and begets a flabby craving for the artificial kick.

Of immense help was the book-list, "Books boys like best," the publication of which was made possible by the *Publishers' Weekly*. The list comprised about three hundred books, with annotations, the selection being based upon reports received from scores of libraries and bookstores representing every part of the country. Of these book-lists, there were sold to libraries and book stores, 26,000, the sale dividing itself between the two exactly 13,000 each. Approximately 30,000 more of the lists were circulated by our Library Commission, the distribution being made for the most part thru libraries. It would require a considerable amount of space to tell of the good results accomplished by this wide distribution of the list, "Books boys like best." Both bookstores and libraries received and distributed it with enthusiasm. Undoubtedly it was the direct means of selling thousands of dollars' worth of books. Without any suggestion on our part, the *New York Times Book Review* editor thought sufficiently well of it to print the entire list in the December 5th issue of that increasingly influential book review magazine. Other newspapers over the country did the same thing, printing the list either in part or in whole.

Our records show that the week in one way or another was observed in approximately three hundred cities and towns of all sorts and sizes. While in many places we had the co-operation of our scout officials or Y. M. C. A. secretaries or public school teachers, usually it was a librarian who furnished the leadership, and I would that I were gifted in verse to sing her praise. Many did excellently, but she excelled them all. It was the librarians who exhorted ministers to preach, editors to write editorials or publish articles; with unabated zeal they held book exhibits, distributed book-lists, addressed women's organizations of almost every conceivable kind, stirred to action indifferent and hesitating booksellers. In stating the results of our campaign I would reckon such val-

iant endeavor among the foremost, for here is the beginning of the fulfillment of Miss Hunt's ideal—from "skirmishing along the outposts," as she says, the public library thru its competent and self-sacrificing leadership has moved out to "affect production to the extent that the bookstores circulate as good books as the best libraries."

But how far were booksellers influenced by such action? I have already mentioned their interest in distributing the list "Books boys like best." Some of them stocked all of these books; others made a special table display of them; and others went still further, opening a room or setting apart a certain section where might be found only such books as those recommended by our Library Commission and the local librarian. There are some, too, who told us they will sell no more of the cheap, trashy books—the nickel novel in the form of the book-bound thriller. For example, in a letter one very influential bookseller has this to say:

"We have seen a marked decrease in the calls for the poorer series of boys' books and have been able to drop from stock some series that in previous years we had felt obliged to carry on account of the repeated demands. We found that thru the whole month we were selling a better class of boys' books and I think the educational campaign for boys' week must have been a prime cause for this change.

"I like to carry inexpensive juveniles because I know the people need them. At the same time outside of the un-copyrighted classic, I do not know of a single series that I enjoy selling that is marked for less than 50c. and I think we shall concentrate on the better class of books with the fifty-cent counter as a mainstay, and a good display of new books of the year."

It is most pleasing to note also in this connection, the action of the Sears Roebuck Company of Chicago. Chief among these trashy books are the so-called "Boy scout stories." We appealed to the Sears Roebuck Company to eliminate all these books from their catalog. They replied that in the future they would list only such stories as were approved by our Library Commission. Beyond such heartening reports and co-operation, it is not easy with certainty to determine how much our cam-



THOROLD'S ATTRACTIVE LIBRARY BUILDING



THE JUVENILE ROOM OF THE HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



paign influenced the sale of the "nickel" masquerading now in the full dress suit of the bound book. From what I can gather, tho, picking up a little here and a little there, there seems to be complaint on the part of some booksellers because these books did not sell as in former years: and from some of the publishers of these books, complaint is heard because last year they did not receive from the booksellers their usual re-orders. Certain it is, however, that one of the publishers has been affected sufficiently to arouse in him a recalcitrant spirit, manifested in a recent book, called "The Y. M. C. A. boys of Cliffwood," in which may be found these choice extracts:

"Here's another thing, fellows, I'm meaning to bring up the first chance I get after the Boys' Department is well started," said Phil. "You know all of us have been a whole lot annoyed by Mr. Loft, the librarian, who believes all boys' books should be thrown out of our Public Library, and only volumes along educational lines kept there."

"I'd be sorry to hear that," observed Dick. "Mr. Loft belongs to the Puritan days, when a man didn't dare kiss his wife on a Sunday. He ought to wake up and understand that this is the twentieth century, not the seventeenth."

"That's right," broke in Dan, eagerly. "I never call for a book that I've wanted to read but that he tried to show me the folly of indulging in such silly nonsense, as he calls it. Guess the high-brow Mr. Loft never was a boy himself. He must have been fed on Greek grammar and ancient history when he was six years old. He makes me tired, that's what. But go on and tell us what you've been thinking up, Phil."

"All right, I will, fellows," replied the one spoken to. "In the beginning I want to say I've already talked the matter over with Mr. Holwell, Harry Bartlett and Leslie's Uncle Henry, and all of them took to the idea first rate."

"Go on, and let's hear!" called out several of the more impatient lads as they clustered around the speaker.

"Listen then," said Phil, impressively. "After we get the Junior Club well started the idea is to have a library of our own, containing only such books as Mr. Holwell will have passed upon as being the right sort for boys to read. These can be filled with pleasing adventure such as all boys want, and at the same time be of a healthy, uplifting nature, and all our own."

"Fine!" exclaimed Dan Fenwick, who was a great reader of stories of all sorts.

"We could buy the books ourselves with money we earned or had given to us," de-

clared Clint Babbett. "I know for one thing my mother will take to the scheme right away, because she hates to have me fetch home some of the greasy looking books from the public library. You see, she says you never can tell where they've been the week before; maybe in a house where they have diphtheria or some sort of catching disease. Germs she hates the worst kind. Yes, she'll be only too glad to help out."

I don't know, but I am willing to hazard a guess that this product was manufactured in the fiction factory of that literary genius who some time ago found it best served his purpose to sign himself "John Tupper Brownell." On this occasion, in a sixteen-page pamphlet, he was writing on "Safe and sane books for boys and girls." In part, this is what he has to say:

In the last few years, I am sorry to say, a great number of books for young people have been issued that are not worth the paper on which they are printed. Issued by houses of no standing in the publishing trade, they are put out merely to catch the dollar of the purchaser, or the twenty-five cent piece, as the case may be. Many of these books are written by authors who formerly made a specialty of dime and half-dime novels, and the stories are of that order, or worse. These books are filled with hair-raising and impossible situations, and will invariably do more harm than good.

Exactly so, for with all this we agree heartily, and if there be any misgivings as to the reliability of such assertions, turn to the cover of the pamphlet and you will find that it is "Issued by permission of the Good Reading Club of America." But after that, you must not turn the pages, for if you do you will come upon a long list of books, any number of which are exactly the kind that "Mr. Brownell" has described as "not worth the paper on which they are printed," books that "are filled with hair-raising and impossible situations," and that "will invariably do more harm than good."

It is all a fiction, is this pamphlet describing "Safe and sane books for children." I find upon investigation there is no "Good Reading Club of America," and there is no "John Tupper Brownell," save as he is represented in the person and personality of the manager of that fiction factory where are employed a staff of writers who

manufacture, according to his plan and style and pattern, the product that is sold as books to a number of publishers who make a specialty of publishing books that retail for twenty-five cents. All the books listed by "Mr. Brownell" are the books of these same publishers who market, with titles "up-to-the-minute," the output of "Mr. Brownell's" fiction factory. For the most part, these books are in series, the number of books represented in all of them approximating to-day about three hundred.

Now, having said so much, it is only fair to say still further that in my judgment, even tho such devious ways of promoting book sales are employed, "Mr. Brownell" is sincere in his claim when he declares "that such books are just the kind that young people crave and should have." But as *The Outlook*, editorially, recently declared, in speaking of "Movie manners and morals," the trouble is that "almost invariably in amusements designed to meet the popular taste producers aim below the mark. The taste of the normal human being, however uneducated and undeveloped, is better than those who are so eager to please it believe." It is so as regards the authors and publishers of the thriller in its many forms; in their efforts to satisfy the craving of the boy barbarian for thrill and excitement they feed the boy with an intoxicant which makes him often a mental drunkard, with a thirst like that of the old toppers. And, whenever the brain is so befuddled, serious consequences are likely to follow. For example, I find this news item in the Oakland, Cal., *Tribune*:

Visalia, May 24.—Too much attention to literature of a lurid sort and too great zeal to emulate the deeds of famous Boy Scout leaders caused the arrest of Allen Girtley, aged thirteen years, and his brother, Bright, aged fifteen years. The lads ran away from their home in Atwater, Mercer county.

With a cash capital of \$1 and with a horse taken from a neighbor's ranch and a buggy similarly borrowed from another neighbor, the brothers started for Los Angeles, where, they said, they hoped to find adventures.

I am sure after reading this, librarians will agree with me that the millennium is not yet, that there remains still further work for us to do before Miss Hunt's ideal is achieved. Long ago I became con-

vinced that the only way to fight the devil is to fight like the devil—he wins by keeping everlastingly at it. For this year the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America is planning a Good Book Week, to be observed December 4th to 9th. "Buy the best books for your children" will be the slogan of the new campaign. For this same time, too, the League of Library Commissions will urge upon the libraries of their several states the desirability of observing a Library Week, when a campaign of publicity may be promoted for the purpose of stimulating a more lively interest in the work of the public library, and for making available to parents the help they need in selecting books to be purchased as Christmas gifts for their children. Much the same program will be followed this year as last and it is hoped that many more librarians will lend their support.

There is a great need for their support, for I am prepared to say that it is the boys who frequent our libraries and Y. M. C. A.'s and Sunday Schools who constitute the class upon which the publishers and booksellers depend for the sale of the nickel novel in the disguise of the cheap, bound book. If there were no other facts to prove it, the fact that they alone as a class possess the quarter to buy such books is sufficient evidence to warrant such a conclusion. In telling an editor of the waning of the nickel novel publications because the nickel now goes to the movies, and how, because the author of the "nickel," out of a job, has been taken up by the publishers of cheap books, making it possible now for the nickel thrillers in a full dress suit (bound in cloth) to sell for twenty-five cents, the editor replied: "You don't mean to say that the boys who used to pay five cents for their thrillers now pay twenty-five cents? Why, they haven't a quarter to spend."

Exactly! They have a nickel to spend and they spend it for the movies. The quarter that is spent for the nickel novel in disguise is spent by the boys of our best families. A friend tells me how in a bookstore a little time ago he saw one such boy come in and spend a dollar for four thrillers. And so it is wherever these books are sold.



It is our own boys, so to speak, who buy them, and that is reason enough why we should all be anxiously concerned about the boy's recreational reading, and just so far as we can, assist both him and his parents in the selection of the kind of books that will wholesomely satisfy his craving for thrill and excitement.

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

For definite information concerning plans for Library Week, inquiries should be addressed to the secretary of your State Commission. The suggestions that follow have to do particularly with the problem of educating the public to concern itself regarding the kind of books that should be purchased for children as Christmas gifts. To this end, editorially and thru articles, the national magazines will lend their aid. The altogether important thing is, however, that every leader of every organization having to do with the training of the child, should, to the very limit of his ability and time, co-operate locally.

Librarians can assist by holding book exhibits and distributing book-lists. In some instances librarians find it helpful to co-operate with local booksellers in publishing a list. In promoting publicity plans it would be helpful to mention Good Book Week in the "Monthly Bulletin," and newspaper editors can be easily persuaded to write editorials and publish articles as well as lists of books.

Women's organizations of all sorts can be easily interested. It may be suggested to them that the subject "Books for Christmas for the children" be discussed either at the November or December meetings. Effort also should be made to supply speakers. Experience in promoting Safety First Juvenile Book Week has demonstrated that it is easily possible to persuade the ministers to preach on the importance of children's reading. They too would doubtless be sufficiently interested to make mention of Good Book Week in their weekly calendars.

As for the bookstores, most of them will be interested in making window displays, and in many instances they will be glad to make a special exhibit of books approved by the local library. Effort should

also be made to have them distribute lists of these books. Some libraries too, during the holiday season, have arranged with bookstores to let an assistant act in their stores as advisers both to clerks and customers.

The list of "Books boys like best," prepared by the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America, is being revised. There will be added the best of the boys' books published in 1915, together with a separate list of the worth-while books for boys published during 1916. This list will be published as last year in the October 14th issue of the *Publishers' Weekly*, and may be ordered thru them in quantities with the imprint of the local library on the cover.

A bulletin board poster, "Watch your step" (showing a boy climbing up steps of good books) will be sent to librarians who desire it. Requests should be addressed to Library Commission, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

#### THE VITAL FUNCTION OF THE DEUTSCHE BUCHEREI

THE *New York Times* of Sept. 21 quoted briefly from the speech made by Arthur Seemann, the president of the German Book Publishers' Association, at the dedication of the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig. The *Berliner Tageblatt* reported the dedicatory speech at some length, and the paragraph selected by the *Times* for translation was as follows:

"Our toughest and most merciless foe boasts of possessing the mightiest fleet in the world, and claims the right, therefore, to rule the seas. But is it battleships and torpedo boats, after all, which will decide the still raging battle of the nations? Certainly not. Victory does not depend on the number of the combatants, or on their weapons, or on their money. The Germans may point with pride to the fact that the intellectual fleet, a nation's books and periodicals, grows on German soil more rapidly and strongly than anywhere else in the world. Numbers are of importance in this field, because the moral power of the people is indicated directly by the wealth of its literature."

# THE LIBRARIAN HIMSELF\*

BY HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, *Librarian, Brown University*

I THANK you for your invitation to speak here to-day, not only for the compliment that it involves, and the opportunity that it gives me to meet old friends and perhaps make new ones, but also for a reason that would not have applied in the case of another speaker. To use Dante's reckoning, it is just half a lifetime since I began my library work in this institution, that is, in the Astor Library as it then was. That was the year for which Mother Shipton, at a safe number of centuries distant, prophesied the end of the world. It may be that she called the wrong number, or that the Fates were tempted by the possibility of this splendid library, and its Library School, and this graduating class; at any rate, the year 1916 finds the world still here and still awaiting the millennium.

In one of those vivid imaginary conversations in which Landor recreates for us the mind of past ages, he presents two famous characters—Hooker the great divine, and Bacon after his tragic fall from power. Toward the end of the dialogue, Bacon acknowledges that he has won a reputation for wide learning, and even for inspiring others to the pursuit of knowledge; but he adds that there is one subject of great importance to himself that has almost escaped him. Hooker, in surprise, begs to know what this omitted subject may be, and the philosopher answers, in two words, which close the dialogue,—“Francis Bacon.”

The year 1776 marks a turning-point in our political history not more important than the centennial year marks in our library development. The year 1876 saw the appearance of the great volume on “Public libraries in the United States,” issued by the Bureau of Education; the founding of the American Library Association, with its first conference at Philadelphia; the opening numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL; and that infant prodigy,

the first edition of Mr. Dewey's Decimal Classification. During the forty years that have succeeded, the American library world has been not so much developed as transformed. Where before we reckoned in units, we now reckon in tens, or even hundreds, and that not merely in regard to the volumes in our libraries, but also in regard to their readers, their circulation, and their income. Our American librarians have had not only to achieve and superintend this enormous increase, but also to learn how to do it in the very process. They have had to construct for themselves a new library economy on a gigantic scale. It is as if one were to leave port in a schooner and were compelled while crossing the Atlantic to transform the vessel into an ocean liner without any interruption of its voyage, and at the same time to solve all the problems of engineering and navigation involved by the change. In the midst of the vastness and complexity of all these urgent demands, it would not be surprising if the librarian of my generation had been tempted—or if you of the next generation should in your turn be tempted—to overlook the human element in the situation, to forget the Librarian Himself.

It is because I believe this human element to be now and forever the most important that I have taken this opportunity to remind you that as the future of society depends upon nothing so much as the character of those who are coming forward to be its men and women, so the libraries of America will depend for their success in the years to come, not so much on any other conditions as the quality represented by you and the other young men and women who are preparing to take up the burdens which the librarians of to-day will ere long lay down. I have also a personal reason for the emphasis that I place on the Librarian Himself, namely, my pride in my profession. Having known such men of the past as Poole, and Winsor, and Cutter,

\*An address before the graduating class of the Library School of the New York Public Library, June 9, 1916.

and Billings—to cite only four—and my great contemporaries who have so nobly carried on their work, I should be unworthy of membership in their profession if I could be content to think of the responsibility for American libraries as in the future entrusted to a less worthy keeping. These men were in their day the equals of the leaders in any other profession. I cannot imagine a group of men in which Dr. Poole, with his splendid soldierly poise, Dr. Winsor, with his intellectual force, Mr. Cutter, with his modesty masking such a wealth of knowledge, and Dr. Billings, with his stamp of leadership, would not have been welcome and honored. I refrain from strengthening my case by referring to the men whom I honor as my contemporaries. To mention only those whose records are closed will be enough to impress upon you the wealth of personality that has marked our profession, and your own obligation, so far as in you lies, to continue it.

What the librarian attains in this respect he attains not more for himself than for his library; and this truth will become so evident that I shall have no need to reinforce it. Let us consider three respects in which it behooves the coming librarian to remember himself. The first is the fundamental one of the body; and my counsel may be summed up in a single injunction: Keep a reserve of force to be drawn upon only on supreme occasions. This means that you will not allow yourselves to work up to the limit of your strength. Work done at the margin of endurance is never so efficient or satisfactory as work done at a safe distance below that margin. No man knows when he is going to be called upon for a supreme effort, and when the time of extra strain comes there should be extra strength to bear it. The strain may be personal—care, anxiety, or ill health; or it may come in the form of a sudden professional demand. Let me give you two illustrations, the first outside the library field. A young broker of great talent had allowed himself to overwork. An opportunity arose for him to take part in a great enterprise. In order to do so he was obliged to keep himself up by arti-

ficial stimulation. When the work was done his strength gave way, and for the next two years he vainly pursued his lost health which was slipping further and further from him; but during this period of incapacity another and far greater opportunity arose for which he might well have neglected the first; and while the new enterprise was being successfully carried out by others, he could only watch them from his deathbed and lament his shortsightedness. The other and happier instance is taken from our own profession. One of our librarians, after a day's hard work, gave himself up to an evening's pleasuring, and returning home from a party at midnight, found upon his table a note directing him to bring to his office the next morning the complete sketch plan of a building for his library, showing size, capacity, and arrangement of rooms. Laying aside his festive attire, he applied himself to his task, from which he arose at breakfast time. At nine o'clock he appeared at his office with the plans as directed—and you all have or should have seen them in their successful realization. But a librarian who allows himself to work daily on the ragged edge of his strength could never have met successfully that sudden and crucial demand.

The librarian must also give heed to himself on the intellectual side. This advice can, of course, be transferred to any profession. Years ago a banker friend of mine had an unexpected opportunity to learn Danish. He took advantage of it, and ever since has enriched his life with the great literature of that language. We may be sure that for this mental side-line he is no less a banker and much more a man. Our profession tends so much to brain-scattering that it behooves us more than most others to give ourselves the discipline of concentration. Having to know *about* almost everything, it behooves us also really to know something. What this intensive study shall be, in the case of any one of us, will depend upon our aptitudes and tastes. We may, like my banker friend, take up a language and its literature; we may devote ourselves to some historic epoch or figure, to some literary master-

piece, to some science or art, or at least to a corner of one. If we have the happy endowment, we may find our specialty in some form of creative art, of which the students in this school have before them a successful instance in Miss Plummer's poetry, at once so strong and so fine, and lacking only in quantity. It is in the retirement of such work that we shall find ourselves and make ourselves the better worth finding.

A third direction in which the librarian should give heed to himself is in his relation to his community. This is over and above his services to the community as a librarian. The public should know him not merely as a human appendage to a collection of books, but as one of themselves, as a man among men, having interests and powers beyond his library walls. He will have occasion to appear before them in the interests of his library, whether he is lecturing on books, or pleading for larger appropriations; but he should do more than this—he should take his place in his community as one of its foremost citizens. He will so not only benefit his library, but also be paying that intangible but real debt that every man owes to his profession.

Thus far, I doubt not, you have agreed with me, even if you have not easily made the application to yourselves. On the latter point I know that you are objecting somewhat in this fashion. He is talking about great men and we are only beginners, with no assurance of ever being great, and, even if we succeed, no one of us will ever be a Winsor, a Poole, a Cutter, or a Billings. My answer is that you are laboring under two illusions, which I will call the illusion of youth and the illusion of sameness. Regarding the first, Emerson has a saying, which I can use even more literally than he meant it. He says: "Meek young men grow up in libraries, believing it their duty to accept the views which Cicero, which Locke, which Bacon, have given; forgetful that Cicero, Locke, and Bacon were only young men in libraries when they wrote these books."

We look at a great man's career in full perspective, but he sees only what has gone before; he knows no more of his future

than we do of ours. When Dr. Poole, a senior at Yale, was printing his first index to periodicals, he could have had no idea what a vast revolution he was starting in making knowledge accessible. Nor could he any more have foreseen the honorable positions that were to register the stages of his fruitful career.

Of all our great librarians, there was none who received such deference from his fellows as Justin Winsor, the first president of the American Library Association, and nine times re-elected to that honor. He was the type of man that one looks upon as born not only for success, but for early and assured success. Yet there is no career in our library annals that affords more comfort to the tyro as he works his way against discouragement. Justin Winsor was a rich man's son, with so little sense of responsibility when a student at Harvard that he was obliged to end his course prematurely. Continuing his studies at Paris and Heidelberg, he returned home to take up nominally the study and practice of law, a profession alien to his tastes, but really to follow false leads in journalism and literature, which left him, fifteen years after his class graduated, a man who had not yet found his place in the world, and who was coming to be looked upon by his family and friends as a failure. In the course of his reading he spent much time in the Boston Public Library, and on account of his acquaintance with the institution, he was finally made a trustee. In 1868, when he was thirty-seven years old, occurred the sudden death of the librarian, Dr. Jewett—whom I am proud to claim as my own predecessor at one remove—and the trustees, possibly with some misgivings, made Mr. Winsor his successor. Neither they nor he could have realized at the time what a career that appointment was opening, nor what a standard it was setting to American librarianship.

We all honored Mr. Winsor, and a few who knew him intimately loved him, but we all loved Mr. Cutter. He, too, did not follow a direct course in entering the profession which he afterward so adorned; for, after graduating from college at eighteen, he spent four precious years in study-

ing for the ministry; but he was not ordained, and apparently one year more sufficed to convince him that he had been on the wrong track. So it was five years after leaving college before he took up library work, and fourteen years before he found, in 1869, at the age of thirty-two, his great opportunity, the librarianship of the Boston Athenæum. Mr. Cutter, with his Athenæum catalog, his world-famous cataloging rules, and his flexible classification, which, though incomplete, has received the high tribute of adoption, with modifications, by the Library of Congress, seems to us all a personality so secure in its enduring fame that we find it hard to realize that he was ever "a young man in a library." In reality, he had not only immaturity to contend with in the beginning, but also a personal handicap. If his superior in those days in the Harvard library had been called upon to fill one of those distressing blanks that are sent out by modern employment bureaus, I wonder how he would have answered the query in regard to personal appearance. Mr. Cutter had one of the most beautiful faces as regards expression that any man ever possessed, but one only scantily endowed with good looks. When one knew Mr. Cutter one realized in his presence only the inspiration of a rare soul of singular sweetness, but, like many another great man, he must have felt in youth that his face was a bar to his fortune. I make this intimate reference, as I think my great master would have approved my doing, to instance one of those typical handicaps that cause such discouragement to the young, but which are capable of being so splendidly triumphed over.

So much for the illusion of youth. The illusion of sameness we can discuss more summarily. It is certainly true that no one of my contemporaries has repeated the career of the great man he succeeded; in fact, to have done so would have been to brand himself as not a great man but an echo. Artemus Ward, who was one of the shrewdest of observers, remarked during our Civil War that "George Washington's forte was to not have any public man of the present day resemble him to any alarming extent."

Superficially, the gibe was warranted; yet at the time of its writing there was one man in America who, while as different from Washington in his appearance and his qualities as one great man well could be from another, yet bore the name that we now always couple with that of Washington. In the deepest sense they were alike, for Lincoln did in his day the work laid upon him, with the same devotion and ability that Washington applied to his. We may therefore say that between them there was the closest resemblance, but no sameness; and it was this illusion of sameness which prevented the keen eye of the great humorist from seeing what was all the time before him. You will be, nay, you must be, worthy successors of the great men of the past and of my great contemporaries, but you will not be the same, and you should never for a moment doubt your capacities because you realize that you cannot be the same. If I may in closing modify a famous line of Wordsworth's, I will say: "Another race is on, with other palms to win." The race is for you to run, the palms will be yours. You will win them for your libraries, for your profession, and for yourselves, and you will win them because you will not be the great men of the past nor the great men of this present, but because you will be men of your own day and generation, and because in the midst of your cares and distractions you will have remembered to become and be yourselves.

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"It is an item of no little interest that probably the one book of fiction that is in constant demand and has been for many years (perhaps since the opening of the library) is that popular California story 'Ramona,'" writes the librarian of the A. K. Smiley Library of Redlands, Cal., in her last report. "The library has purchased fifteen copies (four having been worn out) which scarcely ever can be found on the shelves. The publishers announce that it is now going to press for its 77th edition and was first printed 33 years ago. Three million eight hundred thousand copies have been printed, showing that it is popular elsewhere as well as in this library."

# LIBRARY WORK IN NORWAY\*

BY ARNE KILDAL, *Librarian, Public Library, Bergen, Norway*

SINCE the United States holds the undoubted leadership of the world in library matters, it may seem audacious to speak of the progress of library work in Norway, which is still far behind in this field of educational labor. However, as the work is a work of progress, particularly noticeable during the last ten years, and as at the same time it shows the victorious march of American systems and methods in the library field, it may not seem improper to try to give you an impression of the character of this work in my country.

The immense growth of the library movement in Norway during the last ten years has been very encouraging and pleasing to every friend of culture in the country. The different municipalities are now trying to make amends for their previous neglect of library matters. In many parts of the country the exertions made to give people an easier opportunity to get good books, are well worth recognition, especially in view of the economic difficulties that must be met. The small funds which are at the disposal of libraries are a hindrance to a rapid library development, and the first problem in library work in Norway is to make the most out of the scanty means which are at hand.

At the centennial exhibition at Christiania last summer a small room was given over to the interests of the state-supported libraries. The exhibit comprised statistical charts, plans, pictures of library buildings, a model library of 1000 volumes, etc. The statistical charts which were made for the occasion gave a clear view of the development of library work in Norway during the last decades.

The first chart showed the number of state-supported public libraries from 1830 to 1913. (The state, *i.e.* the central government, grants a support to the libraries, equalling the amount raised by the locality, but never surpassing a sum of 500 kroner,

about \$125.) In 1830 there were 50 state-supported public libraries, in 1913 the number had risen to 950 and now (1916) there are over 1000. The second chart showed the number of volumes in the state-supported libraries from 1837 to 1912. Their collections have grown from a total of a few thousand volumes in 1837 to over 800,000 volumes in 1912. Growth in this respect was particularly noticeable in the cities. The third chart showed the number of volumes lent from the state-supported public libraries during the years 1904 to 1912. In 1904 the circulation was 900,000 volumes and in 1912 it had risen to 1,600,000 volumes, that is nearly doubled. This increase, also, was chiefly in the city libraries. The fourth chart showed the extent to which the libraries had financial support during the period 1876 to 1914. In 1876 the total support amounted to 20,000 kroner (about \$5000), and in 1914 to 310,000 kroner (about \$75,000).

Looking for the cause of this rapid progress it will be found in the introduction in the year 1901 of excellent reforms in the management of the state-supported libraries, brought about chiefly by the late librarian at Christiania, Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, who had obtained his library education in the United States. These reforms opened the door for the new library ideas which had accomplished such favorable results in the English-speaking countries and at once changed library conditions in Norway for the better. At the Ecclesiastical Department of the government a "library counsellor" was appointed, and this library counsellor, representing the government, supervises the work of all the libraries which are state-supported. He helps, advises, and guides the libraries, and the holder of this office always being a specialist on library matters, the libraries of the country naturally benefit greatly from his co-operation. In order to help the libraries financially, a scheme of co-operation which has brought fine results

\*Extract from an address given at library schools in the United States in November, 1915.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW LISKEARD LIBRARY



NEW LISKEARD PUBLIC LIBRARY





was introduced. The state-supported libraries must—according to this scheme—order their new books from a catalog which the Ecclesiastical Department has worked out, and these books are offered to the libraries at greatly reduced prices. Further, the libraries must have the books bound at a bindery under the control of the Ecclesiastical Department, where the prices likewise are much reduced on account of the great volume of work sent in. From this bindery the books are sent to the libraries, not only bound, but also furnished with book pocket, book card, ex-libris, Dewey decimal number, and—if wanted—printed catalog cards. This bindery is called “the public library-bureau” and in fact is the central bureau for all the state-supported library work of Norway. This central bureau makes the limited funds of the libraries go as far as possible. It is the high authority on all library matters to which any library may turn when in want of information. The “library counsellor” often tours the country, delivering lectures on library affairs, and seeks to stimulate interest in library work thruout the country.

It is quite natural that the development of the libraries of Norway has been rapid and steady after the introduction of these new methods, but it is a development which as yet is in its beginning, of which fact anybody who visits the small country libraries in scanty populated districts may be convinced. The country libraries are usually very small and vary in size from about 100 volumes to 2000. Most of them have less than 1000. The books are commonly placed on a shelf in the schoolhouse or in the assembly-building of the county. The library is open for lending only on Sundays before and after church hours. For the most part the teachers are librarians and they show keen interest in this part of their work. Most of the libraries suffer severely because so few *new* books are added. A large number of the collections are old and consist of partly antiquated literature which does not interest the readers of our day. A method has been introduced seeking to overcome this difficulty by changing the new books from one library to another and keeping each

group a fixed period of time at each place—that is, a regular exchange-system between the small libraries. This plan has proved a great success, as each library in this fashion gets many more new books a year than it would have received had it operated quite alone. The libraries when ordering books co-operate beforehand, to avoid duplication.

The modern loan-system with cards has been introduced in only a very few of the country libraries—the old-fashioned system with a big impractical ledger still being in use. Nor has the decimal system been adopted by most of these libraries. The books are usually marked with consecutive numbers, from 1 on, a very impractical method, I need not say. Great exertions are being made, however, on the part of the Ecclesiastical Department to have the libraries adopt the Decimal Classification. The cataloging also is rather old-fashioned. The catalog, which is only in manuscript, is arranged according to the consecutive numbers of the books. But increasingly libraries are adopting the modern catalog system (dictionary catalog) and the Ecclesiastical Department offers them printed catalog cards for books in their collections at an extremely low cost.

The city libraries are very different from the country libraries in Norway. In a large number of the city libraries modern systems have been adopted and at some places results are shown that would be worthy of an American library. The most striking effect of the introduction of modern methods has been the rapid growth in circulation. The Deichmanske Library of Christiania (250,000 inhabitants) in 1914-15 recorded a circulation of 656,855 volumes, while in the small city of Christiansand the average number of volumes lent to each inhabitant was very nearly 5.

In the large cities great efforts are made to give people a better opportunity to get good literature from the libraries. In different parts of the cities delivery stations are established, so that people may avoid walking a long distance to the library. These delivery stations, which most frequently are stationed in business stores, usually number a couple of hundred vol-

umes, from which the public may select. Catalogs and reading lists are displayed, that books which are not on the spot, may be ordered from the central library and called for at the station the next day. Naturally people become more inclined to borrow, when the books are brought so much nearer their homes. In 1913-14 the circulation from five delivery stations at Christiania was 58,375 volumes, or on an average about 12,000 volumes from each station. From four delivery stations in Bergen the circulation was about 17,000 volumes during the same year.

In recent years the American method of carrying on children's work in libraries has also been adopted by most of the larger cities of Norway. The public libraries have special children's rooms, light and attractive. In some places special lending departments for children are connected with the work in these rooms and in other places class-room libraries are sent to the schools for borrowing purposes. The city of Trondhjem (50,000 inhabitants) circulates 55,000 books to children during a year. The children's room of the public library of Christiania has an average daily attendance of 150 youngsters. To this number must be added the attendance at the children's rooms of the library's three branches. In Bergen three reading rooms for children last year were attended by 61,120 persons. Also it is encouraging to notice how the two institutions, the library and the school, are coming closer together in the feeling that they are both striving for a common aim. In Trondhjem the fine new school building, the Lademoen's school, has given over for the use of the library a large and attractive reading room, and recently a library of 1200 volumes belonging to the teachers in the schools was donated to the public library. In Bergen two new public school buildings were opened a couple of years ago, and in both the public library has acquired good-sized and very satisfactory reading-rooms for young people. In Christiania the school board is considering how to establish closer co-operation between library and school.

As a proof of the growing realization of the importance of libraries may be men-

tioned the recent erection of new library buildings in some of the larger cities. In Drammen (20,000 inhabitants) the handsome new two-story building is completed and the library (about 10,000 volumes to start with) is to be opened to the public in the immediate future. In Christiania the Grunerløkken branch of the Deichmanske Library has been in operation for a couple of years in a building of its own, which built on American plans proves very satisfactory for its purpose. The reading room for adults has a seating capacity of 54 and the one for children of 78, and the rooms are very crowded, particularly in the evenings. The excellently administered public library of Christiansand moved into a fine new building about a year ago.

Probably the most strikingly attractive building in an architectural respect will be the new library edifice of Bergen, to be ready for occupation in the fall of the present year (1916). It is kept in a typical old Norwegian style, which gives it an imposing and monumental appearance. The interior in its planning owes much to American ideas. The open-shelf room is in the center with the stack (running up in 5 tiers) immediately behind and reading rooms for adults and children on either side. On the second floor are the administration rooms, reference room, special music room (to contain Edvard Grieg's posthumous collection of music) and a large lecture room. The open-shelf room will be lighted from a skylight, leaving room for a small gallery on the second floor, to be used for special exhibitions and the like. In the lecture room a moving picture machine is to be installed, as it is the intention to show moving pictures to children at regular intervals. The cost of this machine as of all the books, pictures, lantern slides, etc., of the children's room is defrayed by a business man of Bergen, Mr. Bjørneseth, who is particularly interested in this part of the library's work.

Other cities also, such as Trondhjem, Skien and Bodö, have plans for the erection of new library buildings, plans which probably will materialize before long to the benefit of library work in these cities.

One of the most useful new methods

adopted in late years has been the sending of traveling libraries to sparsely populated country districts, that have no public library of their own. These traveling libraries contain 50 volumes, placed in attractive wooden cases and carefully selected by the library counsellor of the Ecclesiastical Department. One-half is fiction and one-half non-fiction. They belong to the state and may be borrowed on application to the department in Christiania or to the public libraries of Bergen, Trondhjem and Christiansand. The application must be signed by 10 adults or by the board of a public library or a society (young people's association, temperance society, etc.) Each case may be retained for a period of four months and the loan may be renewed for an additional two months. The rent amounts to 2 kroner (about 50 cents) a month, and the cases are sent and returned free of charge. It is quite astonishing how often application has been made for these traveling libraries; it shows that the desire for good reading is steadily increasing. At the public library of Bergen it happens frequently that applications can not be attended to at once, as no traveling libraries are available at the time. The number of cases is so far somewhat limited, but an expected increase will probably soon prove sufficient for the need. It is also encouraging to notice how widely the books from the traveling libraries circulate and how places that have had a traveling library almost without exception apply for a new sending when the time limit for the first one is out. In some places the traveling library has led to the establishment of a permanent public library. It is thus evident that the American method of sending traveling libraries has proven a great success, which is a rather natural result, however, when the long distances and scattered population of the rural districts of Norway are taken into consideration.

Another American method which has proven successful is the sending of library commissioners (or "inspectors" as the Norwegian term reads) to the public libraries all over the country. These inspectors, whose expenses are paid by the state,

travel to the different libraries in a locality, confer with the librarian and the board, give advice and direction, deliver lectures, and stimulate interest in the local library by addressing the leading people of the district. There can be no doubt that this library inspection does much good, in fact it has already at some places shown remarkably favorable results. Usually these inspectors (who for the most part are the librarians of leading city libraries) have had no other salary than the payment of their travelling expenses, but on the last budget the Ecclesiastical Department found place for a small salary for the inspectors, and it may be hoped that this is the first step towards the establishment of a permanent position for a library inspector for the whole country.

Closely related to the inspection is the question of library training. There is a growing feeling of the necessity of starting courses for the education of librarians and library assistants to take charge of the new public libraries to be administered along modern lines. Some persons have maintained that Norway ought to establish a permanent library school, like the schools of the United States, and at the annual library convention of 1911 it was resolved that "it would be desirable to start short library courses for the education of assistants and to introduce library education at the teachers' seminaries." In the summer of 1911 an attempt at a short library course was held at the Bergen public library. It lasted but two weeks, and was attended by 15 pupils, who heard lectures on the various library subjects and had some practice work. This first attempt was very encouraging, and three years later a more complete course was given at Christiania; 58 applications were received, but only half the number could be admitted. The state contributed 1200 kroner (about \$300) to the course, and half of this amount was used as traveling stipends for the attendants. The course embraced lectures and practice work. It lasted for 58 hours and included visits to the different libraries of the capital. Certificates were given to pupils who finished the course. At the teachers' sem-

inaries, library courses have been given during the latter years, and as the teachers usually serve also as librarians in the country districts, it is of great importance that they should have some kind of professional training.

There has lately been a growing tendency towards co-operation in library work in Norway, which is very promising. From 1908 on regular annual meetings of the library workers of the country have been held, at the initiative of the Ecclesiastical Department, and the proceedings of these meetings have frequently been of the highest importance, leading up to the introduction of desirable reforms in various branches of the field. Since 1907 the profession has had a periodical of its own (*For folke- og barneboksamlinger*), which is issued four times a year. Since 1916 it has appeared six times a year, and the named changed to *For folkeoplysning*. It contains many professional articles, whose purpose is to teach, advise and inspire the library workers of the country. The meetings and the periodical have created a feeling of the desirability of a closer communion, and this feeling resulted in the formation of the Norwegian Library Association which it is hoped will prove of great benefit to the library profession of Norway.

The association was founded in 1913 and has made a good start. It was an active factor in arranging the library exhibition at the great national exposition at Christiania in 1914. It has issued the first number of its "small tracts," giving a survey of library work in Norway up to the present time. The next tract, which is in press, is a guide to small libraries as to the technical details of library work. Last Christmas it issued the first three numbers of an annual series of popular scientific books which are meant particularly for the use of the public libraries of the country. This series, "the University of the Home," has met with much approval, and will be continued with treatises, either original or translated, on subjects on which no good and fairly modern books exist in the Norwegian language. The association has further organized an extensive library

advertising campaign throughout the country, with the purpose of stirring up the public to a fuller understanding of the essential factor which the libraries are in the work for educating the masses.

Taking a retrospective view it is very evident that much has already been done in the library field of Norway, but that still more is awaiting the combined energy and efforts of the men and women of the profession. The work by this time is getting to be fairly well organized, and naturally this is of great importance. The chief problems which are now facing the library workers of Norway and which will need to be solved in the comparatively near future can be summed up as follows: (1) how to increase the income of the public libraries, particularly in the country districts, (2) how to provide larger and more attractive quarters for the libraries, (3) how to give them an enlarged opportunity to get the best books at the least cost, and (4) how to give the library workers sufficient professional training, making them better fitted to fill their positions. Toward the solving of these problems the leaders of the profession are at present bending their energies, and the spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm characterizing this work offer much promise for the library future of Norway.

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To the Minister of Education of the province of Ontario we are indebted for the use of the cuts with which this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is illustrated. These libraries, with the exception of Hamilton, are built to house collections of from 2500 to 7000 volumes, and are located in different parts of the province. Ontario has been well called the "New York of Canada" for the pioneer work it has done in the library field, and much of the success it has had is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. E. A. Hardy, the secretary of the Ontario Library Association, whose paper on Ontario libraries is printed elsewhere in this issue. Since the organization of the association in 1901, with Dr. Hardy as secretary, he has labored unceasingly for the promotion of library welfare in every corner of the province.

## LONG DISTANCE REFERENCE WORK\*

BY RENEE B. STERN, *Mother's Magazine, Elgin, Illinois.*

HAVE you ever stopped to consider how many people take their pen in hand and begin: "Dear Editor"? Go to the editorial office of any live magazine some day and see the bags of mail unloaded, and you will realize that there are other places besides the library where people unburden themselves of reference questions. There is a subtle psychological effect, an element of authority, attained by the printed word such as mere speech cannot compass. A welfare worker supervising some two thousand girls had practical demonstration of that fact when she found a certain proportion were loth to take her unsupported word for a statement, but had no hesitation whatsoever in accepting the same fact presented in printed form, although this same welfare worker had written the pamphlet.

The public turns to the editor of its favorite magazine for advice on every conceivable subject, and the editor has to sustain his reputation for infallibility. As he has to maintain his health and sanity at the same time, and also keep a few minutes free for managing his periodical, these letters become a distinct problem in the editorial office. Nearly every magazine has some sort of a library for the use of its staff, although this is frequently merely a collection of books in no particular order. A favorite young people's magazine keeps a small number of reference books and a collection of classified clippings and pictures in charge of a librarian trained to handle material from the magazine point of view. One large chain of newspapers has few books, but a series of classified clippings is kept up to date and under the supervision of a number of boy attendants who are urged to efficiency by salaries that would make the ordinary library attendant gasp with envy.

But let us return to "Dear Editor" and the reference question. In order to find time for other duties, the editor-in-chief

turns over most of these letters to assistants for reply. Many go to specialists on their particular subjects, including perhaps a practicing medical expert, a director of household science and the professor of education of a leading university. But the rank and file of questions receive answer from material gathered in the periodical's own library.

The first duty of a librarian in organizing material, is to study her particular magazine and its correspondence files. What particular fields are covered by the magazine? Do the editors use any particular terminology? Do letters fall naturally into any special groups? On the answers to these questions depends the classification adopted. The Dewey system as it stands may not fit the situation, but makes an excellent basis for a classification constructed to cover the peculiar local needs.

For instance, the first rapid survey showed that a goodly proportion of the letters received by *Mother's Magazine* contain questions on child training; others ask for suggestions for entertainments; there are requests for club programs and musical programs; health, ethics and etiquette, immigration statistics and social center plans; while one gem begged for suggestions on decorating the drum for the Orangemen's parade.

In classifying material for the periodical it soon became evident that the main topics of inquiry centered logically under fifteen main heads, exclusive of Magazine business, and that over two-thirds of the material classified under six of these—Home, Amusements, Associations (including club work and civic societies), Child training, Health and hygiene, Sociology. Our natural and applied sciences go under the main head Science, since nearly all that material is in the subdivisions of Agriculture and Animal industries. Language and Literature grouped together are represented by a few good histories of litera-

\*Read before the Special Libraries Association, Asbury Park, N. J., June 28, 1916.

ture, commentaries and several shelves of collected poems and quotations. Reference includes directories and a goodly file of all types of current periodicals.

Our first problem was to make available the information contained in our letter files where some ten thousand inquiries, together with their answers, were filed in alphabetical order, according to the name of the correspondent. These letters and replies were all read and classified according to subjects. Some covered half a dozen topics of value and some were not worth any notice. A subject catalog was then made for all valuable information, a card to each topic. The sub-topics worked themselves out as we went along so that when the latter had all been cataloged we had a really good classification to apply in the arrangement of books, clippings and pamphlets. We did the letters first because they were the best possible guide to the types of material desired by our constituency and according to whose lines of thought our work must be directed.

Letters are kept alphabetized by writer and from some people we have quite a little collection of queries together with our replies. By looking at the catalog we find to whose letters we must refer for information on a specific subject. If these do not yield sufficient material for our purpose, we go to the clipping and pamphlet files which are also arranged by subject, as are also our book shelves.

Suppose a letter comes from Mrs. Walter Smith, of Eden, Kansas, asking for a series of twelve programs on South America, for her travel club, and also a method of stopping her baby's thumb-sucking habit. (Don't smile—they send just such a jumble of questions.) First, the letter file under "S" is inspected for any previous correspondence with this particular Mrs. Smith. Next, we look to the classified card index to see what we have written on both South America and on the thumb-sucking habit. On the former we find (under "Geography, history and travel," subdivision "South America") note of an outline on travel in Argentine and Chile written to a Mrs. L. B. Ross, and under "Child

training" (subdivision "Troublesome habits") a number of letters listed on thumb-sucking, one card being marked "good form letter." We get out the letter to Mrs. Ross and the good form letter. Under "Association—Papers" there is correspondence noted on a series of South American papers, and in our clipping file under like heading is a series of ten programs on South America. There is our material. We use the Mrs. Ross letter to add to these programs for the required number, copy the form paragraphs from the "habit" letter, and in ten minutes we are ready to answer Mrs. Smith's question. Had we found neither letters nor program material, the Geography, history and travel clippings under "South America," and books from our library in the same relative classification, would have supplied data for making those programs at once.

Books follow the same classification and a large library of clippings is similarly arranged in uniform sized manila envelopes with the classification headings typed on the end.

Certain requests are seasonal, and we prepare in advance programs, poems and papers for Mother's Day, Baby Week and other special anniversaries. To save time we have printed slips on methods of earning money at home and various types of entertainment, care of baby and mother, diet for children of various ages and menus for special occasions.

Nobody in an editorial office cares how things are classified or has any interest in technical methods. The only demand is that everything be accessible at once and so constituted that untrained assistants can handle material with the minimum of training. The classification must follow the needs of the periodical and be couched in language that appeals to those who use it. Amusements, Home, Child training, Health and hygiene—if these are where we look for the mass of our material, logically these become our main heads. It is easier to make an assistant remember that "AM" on a book label stands for "Amusements," then it is to teach her a decimal system, so it is "AM," "HO,"

"CT," "H & H," and so on for class numbers.

Suppose we forget where a subject is classified? Besides our classified subject index, a straight alphabetical card index is also arranged. Under Baby we find "See" headings under Child training; Sociology—Child welfare; Home—Baby; Home—Adopted children; Health and hygiene (headings under specific diseases, drug or habit). There might also be reference to Associations—Papers, if we had written a paper on the general subject of babies. Thus we have a guide to the various aspects of the problem by which to choose letters or clipping file material. Papers are written in multiple to provide material for the next call.

Sometimes letters are funny, but usually they are segments from the tragedies of life, which often require conferences with physicians, educators and ministers, together with considerable correspondence with our subscriber, before satisfactory reply can be made. Some small towns have no competent physician, or a woman may fear local gossip and prefer the long distance help of "Dear Editor" before letting her own doctor know she has tuberculosis. Or she will write to the person to whom she is only a name with a freedom concerning marital relations quite impossible to confide in the local minister. "My boy of seven lies and steals and I can't manage him though I whip him for it all the time." "I am so cross and irritable and my husband and I quarrel about nothing. How can I get self-control?" Such questions as these come constantly and mean considerable correspondence and often involve a consultation with a physician after sufficient data has been presented, for a large proportion of woes can be traced back to remediable physical causes or lack of knowledge of educational methods.

Does it do any good? Can this type of reference work be done by long distance method? Half the time the battle is on its way to victory when the writer feels that there is somebody on earth who is interested and trying to help. One half-dead little club gathered itself together and accomplished all sorts of wonderful civic

improvements, when taught. Many groups write for methods of doing something for the community, and what's more, they pitch in and accomplish it when shown the way.

Is it worth while? If you were the woman in the little town, or the bewildered, lonely big-city woman waiting for your answer from "Dear Editor" there would be no question in your mind that it is very much worth while. An editorial office is like a big telephone exchange, radiating to homes all over the country, carrying messages of cheer, help and criticism.

What does the magazine get out of it? Have you heard of a little thing called statistics? There is a general tab kept on the type of questions asked, as guide to the interests of readers, just as the responses evoked by a new type of article in the magazine indicate its popularity with the reading public. Also there is a sense of individual loyalty created by the personal touch of a letter. A little girl going from her country home to New York to work for the first time, wrote her mother's favorite magazine for addresses of places where she would be safe to board. Several girls' homes were listed for her, and if you had seen the grateful acknowledgment that came several weeks later, there would be no question that some readers are appreciative.

Altho the editor is a composite instead of an individual, and the librarian may never see most of her patrons, she is in touch with the whole round world and has variety that extends to all fields of reference work—from the data of ethics to the best reagent for the removal of vaseline stains.

As to equipment for such a position, there are several essential qualifications. The first is a good knowledge of library methods, especially classification. The second is an ability to disregard every library rule, especially classification. This is not a paradox. It is merely common sense. The basic principles remain, but must be adjusted to the peculiar needs of each individual magazine. A technical journal needs quite other main heads than does a household journal, and a medical publication demands still another arrange-

ment of material. Niceness of detail must give way to speed. Cards must be neatly typed, but there is no appreciation of perfect form. In a business house everything is estimated according to what return it makes for expense involved. A library means so much floor space at so much per foot, fixed charges for light, heat, janitor service, for supplies and salaries. Does the library give adequate return for these? Can it produce material at once and what percentage of questions are answered on first attempt? These are the things that count; all else give way before them. But for all round reference work there is no position equal to that of librarian in a live editorial office.

#### THE LIBRARY AND THE BOOK-TRADE\*

I HAVE had an opportunity within the past few weeks to discuss the relations of the library to the bookseller and publisher with some of the largest booksellers in the country who pay especial attention to library business, and have been greatly interested in what they have told me. I endeavored first to get some information as to the importance of the library business to the book-trade. I have the impression that while the library business is undoubtedly important, still, the books purchased by libraries are a very small part of the entire book sales of the country. This is something on which I realize it would be impossible to give any accurate figures, yet guesses are interesting, varying as they do from one to fifteen or twenty per cent. Possibly the average opinion would be that the libraries take two per cent. of the volume of novels published in this country and not over ten per cent. of the other books. My own guess would be that both these figures are too high.

Another opinion in which I was interested was expressed by two leading dealers, namely, that somewhere from forty to sixty per cent.—averaging the opinions I would say fifty per cent.—of the bookselling to libraries is in the hands of

a few large book jobbers who pay especial attention to library business; while this, I imagine, is largely guess work, there can be no question but that a very large share of the business is done by these dealers, while the business done by the remainder and second-hand houses is considerable but very small in comparison with that of the regular jobbers.

The most out-standing question—the one which comes into mind when we discuss our relations with the bookseller—is that of price, and I will consider that first. I have asked myself, and I have asked others, why a library should have a discount as a library, and I have never received a satisfactory answer. My own view is that there is no ground for thinking that libraries should have special treatment and receive any special consideration on account of the nature of their work, and I think the feeling that they should, so far as it exists, is a survival from those early days when the minister and the teacher were given a discount on account of their educational service to the community, and doubtless also because they were known not to receive very large salaries. The result was that in a few years discounts became very general; everybody expected twenty off, very much to the demoralization of the book-trade. To remedy this it became necessary to bring about a gradual change to net prices.

It is fundamentally unsound to base the question of price or discount on the occupation or the purpose of use on the part of the purchaser. The minister and teacher ought to be paid enough to buy their books as other people; and this is equally true of the library. It is supported by public taxation, in which case the bookseller pays his share, as other citizens, and should not be asked to make a special additional contribution in the way of discounts greater than the volume and character of the business would warrant; or it is supported by endowment, in which case the donor certainly would not want the bookseller more than any other citizen to help support the library.

The only logical and fair way of fixing prices and discounts for any purchaser is

\*Read before the American Library Association at Asbury Park, July 2, 1916.



to gauge them by the volume and character of the purchases. The library book-buyer has a right to expect as large discounts and as generous treatment in every way as is accorded to any buyer of equal quantities and of the same goods, modified by two or three other considerations which affect the value of the business to the dealers. Some of these last are: (1) The intelligence and accuracy with which orders are placed; (2) the certainty that payment will be made; (3) the promptness with which payment is made; (4) the amount of goods returned.

About these four points I have the opinion of a considerable number of book-dealers. Taking up the points separately, the opinions summarize somewhat as follows:

(1) I find that libraries stand fairly well in the matter of the intelligence and accuracy with which their orders are placed, tho dealers say there is a very great deal of difference in the individual libraries in this respect. The large library where the work is thoroly systematized sends its orders accurately and carefully made out giving all the necessary data, and its orders are therefore easy to fill. On the other hand, many libraries are careless in giving the information, uncertain as to what they want. If the purchases are made personally, a great deal of time is taken in their selection. I think the consensus of opinion from the book-dealers is that the majority of the large libraries are above the average customer as to the form in which their orders are placed, and that many of the smaller libraries are very much below the average, requiring more attention and time to sell the same amount of books than the ordinary private buyer.

(2) The credit of libraries is beyond question, according to the general testimony of booksellers. The loss of a library account is very rare.

(3) Regarding the time of payment, libraries are, on the average, prompt. There are occasional delays, due generally to formalities. They probably average better than the private buyer.

(4) As to the return of books, libraries rank very low in the estimation of book-

sellors. While many booksellers send out books on approval, accepting their return as part of the business, and sometimes even permit books to be returned which were not on approval, in case the library decides afterwards to return them. There is no question that this is a very serious deduction from the value of the business of the library to the bookseller and may very fairly, and actually does, affect the discount which the bookseller can afford to make.

The most serious objection to the return of books is, I suppose, the work involved. I saw an illustration of this recently. \$100 worth of books are sent out on approval and \$25 worth are returned. Assuming, which I think is really true, that it is almost as much trouble to the bookseller to receive books back, check the bills and restore them to their places, as it was in the first place to bill and sell them, such a deal would mean that the bookseller handles \$125 worth of books in order to sell \$75 worth, at an expense which greatly lessens the profit of the transaction, if it does not render it entirely profitless. The overhead expense of the bookseller is a factor which the librarian does not always take into account. Another serious objection to the return of books is the difficulty of keeping them from injury. It is practically impossible for even a careful reader to read a book thru without making a second-hand book of it. If you will notice a book which has been read, lying flat on the table, you will usually observe that the accurate curve of the front and the back is gone, one of the covers projects beyond the other, and the front is comparatively flat. The book is not fit to go on the shelf of the bookseller and be sold as a new book to the fastidious buyer. It would probably go to a library without question, if the bookseller happened to have another library customer for it. I have no doubt that many booksellers endure very serious impositions of this sort rather than disturb their pleasant relations with library customers, believing that on the whole the business with libraries is profitable. This I think, in simple fairness to the booksellers, should be adjusted in some way, pos-

sibly by the reduction of discount on books which are sent on approval, so that the larger profit on those retained would fairly offset the injury to those which are returned.

There are, however, certain other very important things involved in the relation of libraries to the book trade, relations of mutual service. I have been greatly impressed during the years in which I have known something of and have had some experience in library book-buying, with the thorough honest service rendered to libraries by booksellers, and more particularly by those larger jobbers who pay especial attention to the business of libraries, studying it carefully and equipping themselves to give satisfactory service. Such a bookseller will not intentionally sell to a library a book which he does not believe to be the best selection, the best edition, or a desirable purchase for the library.

The library may and does receive from the bookseller most valuable service in the making up of its orders. The larger library, with its full equipment of bibliographies, keeping up with the trade lists and journals, is much better able to select books wisely than is the small library; but even the large library may receive valuable assistance from the intelligent and well-equipped bookseller; and the small library with a meager supply of trade-helps needs such assistance much more. I am impressed with the fact that the intelligent bookseller does render real service to the library in addition to merely filling the orders as placed.

On the other hand, I am no less confident that the library renders a great service to the bookseller, in educating an army of readers who are and will be more or less book-buyers, and the aggregate of whose purchase, I believe, will very much more than offset any lessening of book-buying which may come from the fact that books may be had free in the library. This phase of the question was most admirably treated by Mr. Dudgeon in a recent paper at the booksellers' convention in Chicago, and was compared with the methods adopted by organizations in other lines to create a demand for their goods. As to

this particular question—whether the library increases or diminishes the business of the bookseller—there is a very wide difference of opinion among booksellers. So far as I can learn, some of the larger booksellers are inclined to regard the library on the whole as helpful to the book business, while others disagree with this, and the smaller booksellers more generally seem inclined to look upon the library as rather a rival and a detriment to their business. My own view of it is that the library and the bookstore are mutually serviceable to each other. The bookseller may, and the best of them do, give to the library more than mere exchange of so many books for so much money without reference to the interests of the library. They give, beyond this, an intelligent and valuable service and a genuine interest which lead them to regard the library's advantage as well as their own. On the other hand, librarians should, and many of them do, realize the difficult problems of the bookseller.

The interests of both the library and the book-trade would be promoted by a better understanding on the part of librarians of the problems and difficulties of the publisher and bookseller. No fair minded librarian wants a bookseller to sell books at a rate so low as not to afford a reasonable profit. On the other hand, every librarian should insist on the lowest rates that the volume and character of his purchases will justify. Nor should the library whose orders are carefully made and intelligible and whose bills are promptly paid have its discounts held down for the shortcomings of other institutions.

Better acquaintance and mutual understanding of each other's problems should furnish a substantial basis for business relations advantageous to both libraries and the book-trade.

WILLIAM H. BRETT.

#### INADEQUATE SALARIES OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

In the report on "The public library and the public schools," prepared by Leonard P. Ayres and Adele McKinnie for the Cleveland Education Survey, there is much food

for thought. While the information gathered is confined to conditions in Cleveland, much of it is equally applicable elsewhere. The section on librarians' salaries is a clear and concise statement that may be read and pondered to advantage by every school librarian.

"As a class the librarians in both the elementary and high schools are well equipped and underpaid. Most of them have graduated from high school, gone thru college, taken a two-year course in a training school for librarians, have worked for several more years as librarians, and some of them have had several years of teaching experience. Those in the elementary schools are as a class as well educated and better paid than those in the high schools. Among both groups the average of training and education is higher than it is among the teachers of the public schools.

"The management of the public libraries is to be commended for its success in securing exceptionally well-qualified people for the positions of librarians in schools. Nevertheless, there is little in the records of the employment of these librarians to encourage any young woman in Cleveland in the aspiration to go into such work. At present the average length of service among the elementary librarians is about eight years and their average annual pay about \$820. Among the high school librarians the average length of service is twelve years and the average annual salary \$775. These figures indicate that the librarians are seriously underpaid as compared with the teachers.

"This may be appreciated by comparing the probable professional experience that two Cleveland girls might have if one decided to enter the service of the public schools and the other the service of the public library as a school librarian. The former would complete her high school course and then receive two years of training in the city normal school at public expense. The other girl would go thru high school, then complete a four-year college course at her own expense, and after that go to a library training school, also at her own expense. She would require six years of training, paid for from her

own funds, as compared with two years' training paid for from public funds.

"A dozen years later the girl who entered the service of the elementary schools as a teacher would be receiving higher pay and she would have earned since going to work about \$4000 more than her companion who entered the service as an elementary school librarian. The librarian requires more time for her education, spends more money getting it, progresses less rapidly, earns a smaller salary, has less chance of promotion and does not enjoy the benefits of a pension system after her service is completed.

"The comparison between the records of two young women entering the high school service is even more impressive. In general terms it may be truly said that the high school librarians have better professional preparation than the high school teachers and are paid less than half as well. They are receiving from \$660 to \$960 per annum after periods of service which would have gained for them, if they had become teachers in the same schools, annual salaries of from \$1100 to \$2000. If two young women should prepare respectively for high school library work and high school teaching work in this city, their professional records, after a dozen years of service, would be strikingly different. The librarian would have spent more years and more money in securing her education. After she had worked a dozen years her aggregate earnings would have amounted to some \$9000. Meanwhile the earnings of her companion, who had gone into teaching in the same school, would have amounted to \$20,000. In addition there is the matter of the pension, as was mentioned in comparing the elementary teachers and librarians.

"It will be realized from the foregoing that one of the important problems which the city must face in the administration of school libraries is the payment of the workers. Every argument for the adequate payment of teachers applies with equal force to the school librarians. In addition it must be remembered that it is difficult to expect the librarians to be accepted as professional equals of the teachers in the

same schools, unless the city that employs them all itself recognizes such equality by paying them equally well."

#### AN EVENING CLASS IN LIBRARY TRAINING

IN September, 1915, the Board of Education of New York City installed in the Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, Brooklyn, a class in library training.

This school is in reality a vocational high school for women. It includes in its curriculum courses in stenography, typewriting, domestic science, art and nursing. Its graduates are already finding places for themselves among the professionally trained women of the country.

The library course is an innovation. It was first planned and offered to meet a demand from young women who cannot afford to give up their day positions to take a course in a library school.

The requirements are a high school education or its equivalent. The course is two years in length, four evenings a week. The work pursued is that outlined by the Brooklyn Public Library, and is being kept to the standard of the average training class. It is not intended as a complete preparation for the highly paid position, but only as a stepping stone in the library field.

The material constituting the first year class was especially pleasing. Most of the class are young women between the ages of twenty-two and thirty. They are young women of refinement, many of them finding this opportunity the realization of a long desire. Most of them are employed during the day. It is a strong purpose that will bring a young woman a long distance four evenings a week to an evening high school after a hard day's work. It is this splendid determination and high purpose that the instructors believe will be a fine asset in the qualifications of these students when they are ready to go into the field. It is expected that the class will be given a term of practice work in a public library.

The first year was a successful one, fifteen students completing the first half of the course. Four of the students found summer work as substitutes in the libraries of Greater New York.

#### AN INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY—AN EXPERIMENT

IN view of recent recommendations made by the investigating committee appointed under Commissioner William J. Doherty, in regard to ideals for child-welfare caring institutions, the following experiment has been made in the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.

In February, 1915, a delightful, sunny room, known formerly as a manager's room, was thrown open to the children as a library. A trained librarian was placed in charge for two hours each afternoon. Of course, little could be done in the way of organization in so short a period, but it was a splendid beginning, in that it offered to the children an opportunity for selected reading. In seven months, the library time was extended from two to four hours each day. The institution owned a few hundred books. These were supplemented by numerous and varied collections of books from the ever-ready traveling library department of the Brooklyn Public Library, and generous donations of books from the library committee. In August of this year, the library was refitted, walls retinted and some equipment installed. This was made possible thru the generosity of friends of the institution.

At first the children were slow to read, many never having acquired the reading habit. Besides, a library was supposed to be a horrid place where one had to sit still and had to read a stupid book. That idea was soon eradicated, for during the winter and spring of 1915, the children came voluntarily to the library. Perhaps to the detriment of library order, and contrary to all standards of children's library etiquette, these children were permitted to have a good time in their own way, not noisily, neither in absolute silence. Even much loved dollies were permitted and quiet games in corners. To far-away relatives, also, were written many letters, always beginning: "I am well and happy, hoping you are the same."

In August, 1915, more of a library atmosphere was required, and to reach all the children in the institution, a summer sched-

ule was made, by means of which the children came by grades for an hour each day and were *required* to come. This brought new adherents, and the library's popularity grew. Informal story-hours were given. Often a group of little heads around the librarian's desk was found to be listening to the reading of poetry. "Horatius at the bridge" was the favorite that summer. One little Italian boy, with eyes of wondrous size and lustre, demanded "Horatius" again and again, and after each reading of it, added to his dreams another doughty deed in imitation of the brave Horatius.

So many good times of an informal nature came that the library was rapidly becoming a recreation room. To fill the social need as well as that of the library, two clubs were formed in the autumn of 1915. These were for the older boys and girls, from twelve to sixteen years. Membership came thru honor lists in school and department in the institution. Many a prank was foregone in order to gain membership. The clubs were largely social, that seemingly being the crying need. Trips were made to places of interest in New York and Brooklyn—to the Aquarium, to the children's room of the Pacific branch library, Brooklyn, to the library for the blind and to historical moving pictures, these being greater treats and probably of more value than any form of reading a club could offer to these children who so much of the time live "inside." However, there have been some stories told and some practical talks given on events of interest in the outside world. Dancing lessons have been given to the girls. Both clubs are becoming familiar with the rudiments of parliamentary law. The day the boys' club drew up a constitution was one to be remembered. Debate work is planned for the coming year.

There has been a rapid and marked gain in the quality of the children's reading in one year. Scott has been read by a few from an old edition that would discourage the average adult. Dickens has been asked for. Mrs. Ewing has been devoured by some. Poetry and American history have been and are the most popular subjects

after fiction. At first many of the children were content to look at the pictures. Even a boy of twelve, during those first weeks of the library, preferred a large illustrated edition of the Bible, and gravely confided to the librarian that he was "awful 'fraid he was going to hell."

The "Home" is also a school. About two years ago the children were given the advantages of the public school system, a principal of all the grades being in charge with her corps of teachers. At present the older children go to an outside public school, the younger children remaining in the building under the public school teachers. Lists of good reading and new books, either bought or borrowed, are sent to the teachers for the purpose of assisting in the work of the class-room. Material for holidays and celebrations is also provided. But greater than any part of the library's work in its little community of some three hundred children, except for the opportunity of the book itself, has been the opportunity for individual work with the children. In their games, in the decision as to who should be given a coveted book, "fair and square," has been a constant slogan; truth telling not always found, but worked for; and instant obedience in sight, tho still unattained.

During the winter of 1915-16 a prize was offered to the boy and girl who should write the best essay on "The book in the library that I like best." The first prize among the boys was given for a description of Scott's "Lady of the lake"; the first among the girls for one on "Anne of Green Gables." Conferences with the club members, named by the boys "chats" and by the girls "visits," are numerous, sometimes breaking in upon the routine of the library, but doubtless of equal value to the children as a perfectly quiet and well-ordered library. It is the high ideal and the splendid policy of the president of the board of managers, Mrs. Eliza B. Zabriskie, and the chairman of the library committee, Mrs. George W. Davison, that have made the individual work of the library possible. The book is an established asset now in this institution. Gladly now we hear the children talk of favorites in books as well

as in *butter*. A little "orphan," on a wonderful trip to Coney Island last summer, while laboriously *buttering her meat*, claimed that "butter was her favorite." So, now, are the old tales and the poems given an equal place.

URSULA K. JOHNSTONE.

#### MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER

THE death of Mary Wright Plummer, which occurred at the home of her brother, Joseph P. Plummer, in Dixon, Ill., at three o'clock on the morning of September 21st, is not only a loss of largest value to the library profession, but of keen personal sorrow to the host of close friends which Miss Plummer's long and helpful career has earned for her within that profession. Happily, her life work was crowned by the largest recognition of her worth in the profession that could be accorded her when in 1915 she was elected to the presidency of the American Library Association, the second woman to hold that post of honor and responsibility. At the very time of her election she was in a hospital undergoing an operation which it was hoped would save her for many years of usefulness to come. That hope was disappointed and despite periods of recuperation, her vitality was steadily lowered so that it was impossible for her to preside at the conference for which she had made such careful and effective preparation of program and other details. At that time very encouraging words of her and from her and the regret of the large conference at her absence from the large gathering which delighted to do her honor, and the collective and personal expressions of regret, were coupled with the hope that she might return to the circle of her work and her friends. She was relieved from duty as the head of the Library School of the New York Public Library, but it was still hoped that the year's leave might prove a sabbatical year of rest and refreshment. Unfortunately the ailment proved a mortal one, and tho transfusion of blood saved her for a while and tho from her bed in the hospital came occasional letters from her pen, the end could not be long deferred.

She was removed safely from the hospital in Chicago, where she had been during the spring and early summer, to her brother's home at Dixon, where she passed away. Her honored father, as well as several brothers and sisters, one of them the wife of Director Anderson of the New York Public Library, survive her.

Mary Wright Plummer was of Quaker descent and in her quiet and gentle manner showed this lineage. But under this quietness was a nervous temperament full of energy, which found outlet in good work in many directions, but which told on her vitality perhaps the more because of the repression of outward manifestation.

She was born at Richmond, Ind., March 8, 1856, her father being Jonathan W. Plummer, a Chicago merchant. She spent two years in Wellesley as a special student, and was a member of the first class of the first library school, opened by Melvil Dewey at Columbia College January 5, 1887. On her graduation in 1888, she was appointed a cataloger in the St. Louis Public Library under Frederick M. Crunden. Here she stayed until 1890, when she resigned and spent the summer in Europe. On her return she assumed the librarianship of the library at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, succeeding Miss Eulora Miller. That same year she started a training class in her library, and this class, successful from the first, soon developed into a full-fledged school. In 1904 she resigned her position as librarian in order to devote all her time to the Pratt Institute Library School, of which she was the director. She left this school in 1911 to become the principal of the newly organized library school of the New York Public Library, where she remained until her health failed this summer.

She had a true and vital poetic gift, and some of the poems collected in her privately printed volume of 1896, only a few of which had been published in periodicals, showed rare insight, reached the depths of emotion and were phrased in graceful, fitting and perfectly worked verse. Journeys to Mexico and to Canada gave opportunity for those two charming books of travel for boys and girls, "Roy

and Ray in Mexico" and "Roy and Ray in Canada," which have won deserved popularity in children's library rooms. She was a student of language and literature, made herself master of Italian and other tongues, as well as French and German, and found correspondents in other lands, among them especially her close friend Prof. Biagi of Florence. From her studies in literature resulted another book, "Stories from the chronicle of the Cid," in which she phrased felicitously some of the old Spanish traditions, and she was also the translator and compiler of a book on "Contemporary Spain," published in 1899, and made up of extracts from the works of modern Spanish novelists. Her "Hints to small libraries," reprinted in several editions, and "Training for librarianship," both published by the American Library Association, have been full of help and inspiration for many library workers.

Miss Plummer received many honors. She was the president of the New York Library Club in 1896-97 and again in 1913-14; president of the Long Island Library Club in 1897; United States delegate to the International Congress of Libraries in Paris in 1900; president of the New York State Library Association in 1906, and president of the American Library Association in 1915-16, having been vice-president in 1900 and in 1911.

The word of her death came as the executive board of the New York Library Club was in session at the New York Public Library, and steps were at once taken to provide for a memorial meeting in which the several associations with which she was connected will have opportunity to be represented. Since the death of Dr. Billings, no one has passed away who leaves so large a vacancy in the library profession, and the meeting which will honor her memory will be no less representative and appreciative than that in which his memory was honored.

So far as known the portrait of Miss Plummer which was taken when she became president of the American Library Association and which was printed in the January, 1916, issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, was the last one she had made.

### WILLIAM IVES

WILLIAM IVES, who served as librarian of the Young Men's Association and the Buffalo Library for fifty-two years, died in Buffalo, August 21, 1916, at the age of ninety-nine years and six months.

Mr. Ives was born in Pittstown, N. Y., February 9, 1817. He was appointed librarian of the Young Men's Association in 1854. This association was organized in 1836, and at that time of Mr. Ives' appointment occupied rooms on the second and third floors of a business block on Main street. At the time of the celebration of Mr. Ives' fiftieth anniversary of his appointment, he gave some description of his quarters and of his duties during his first year of service.

"Its quarters were reached by a sixty-foot hallway and a long flight of stairs. Another stairway led to what was known as the American Hall, used by the library as an auditorium. The library room was 80 x 22 feet, and adjoining it were a committee room and a room for the furnace which heated the hall above and the newspaper room. The furnishings were exceedingly plain, not to say scant. They consisted of three oblong tables, a dozen uncomfortable chairs, a sheet iron stove and six big spittoons.

"The duties required the library to be open at 8 a. m., closing for an hour at noon, another hour from 6 to 7 p. m., closing finally at 9 p. m. The rooms were to be kept in order, the seats and chairs in American Hall were to be moved and replaced as they might be required for lectures, concerts and festivals. I was to attend to renting the hall and collecting the rents. All books purchased or received as gifts were to be properly recorded, cataloged, labeled and placed on the shelves. The post office was to be visited twice a day, papers placed on file, bills were to be made out against delinquent members and collections made as far as possible. I had no assistant the first year. The second year a boy was employed certain hours, so that the necessity of closing the library for meals was obviated. The library at this time contained about 5500 volumes, the circulation on rush days reaching 100.

Buffalo at this time was a city of about 40,000."

The Young Men's Association continued to grow year after year, and in 1865 was able to purchase a fine property on Main street, which it occupied until 1886. In 1886 the association erected the building which is still occupied by the Public Library, its successor. In 1897, thru a contract between the association and the city of Buffalo, the Buffalo Public Library was established. The late J. N. Larned was superintendent from 1876 to 1897, and Mr. Elmendorf was appointed superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library in that year. Mr. Ives continued to hold the position of librarian until his resignation in 1904, after a continuous service of fifty-two years.

Mr. Ives never lost his interest in the library, and was a frequent visitor until a year or two before his death. The first branch of the Buffalo Public Library, which was opened in 1900, was named the William Ives branch in his honor.

No notice of Mr. Ives would be complete without a reference to his daily weather records, which were begun long before the days of the United States Weather Bureau and kept faithfully, day by day, during a long period, even many years after the weather service was established.

Mr. Ives' hundred years brought him no enemies. He was a good citizen, always devoted to his church, his work and to his garden, and was always willing to help whenever he saw an opportunity. While his old age was made lonely by his being the last survivor of his family, with the exception of a granddaughter who lived elsewhere, he never lost his cheerfulness nor his interest in his friends and neighbors and in the world's happenings.

W. L. B.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL regrets that thru an oversight credit was not given in the September number to the *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly* for its courtesy in lending its cuts of the floor plans of the new Amherst College Library.

## BOOKS IN INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

At the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Indianapolis last summer, there was an interesting discussion on the subject of books and libraries in reformatories and other institutions.

The first question raised was with regard to libraries in county jails. Was it a desirable thing and why? Miss Scott, organizer for the Indiana Public Library Commission, stated that a library in a county jail was a good thing if only as a "piece of furniture." The books served to while away the time and would have the same good effects that may be expected of books anywhere.

Miss Curtis described a county jail which had been supplied with books from the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., and which is now one of the branch libraries of that system.

As to methods of obtaining funds for books for county jails, Miss Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission, was of the opinion that the best way to secure such funds was to get the consent of the authorities to include the library in the budget. Speaking further of the value of the budget system, Miss Templeton said:

"It seems to me that the greatest need of our institution libraries is a regular appropriation. We know how little a public library would amount to if the city made a practice of providing for the library out of the general funds after the care of the streets, the police, and other departments had been taken care of. Or if the library had to subsist on irregular and indiscriminate private generosity. It is not until the city sets aside a separate library fund that the library is on a firm foundation. From that moment—no matter how small the amount—the library goes forward.

"So the library should be included in the regular budget of the institution and if the money is wisely spent, no matter how small the amount—the library will grow up in time.

"It is surprising in buying books for institution libraries how far the money will go, for you are buying usually for one



758c



FOREST PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT WATFORD, ONTARIO



special class of people. Take for instance the Boys' Industrial School in Nebraska, which has about 180 boys. We have spent only about \$100 to \$150 a year for their library, but in five years we have built up a library of between 700 and 800 books and have as good a collection of books for boys as found in the ordinary public library.

"In our orthopedic hospital we have less than 150 children. We have over 1100 books—the very cream of children's books and we are spending only about \$150 a year on it.

"In Nebraska a special appropriation for books in institution libraries is made by the legislature—an appropriation of \$1800 a year for thirteen institutions, with a population of about 4000 people. This sum does not seem a great deal, but by spending \$1800 last year and the year before—this year and next—we are going to have an adequate collection of books, and since we have also a special librarian to expend that money, the libraries will be real, workable libraries without any dead lumber on the shelves."

Mr. Robinson of Philadelphia inquired as to the best manner of selecting books for institutions. Was a knowledge of local conditions necessary to wise selection? Miss Templeton, being called upon by the chairman, expressed the feeling that it was necessary to know the field and its needs and described the manner in which Miss Williams, the institution librarian of Nebraska, got in touch with the school rooms, shops, and hospital wards, in order to find out what they needed and would enjoy and use.

Mr. Shirer, of the Board of State Charities in Ohio, spoke of the condition of libraries in that state that had received donations from well-meaning persons who had books to spare which were entirely unsuitable for institution libraries. In order to obtain better books, the Ohio board secured the services of a librarian formerly connected with the Children's Department of the Cincinnati Public Library. She had compiled for them a list of books which they had published under the title "A children's home library; suggestions for Ohio child-caring institutions." This list is ar-

ranged by grades and contains author, title, publisher and price. It embodies also a list of books useful for the members of the staff. It can be obtained on application to the Board of State Charities, Columbus, Ohio.

Elizabeth MacGregor, superintendent of the Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Paul, Minn., in reply to the question whether she bought expensive books for the children's library, said that she purchased fine picture books, not for general circulation but for table use and as "rewards of merit." Miss MacGregor selects the same sort of books as are found in the best children's libraries and uses the same guides for book selection that are in use in other libraries. The children in her hospital have regular hours for story-telling by the librarian, who has no other duties outside the library, except the teaching of the bed patients.

Miss McDermott, of Chicago, inquired "What time is given to interesting the staff and employes in the library?" In answer to this question Miss Jones of McLean Hospital explained the course of lectures given to nurses in that hospital on books and reading, art and current events and repeated the expressions of satisfaction which the members of the class had voiced to show their appreciation of the advantage to them professionally and otherwise of these "culture courses."

An inquiry about the availability of books in foreign languages, especially Polish, brought out information as to the collections loaned by certain library commissions and also the lists of books in foreign languages for sale by the American Library Association Publishing Board. Rabbi Leon Volmer, superintendent of the Jewish Orphans' Home in New Orleans, La., asked whether there were interlinear translations of any of the classics of the foreign languages, stating his feeling that such would be of great use in teaching a foreigner English and at the same time giving him the comfort of his mother tongue.

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Every book is, in an intimate sense, a circular letter to the friends of him who writes it.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

## SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

THE conference of the librarians in session at Simmons College July 25-27, under the auspices of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, brought together an unusual number of devoted men and women. The commission planned the conference of 1916 to be of service especially to those who have charge of the libraries in the small towns, and for this occasion it employed its statutory power to assist librarians in towns of less than one million dollars valuation, by paying all the expenses of those librarians who could not otherwise have attended the conference from such towns. The guests of the commission met for the meetings at Simmons College, and found rooms at the college dormitories and the Deaconess Home nearby. One hundred and thirteen trustees, librarians and assistants attended.

The purpose and plan of the program was primarily to bring before the conference ways and means of stimulating the service rendered by librarians to a broader, more intelligent influence. The various phases of library routine were discussed from this viewpoint. The opportunity in well conducted reference work and the books available occupied three lectures by Miss Susan Crampton, former reference librarian of the Public Library, Tacoma, Wash. Miss E. Louise Jones, general secretary and library advisor of the commission, urged efficiency in administration thru simple methods. From her experiences with work under the commission, Miss Frances S. Wiggin, director of school extension service for the Beverly Public Library and Essex county, presented a program for vitalizing school work by giving instruction to all pupils of certain grades in the use of the card catalog, reference books and periodical indexes. Miss Florence E. Wheeler, librarian of the Leominster Public Library, illustrated the value of publicity thru the newspaper, window exhibits, signs, receptions and exhibitions in the library. Miss J. Maud Campbell, the commission's director of work with foreigners, showed ways and means of interesting the alien, a large factor of the

population of the commonwealth, and in vitalizing the library service to aid him to select whatever in the best of our way of living may be of value to him and to preserve the best of the traditions he brings with him. For efficiency in book selection, Miss Ida F. Farrar, of the Springfield Public Library, discussed the best recent books for the small library.

Attention was also directed to existing institutions which render aid to workers for library development. John A. Lowe, agent of the commission, showed ways in which the Library Commission can help to make the small library more efficient. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, discussed the practical use in the small library of the publications of the college. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the State Library and chairman of the commission, explained the nature and function of the State Library and the aid it renders to libraries, and pointed out certain Massachusetts documents which are of special interest and value to small libraries.

Miss Ahern honored the conference with her presence, and after speaking briefly of what the continuous reading of *Public Libraries* could do for the development of library service she made an inspiring address on the "Floodtide of librarianship."

An exhibit of charts, photographs and samples showed to the conference in concrete form some of the experiments which had proven helpful to other librarians. Lists and material for distribution were carried home in large quantities for a more careful reading at home.

Demonstration visits were made to the Brookline Public Library, especially for work with children, and to North End branch of the Boston Public Library for work with aliens.

The guests of the commission were enabled by this meeting to get a new viewpoint of their own individual work, learning much from discussing problems with others, and gaining a new understanding of what the commission and other institutions are doing and wish to accomplish for the small libraries of the Commonwealth.

JOHN A. LOWE.

## TOWER HILL LIBRARY CONGRESS

THE Tower Hill Library Congress, which was held at Tower Hill, Wis., under the chairmanship of Miss Lutie E. Stearns thru the week of August 7-13, was in many respects unique among library conventions. It was a time given over wholly to conference and discussion without a single set speech, address or lecture from start to finish. It embraced librarians from North Dakota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The librarian of a little club library on the Dakota prairie gained inspiration from informal discussion with the librarian of a town of 600,000 population, and the reverse also was significantly true. The week had nothing of the technical side but it was rich in the deeper things of library science and economy, as it dealt with the questions of morality, politics, labor, race and war problems, public leisure, the children, and other underlying questions of the deepest import to the conscientious librarian. Such things as: what should be the librarian's attitude towards the local option campaign, pool rooms, the social evil, news-stands that sell sensual magazines, and indecent moving pictures, occupied the thoughtful attention of the morning conferences, together with the discussion of the growing sensuality school of authors, such as Merwin, Chambers, Glyn and Morris. In the discussion of controversial literature, religious, political or otherwise, it was the consensus of opinion that the "open table" should prevail, everything being admitted in the way of propaganda of various political beliefs or religious cults that kept within the law and was not abusive or libelous. As to periodical literature it was held that libraries should take some of the less known publications rather than the popular ones that are found in so many homes. It was decided to cooperate with the club women of the country in written protests to the editors when bad stories and serials appear.

The problem of the dime novel which is read so extensively by so many boys who prefer "Slimsey, the Sioux City Sleuth," or "Not guilty, your Honor," to "Pilgrim's progress" or "Robinson Crusoe," was debated at length, it being agreed that some-

thing akin to the dime novel but without the "bluggy" elements should be used at first to wean the boy away, this being followed by the best of Munroe, Stoddard, Barbour, on the principle of "the expulsive power of a new affection." It was decided to protest against the publication of the interminable series for boys such as the "Motor boys," "Aeroplane boys," "Submarine boys" and fake "Boy Scouts." In discussing the race problem it was held that libraries were for "humans" and in places where local prejudices exist toward the use of the library by any race that facilities must be provided for the ostracised class. As war is literature's greatest enemy, the librarian should bend every effort toward peace propaganda. The problem of public leisure was conceded to be one of the greatest problems of the day and the moving picture was held to be the great rival of the former popularity of the reading room. Librarians were advised to include asbestos booths in the plans for their library buildings and to secure good films of an educational nature leading to the use of books. Librarians were also advised to work for local censorship and to cooperate with local picture men in producing only that which would inform, inspire or refresh.

The afternoons during the week were given over to informal conferences and to visits to the Ann Mitchell Library building on the Tower Hill grounds, which was found to be well supplied with the classics as well as the better part of latter-day literature. The evenings were devoted to readings from the poets by Matthew S. Dudgeon of the Wisconsin Library Commission and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. On Sunday morning Mr. Dudgeon spoke on "The people and the book," in which he showed the utilitarian use of books for every man of every occupation, and the inspirational and re-creational phases of good reading. In the afternoon Mr. Jones gave "Words; the primal revelation," in which he showed the way in which the alphabet was created and words formed; the use of words being one of the distinctions between man and the lower animals. He emphasized the sacredness of speech and deprecated the

frivolities entering into modern communication. In the evening, Mr. Jones spoke on Walt Whitman and read from his works.

No formal account of the program does justice to a week spent at Tower Hill, for it cannot reveal the spirit of the place which everyone feels who visits it. The simplicity and spirituality of the surroundings make the spot of endeared and enduring remembrance to every library visitor, all of whom expressed the strongest desire for a continuance in coming years of the Library Week so auspiciously begun.

L. E. S.

## American Library Association

The Chicago mid-winter meetings will be held this year on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 28, 29 and 30, with headquarters at the Hotel La Salle.

## Library Organizations

### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Library Association will hold its annual meeting in Ottawa, October 11-13. Headquarters will be at the New Clifton Hotel, L. M. Harvey, proprietor.

#### RATES (AMERICAN PLAN)

Room without bath, \$2.50 per day.  
Room with bath, \$3.00 per day.

The Hotel Ottawa, A. P. Richardson, manager, is situated about half a block from headquarters.

#### RATES (EUROPEAN PLAN)

Room without bath, \$1.00 per day.  
Room with bath, \$1.50 per day.

At Starved Rock State Park, about nine miles west of Ottawa, is located Starved Rock Hotel, American plan, Charles P. Touton, proprietor. Post-office Utica. Those expecting to stay at this hotel should write for rates. There is trolley connection with Ottawa.

Reservations for all hotels should be made as early as possible.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAM

#### Wednesday afternoon, October 11

- 2.00 Meeting of executive board.
- 3.00 General meeting.  
Call to order.  
Address of welcome.  
Address of president, "A debtor to his profession."  
Celebrating centennial year. Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.  
Reports of officers and committees.

#### Wednesday evening

- 7.45 Symposium on new books.  
Books and pamphlets of the war.

#### Thursday morning, October 12

- 9.30-12.30 Round tables. Send suggestions to leaders.  
Small and medium-sized libraries. Leader, Miss Mabel Thain, Scoville Institute, Oak Park.  
Large, college and reference libraries. Leader, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Library, Chicago.  
School libraries. Leader, Miss Fanny R. Jackson, State Normal School, Macomb.  
Business libraries. Send suggestions to Miss Louise B. Krause, care of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Continental and Commercial Bank Bldg., Chicago.  
Illinois Library Trustees' Association. President, Mr. J. L. O'Donnell, 510 Woodruff Bldg., Joliet.

#### Thursday afternoon

Visit Starved Rock Park. Register on Wednesday for this trip.

#### Thursday evening

Address. Speaker to be announced.  
The Illinois Library School students will dine together on Thursday evening preceding the address.

#### Friday morning, October 13

- 9.30 Library by-products. Miss Joanna G. Strange, New York Public Library. This paper was read at the meeting of the American Library Association at Asbury Park.  
Report of the Illinois Library Extension Commission. Miss Anna May Price, Springfield.  
Ways of helping the community:  
Co-operating with the Board of Health. Miss Lydia M. Barrette, Public Library, Jacksonville.  
The high school library. Miss Helen Babcock, Austin High School, Chicago.  
The municipal reference bureau. Miss Mabel Inness, Public Library, Galesburg.  
Reports of committees, election of officers, unfinished business.  
Adjournment.

Ottawa is on the line of the Rock Island R. R. and of the C. B. and Q. The interurban runs east and west from Princeton to Joliet (and from there to Chicago) and north and south from Ottawa to Streator. By this electric line connection is made with the Illinois Central at La Salle, the Santa Fé at Streator, and the Big Four at Seneca. These towns are each about 15 miles from Ottawa.

MARY J. BOOTH, *President*.

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Western Massachusetts Library Club met at Amherst July 28. The sessions were held under the trees on the campus of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Mr. Stone, president of the club, presided. Miss Lucy C. Richmond, head of the circulation department of the Springfield city library, read a paper on "American novelists." There followed readings from Robert Frost's "North of Boston," interpreted with rare feeling by Dean Edward M. Lewis, professor of language and literature in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The members then adjourned for lunch after which they attended a lecture on rural organization by Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey,

given in connection with the Graduate School of Agriculture in session at the college.

The afternoon program was opened by Miss Laura Comstock, extension professor of home economics, Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose topic was, "The village library and the campaign for the home." Miss Comstock paid a tribute to the spirit of helpfulness manifested by the librarians in the small towns and urged their co-operation in interesting their readers in the literature of the home economics movement. She emphasized the usefulness of the special bulletins along this line, mentioning particularly those of the Cornell extension department and those of the Massachusetts department. These are supplied free in response to requests. The breadth of the subject should be better understood. It includes house decoration and the artistic as well as the utilitarian side of life.

Miss Effalene King of the art department of the Springfield City Library then spoke on "Recent poetry." She said that much of the new poetry reflects the spirit of unrest of modern times. The form of much of our new verse was questioned and answered by the thought of a poem on skyscrapers in the measured style of Tennyson. The poetry of the imagists was touched upon, as was *vers libre*.

Mr. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, concluded the program with a short talk on "Agricultural literature." The Lippincott manuals headed the list. The Macmillan company's publications were recommended, as were those of the Orange Judd company of Springfield. Mr. Green also emphasized the usefulness of bulletin literature.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William C. Stone, Springfield City Library; vice-presidents, Robert S. Fletcher, Amherst College Library, and Miss Anne Smith, Chicopee Public Library; secretary, Miss Georgianna Carr, Young Men's Christian Association College, Springfield; treasurer, Miss Mabel Moore, Holyoke Public Library; recorder, James A. Lowell, Springfield City Library. The reports of the treasurer and secretary were read by the secretary.

LALIA M. DAMON, *Secretary*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club will hold a union meeting with the New Hampshire Library Association and the Western Massachusetts Library Club at Greenfield, Mass., Thursday-Saturday, October 19-21, 1916. Technical

literature will be the chief topic of discussion with papers as follows: "The possibilities of contagion in the circulation of books," by Dr. Brown, of the Massachusetts State Board of Health; "University extension and the libraries," by James A. Moyer, director, University Extension Department of Massachusetts; "Selection of technical literature," by Edward F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt Institute; "Agricultural literature," by Charles R. Green, librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College; "An architect's library," by Robert S. Peabody; "The literature of mountaineering," by N. L. Goodrich, librarian, Dartmouth College. There will be discussions on the literature of the alcohol question and on books on business. Van Nostrand, of New York, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College will exhibit recent technical books.

Greenfield, a charming town of colonial houses and elm-shaded streets, at the end of the Mohawk Trail, will be a delightful meeting place, and Friday will be free for excursions to the country and the nearby historic town of Deerfield.

The hotel headquarters will be the Weldon, a modern fireproof hotel which offers reduced rates as follows: American plan, double room for two, without bath, \$3.00 a day for each person; single room, without bath, \$3.50 for one person; rooms with bath, double or single, \$4.00 a day for each person. If more apply than can be accommodated, the hotel will find rooms for such in private houses and serve meals at the hotel. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel. Full details will appear in the *Club Bulletin*.

#### NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

Because of the growing demand for better organized school libraries and the constantly increasing number of calls for assistance in organizing these libraries, it has been thought advisable to emphasize library discussion at the various section meetings of the New York State Teachers Association. The use of the library by various departments will be a topic of discussion in eight or more section meetings and probably in one general session.

Mr. James Fleming Hosc, secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English; Dr. James Sullivan, state historian; Mr. Wallace E. Bartholomew, specialist in commercial subjects for New York State; Mr. James Peabody, Morris High School, New York; Dr. Sherman Williams, library inspector, Albany; Mr. Congdon, specialist in English, Albany, and others will discuss library topics.

A business session of the library section

will be held, probably on Tuesday afternoon, in the Buffalo Normal School. The different school library committees will report at this meeting and plans will be made for the development of school library work of New York State.

IDA M. MENDENHALL,  
*Secretary Library Section.*

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## Library Schools

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### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The commencement festivity of most general interest to the graduates of the school is the alumni supper, which took place this year in the art gallery of the library on Saturday evening, June 17. Two reunions were held, of the classes of 1896 and of 1906. Members of the anniversary classes met downstairs in the library and marched in (after the others had taken their places) behind a lighted, seven-branched candlestick which they presented to the school. Six members of the class of 1896 and 11 of 1906 were present, while the total attendance was 108, representing 22 classes, 1897, 1905, 1907 and 1912 being the only ones unrepresented.

The institute commencement exercises were held on Monday evening, June 19. Dean Herbert L. Willett, of Chicago University, delivered the address. Fourteen of the graduating class remained over to attend the A. L. A. meeting. Over 100 Pratt graduates were present in Asbury Park sometime during the meeting and about 70 attended the Library School dinner on Wednesday evening, the largest by far of any previous A. L. A. attendance.

The class of 1916 left as their memorial in the classroom a beautiful silver teapot and silver lemon fork.

### ALUMNI NOTES

Rachel Rhoades, 1911, information desk assistant of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, was married on June 24 to Frank V. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson is to be an assistant at the New York Public Library during the coming year, taking at the same time the administration course in the school.

Katharine P. Ferris, 1912, who went to the County Library at Hanford, Cal., as cataloger a year ago, has been made librarian.

Amelia H. Robie, 1914, has been made an assistant in the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Helen H. Morgan, 1915, has resigned as cataloger at the Brooklyn Institute Museum to accept the position of assistant in the cata-

log-reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Evelyn Brooke, 1916, who had charge of the Public Library at Great Neck, L. I., during the summer, has been appointed to the cataloging department of the Yale University Library.

M. Gladys Rush, 1916, has been made reference librarian of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

Minnie T. Stickney, 1916, has been appointed to the cataloging department of the Detroit Public Library.

Genevieve Pierson, 1916, was married to Forrest B. Spaulding on August 28, 1916.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college entrance examinations were held Sept. 9-16, registration occurred Sept. 18-19, and the regular college year began Sept. 20, with a large registration in the Library School, both of freshmen and of college graduates for the one-year course. No changes, fortunately, have had to be made in the instructing force as announced last spring.

### APPOINTMENTS

Several appointments have been made during the last month, as follows:

Elizabeth Jacobs, 1916, cataloger, University of Rochester Library.

Elsie Cruttenden, 1916, cataloger, Art Institute of Chicago.

Margaret Welch, 1916, temporary cataloger, Harvard University Library.

Amy Freeman, who completed her academic work *in absentia* in June, is to join the children's department staff and class in the Cleveland Public Library.

Harriet Ames, 1916, has resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library and accepted a position as librarian of the Normal School, Danbury, Ct.

### MARRIAGES

Estelle Louise Freeman, 1916, was married Aug. 31 to Earle Oliver Turner.

Esther Whitcomb Sawyer, 1903-05, was married Sept. 6 to Robert Perry Capron.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Elsie L. Baechtold, B.L.S. 1916, has been appointed librarian of the new Engineering Library at the University of Illinois.

Charlotte E. Bussey, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the State Normal School Library, La Crosse, Wis.

Bessie J. Stewart, 1915-16, has been ap-



pointed assistant in the Miami University Library, Oxford, O.

Mary E. Love, 1911-12, an assistant in the University of Illinois Library, was married on August 14, to Fred W. Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Muncie will make their home at 512 Michigan avenue, Urbana, Ill.

Alta C. Swigart, B.L.S. 1916, was married on June 24 to Daniel Tilden Hoskins, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins will make their home in Lincoln, Neb.

Agnes M. Cole, B.L.S. 1901, has been appointed assistant in the University of California Library.

Lillian M. Guinn, 1910-11, has been appointed acting librarian of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Ill., during the illness of the librarian, Miss Elizabeth Laidlaw, 1906.

Mary A. Osgood, 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Public Library, to take charge of the Westport branch of the Kansas City Public Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Entrance examinations to fill vacancies in the school for 1916-1917 were held Sept. 9, and the school opened for its seventeenth year Wednesday, Sept. 27.

#### ALUMNAE

Ruth E. Adamson, 1915-1916, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Evansville, Ind.

Clara E. Campbell, 1915-1916, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ruth L. Carlisle, 1912, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept a similar position in the Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

Florence Hovey, 1915-1916, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The July issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* gives prominence to the fact that the Wisconsin Library School has completed its tenth year. Two hundred and seventy students have been graduated, and a directory of the graduates, with a summary of their professional achievements, has been compiled for the *Bulletin*. In addition, extracts have been made from the letters of many of the graduates, showing the varied activities in

which they are engaged, and a map of the United States has been drawn to show where they are now located. The illustrations are all of rooms occupied by the Library School in the University of Wisconsin.

#### IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

The work of the Iowa Summer School, in connection with the State University, was made uncomfortable the past summer by the intense heat. The instructors having charge of the work were Malcolm G. Wyer, director, who also gave the instruction in reference work and book selection; Anna G. Penrose, classification and cataloging; Grace Shellenberger, children's work; Blanche V. Watts, minor subjects and revising, and Miss Robinson, library administration.

Contrary to the custom in past years the children's work was given this year at the opening of the session, and library week was compressed into two days. These two days, however, proved very helpful and inspiring. The Wednesday morning program included an illustrated talk by Miss Robinson on the libraries of Iowa, and in the afternoon Mr. Brigham gave an informal talk which proved a happy introduction to Mr. Dudgeon's paper on "What shall the librarian do with poetry and drama." "Publicity," by Miss Drake, and a paper on "Practical problems in library work," by Mr. Rush of Des Moines, were also features of Wednesday's program.

On Thursday morning Miss Spencer of the South Dakota Library Commission told of library work in that state. Dr. Shambaugh explained the work of the State Historical Society of Iowa as related to the public libraries of the state. Prof. Ansley spoke of the Midland; Miss Armstrong described the work of a girls' club conducted by the children's department of the Council Bluffs Public Library. Miss Robinson spoke of rural extension thru the public libraries of the state. A visit from Miss Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, earlier in the term was also very helpful to the class.

On Wednesday evening a very pleasant dinner was informally arranged for and served by the ladies of the Unitarian Church. The guests included the faculty and students of the summer school, visiting lecturers and librarians, members of the Iowa City Library Board and Library Club.

In addition to the speakers already mentioned were Mr. Dickerson, of Grinnell College Library; Miss Clark, of the commission staff; Miss Hagey, of the Cedar Rapids Public

Library; Miss Stocker, Muscatine Public Library; Mrs. Murray, Grundy Center Public Library, and Miss Logsdon, Colfax Public Library.

The members of the class of 1916 were as follows:

Allen, Olive B., York, Neb., librarian, Public Library.  
 Bennett, Helen, Omaha, Neb., assistant, Public Library.  
 Cooke, Edith, Storm Lake, Iowa, assistant, Buena Vista College Library.  
 Gibbons, Ruth, Oelwein, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Gray, Rena, Osage, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Hahn, Mrs. Alice W., Garner, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Henely, Inez, Grinnell, Iowa, assistant, Grinnell College Library.  
 Knock, Edith C., St. Peter, Minn., librarian, Gustavus Adolphus College Library.  
 Lenfest, Grace E., University Place, Neb., assistant, Nebraska Wesleyan University Library.  
 Lewis, Leora I., Rapid City, S. D., librarian, Public Library.  
 McCandless, Margaret, Sheldon, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Michener, Elizabeth, Oskaloosa, Iowa, assistant, Public Library.  
 Roberts, Mrs. M. R., Malvern, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Skovlin, Manda K., Belmont, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Stapleton, Orra B., Sioux Falls, S. D., librarian, Public Library.  
 Vose, Mrs. Ida M., Shelton, Neb., librarian, Public Library.  
 Weaver, Helen, Iowa Falls, Iowa, librarian, Ellsworth College Library.  
 Williams, Carolyn L., Lincoln, Neb., librarian, Public Library.  
 Williams, Mrs. T. J., Mt. Ayr, Iowa, librarian, Public Library.  
 Wood, Katherine, University Place, Neb., librarian, Public Library.

JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following students graduated from this school in the class of 1916. One spent five years in college, sixteen spent four years and eleven spent only the two years necessary for completing the technical work in the Library School.

Catherine Branch, Syracuse.	Carolyn M. Merriman, Black River, N. Y.
Eleanor Church, Syracuse.	Elma V. Nau, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Leila M. Dominick, Syracuse.	Mabelle B. Roberts, Rome, N. Y.
Pauline Griffith, Syracuse.	Anita G. Robinson, Cambridge, N. Y.
Ruth S. Jones, Syracuse.	Lucile R. Scull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dorothy M. Snarlin, Syracuse.	Lillie H. Vanderveer, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Edna E. Whitely, Syracuse.	Dorothy B. Welch, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Esther G. Wright, Syracuse.	Gladys R. Cranmer, Monroeton, Pa.
Lucy E. De Graff, Amsterdam, N. Y.	Vivien C. Diefenderfer, Conneaut, Ohio.
Addie I. Duprey, Au Sable Forks, N. Y.	Mary A. Mansfield, Coudersport, Pa.
Fannie C. Howe, Hoo-sick, N. Y.	Fannie R. Sattinger, Indianapolis, Ind.
Esther M. Hughes, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.	Helen Stiles, New Haven, Ct.
Alma L. Jones, Oriskany, N. Y.	Lucille L. Wilson, Nicholson, Pa.
Irene M. Kent, Palmyra.	
Mary L. McCabe, Campbell, N. Y.	

Aimée Peters, 1912, who resigned from the Syracuse University Library last year to accept a position in the Library of the Smithsonian Institution, returns to Syracuse for the coming year.

May Angel, 1913, who has been in the Brooklyn Public Library since graduation, has resigned, in order to do library work under the supervision of Dr. Grenfell among the Labrador fishermen.

Ruth Judd, 1914, who was assistant in the Bronson Memorial Library at Waterbury, Ct., during the past year, has joined the cataloging staff of the Syracuse University Library.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

### Review

BACON, CORINNE. Classification. Preprint of the "Manual of library economy," chap. XVIII. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1916. 10c.

In 34 pages Miss Bacon has here prepared an admirable summary of the aims and methods of classification, successfully preserving a nice impartiality in a field where lack of bias is peculiarly difficult. After a brief, but adequate, historical introduction she proceeds to discuss fixed *vs.* relative location and notation—pointing out "that every practical system sooner or later makes use of both letters and figures." The systems of classification described in detail are properly: Browne (as the only English system of importance); the Library of Congress; Cutter's Expansive; and finally, and at greatest length, the Dewey Decimal. In each case a brief summary of the classification is given and the chief criticisms of it and principal arguments for it are summarized. There follow some brief "Rules for classifying"—too brief, in fact, to be of much value (this is one of the few portions of the pamphlet which might with advantage have been further extended); a discussion of "close classification" pro and con; and an explanation of "book numbers" with the significant comment "the necessity of the book number is being questioned by some librarians to-day."

The impartiality of Miss Bacon's treatment has already been commented on. One notes, however, that she quotes, without correction, Mr. Bliss' statement that "Cutter's classification is the only system which allows unlimited contraction or expansion without rearrangement or an objectionable addition to the class mark"—which, of course, is less true of the E. C. than of the D. C. for instance. The true points of difference between the E. C. and D. C.—now concealed by their names—

might have been pointed out more clearly since the D. C. and E. C. are fundamentally more closely related than any other systems of classification. Would not a brief statement (ten lines would have told the story) of exactly what the Belgian International modifications of the D. C. consisted of also be a desirable amplification? The author's present statement is merely "by the use of curves, brackets, the colon, the dash, etc., the Belgian code classifies most minutely." And she then quotes an example, but without explaining the meaning of the various symbols. She does add, rightly enough, that these amplifications are better suited to the classification of cards and clippings than to books.

F. R.

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### Librarians

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BURNETT, Marguerite, Pratt 1913, assistant cataloger at the Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C., has been made librarian of the Lincoln High School in Portland, Ore.

CAMPBELL, Emma L., for a number of years assistant librarian in the Beebe Town Library in Wakefield, Mass., has resigned to take a position as a kindergarten teacher in the Boston public schools.

CARPENTER, William H., provost of Columbia University, will succeed Prof. Dean P. Lockwood as acting librarian of the University Library for the coming year.

CARVER, Mrs. Mary Caffrey Low, received the degree of Litt.D. from Colby College at its last commencement. Mrs. Carver was the first woman graduate of the college, in 1875, and was married in 1877 to the late Leonard D. Carver, who was librarian of Maine from 1890 to 1905. For 20 years she was the cataloger at the State Library.

CHILD, Grace A., Pratt 1897, of the Hartford Public Library staff, has been made librarian of the High School at Winsted, Ct.

DIXON, Vera M., Pratt 1912, head of the technical department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, has been made assistant librarian of the Ames College Library, Ames, Ia.

DOWNNEY, Mary E., who has spent the last two years as library organizer in Utah, has been engaged for the rest of the present year to do publicity work in the central states for the H. W. Wilson Co. Miss Downey expects to return to her work in Utah in January.

FANNING, Clara E., has gone from Minneapo-

lis to Washington, where she has taken a temporary position in the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

GREER, Agnes F., Pratt 1908, head of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been made director of branches and the apprentice class of the Public Library at Kansas City.

HALEY, Lucia, Pratt 1912, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at La Grande, Ore.

HERBERMANN, Charles George, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., emeritus professor of Latin and for many years librarian of the College of the City of New York, died August 24 at his residence in New York. A scholar, teacher, and writer of extensive learning and of high repute, he had attained to distinctions and honors, the most notable being the Laetare Medal of the University of Notre Dame and another medal from the Pope in recognition of distinguished services to the Catholic Church. He was editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopædia; also author of several books, studies, texts, etc. Born in Germany in 1840, he came to this country when a boy, was graduated from The College of St. Francis Xavier in 1858, and became professor of Latin in the College of the City of New York in 1869 and librarian there in 1873. He was president of the Catholic Historical Society from 1898 to 1913. Professor Herbermann was an erudite scholar, a thoro and effective teacher, and a man of strong and jovial personality and of many lasting friendships.

KAISER, John B., librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed by the Regents of the University of Washington on an advisory committee for the library department of the university.

KEMMERER, Leila, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School 1916, has received an appointment as first assistant in the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn.

KENNEDY, Grace M., assistant in the Woburn Public Library, resigned on August 31 to be married.

LEASE, Evelyn S., librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library of Montpelier, Vt., has been appointed a member of the State Library Commission.

LEWIS, Helen, of Cleveland, a graduate of Western Reserve College and Library School, and for several years an assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, has received an appointment in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Ia.

METCALF, Kenneth D., who has been chief of stacks in the central building of the New York Public Library, will be acting librarian at Oberlin College during Prof. Root's year at the head of the Library School in New York City.

MILLER, Edyth L., Pratt 1903, of the Harvard University cataloging staff, has been appointed librarian of the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation.

MILLS, Marjorie, has resigned from her position as assistant in the lending department of the Tacoma Public Library and will attend the College of Puget Sound this fall. Miss Mills, while attending college, will be an assistant in the college library, and will also be in charge of the Lincoln Park High School Library three evenings a week during the session of the night school. At this time the library is used merely as a study hall.

MOORE, Edna G., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, resigned her position as assistant cataloger at the University of Missouri Library to undertake similar work in the Detroit Public Library.

OUTHOUSE, Emma G., N. Y. State Library School 1915-16, joined the staff of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library as cataloger on Aug. 1.

PRINGLE, Mary P., reference librarian of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, in collaboration with Clara A. Urann, has brought together the Christmas customs of many peoples in "Yule-tide in many lands," published by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

SLAGLE, Virginia, head of the schools division in the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned to become a member of the staff of the library of the State Agricultural College at Pullman, Wash.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., in charge of the traveling library office of the New York Public Library, was married August 28 to Genevieve Anderson Pierson, Pratt 1916.

STEELE, Katharine D., for several years librarian of the Hearst Free Library and Reading Rooms, in Lead, S. D., resigned in April to accept a position in the medical library of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.

STOCKETT, Julia, for the past two years with the Wisconsin Library Commission and formerly in the Calgary Public Library of Calgary, Alberta, has been appointed acting head librarian in the University of Idaho during the coming year.

STOELTZING, Alice, who has held a one-

year appointment in the Tacoma Library, as head of the main children's room during the leave of absence of Miss Wallace at Pittsburgh, on Miss Wallace's resignation has been appointed permanently to the position of children's librarian in the main children's room, the juvenile department of the library being under the direction of Miss Annabel Porter.

SWEET, Belle, Illinois 1904, for several years head librarian in the University of Idaho, has been granted a year's leave of absence and has left for New York City, where she will do graduate work in library science.

VAN VALKENBURGH, Agnes, who has been associated with the Library School of the New York Public Library during the five years of its existence, has resigned to take a position with the H. W. Wilson Co., of White Plains.

WALLACE, Marian K., who has been on leave of absence from the position of head of the main children's room of the Tacoma Public Library, to attend the Pittsburgh Training School, has resigned to become head of the children's department of the Bloomington, Ill., Public Library.

WHITTIER, Florence, died in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 11, following an operation. Miss Whittier was a woman of great ability, well known in the library world. She was a graduate of Leland Stanford Junior University, 1899, with a B.A. degree. She studied in the New York State Library School 1900-2. She was an assistant in the Summer Library School of the University of California, summer of 1902, reference librarian and cataloger Mechanics Institute Library in San Francisco, 1902-06, or until the earthquake destroyed the library. She then became librarian of the Public Library at Sedalia, Mo., where she remained until 1909, when she became assistant secretary of the American Library Association, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1910, she was appointed assistant librarian of the University of Missouri. She held this position until failing health required her to resign, September, 1915. She was granted leave of absence for the summer of 1914 and again in January, 1915, for the college year. She was secretary of the Missouri Library Association, 1908, 1909, and again in 1912, and was president of the association in 1914.

WILDER, Gerald Gardner, has been elected to succeed the late Prof. George T. Little as librarian of Bowdoin College Library. Mr. Wilder graduated from the college in 1904 and since that date has served as assistant librarian.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Augusta.* The trustees of the Lithgow Library have placed on the western wall of the vestibule a bronze tablet in honor and memory of Llewellyn W. Lithgow, Esq., whose name the institution bears. Mr. Lithgow gave the sum of \$20,000 in trust, the income to be used for its maintenance, and a further sum of about \$16,000, which went into the construction of the building.

*Portland P. L.* Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions, 1757; withdrawn, 397; total, 72,480. Total registration, 8665. Circulation, 92,301. Receipts, \$13,971.20; disbursements, \$12,460.29, including \$7651.35 for salaries, \$627.12 for printing and binding, \$557.50 for periodicals, and \$1528.53 for books.

### VERMONT

*Graniteville.* The Graniteville Finnish Socialist Association, Inc., has recently been organized to promote the Socialist movement, especially among the Finns of America. The association intends to erect and maintain a building with a reading room and library, theater and gymnasium.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston. Mass. Inst. of Tech.* Robert P. Bigelow, lbn. (Rpt.—1914-15.) Accessions, 5842 (including 2832 pamphlets and maps); total, 121,711 volumes, 49,614 pamphlets and maps. The Crafts collection, consisting of 634 volumes and 353 pamphlets, is not included in the accessions recorded, because the books have not yet been properly incorporated in the library. The total cost of maintaining the libraries of the Institute, exclusive of salaries, is \$8120.65. This sum includes \$6042.76 for books and binding, and \$1778.99 for periodicals. Interlibrary loan records show 68 volumes lent and four borrowed. The American Telephone & Telegraph collection was enlarged by careful purchase, arrangements for its binding were made, and preparation of the final dictionary catalog was begun.

*Dalton.* A special article on the Dalton Library, with a view of the reading room, was printed in the *Pittsfield Daily News*, Sept. 9. There are at present over 11,000 volumes in the library, all of which lately have been recataloged, in alphabetical order, accessioned, classified, repaired, rebound and relabelled.

The interior of the library has been rearranged and furnished with modern library equipment, making possible a thoro and business-like administration.

*Haverhill.* Mayor Bartlett has received a check for \$4750, which represents the bequest of the late Jonathan Eastman Pecker for the benefit of the Public Library. The bequest was for \$5000, but the state legacy tax of 5 per cent. had to be deducted. The income is to be expended annually in the purchase of New England, state, county, city and town histories, these books to be kept by themselves in an alcove to be known as the Jonathan E. Pecker alcove.

*Salem.* The work of enlarging the gallery of the law library in this city has been finished and accommodations have been provided for 15,000 additional volumes. The iron balcony has been extended so that full-sized book cases may be set there as below on the lower floor. Heretofore there have been shelves around the walls, but nothing more in the gallery.

*Wakefield.* Wakefield citizens have begun a movement to erect a new building for the Beebe Town Library, which is now quartered in the Town Hall in insufficient room. An option has been secured on the Hickock-Mansfield lot at Main and Avon streets, and citizens will be asked to contribute to a fund for the erection of a library building. "A dollar a foot" will be the slogan of the campaign, as there are about 16,000 feet of land available, and the cost is \$16,400, or \$1000 less than the assessed value. The town voted several years ago to purchase the site, but later rescinded the action.

### RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* Two recent bequests to the Providence Public Library are of interest. By the will of the late Newton D. Arnold, of Providence, the library receives the sum of \$2500. Mr. Arnold had been a member of the board of trustees of the library from 1890 until his death, a period of 26 years. The second bequest is made in the will of the late Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson, of Providence, by which the Providence Public Library shares with one other institution (the Rhode Island School of Design) the privilege of becoming the residuary legatee. As the amount thus to be divided is stated to be \$3,000,000, this means

that the sum of \$1,500,000 is to come to the library. Miss Nickerson's deep interest in the library was plainly an inheritance from her father, the late Edward I. Nickerson, a Providence architect. Mr. Nickerson was a trustee of the library for 30 years, from 1878 until his death in 1908, and secretary for 24 years, 1884 to 1908. After her father's death, in 1908, Miss Nickerson at once made the library a gift of her father's architectural library, valued at \$5000, and followed it with a gift of \$10,000, the annual income of which is used for additions to the collection. It is too early to be able to state how soon this bequest will be made available. Fortunately, no conditions are attached.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Wilton.* The Wilton Library, which for 21 years has been maintained by the efforts of a small group of people, has now outgrown its accommodations in the studio of Henry G. Thomson, where it has been housed for some years. A fund for a permanent home, which has been accumulating, now amounts to \$700, and there is a conditional promise of another \$500. Mr. and Mrs. Timothy T. Merwin have offered the Library Association a site for a building on the Ridgefield road near the Congregational Church on condition that a building be begun within six months after the conveyance of the land. On August 21, the association, after thoroly investigating all available sites, voted to accept the offer if sufficient funds can be raised. It is estimated that a suitable building will cost about \$7500, including equipment.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* In the periodical room of the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library a reader, who gave his name as Morris Sherris, of 433 Hopkinson avenue, was recently observed acting in a suspicious manner. The attention of the assistant in charge was called to his behavior and, upon examination, 80 clippings from 23 volumes of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office were found in his possession. In some cases several consecutive pages had been removed. In addition, a few clippings were found from unbound current magazines. Sherris was placed under arrest and upon examination he stated that he was out of work and wished to prepare for a civil service examination. He was held for the Court of Special Sessions, where he pleaded guilty

and was sentenced to thirty days in the work house. The presiding justice stated that if it were not for the fact that it was his first offense and that he was but 21 years of age, he would have inflicted a more severe penalty.

*Kenmore.* The Kenmore Public Library, located in the village hall, was closed for two weeks in September while alterations and improvements were installed. There are now over 1000 books on the shelves, all donated by the people of Kenmore and friends in Buffalo. These books have been accessioned and cataloged by W. A. Morgan, of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo.

*Lima.* A gift of over 350 volumes of works of fiction, travel, history and reference, the most notable of the last named being a complete set of the Encyclopedia Britannica, has been made to the Lima Public Library by Mrs. Jane Barnard Skinner, a resident of Lima in the early 70's. This is the largest gift from an individual the library has ever received.

*New York City.* The children's rooms in all the branches, which have been closed since July 8, were reopened Sept. 25. Brooklyn's children's rooms also reopened on the same day.

*New York City.* The Shakespeare exhibition in the New York Public Library closed July 15, after being open three months and a half, during which time 55,263 people visited the exhibition room.

*New York City.* The New York Public Library has a large collection of clippings relating to ex-Justice Hughes in its documents division. The clippings in filing cases and boxes were given to the library by Robert Fuller, secretary to Gov. Hughes, after the latter left Albany. They were stored in the stacks until last winter, when five people were put to work mounting them, 10 weeks being spent on the task. The result is a collection of over 20,000 mounts, arranged by subject, in pamphlet boxes. Under subject, they are arranged chronologically.

*New York City.* The August *Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Museum of Art notes an increase in the use of the books and photographs in the museum's library. Several hundred lantern slides have been made from illustrations in books, and also a large number from the collection of photographs, to supply the needs of those who lecture outside of the museum. The large collection of exhibition and sales catalogs has proved of great value to

many, and the files of clippings obtained from various sources, started several years ago, have grown to large proportions and are of great usefulness. All of the Japanese prints belonging to the museum are in the library, which is now in possession of 31,000 volumes and 40,000 photographs.

*New York City.* A motion that the trustees of the Supreme Court Library of Kings County be asked to explain why the salaries of the librarians exceed the standard specifications, has been carried by the city's budget sub-committee. This was the first step on the part of the sub-committee toward a reduction of salaries fixed by the state law. According to the city's rating these salaries are excessive, but they can be changed only by act of the legislature. The request from the library was for \$9800, the statutory amount, and had to be approved. The librarian receives \$4200 a year, the standard specifications being \$1800 to \$2820; the assistant librarian gets \$2500, the maximum standard specification being \$1500. The Supreme Court Library, Queens, requested \$3241, and received \$2501, the same as for this year.

*New York City.* The Municipal Reference Library has just completed plans for establishing a public health division in the Health Department Building, 139 Centre street. For years the Health Department has had a library, recently under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Health Education, but without a librarian in charge. That library will now be taken over by the Municipal Reference Library and developed to meet the special demands of the various bureaus of the department. While the new division will be conducted primarily for the officials and employes of the Health Department, it will be open to the general public for reference use. Following the general rule of the Municipal Reference Library, material will be loaned only to persons on the payroll of the city. It is believed that this will be the only library in the city specializing on public health matters and open to the public. Miss Sarah N. Halliday, librarian of the Lederle Laboratories, has been appointed assistant in immediate charge of the Public Health Division.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Verona.* The new Carnegie Library building, for which a grant of \$11,000 has been made, will stand on the southwest corner of Bloomfield and Montrose avenues on an elevated plot of ground 63 x 100 feet. The plans were drawn by Nelson & Van Wagenen, of

New York. The structure will be one-story, with a basement and an extension of 17 x 30 feet in the rear. The architecture is of the classic colonial type, plain and dignified. The walls will be of dark red tapestry brick with a roof of slate, and the cornice and wall exterior of white. The stacks will have a capacity of about 10,000 volumes. It is expected to have the building completed early next year.

*Westfield.* Oct. 2 is set for the reopening of the Free Public Library, which has been closed to the public this summer because of health regulations. During this enforced period of inactivity the library has been recataloged.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Millersburg.* Announcement is made that the \$50,000 Johnson Public Library and Gymnasium will be built next spring. Henry Jackson Johnson, who left the money for the library, came here in 1900 with \$1000 and started a shoe factory. When he died in 1909 he was said to be a millionaire. He left \$72,000 to the town to be used in building a memorial. The money has since grown to \$100,000, half of which will be used in building and equipping the library and gymnasium. The remainder will go into a maintenance fund.

*Pottsville.* Both the Taxpayers' Association and the Public Library Association claim victory in an opinion rendered by Deputy Attorney General Keller as to the legality of appropriations of school funds to maintain a public library and the acceptance of an appropriation from Carnegie Corporation. The Pottsville Library is owned by a corporation separate from the city government, and the Taxpayers' Association claims that the property and books must be turned over to the city before any appropriations can be legally made by the school board. The proposition to make the Pottsville school directors members of the Library Association is legal, in the opinion of Mr. Keller. A Carnegie appropriation of \$45,000 for a new building hinges on the library getting an appropriation from the school board for its maintenance. Every city in the state is affected by the ruling, as in it Deputy Attorney General Keller says: "The appropriation of moneys by a school district for the support of such a library, particularly where it is built and owned by the school district, and is in the control of the school district, thru a majority of the trustees, cannot be held to be a diversion of public funds simply because a minority of the board of trustees represents a corporation not for profit,

which generously contributes moneys for the aid and maintenance of the library carried on in the building owned by the school district."

#### MARYLAND

*Rockville.* The Montgomery County Library Association has been organized here and the County Board of Education has granted it the use of a little building on the Rockville High School grounds for headquarters. The annual dues of members have been fixed at \$1.

### The South

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* The public writing desk which has been installed at the Public Library has proven a convenience to the patrons. All materials are provided free, and stamps to the amount of 10 cents can be bought there.

#### GEORGIA

*Atlanta.* The formal reopening of Oglethorpe University, a Presbyterian institution at Milledgeville which suspended during the Civil War was held Sept. 20. Beginning again as a new institution, the university is handicapped on account of a lack of library facilities, and a book shower was planned as a feature of the opening, an appeal for books having been sent out not only to citizens of Atlanta, but also to friends and supporters all over the country.

*Atlanta.* Power of appointment of notaries public for the State of Georgia was invested in the state librarian recently by passage of a bill in the legislature for this purpose. The librarian, says the bill, is to charge a fee of \$2 to each applicant, which fee is to be retained by the librarian as compensation. These notaries may act in any county in the state, and their appointment under this act for the "State at Large" will be indicated in their official signature.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Ann Arbor.* Librarians of about 40 of the largest medical libraries in the United States met in this city June 13, as the guests of the University of Michigan. President Harry B. Hutchins gave the address of welcome. This was followed by papers on library procedure. Dr. A. S. Warthin made an address before the meeting, while a special luncheon was tendered the visitors by the board of regents.

*Calumet.* There are now 42,000 volumes, of which 5500 are in foreign languages, in the Public Library of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. Newspapers and periodicals to the number of 250 are subscribed for, and some of the more popular ones are duplicated from two to five times for circulation on a three-day time limit. There are 8500 clippings classified and cataloged, covering all subjects. Over 12,000 mounted pictures and 60 sets of Underwood Travel Tours are circulated. In September, 1915, there were 9550 registered borrowers.

*Hancock.* The Public School Library was organized about a year and a half ago, in charge of a trained librarian, and has continued to grow in popularity until now the library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. There has also been an extension of privileges in the number of books which may be drawn at one time. The library has been equipped with a set of stereoscopes and views which are used in the schools in connection with various courses of study.

*Marquette.* The Northern State Normal School Library was moved into its quarters in the new Normal building on June 30, 1915. The reading room is 80 x 37 feet. The remainder of the library covers a floor space 40 x 37 feet. There are 90 periodicals on file in the reading room and the library now contains 20,000 volumes, which have all been selected in the last fifteen years. The Moses Coit Tyler Library, which was presented to the school several years ago by citizens of Marquette, contains about 4000 volumes, and is especially rich in material on history and allied subjects.

#### OHIO

*Negaunee.* The library has been allotted three-quarters of the main floor of the new City Hall, and the new quarters contain a stack-room with provision for 22,000 volumes, a delivery and general work-room, librarian's private office and a reading room, all on the main floor, while in the basement is a children's story-hour and game room. The number of volumes has reached the 10,000 mark and the circulation for the past four years has averaged 27,710 annually.

*Cleveland.* On June 29 a competition was instituted by the Cleveland Public Library Board for the selection of an architect for the proposed public library building. The following architects were invited to compete: Allen & Collins, Boston; Abram Garfield, Cleve-



land; Holabird & Roche, Chicago; Hubbell & Benes, Cleveland; Robert D. Kohn, New York; John Russell Pope, New York; Edward Lippincott Tilton, New York; Walker & Weeks, Cleveland. The competition was to close on Sept. 28. The architectural adviser of the board is Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University. A jury of five will be appointed to consider the plans, three by the Library Board and two by the competitors, in conjunction with the architectural adviser and the librarian. On Aug. 1, 4½ per cent. bonds, to the amount of \$2,000,000, were sold at a premium of \$53,220, the purchasers being Harris, Forbes & Company, of New York. The proceeds are deposited as a building fund for the erection of the library building.

*Toledo.* With the opening of the five new branch libraries next year, the present force of employes of the Public Library will be almost doubled. At least 20 new assistants will be needed to take care of the increased service, and a training class will be organized in October.

#### INDIANA

*Bellevue.* The trustees of Lyme, Thompson, and York townships have appropriated \$250 for each township, to provide the privilege of use of the Bellevue Public Library for both the townspeople and the schools in three townships. Boxes of 100 volumes will be sent to each school.

*Bloomington.* Construction of the \$31,000 Carnegie Library building will be begun this fall. The library is to be located on a lot purchased from the city school board at Washington and Sixth streets.

#### ILLINOIS

*Aledo.* The new township library was formally opened to the public Saturday, Sept. 9. The occasion also included the dedication of the new library building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. In the afternoon there were two story hours for the children, conducted by Miss Mary Bostwick Day. The evening exercises consisted of a historical sketch by Mr. Hebel, chairman of the building committee, and the dedicatory address by W. J. Graham, state representative. Miss Day came last upon the program and emphasized particularly township extension work. The library opens with 2000 new, well-chosen books, which have been classified and cataloged by Miss Day. Mrs. Flora Winger has been appointed librarian.

*Evanston.* The Northwestern University Library, and not Illinois University, was the

recipient of the gift of ninety-eight volumes from Albert M. Todd, noted in our September issue.

## The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

*Oshkosh.* The State Board of Normal School Regents, at its meeting in August, authorized the state engineer to proceed with advertising for bids for the library or the second unit of the new State Normal School in this city. Plans and specifications were approved by the regents at the same meeting. Van Rine & Degallak, of Milwaukee, are architects of the proposed building.

#### MINNESOTA

*Virginia.* The city council has given \$2000 to the library board to equip and maintain a downtown reading room for the lumberjacks. It is open day and night, and an average of twelve guests spend the night, sleeping on benches loaned by the park board. The room is plentifully supplied with magazines and newspapers.

#### IOWA

*Greenfield.* The new Carnegie library will be dedicated Nov. 1, if the present plans of the library board do not miscarry. The board plans to spend \$300 on its first instalment of books, and the state will send a collection of 100 books every six months.

*Mount Ayr.* The contract for the new \$8000 Carnegie Library has been let. The building will be one story and basement, 30 x 52 feet. Plans were drawn by Frank E. Wethrell, of Des Moines.

*Oskaloosa F. P. L.* Eleanor M. Fawcett, lbn. (12th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions 1166; withdrawals 1075; total 11,336. Total registrations 2982 (population 10,000). Circulation 58,355, an increase of 13,354 over 1914. Increase in circulation over 1905 was 86 per cent.; in expenditure, 66 per cent. An increase of one-half mill in the tax levy is noted in the report, but the total income of the library is not stated. Total expenditures, \$4685.76.

*Red Oak.* The library was advertised in the historical pageant by a float bearing a table at which eight children were seated, reading. The trimmings were green and white, and lettering on the white blankets of the horses and several attractive posters called attention to the library and its resources.

## NEBRASKA

*Omaha.* One of the large study rooms in the Central High School has been remodeled for library use. Large study tables and new chairs and rugs have been installed, and the book collection has been enlarged. Miss Zora Shields, formerly a teacher in English literature, is in charge.

*Ravenna.* Negotiations have been begun with the Carnegie Corporation, which it is hoped may result in a grant for a new building. The city council has placed an ordinance appropriating \$900 for maintenance of the institution on its first reading, and Frank Howard has offered to donate a site for the building, opposite the new high school building.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*Kansas City.* Two new branch libraries have been opened in the Kensington and the Mark Twain schools, with 2000 books in each.

*St. Louis.* The August *Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library was prepared jointly by the library and the City Club. A. B. Chapin, of the St. Louis *Republic*, was requested to make a cover design embodying his idea of the relations between the city and the two institutions. The resulting figure, with a "Forward" motto, portrays St. Louis in coat of mail, with the sword of the City Club in his right hand and the Library torch held high in his left.

*St. Louis P. L.* Arthur E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending April 30, 1916.) The library now contains 443,911 volumes, including 37,642 unaccessioned books, mostly duplicates. Of these, 332,245 are in the central building. Its active registered users number 104,813, a gain of 4096. It has circulated for home use during the year covered by this report 1,832,272 volumes, an increase of 142,235 over the preceding year. Of these, 913,073 were distributed from the branches, 209,348 from delivery stations, and 303,315 by means of traveling libraries. Children borrowed 923,663 volumes. In addition, 346,047 volumes of supplementary reading, usually in sets of thirty, were issued to schools. These were used many million times, but they have been counted as one "library use" each. The use of books read in playgrounds amounted to 361. Formerly all use of this kind was reckoned with the home issue and would raise it to 2,178,319. Volumes read in the central and branch library buildings numbered 803,986, so far as they could

be counted. The staff, including members of the training class, now numbers 260 persons (103 men and 157 women), of whom 83 are engaged in general work (10 in administration, 35 in ordering and cataloging, 7 in registration work, 30 in bindery and mending, and 1 in telephone work); 24 are chiefs of departments or branch librarians (5 included above); there are 61 assistants, 9 clerks, 18 messengers, 18 night assistants, 5 engineers and firemen, 37 janitors, and 10 apprentices. Reclassification of the library continues. On April 30, the total number of volumes in the Decimal Classification had been increased to 286,526, of which 69,476 were in branches. Of this total, 120,086 in the central library and 35,785 in branches had been reclassified, the remainder having been put directly into the Decimal Classification on being received in the library. The music classification was finished. Philology was also finished and Education is in progress. Use of auditoriums continued great. During the year 438 organizations used the rooms, 377 at branch libraries. At central 686 meetings were held, and at branches 3263, a total of 3949, or 132 more than were held last year. The limit has probably been nearly reached, with only 15 rooms available. A training class of 12 members was graduated in June, and another class of 12 began its course of instruction in October. A catalog of the books in the library in American Braille was made, in Braille, and a copy sent to all the readers of American Braille in the state. The collection of music scores now numbers 2886 volumes, and its circulation for the year was 4463 issues, against 3329 last year. Neither of these records includes piano rolls; they refer only to bound volumes. Sheet music is not circulated. In December, 1915, about 500 perforated rolls for mechanical piano players were added to the collection by gift, making 730 of these, which were circulated 4231 times in the first four months of 1916. The classroom libraries now number 158 collections and a total of 7500 volumes, used in 45 schools. Branch libraries, including the two sub-branches and the Municipal Reference Branch in the City Hall, now number nine. They shelve 114,051 books and have circulated 913,073 volumes during the year, or 53.9 per cent. of the library's total home issue. There are 68 stations, 61 being delivery stations only. Total receipts \$463,767.47; expenditures \$265,964.91, including \$49,098.91 for books, \$4221.42 for periodicals, \$21,038.61 for binding, and \$121,356.14 for salaries for library service. Following the custom of recent years, the last half of the report is devoted to an extended

review of the work of one department, and under the title, "New books for old," Mary E. Wheelock, chief of the binding department, describes the establishment of the library bindery and the different processes carried on there, the whole being freely illustrated.

#### KANSAS

*Lawrence.* At the regular meeting of the library board an attempt was made to foresee the demands that will be made upon the city library during the next twenty years, and to meet them by extensive plans for improvement and extension. The plans being tentatively considered by members of the board include the provision of more reading rooms for the public, both adults and children, the extension of the stack rooms, and the addition of a committee or directors' room, which the library building does not at present include. It is possible that the increased needs for room will make necessary the addition of another story to the building.

#### OKLAHOMA

*Oklahoma City. Carnegie P. L.* (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1916.) Accessions 1826; withdrawn 478; total 25,774. New registration 1953; total 26,090. Receipts \$8840; expenditures \$8840, including \$1970.64 for books, \$339.61 for periodicals, \$417 for binding, and \$3950 for salaries for library service.

### The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Kelso.* A library association has been formed here, and committees on ways and means, social work, story hour, and publicity have been appointed. B. F. Paul, the president of the association, will act temporarily as librarian. Many books have been given for the library, which will be opened to the public in a short time.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Bayliss.* The Carnegie Corporation has made an appropriation of \$4000 for a community library building, and plans have been drawn and approved. All that now stands in the way of the actual beginning of construction work is a deed to the site. Some years ago the S. V. I. Company donated a three-acre tract for this purpose. The deed was not made out to the community, however, and in course of time the company went into liquidation and with its properties was taken over by the Superior California Farm Lands Company. This company has been asked for a deed to the land, and has promised to attend to the matter.

*Los Angeles.* The Sons of the Revolution in the state of California, with headquarters in this city, are anxious to have their library known as the "repository of the Southwest" for historical, biographical and genealogical publications, manuscripts, records, etc. The library already contains much valuable reference material, and is being increasingly used. A separate building for the society, with ample library and museum facilities, has been proposed, and suggestive plans have been prepared by Arthur Burnett Benton, a member of the society.

*Los Angeles.* Plans for a public library building at Olive and Fifth streets, presented to the City Planning Association by Mrs. Louis Carlton Harmon, of the library board, were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the organization, Aug. 23. The plan provides for the erection of a building—300 by 200 feet—on the west side of Olive street at Fifth. The plan suggests a four-sided building, slightly at all angles, extending from a widened Fifth street south, the building and grounds taking in as much of the block as is not now occupied by the Pacific Mutual. Westward the property extends to Grand avenue. As planned, the building will face Fifth street, and the slight slant in the hill there will allow of terraced lawns on this frontage. The scheme allows of a liberal parking and a passage to the south, running from Olive to Grand avenue.

*Madera.* The Russ house site, opposite the court house, has been purchased for the new Carnegie Library. A grant of \$12,500 has been made by Carnegie Corporation for the building, and before the money is available the usual pledge must be given that "the building the plans call for, with indispensable furniture and fixtures, will be erected complete and ready to occupy, including architect's fee, within the \$——— promist." The building desired for Madera will cost about \$1500 more than the grant, and consequently this pledge has not yet been made.

*Santa Rosa.* The library of Colonel James W. Oates, recently presented to the city, contains about 500 volumes, including history, fiction, and bound magazines.

*Susanville.* The Montocola Club has prevailed upon the supervisors to furnish a lot for a Carnegie Library, if a grant for its erection can be secured. The supervisors have offered a portion of the courthouse square for the building, but it may not be accepted on account of its distance from Main street.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADVERTISING, LIBRARY. *See also* Moving Pictures; Signs

A library float which attracted much attention in a boosters' day parade held in Huntington, Ind., is described in *Library Occurrent*. On a big wagon with a driver in a silk hat and white coat large picture bulletins were placed. The pictures were such as would be appropriate to the following words, printed in the blackest of black ink: "The library has books for the farmer"; "Learn about poultry at the library"; "He cries for library books."

In the float a group of small children dressed in white sat around a little library table, and a bulletin on either side of the float asked, "These children use the library—do you?" At each end of the float were older girls with books, sofa pillows, tennis rackets, etc., and bulletins reading: "Books for vacation" and "Read library books on your vacation." Other bulletins gave library statistics. The wagon was decorated with green and white crêpe paper and plumes, and draped in white cheesecloth. The horses wore white muslin blankets and plumes. The cost for this decorative material was about \$5.

The Colorado Library Association believes in publicity for its own benefit as well as for the information and instruction of the public in a library's needs and uses. In the *Occasional Leaflet* for July, published by the association and sent to every library in the state, the following advertisement appears:

### The Colorado Library Association Stands for Better Libraries for Colorado

It wants and is entitled to the support and co-operation of every person engaged or interested in library work in Colorado. Get in the swim! The water's fine! Pay your dues!

*Head Librarians, \$1.50*

*All Others, \$1.00*

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS. *See* Advertising, Library

BOARDS, LIBRARY. *See* Trustees

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY. *See* Lighting; Stacks, Book

CATALOGING

In recataloging the Massachusetts State Library it has been found essential to have

the work well systematized, and the processes are described in the 1915 report of the librarian, C. F. D. Belden, as follows:

"Books as needed by each cataloger are brought from shelves and the old indexed cards, if such exist, are removed from the catalog by tracings found only in the book. These, with the Library of Congress card, if found in the depository file, are put into a folder double the size of a catalog card. It was found that greater speed could be gained if the work of recording the information was separated from that which determines what shall be recorded. By means of this folder such a division of labor is effected.

Facsimile of Folder.

Call No.	Author's full name
Joint Author	
Title (partial title)	
Edition, translation, etc.	
Date, etc.	Series
Subject headings	
Analytics	
Cross references	
STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS	
Note—Indicate title, editor, translator cards to be made by underlying names.	

"On this folder is recorded, under the proper heading, the classification, form of entry, bibliographic data, subject headings, analytics and cross references which the cataloger considers will render the book most valuable to its varied users. This folder is revised

with the book, after which the book is sent to the shelves at once, and its shelf-list completed and filed. The ordering and completing of Library of Congress cards, or typing of cards, can be done from this folder, and here the persons who specialize on the exact form of recording the information—the typists and proofreaders—take up the work. They alone are accountable for keeping the catalog uniform in expression, and are, therefore, far more than copyists, for they must know much of the form detail of cataloging. All such decisions they undertake to carry out, and the catalogers are freed from these details. By using a unit form of card this is possible, even when cards are typed. This plan develops two lines of responsibility, and as the powers of individuals become apparent they are assigned as nearly as practicable to the most difficult work for which each is capable. An effort is made to have an understudy in every case, and to add to the staff, when necessary, persons fitted for whatever line is falling behind."

#### CLASSIFICATION—SYSTEMS OF

The July number of the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* contains the first instalment of an article on "Bodleian press-marks in relation to classification." During the three hundred years of the Bodleian Library's history many methods of classification and shelf-notation have been in use for periods of varying length. As each in turn was limited to current accessions, leaving earlier systems unchanged, the library offers an unusual field for the study of classification methods. The classification of manuscripts, and of classes of literature, which were for many years omitted from the schemes of classification, and of special collections will be dismissed with brief notice. Up to within a few years the books have always been separated according to size, but aside from that common feature, the history of Bodleian classification can be roughly divided into three periods. The first (1602-1789) is called that of "classification by faculties"; the second (*a*, 1789-1823; *b*, 1824-60), when subject division was entirely ignored, that of "numerical sequence"; the third (*a*, 1861-83; *b*, 1883 to the present), that of "detailed subject classification by numbers," which began with a small division of subjects, was expanded a few years later, and increased almost a thousandfold in 1883. The first two periods form the theme of the first paper.

CLUBS. See Reading circles

EXHIBITS. See Pictures—Exhibits of; Photographs—Exhibits of

EXTENSION WORK, LIBRARY. See Rural communities, Library work in; Traveling libraries

FINANCE, LIBRARY. See Taxation for libraries

FLOATS. See Advertising, Library

INDEX—TO POETRY. See Poetry index

#### LANTERN SLIDES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Teachers, students, and others seeking photographs and lantern slides for study or illustration frequently do not know what sources of such material are open to them in New York City. Of special interest to them, therefore, will be the following facts which were recently secured by the secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and published in the museum *Bulletin*:

"Photographs and lantern slides of the history of New York from 1850 to 1900 are accessible to the public at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West; of the history of New York and of local government at the rooms of the City History Club, 105 W. 40th street, where they may also be rented at three cents each; and of the properties under the jurisdiction of the Department of Bridges at its office in the Municipal Building during business hours. There are no lantern slides in the possession of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, but its collection of photographs, chiefly of landscapes in various parts of the country, may be inspected, and may be borrowed free of charge by persons introduced by the museum thru its secretary.

"Columbia University's collection of 18,000 photographs is available for study in the Library of the Architectural Department to students or other persons who are suitably recommended. By permission of the head of the department of Latin and Greek of Hunter College, photographs and lantern slides of Greek and Roman antiquities and of scenes in Greece, Italy, and Sicily may be seen any school day, and arrangements may be made for borrowing them. The private collection of lantern slides of buildings, grounds, etc., belonging to Professor Bristol of New York University may be seen and borrowed by responsible persons on application to him.

"In the circulation department of the New York Public Library, there is a picture collection of 20,000 covering a great variety of subjects, which may be borrowed from branch

libraries on the same terms as books; and in the reference department are more than 4000 photographs of Italian painting, sculpture, and architecture.

"At the rooms of the National Sculpture Society, 215 W. 57th street, photographs of the work of members of the society and some lantern slides of American sculpture are also available except during the summer months."

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING OF  
See Summer schools; Teacher-librarians, Training of

LIBRARIES. See Prison libraries; Typographical libraries; University libraries.

—SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. See Lantern slides and photographs.

LIBRARY BOARDS. See Trustees

LOAN DEPARTMENT. See Readers, Rules for—  
Number of books

MOTION PICTURES. See Moving pictures.

#### MOVING PICTURES

The work done by libraries in California was graphically shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in a moving-picture film. This film, shown in the Education Building at the exposition, in an adjoining theater, and a duplicate shown at the San Diego Exposition, occupied an hour, and covered all phases of California library work—the delivery desk of a large city library, the distribution by automobile of a box of books to a farmer's family from the top of a convenient stump, story hours, work with jails, desert scenes where cowboys dash up on their ponies, a multitude of forms of conveyance and housing of books in all sorts of locations. Schools, country stores, windmills, barber shops, private houses, banks, churches, and a great many more places where little county library deposits were housed, made the film one of great variety and interest. Since the exposition closed the film has been cut up and made into twenty-minute reels. One of these is shown in Los Angeles, one is at the California State Library, one went to China for use with the American Library Association material there, and one is in the possession of the California Library Association. Less cumbersome than the whole hour run, these films are even more interesting to the ordinary observer.

#### MUSEUM MATERIAL

'Twixt library and museum. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, J1., 1916. p. 298-300.

"The whole difference between a library and a museum is a physical difference rather than one of either object or method." Descriptive and illustrative material is to be found in both; a text with illustrations belongs in a library and specimens with labels in a museum. "When descriptive treatises are shelved in connection with the specimens, as in some modern museums, we have an expansion of the label into the book; and the museum, in this one particular at least, crosses the dividing line between it and the library. . . . Similarly, the library may occasionally cross the line in the other direction without incurring blame."

The first step is taken by the library toward the boundary line between it and the museum when the plates which are the library's "specimens" are kept separately in a portfolio instead of being bound into a book. Separate plates are very convenient and are so highly estimated by some librarians that they break up valuable books in order to remove the plates. A further step is taken toward the museum when specimens are created by clipping and mounting book material—largely plates from books, magazines or papers. The passage here from the picture to the object seems almost negligible, and few librarians, whose collections include treatises on textiles with colored plates, will hesitate to supplement them with mounted specimens of the actual textiles. Though within the boundary between library and museum, this kind of material is peculiarly adapted to library exhibit. Botany specimens and historical material—old programs, railroad tickets, menus—are among the many instances of interesting library specimens. This kind of material resembles that utilized by museums in that its value is so often a group-value possessed by the combination rather than by any one in itself. The best way to collect such material is to gather miscellaneous related material in quantity and then sort the whole mass at once.

When museum material is adaptable to library use, the library is justified in using it. The boundary region between library and museum may be occupied by either, but should not be occupied by both.

#### MUSIC ROLL EXCHANGE

"Several libraries in Indiana own collections of music rolls for piano players, but not so many libraries, if indeed any other libraries, have such an exchange library as has been started at Mooresville," says an item in the *Library Occurrenti* for July. "Any owner

of a piano player, by donating at least three rolls for six months, is entitled to borrow from the collection two rolls for a period of two weeks. At the end of six months, the rolls are returned to the owners, who, if they wish to continue as borrowers, must lend three other rolls for six months. This plan is working well and is pleasing the patrons."

PHOTOGRAPHS. See also Lantern slides and photographs

—EXHIBITS OF

Amateur photography exhibit. Lottie M. Ingram. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 320-321.

An exhibit of amateur photography was held in the South Branch Library of Racine "to interest the old readers in something different, and to attract new readers to the library."

The exhibit which was held late in September, was first announced in the early summer by a poster. "The public responded so well to the call for pictures that all available space was used. The prints were mounted on large sheets of dark gray paper, and these in turn made a frieze around the walls of the basement reading room. The pictures were grouped according to exhibitor rather than by subject, as the subjects varied so widely. There were vacation pictures from Montana and Arizona, but those showing the beauty spots of Racine were not the least interesting. . . Interior views and moonlight scenes compared favorably with the others. A special exhibit was composed of pictures of Racine taken over twenty years ago. Another exhibit was made up entirely of baby portraits. . . It was originally planned to hold the exhibit for three days only, but it served its purpose so well that it was continued three days longer."

PICTURES—EXHIBITS OF

A series of exhibits showing the scenery and art of countries of interest to many residents of New Haven was displayed in the New Haven Public Library during the summer months. Photographs, colored prints and illustrations of Italy, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, England, Canada, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Japan, China, the Balkans, Austria-Hungary and Turkey were shown. Each set remained on view about ten days and was placed as follows: General views, in the delivery room; Photographs of architecture and reproductions of paintings, in the art room; Pictures of interest to children, in the juvenile

department. All residents of New Haven who formerly lived in the countries selected were especially invited to visit the exhibitions while they were on view.

POETRY INDEX

The Cleveland Public Library has a card index of poetry including between 9000 and 10,000 entries. It covers poems in *Current Literature* (and *Current Opinion*), and the *Speaker*. There are some entries from other sources, the result of occasional "finds," and one or two bits of minor indexing, e.g., Kipling's works, but the bulk of the index is made up of poems in *Current Literature*.

PRISON LIBRARIES

"If the library is acknowledged to be a distinct department of the prison and is manned with a competent officer who can devote much time to the work," said Miss Miriam E. Carey in an address before the Minnesota Academy of Social Science [printed in part in *Public Libraries* for July, 1916, p. 317], "he can give the prisoners who are to go out a helping hand toward the acquiring of a taste for good books which will perhaps divert them from temptations saloonward and lead them to libraries instead. And to the men who must remain behind the bars for most of their lives he can show that the 'mind a kingdom is.'"

The prisoner's craving at first is for diversion and that part of the library's service to prisoners is very important. But after a time many a man will set himself to get an education by liberal reading and studying. There is an enormous use of newspapers and magazines but occasionally there is found a well worn copy of such books as Jowett's translation of Plato's Dialogues or the life of Adoniram Judson.

"The library should be a powerful educational factor, but to make it so is as difficult as to make hare pie, for which you remember the first requisite is to catch the hare. First, the library must contain not only the very best, but enough of the second best and of the simpler sorts of literature to provide something for the man at every stage of his progress. This involves a librarian trained to the work to give direction to the library affairs. But even an accomplished specialist could not be entirely successful without the help of assistants chosen from among the men, for they know the prisoner's viewpoint. There should be personal visits from cell to cell and direct guidance given in the choice of books."

PLAYER PIANO ROLLS. See Music roll exchange

#### READERS, RULES FOR—NUMBER OF BOOKS

Adults are now allowed to take four books at a time on one card from the New Haven Public Library. In the case of books or magazines in special demand only one may be taken, but a reader taking one new novel may take also from one to three older novels. Certain non-fiction books may also have to be restricted.

#### READING

Reading for joy: its part in education. Paul M. Paine. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 51-55.

"The complete public library as I understand it is the agency for the spread of unrequired reading and it provides this reading for those who have just begun to read, for those who are struggling with the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for those who are reading for advanced degrees, and for those who have reached the time when they can regard the book neither as an obstacle nor as a step to the heights of learning, but as a friend, a companion, an inspiration."

Since there are no examinations in a library, there is a lack of definite, tangible results, but no one who realizes the value of the printed page can think meanly of the job which is sending thousands of good books into homes each year. The library fills a place which cannot be filled to advantage by the school; it is the great agent of promoting good reading. It gives to the reader the books he reads for joy. They are the books of culture, they bestow not mere knowledge, but give wisdom, "and there is no book of this sort that is not a book of imagination."

That libraries circulate trashy novels is a common accusation. It is true that they circulate novels, and it is also true that the best book, for most adult readers is a good novel. To the charge that the novels are not standard there are two answers. The first is that novels of greatest circulation are those universally accepted as standard. The second is a counter question, "What do we mean by standard fiction?" In the face of a variety of suggested standards, it would seem best to set our own standards, to choose those books which deal with things that may never have happened, but which are essentially true.

#### READING CIRCLES

A note on library readings. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Feb., 1916. p. 53-62.

The library reading is a new development, complementary to the lecture. Books may be popularized by reading from them as well as by talking about them. Volcanoes, seemingly an intractable topic, were made interesting by a series of extracts in chronological order from writers ranging from the two Plinys to Heilprin.

A lecture on a Shakespeare play was followed at Croydon by a public reading of the play. Some readings are given entirely by one person, but as a rule several people form a group of readers. The change of voice prevents any tendency to monotony.

Specimen programs of readings are included in an appendix to Mr. Jast's note. One deals with the stories and poems of Kipling, another treats "The Englishman in the Alps" in poetry and prose, a third consists of scenes from Hardy's epic-drama, "The Dynasts."

#### REFERENCE WORK

The theory of reference work. W. W. Bishop, *Bull. of the A. L. A.*, J1., 1915 (Proceedings of the Berkeley conference), p. 134-139. Also reprinted as separate pamphlet.

Reference work, as understood in this paper, is any service rendered by a librarian in aid of research, but it is not research itself. The reference librarian is an interpreter of the library to the public; he reveals not what he himself has created, but all that has been gathered, listed, arranged, and shelved for the reader's benefit.

The term "reference books" has changed in meaning. The former connotation was restricted to books of encyclopædic character; it now extends to all books which are placed at the convenience of reference workers and readers in reading rooms. The term "reference libraries" is used to designate libraries which primarily aid in specialized, advanced research.

Beside assigning a suitable person to the reference desk there must be assurance of continuity of work. Reference work demands a policy on the part of the librarian and a definite plan of the means to be employed in following it. As it is impossible for any one person to have special knowledge on the wide variety of subjects dealt with in reference work, the reference librarian acts as a guide not only to the books, but also to the library's resources in personnel. The policy will differ according to the nature and extent of the library. There are three sorts of demands in ordinary reference work:

1. Inquiry for historico-literary information.



2. Inquiry about present-day conditions in social and economic fields.

3. Inquiry in special fields of knowledge.

Altho the librarian should not absorb all inquiries, he should sift inquiries, so as to recognize those which are answerable by encyclopædias, which by special books, and those which should be referred to a specialist in the subject. To accomplish this sifting tact, memory, knowledge of the resources at hand, and experience are the greatest assets of a librarian.

Included within the theory of reference work are the tools of the librarian. His emergency tools are dictionaries, indexes, compends of statistics, recent bibliographies, directories, etc. His next line of help is the general catalog of the library which should therefore be conveniently placed. Last come the reference books of the reference room, open to readers, but peculiarly the tools of the librarian.

We are but beginning to see the possibilities of useful service rendered the community by reference libraries. The passive attitude, politely responsive to demands, but creating none, should be abandoned; the non-recreative side of library work should be exploited and stores of books should be gathered against a future need. The keynote of reference work possibilities is specialization—acquisition in special fields, development of special clientele, and specialized service.

The theory of work of the general "reference librarian" is "service, quiet, self-effacing, but not passive or unheeding. To make books useful, and more used—this is his aim. This aim and this theory are alike honored in any gathering of librarians."

#### RURAL COMMUNITIES, LIBRARY WORK IN

Library growth in villages and rural districts. *N. Y. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 43-46.

Editorial. The rural libraries are far from an equality with city libraries in book privileges. With over 25 per cent. of the population they have but 12 per cent. of the library circulation and 10 per cent. of the total library income. But considering the growth of cities in many respects and the stationary condition of country wealth and population, the recent growth of rural libraries is perhaps more significant than that for the cities. "Libraries of the state outside cities have to-day from four to eight times more of resources than twenty years ago, and in the last ten years have gained more in material equipment, in public support and circulation than in the whole previous history of the state." The

growth may be attributed to the following forces:

1. The simple logic of the library movement which is the same for all public utilities.

2. Advance in schools and educational methods, which has given an added stimulus toward the application of this logic.

3. Women's awakened sense of social responsibility.

4. Marked development in public spirit.

5. Benefit received by rural libraries from national, state, and local library associations.

6. The development of modern library science as represented and advanced by library schools.

7. Gifts to village libraries from wealthy persons in cities.

8. The direct and organized effort of the state, represented in the library law of 1892, to encourage, aid and direct in the establishment of local libraries, as it had long been doing for free schools.

"The object of the state, in its legislation and activities in this field, has been, of course, purely educational and moral, the enrichment of life through the diffusion of good literature." Over 3,000,000 approved books were distributed in rural homes during 1915 at a cost of less than one cent of state money for each volume. "But in addition to this direct educational service, these libraries have brought out of private possession into free public service, property in the form of buildings, sites and endowments, amounting to \$3,678,695. These libraries, many if not most of which have been brought into being thru the stimulus thus provided, have enriched the public with property eight times greater than all that the state has contributed."

In a most interesting report for the committee on libraries of the Woman's Educational Association, Miss Mary Morison, the chairman, makes some interesting notes on the books which will and will not circulate in the small towns to which the association sends its libraries.

"A city librarian, laying down the law for purchase of books said of course in the country he should purchase books on agriculture," she writes. "He was promptly told by the country librarians present that it was a needless expense, as they would not read them. This can be borne out by our statistics, when 'Farm accounting,' 'Rural Denmark,' 'Home waterworks,' 'Beginnings in agriculture,' 'Principle of rural economics,' 'Construction of dwelling houses,' and 'Common sense of the milk question,' come back unread. The

'History of the telephone' was provided with a note saying that it was 'As thrilling as any romance,' but no one was to be taken in by that honeyed phrase. The 'Life of Samuel Barrows,' 'Autobiography of Admiral Dewey,' 'Beginnings in electricity,' 'Panama gateway,' McClure's 'Autobiography,' Rihbany's 'Far journey,' Stewart's 'Letters of a woman homesteader,' met with a similar fate. We promptly provided the best books on the war, but they were hardly touched, and one librarian begged that no more be sent. Favorite books are Eleanor Porter's 'Miss Billy,' Bertha Runkle's 'Scarlet rider,' Oppenheim's 'Havoc,' Rex Beach's 'Ne'er-do-well,' Curtis's 'Woman from Wolverton,' and Webster's 'Daddy-long-legs.' Altsheler, Holman Day, and McCutcheon are names to conjure with. The children are much the same. Five books of the handicraft style, written for boys, had a circulation of two between them, and even 'Bob Knight's diary on a farm' was passed over, as probably savoring too much of the buck saw and the hoe."

The association, whose headquarters are in Boston, has for circulation 80 regular libraries, 26 special, and four Audubon libraries, a total of 110, which made 154 visits in 122 towns and villages in Massachusetts during 1915.

The libraries for foreigners now number 12. There are four Polish, two Italian, three French, one German and two Swedish, most of which were given by the Society of Colonial Dames, the Circolo Italiano and the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft. One of the Swedish libraries mentioned was given by the Colonial Dames, who are ready to provide a Lithuanian one next. Twenty-nine sets of pictures have made 136 visits to 113 towns and villages.

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Positive side of library extension in New York State. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1916. p. 75-77.

Editorial. The April issue of *New York Libraries* gives an exposition of the positive side of library development in New York in the last twenty years, and cites statistics to show the rapid increase in the number of free libraries during this period. "For each 1000 persons in the state the average annual issue of books from free libraries increased in twenty years from 437 volumes to 2853 volumes, the use of the free library books thus increasing six and one-half times faster than the population. . . . The progress indicated by these figures is indeed real, but they tell little or nothing as to actual library condi-

tions obtaining in numerous sections of the state." In many of these sections there has been an actual decrease which is but emphasized by the increase in the aggregate. "The average wealth in free library books of the population of this state is now 1000 volumes for every 2000 persons, the average annual issue of books is 5700 for each such group, but this does not prevent a condition of actual and utter poverty in respect to books in the case of large sections of the population included in these averages. Every new library established, every enrichment of libraries already existing, raises the average. It only emphasizes and makes more acute the need of sections unaffected by this average.

"Thus we can never show by any gross figures, however large, or by any averages, however high, that the library development of the state has attained a proper or satisfactory end. . . . In spite of all that the state has done and stood ready to do for the last twenty-three years, there is still a population of about 1,400,000 in New York State quite untouched by this modern library movement, save as it has been benefited by the school libraries." Here the editor gives some comparative statistics showing the relative library conditions in New York and in several other states. The problem in New York is similar to what it would be for a new library commission in such a state as Kansas if there were not as yet a single free library within its borders.

Fifteen per cent. or 1,400,000 of the people of New York are still to be provided for. Many of these people are grouped in communities so that with them the library difficulty, while partly physical and numerical, is chiefly a matter of proper initiative and spirit on the part of the communities. There remain 1,000,000 living in scattered homes or in tiny hamlets. Traveling libraries, district school libraries, and rural branches and stations of nearby city and village libraries, are all doing something to help these people, but the most effective plan for meeting the problem will probably be the establishment of a system of county libraries whereby the county will bear the expenses, and each family in the county will have free and convenient use of books.

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The library and a changing Iowa. L. L. Dickerson. *Ia. Lib. Quarterly*, O.-D., 1915. p. 177-186.

This article was an address delivered at the Colfax meeting of the Iowa Library Associa-

tion considering the farmers' reading as an approach to the subject of rural extension of library work.

As regards the distribution of reading matter to municipal residents, the library movement in this country has passed through the first stage of its development, that of education and agitation. But the state has not yet accepted responsibility for the reading matter of rural residents who comprise 49 per cent. of the population, whose interests are closely allied to those of urbanities, and who are most truly representative of the state. Although in compliance to preliminary legislation sixteen libraries in Iowa are serving their neighboring farm folk, the field still to be covered is extensive and its peculiar conditions are not universally understood.

There is throughout the country a spirit of unrest due partly to the farmer's belief that he is not getting a just return for his labor and also to dissatisfaction with living conditions. Living conditions for the farmer are different from those for any other class and adjustments of them must be the outgrowth of mass thinking. In preparing the way for adjustments the printed page holds great potentiality. That adjustments have not already come is due to several conditions peculiar to the farmer, conditions which could not exist if reading were general in the country.

Primarily the farmer is an isolated unit, little touched by the social forces which have recently entered into politics, religion, and society generally. This isolation develops a type of mind distinct from that of the urbanite; the farmer may be neighborly, kindly, but he is an individualist. He stands as a separate unit at a time when the basic characteristic of capital and labor is collective thinking and bargaining.

That the farmer is not intellectually in touch with the significant facts of the day is judged from rural surveys, although they are inadequate and incomplete. Here are given statistics and numerous details from three surveys completed recently for the University of Iowa, and a summing up of conditions.

"We have then a situation something like this: In the two townships from which the information is fairly complete, and in which the combined population is 1415, an average of 26.5 per cent. are without books and 28.3 per cent. are without standard magazines. No other library facilities are available. These people are not borrowing from the state traveling library or from university extension sources. We may assume, however, that the reading of the designated number of books

is not strictly limited to the homes in which they are found, since farmers are good lenders and this is especially true of books and story magazines."

A fact standing out prominently in these surveys is the general circulation of newspapers and farm journals. Of these the greatest readers are farm women; the farmer does not read, not so much because he has little time for reading, but because he has learned how to read, but never *to read*.

One of the most important considerations in the matter of rural reading is the subject of reading for the country boys and girls. Where the boy is to get his selected and grade books, and where the girl is to get her fairy tales, poetry, and literary heroines are vital questions. The leaders in rural life will be as greatly influenced by their reading as those in any other station.

The public library is accepted as a national institution for the municipality; it should be established for the other 49 per cent. to whom it would mean immeasurably more. To the farmer wisely selected books would be not only additional luxuries or advantages, but to a considerable degree the only contact with an outside world. The social movement of the last decade has found one of its greatest advertising means the library and literature distributed by the library and it is this type of reading which least has reached the rural community.

By entering the work which daily newspapers and weeklies have already begun the library may share in the inevitable changes which are making the new agricultural life of Iowa.

#### SAFETY AND SANITATION LIBRARY

A safety and sanitation library containing works on the subject of shop rules, first aid, insurance and pension plans and kindred topics will be opened by the safety and sanitation committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. The material will be indexed and kept on file at the rooms of the association for the use of manufacturers.

SHELVING. *See* Stacks, Book

#### SIGNS

August 25 was County Free Library Sign Day in California. The county libraries of the state have recently adopted a sign whose purpose is to serve as a striking and artistic advertisement of the library privileges of the county library system. The sign is double-

faced steel enameled 12 in. x 17 in.; the design black and white on an orange ground.

The hanging of the first signs, which will hereafter familiarly mark book service in California, was simply or ceremoniously done, as pleased the librarian, but everywhere in the



more than eighteen hundred communities of the thirty-six counties having already adopted the plan, the story of the sign was told. A cut of the sign with an appropriate article was published in the August 25 issue of hundreds of papers in California.

The adoption of a uniform sign to be displayed at every branch thru which county free library service may be obtained is a big, unifying step in the work, and calls especial attention to the main aims of the county free library plan—equal, economical and complete library service for everyone wherever he may happen to make his home.

A post card has recently been published by the California State Library showing the exact colors of the sign.

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES.** See Safety and sanitation library

#### STACKS, BOOK

The experimental and trial work on the new cantilever bookstack, designed by W. A. Borden, of Westport, Ct., has been brought to a successful finish and the perfected stack is now on the market. In the course of these experiments one of the posts tested at the engineering laboratory at Yale supported a weight of 56,000 pounds without bending.

As Mr. Borden has been a practical librarian for over 30 years it may be assumed that his stack meets all library requirements,

but neither he nor his business associate, John Adams Thayer, are practical engineers and it has seemed to them expedient, therefore, to associate themselves with some steel construction firm who would stand sponsor for the proper solution of the engineering problems involved.

Arrangements have, therefore, been made with the well-known firm of steel construction engineers and builders, Post & McCord, of 101 Park avenue, New York City, who will manufacture, erect and guarantee all installations of the Cantilever Stack in the United States.

#### SUMMER SCHOOLS

Summer schools and short courses. Fanny D. Ball. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 24-25.

The summer school is one of the most effective agencies for promoting staff efficiency and for broadening the ideas of the library assistant as to what library work really is.

The assistant can learn methods and much about books in the course of her everyday work, but she needs the larger outlook which comes from contact with other librarians, and from acquaintance with different and larger libraries than the one with which she is familiar. Librarians of small libraries who may have already the love of books, or the culture of a good education, but who have not had the opportunity of taking a complete library course, also find the summer school a great help. A third class which has been greatly helped are the teachers who are often required to take charge of class libraries and school libraries. They can there learn things about books and the care of books, about book selection and book purchasing which they could not get in any pedagogy course. They will also obtain the librarian's point of view, and they come to know what the library is working for, what system and order and arrangement mean in a library.

In closing Miss Ball makes the suggestion that some advanced courses be arranged to be continued from one summer to another, so that by attending several summer sessions the librarian might get the equivalent of a full year's course with the attendant credit.

#### TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

On March 16 the Library Association of Little Falls, N. J., submitted the question of tax support for the library to the voters of the township and won by a large majority. The day before election leaflets giving information about the library law and the

advantages of tax support, beginning with "Put Little Falls on the map of progressive towns," and ending with "A vote for a free public library is a vote for progress," were mailed to every voter. This was followed by a post card which went out in the first mail election day, on which was written, "Don't forget to vote for a municipal library to-day."

How to increase your tax levy. Jeannette M. Drake. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, N., 1915. p. 310-312.

The success of the library depends so largely on its income that a great effort must be made to have as much money as the city is able to give. It is not always wise to ask for a larger levy as some cities are supporting the library as well as they can afford; "we should decide what amount is fair for us to have and ask the council for that amount and see that we get it, rather than add a mill or a half mill more than we expect and let the council cut it down.

"In considering methods of increasing the tax levy we must first have public opinion favoring the library. The only way to get this is to give prompt service to each and every patron. . . . We must not leave the council members to find out from some one else the value of the library. Neither is it enough for library officials to go to them once a year to ask for money. If possible we must have them as library patrons and call their attention to books on subjects they are interested in. . . . The librarian should know the councilmen personally, and she can with profit read to them, as a council, the annual library report."

In order to make the article practical Miss Drake outlined the methods used in Sioux City in 1912, when a decided increase in the appropriation was procured. A lawyer on the library board studied the situation and drew up comparative statistics to prove that the library was behind those in other cities no larger than Sioux City. Tabulations were prepared on the following topics: (1) cost of maintaining the library per capita, (2) cost of circulation per book, (3) amount of tax with 2 mill levy or over and names of towns in Iowa that had library levy of 2 mills or over with population of each, (4) increase in levy for all city departments in local city, (5) value of a public library. A summary for the budget for the next year was given, based on the amount of money that was being asked. The summary was for quick reference, giving de-

partments and amount of money wanted for each. Then the entire budget was included, giving the departments, amount of money wanted, and brief reasons. Whatever the facts are that are to be presented it should be done by a trustee who is influential and whose judgment is respected by the council. In every case a board member should always be present at the council meeting when the levy is made to be sure that no mistake is made.

#### TEACHER-LIBRARIANS, TRAINING OF

Carleton College (Northfield, Minn.) offers this coming school year a rudimentary course in library science for teacher-librarians. It extends over a period of two years, the first being devoted to the study of reference books and children's literature, and the second to the technical processes involved in caring for high school libraries. Regular credit towards the degree of B. A. is given to students successfully completing the course.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

A war-time innovation in the library work in Germany is the organization of traveling libraries for the various Army Corps. A library consists of 1500 to 2000 volumes, fitted up compactly on shelves in its own car, equipped and sent out from the Royal Library in Berlin. It has its own catalog, but each division to which a library is sent provides its own librarians and is responsible for the care of the books.

#### TRUSTEES—POWERS AND DUTIES

"Are you trustee or librarian?" asks the *Library Occurrent* [J], 1916], and follows the question with a discussion of the duties of a library trustee and the rights of a librarian. Misunderstandings on such matters as book selection, the librarian's attendance at board meetings and the arrangement of the schedule for the librarian and her assistants, usually arise from a misconception of the relations of a trustee and an executive officer. "There are enough duties for a board of trustees, if they consider and decide upon the recommendations of the librarian, if they approve the budget and expenditures, if they attend board meetings, if they see that the library has adequate financial support, if they make sure that the librarian is getting the required results, if they make sure that their library is a leader among libraries, not a trailer. . . . The only safe rule for a board member to follow is to post himself on the standard of service that a library should at-

tain; to be on the *qui vive* for progressive ideas, and to shift as much of the responsibility of administration upon the librarian as the librarian can stand. If the board has tried a librarian and found her wanting, then is the time to take responsibility from the librarian, or, better still, to get a responsible librarian. A librarian with proper tact, and at the same time firmness, will in the long run have no trouble in convincing all but the most exceptional board member that she is better able than the trustees to manage the library and that she can be trusted to do so without loss of dignity on the part of the trustees."

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Trustees and librarians. Frank P. Hill. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs., Je.*, 1916. p. 173-174.

In organizing the Lowell (Mass.) Public Library in 1883, Dr. Hill first became aware of the necessity for close co-operation between trustees and librarians.

"In New England this co-operation was—and is to-day to a large extent—more a matter of theory than of practice, while in New York, and the West particularly, it is brought to its fullest development. This is the problem of successful library administration.

"The tendency on the part of trustees of some libraries to interfere with the internal management—the routine—of the library is a handicap to progress and a detriment to service, and often leads to the discomfort of, if not dissension among, the members of the staff.

"When a competent librarian is in charge the trustees should give little attention to the details of management if the best results are to be obtained.

"The trustees are responsible to the public in the same way that bank directors are responsible to depositors. It is their duty to adopt a policy, and, while keeping a general oversight of the institution, allow the librarian the greatest possible freedom to carry out that policy; to plan and execute along given lines; to aid in the selection of books and the purchase of supplies; to try experiments; to attend to details; in short, to place confidence in the executive ability of the librarian, leaving results to speak for themselves.

"Except at executive sessions the librarian should attend all board meetings and in large libraries should act as secretary of the board, as without his suggestions and guidance the trustees cannot act with intelligence of the work in all its phases.

"The librarian must always keep in mind

that the trustees are his superior officers, and that it is his or her duty to carry out their orders to the letter—or resign.

"Finally, both should remember that they are but servants, who together have a duty to the public, to the library, and to themselves, which can be carried out only by the closest possible co-operation. Harmony is the keystone of success."

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At the annual meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association in November, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, said in her presidential address, that she would divide the needs of library trustees into three divisions: (1) A deeper appreciation of the functions of the library and its importance in the community, (2) a more general co-operation among trustees, and (3) better business methods.

If the public library is "really the only democratic institution in the United States, serving all ages, all colors, and all nationalities with the same intelligent care," then "the library board which lives up to its privileges is the most important factor and potent force in the community toward the right living of the people.

"With a sense of the importance of the trust we accept as board members, we naturally seek information how best to administer this obligation to the community. What are the sources of information? The Public Library Commission, whose staff of trained workers are always at the service of the state, *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, and *The Occurrent*. How many trustees read these library publications and give to their librarian these professional tools to help his efficiency? Another source is library meetings. The district meeting, the state convention, and the American Library Association. How many trustees attend these meetings and learn first hand what other libraries are doing to get the right book to the right person, to help place correct values of apportionment in the budget, to see if by comparison your library is giving the return service the taxpayer has a right to expect? To be honest and intelligent members do we not owe it to the community to read the library publications and attend the library conventions in order to spend the public money judiciously and economically? Has anyone a right to accept a public trust without giving in return conscientious, intelligent service? If they cannot, there is someone in the community who can, and the importance of the library administra-

tion is too great to be neglected. There is too much at stake for anyone to hold a complimentary honor."

Mrs. Earl recommended specifically that a committee be appointed to study the needs of Indiana libraries and draft a library bill to be brought before the next meeting of the association for discussion, and, if approved, to be placed before the next session of the legislature to be enacted into law; and that "Fitness First" be adopted as an appropriate slogan for the association. At the conclusion of her address, both recommendations were adopted by the meeting.

#### TYPOGRAPHICAL LIBRARIES

The St. Bride Technical Library: a typographical library; its methods and classification. R. A. Peddie. *Lib. Asst.*, Ja., 1916. p. 7-12.

This special library of the printing arts, a library of works on practical typography, which the librarian—and writer of the article—claims has no superior and hardly an equal, had its foundation in the collection of three to four thousand books, pamphlets and prints relating to, or illustrating, the art of printing in all its branches, made by Mr. William Blades, author of the biography of Caxton.

When Mr. Blades died in 1890, the collection was acquired for the St. Bride Institute, which has become the center for the main activities of the British printing world. Through the efforts of Mr. Drummond (chairman of the joint meeting of the L. A. and L. A. A. on December 8, 1915, at St. Bride Institute, where the paper was read) and the munificence of Passmore Edwards, this collection was strengthened by the accession of modern text-books of art and the more recent historical works, bringing the library up to date. Important acquisitions also were the library of Talbot Baines Reed, author of "Old English type foundries," in 1900; in 1902-03, the working library of John Southward, author of the principal English text-books on printing, and the technical section of the library of the Society of Compositors.

In the scientific building-up of the library, considering it as a special library, three points of view were considered. First, the practical side of the printing arts; second, the history of their origin and development; third, the collection of specimens illustrating the practice and the history. There are two catalogs, one an author catalog now in process of printing which will make a volume of about 1000 pages, and a classed catalog in process of revision. Owing to lack of space the books are

shelved in fixed location, with a location book referring from the accession number. The classification is based on that used by the Grolier Club of New York, "with considerable modification on the practical side." Its main feature is that it is decimal, and it owes much to the Dewey system. The main divisions are:

0. Bibliography.
1. The book.
2. Writing.
3. Typography.
4. Illustration and engraving.
5. Bookbinding.
6. Ex libris, etc., marks of ownership.

Books not definitely on one of the library's special subjects are only kept if of value as specimens of printing, illustration, or bookbinding, and are classed accordingly.

Many subjects are subdivided geographically, and the table of countries is arranged according to the date of the introduction of printing, in the following order:

1. Germany.
2. Italy.
3. Switzerland.
4. France.
5. Low Countries.
6. Austria-Hungary.
7. Spain and Portugal.
8. Great Britain and Ireland.
9. Other countries.

The main subdivisions of class 3, Typography, will perhaps be interesting:

30. General works.
31. History, General.
32. History, Local.
33. History, Miscellaneous.
  331. Special types. Hebrew, etc.
  332. Parts of the book. Title pages, etc.
  333. Private presses.
34. Examples of typography.
35. Practical typography.
36. Presses and machines.
37. Various processes. Inkless printing, Printing for blind, etc.
38. Typographical design.
39. Administration.

Special collections to which reference is made include: a series of facsimiles of the types of early printers; the works of the Type Facsimile Society, the Gesellschaft für Typenkunde, and other similar series of facsimiles, uniformly mounted, and classified by countries, towns and printers—a valuable aid to the student; a series of pictures of printing machines of considerable historical value; the collection of periodicals; and the collection of early printed books of which there are about 100 printed before 1501, some exceedingly rare, mostly in good condition, and several in their original bindings. The difficulties of handling and storing newspapers and posters are alluded to and suggestions are welcomed. The aim of the library is to be

the depository of all information historical and practical, relating to printing and its kindred arts, from the history of the first productions of the press to the description of the latest improvement in type-casting machines. With over 30,000 volumes and pamphlets and many thousands of prints, broadsides, and cuttings, the library takes its place as a special library of considerable standing in the rapidly growing list of such institutions.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The library and the modern university. J. W. Hudson, Ph.D. *University of Missouri Bull.*, vol. 17, no. 12. p. 4-17. Also printed in *Pub. Libs.*, Jl., 1916. p. 293-297.

The founding of nearly every great university has been inaugurated by the founding of a library; its growth has been the concomitant of the university's development. Recent changes in the conceptions of education have made the relation of the library to the university more vital; the library has had to meet demands occasioned by the rapid multiplication of courses, the functions of the university library have become increasingly important because of the widespread adoption of research methods in education, the growth of specialization in the university has required the library to become intensive, the widespread adoption of pedagogy, which teaches a subject thru its history, has increased in the university library the number of books taking up the genesis of university subjects.

The library must grow to be a still more important factor in university life because of needs of reform in our present educational system; it will invite an initiative, now lacking, in the student to look beyond the textbook and lecture for information. Another need is the organization by the student of his separate courses into a connected curriculum; this can be done only by filling in the gaps between courses by a judicious use of the university library. By forming the habit of voluntary collateral reading the student will be more likely to continue his studies after graduation. The reforms can come only through the contagion of constructive ideals found in the instructor and through him in the masters.

Dr. Hudson introduces a brief historical sketch of the library of the University of Missouri, comments upon the new library building, and concludes by stating the purpose of the library, a double one—exact scholarship and creative research.

#### VISITS, LIBRARY

Interlibrary visits. Elizabeth Pomeroy. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Ja.-F., 1916. p. 23-24.

"Experience is knowledge by trial, and much may be learned from the trials of others. If it could be so managed that every librarian in Michigan could visit every library in the state once a year, how much might be gained from seeing things actually done.

"A visit, as suggested, might be made without exchanging a word with librarian or assistants, and yet the visitor would have gained something from the atmosphere of the particular library visited that would be helpful.

"The library visit is not only beneficial to the visitors, but, especially in the case of the small library, to the librarian also.

"Oftentimes new ideas will spring up where the environment suggests them that would either not be thought of at all, or not as well understood elsewhere. If it were not for reading in our library magazines of the work being done in other places, the librarian of a small town might easily fall into the way of thinking, for months at a time, herself the one individual for whom Dewey and Cutter labored. It is when in danger of becoming possessed of this idea that the library visit, or visitor is our salvation."

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### Bibliographical Notes

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A volume on "Walt Whitman: yesterday and to-day," by Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is soon to be issued in a limited edition by the Brothers of the Book, of Chicago.

A pamphlet outlining 75 programs for mothers' clubs is issued by *The Mother's Magazine*, and loan papers on each of the subjects listed may be secured. The magazine also issues numerous reading lists on a wide range of subjects.

The Michigan State Library has revised and enlarged its pamphlet on "The American flag in prose, poetry and song," and it now contains rules regulating the manufacture, use and etiquette of the flag, the act punishing its desecration, suggestive programs for flag day exercises, and much other interesting material, in addition to the literary features indicated in the title.

An index to the published writings of Mark Twain is being compiled by some thirty members of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library, much of the work being done outside of regular hours. So far the work has been



confined to the various editions in book form, and whether or not the fugitive pieces will also be included, where known, has not yet been decided.

An unusual publication for a public library to put out is the excellent little guide book to "Places of interest in Syracuse and Onondaga county," compiled by Paul M. Paine, of the Syracuse Public Library. In preparation of copy and reading of proof Mr. Paine had the assistance of a number of local authorities, and an annual revision is planned. The guide book is pocket size, 24 pages, and sells for 10 cents a copy.

In *Professional Memoirs*, which is published bi-monthly at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., Henry E. Haferkorn, the librarian of the school, conducts a department in which are noted articles of engineering interest, both civil and military, appearing in technical periodicals and in the proceedings and transactions of societies. Mr. Haferkorn has also contributed bibliographies on the War with Mexico and on Searchlights to the same publication.

The annual "Review of historical publications relating to Canada," covering the year 1915, has been issued by the University of Toronto. H. H. Langton, the university librarian, is the general editor, and he has been assisted by Prof. George M. Wrong and W. Stewart Wallace, also of the university. The subject matter is grouped to bring together the books on the relations of Canada to the Empire; the history of Canada; provincial and local history; geography, economics, and statistics; archaeology, ethnology, and folklore; and law, education, ecclesiastical history, and bibliography.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

*The Mother's Magazine* reading list; selected books for all ages from infancy to college graduation, with a special list for parents and teachers. Elgin, Ill.: *The Mother's Magazine*, 1915. 16 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ARKANSAS—GEOLOGY

Stephenson, Lloyd William, and Crider, Albert Foster. Geology and ground waters of north-eastern Arkansas. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 8 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Water-supply pap. 399.)

#### BIRDS

Weed, Clarence Moores, and Dearborn, Ned. Birds in their relations to man; a manual of economic ornithology for the United States and Canada. 2 ed., rev. Lippincott. 53 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

#### BRAIN—DISEASES OF

Friesner, Isidore, and Braun, Alfred. Cerebellar abscess; its etiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment; including anatomy and physiology of the cerebellum. N. Y.: Hoeber. 11 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

#### CAEDMON

Kennedy, Charles W., trans. The Caedmon poems; translated into English prose. . . Dutton. 8 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.

#### CHILD STUDY

O'Shea, M. V. A key to child training and complete list of books for child study. Elgin, Ill.: *The Mother's Magazine*, 1915. 16 p.

#### CITY PLANNING

Roberts, Kate Louise. The city beautiful; a study of town planning and municipal art. H. W. Wilson Co. 5 p. bibl. 25 c. (Study outline series.)

#### ECONOMICS

Trever, Albert Augustus. A history of Greek economic thought; a dissertation . . . Chicago, Ill.: Univ. of Chicago Press. 5 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

#### ENGINEERING

Sypherd, Wilbur Owen. A bibliography on "English for engineers" for the use of engineering students, practicing engineers, and teachers in schools of engineering; to which are appended brief selected lists of technical books for graduates in civil, electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineering. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. 63 p. 25 c.

#### EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1916. p. 663-673.)

#### FINANCE

Agbnides, Nicholas P. Mohammedan theories of finance; with an introduction to Mohammedan law and a bibliography. Longmans. 37 p. bibl. \$4. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)

#### FORESTRY—EDUCATION IN

Toumey, J. W. Bibliography of forestry education in the United States. (In *Science*, S. 8, 1916. p. 337.)

#### FRANCE—HISTORY

Gavritt, Mitchell Bennett. The French colonial question, 1789-1791; dealings of the Constituent Assembly with the problems arising from the revolution in the West Indies. Ann Arbor, Mich.: G. Wabr. 25 p. bibl. \$1.25.

#### FRENCH LANGUAGE

Luker, B. F. The use of the infinitive instead of a finite verb in French. Lemcke & Buechner. 16 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in Romance philology and literature.)

#### GOLD

Rose, Sir Thomas Kirke. The metallurgy of gold. 6 ed. Lippincott, 1915. 11 p. bibl. \$6.50 n. (Griffin's scientific text-books.)

#### GRAY, THOMAS

Gray bicentenary, 26th December, 1916; list of the works of Thomas Gray and the books relating to him in the Norwich [Eng.] Public Library. (In Norwich P. L., *Readers' Guide*, S., 1916. p. 82-84.)

#### HAY FEVER

Hollopeter, W. C., M.D. Hay-fever; its prevention and cure. Funk & Wagnalls. 41 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

#### METHODIST CHURCH

Ayres, Samuel Gardiner. A working conference on the union of American Methodism. Methodist Book Concern. 30 p. bibl. (Bibl. includes the causes of the separation of the M. E. Church South from the M. E. Church.)

#### NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Atwood, Edward Lewis. Textbook of theoretical naval architecture. New ed., rev. and enl. Longmans. 3 p. bibl. \$3 n.

#### NEWSPAPERS

Wieder, Callie. Daily newspapers in the United States. H. W. Wilson Co. 56 p. 25 c. (Practical bibliographies series.)

#### NEWSPAPERS—EDITORS

Ely, Margaret. Some great American newspaper editors. H. W. Wilson Co. 33 p. 25 c. (Practical bibliographies series.)

Stockett, Julia Carson. Masters of American

- journalism. H. W. Wilson Co. 40 p. 25 c.  
(Practical bibliographies series.)
- PATHOLOGY**  
MacCallum, William George. A text-book of pathology. Saunders. bibls. \$7.50 n.
- PROHIBITION**  
Liquor problem. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L., Ag.*, 1916. p. 92-94.)
- PSYCHOLOGY, VOCATIONAL**  
Hollingworth, Harry Levy. Vocational psychology, its problems and methods; with a chapter on the vocational aptitudes of women, by Leta Stetter Hollingworth. Appleton. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n.  
(Conduct of mind series.)
- RURAL SCHOOLS**  
A few selected references on rural school administration and consolidation. (In J. Harold Williams, *Reorganizing a county system of rural schools*. U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 16. p. 49-50.)
- RUSSIA**  
Russia; select list of references . . . (In *Readers' Guide of the Norwich, Eng., P. L., S.*, 1916. p. 84-90.)
- THEATER**  
Catalogue de livres anciens et modernes sur le théâtre; technique, art dramatique, histoire du théâtre et littérature dramatique hollandais, français, anglais, allemand, etc. The Hague: Van Stockum's Antiquariat, J. B. Kerling. 68 p. (No. 47. 1489 items.)
- TRAVEL**  
Travel in the United States and Canada. (In *Mo. Bull. of Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Jl.*, 1916. p. 322-333.)

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## Humors and Blunders

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### THE BOOK LOVERS

#### *A Library. Children's Department*

The Red-Headed One . . . Age 13  
The Other . . . Age 12¾

**THE Red Headed One:** Ain't any of Altscheler's in?

**The Other:** That guy that just went out took the last one. I seen him!

**The Red Headed:** Les' skin after him, and get it away from him.

**The Other:** He'd tell the teacher.

**R. H.:** I don't care.

**The Other:** Besides, he could lick you!

**R. H.:** That guy! Lick nothin'! I could lick him with one hand.

**The Other (tone of deep scorn):** You could not!

**R. H.:** Yes, I could. Didn't I lick Squealer Merrill? An' didn't he lick Pikey Smith? An' didn't he lick Sweaty Barlow? An' didn't he lick that guy?

**The Other:** You did not! Here's "The boy aviators," an' "The boys in the submarine,"—I'm goin' to take them.

**R. H.:** You can't take but one of 'em.

**The Other:** Why not?

**R. H.:** That's the rule. All the books that ain't any good, an' that you don't want, you can take two or three of them—an' keep 'em as long as you want. But all the books that's

any good—why, you can't have but one of 'em, an' you have to bring that back in a week.

**The Other:** Where are all those kids goin'?

**R. H.:** That's for the story-hour.

**The Other:** Story what?

**R. H.:** The teacher takes 'em all in that other room, an' they all sit around an' she tells stories outer Neebergoolingleed.

**The Other:** Outer what?

**R. H. Neebergoolingleed—or somethin'. It's rotten.**

**The Other:** Did you ever go in?

**R. H.:** Yes. Once or twice. It ain't so bad. Las' time I found some gum somebody had left under one of the chairs an' I chewed it a little while—it was raspberry—an' then gave it to Donkey Pratt, an' he chewed it a little while, an' then there was that girl with the two pigtails—Fatty Rollins's sister, and he stuck her two pigtails together with the gum, an'—

**The Other:** Le's go in!

**R. H.:** All right. . . . Gee! what's that? (They go to the window).

**R. H.:** An automobile has busted. . . . Gee! they're takin' movin' pictures!

(Exeunt omnes—at twenty miles an hour.)

—“The Librarian” in the *Boston Transcript*.

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## Library Calendar

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Oct. 3-5. Ohio Library Association. Annual meeting, new Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati.

Oct. 3-5. Michigan Library Association. Annual meeting, Lansing, Mich.

Oct. 11-13. Wisconsin Library Association. 25th annual meeting, Milwaukee.

Oct. 11-13. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Ottawa, Ill.

Oct. 11-13. Iowa Library Association. Annual meeting, Hotel Colfax, Colfax, Ia.

Oct. 11-13. Missouri Library Association. Annual Meeting, Columbia.

Oct. 12-14. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 19-21. Massachusetts Library Club, New Hampshire Library Association, Western Massachusetts Library Club. Joint meeting, Greenfield, Mass.

Oct. 31-Nov. 2. Kansas and Oklahoma Library Associations. Joint meeting, Arkansas City, Kan.

Dec. 28-30. American Library Association. Mid-winter meeting, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

SENOR ROJAS, National Librarian of Mexico, has replied very cordially to the message of fraternal good will and international peace sent him from the Asbury Park conference, which, after much delay, followed him from Washington to Mexico. He expresses the desire that American libraries and like institutions will enter into exchange relations with the National Library of Mexico, and we hope that this request may be widely honored. Tho we speak with different tongues, the library spirit should be the same in both countries, and everything which helps to more cordial relations should be made the most of. Moreover Spanish, the simplest and most logical of languages, is happily becoming more and more a study in this country, while in Mexico English is widely understood. We urge American librarians to write personally to Dr. Luis Manuel Rojas, Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, expressing their cordial willingness to send their publications in exchange for those of his library.

THERE is growing protest in this country against British interference with our neutral rights, especially in reference to mails and library importations; and the notes and explanations of the British authorities have only made bad matters worse. In attempting to relieve a situation which should never have been created, the British authorities have made confusion worse confounded. The permits issued to importers for the passage thru British naval lines of importations of German books thru neutral countries have been good only for two months and have sometimes come undated, so that in a recent instance books arriving at Rotterdam on a certain day for exportation to this country were denied British consular approval because the permit had expired the previous day. It is absolutely

impossible that books ordered at one time in a single list should all be supplied at one time with a single invoice, and the British authorities have taken the foolish position that books covered in one permit cannot be shipped under a later permit. The Library of Congress, in acting at the suggestion of our State Department as an intermediary in certifying to the good faith of the applicant, has not been disposed to forward lists containing publications which were sure to be prohibited exportation, as for instance German fiction, whether in the original or in Tauchnitz editions, and periodicals known to be under the ban. As no specific lists could be obtained from the British embassy, misunderstanding has naturally resulted. We believe that the British authorities have no business and no right to interfere with our mails from neutral countries—parcel post possibly excepted—or with our importations of books and periodicals, and that our own authorities cannot be too firm in continuing our protest and making it effective, even to the extent of conveying our mails in vessels of our own navy. American libraries have been subjected to absolutely needless hardship in the breaking beyond replacement of their long and valuable sets of periodicals and in the denial to them of books which they are entitled to receive. The Library of Congress is doing its best to meet the difficult situation and should have the thanks of the library community in a thankless task. The American Library Association will now lend a hand in the matter thru the special committee which President Brown has appointed.

THE accountants of the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, which is really that city's Board of Directors, have presented a compilation of the figures of

the library systems of Greater New York for the past ten years, accompanied by the text of laws and contracts relating thereto which form an important contribution to library finance and legislation. The latter section is in some respects incomplete, as it omits two of the most important documents relating to the Brooklyn system, *i. e.*, opinions of the corporation counsel interpreting the provisions of its contract with the city. The figures, shown in tabulations and in charts, are extremely interesting and should furnish material for careful study by all interested in library finance and legislation.

THE munificent bequest by Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of a million and a half as endowment for the Providence Public Library is a wholesome example of the trend of American benefactions toward public libraries as the best means for benefiting the whole people. The splendid building was itself the gift of John Nicholas Brown, and the new endowment is a crowning witness to W. E. Foster's achievement in this city. By such magnificent gifts, the future of a library is made sure and the burden upon the people thru taxation is correspondingly reduced. Such endowments provide for adequate and ample accessions of books, while administrative expenses may be very properly left to taxation. The Newark Public Library under Mr. Dana's administration has benefited in like manner tho in less measure by an endowment bequest of \$250,000 from the late James E. Howell after a life interest to his widow. Another splendid example of private benefactions for public libraries is brought to mind by the death of Allen A. Brown, the founder of the music collection bearing his name, which has made the Boston Public Library notable in that field, a collection which he not only made and gave to the library, but which has had his personal supervision and enrichment thru the later years. This combination of generosity in money and in service is

almost unique, tho somewhat paralleled by G. W. V. Smith's collection at Springfield, Mass., and is especially an example to be followed by those who can give both money and time for the public good.

MR. DANA'S success in Newark has been emphasized by his development of the Business branch of the Newark Public Library, which he has made an example to other libraries the country over. In fact, this has been an excellent commingling of self-interest, in giving the library a stronger hold on the men in its own city, and of altruism in spreading the idea for the benefit of other communities. The list of books relating to business and cognate topics, published for the Newark Public Library by the Wilson Company, already noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, fulfills both functions, but will be especially valuable to other libraries in starting a business branch. The list goes far afield from business technically considered, but was planned to cover the wide field of books indirectly bearing on business affairs thru higher inspiration or wider enlightenment of relations too often narrowly circumscribed without thought of the larger community and social interests involved. The list is doubtless open to criticism of sins both of omission and commission, but it is awedly a tentative list sent out in the hope that it may prove the initiator and forerunner of future lists for which it may serve as a basis. We have often had occasion to emphasize the need of preventing duplication of bibliographical work by libraries, and the bibliography of business may very properly be left to the care of the Newark Public Library. The St. Louis Public Library has had the happy inspiration of enlisting its staff in the compilation, as a labor of love outside of library hours, of an index to Mark Twain's works which will soon be at the service of other libraries and will render unnecessary other work in this special field.

## A RISING OR A SETTING SUN?\*

BY FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-Director, New York State Library School*

THERE is an opinion more or less prevalent at library conferences that the most benefit is to be gained, not from the formal program in which matters supposed to be of general interest are discussed, but in the little groups which assemble anywhere except in the general meeting-room and which at least presumably, discuss earnestly the particular professional problems which lie nearest the hearts of those in the various groups; or that the benefit comes from the even more intimate professional colloquies which meetings like this are supposed to incite.

In so far as this opinion is based on the inevitable repetition of all programs; in so far as it recognizes that all programs must vary in the merit of their different parts; and in so far as it assumes that personal talks on any subject should exceed in directness of application to specific problems, any general talk aimed at average conditions, one need not regret that such an opinion is held.

On the other hand, it is all too often based on the assumption, expressed or tacitly assumed, that there is so little to be learned in library work, and so few lines of library work undeveloped to their greatest practicable extent, that only the novice stands in need of the professional knowledge which such associations as this are supposed to promote.

If this view were correct, there would be ground for serious discouragement. No calling which can be mastered in a short period of miscellaneous experience is worth serious consideration by any person ambitious for personal growth. It makes a difference to every library worker whether we are in a profession which has but begun to find itself or in one already in its zenith. In our evolution as a profession it makes a

great difference whether we are perfected dinosaurs or evolving primates. It is therefore optimism, not pessimism, which prompts one to feel that librarians should be encouraged not so much by what they have done as by what is still to be done.

The late Dr. Garnett, in an address at the London Conference of Librarians in 1877, spoke of "our American friends and colleagues, who, coming to the subject with unbiased minds, and an inventive ingenuity and fertility equalled by no other nation, have already done so much to advance the frontiers of the librarian's science."

It is probable that much of the enthusiasm of our predecessors was caused by the frontier character of their professional experience and that much of our present rather general professional placidity is not so much due to the fact that we are less interested as that we have ceased for the most part to be frontiersmen and have become intensive library farmers and specialized tradesmen in the circulation of books.

Following the analogy of national growth, there are two ways in which a profession advances: it may, on the one hand enlarge its scope to cover activities yet untouched or take over these activities from other professions or industries which have inaugurated them; on the other hand, it may grow by developing unutilized forces in fields already occupied.

With the great number of social institutions already in the field, we shall probably not find much new territory to engage us in the near future or even discover many fields from which we may dislodge the organizations now in possession. This is not necessarily a cause for regret. Frontier life may be more exciting, but it is not necessarily more profitable than life in a settled section. Mere acquisition of territory is not increased power. The land-poor farmer is in no worse plight than the librarian conscientiously striving to spread a one-man

\*President's address given before the meeting of the New York Library Association at Richfield Springs, Sept. 11, 1916.

ability over a ten-man field. Extensive covering capacity is usually secured thru excessive thinness.

Our profession has never been remarkable for the extent of its field. Many are grieved or vexed to find that much that we are now doing is either explicitly stated or evidently implied in very early articles on library management or in the proceedings of our earliest library meetings. The compensation for these limited boundaries is to be found in the many things formerly thought Utopian dreams but which have now become commonplaces of daily practice.

The circumscribed, our field is not so highly developed as to point to early maturity and decline. We have progressed along three main lines: the development of technical methods; an appreciation of the fact that books, like any other social remedy, must be wisely applied to be beneficial; and a growth of professional feeling among library workers of all grades. Along each of these lines there is enough room for growth to satisfy the most ambitious.

The field of technique has been the favorite battle-ground at library meetings of all periods and among librarians of all times. There can be little doubt that there were priests at the court of Asurbanipal who deplored the arbitrary methods of the entries on the brick catalogs as deeply and sincerely as the aggrieved man of to-day who finds a book by Mark Twain entered under "Clemens" or who learns that a book he wants to use in a course in history is shelved among the biographies. Granting that it is easy to condemn any system or plan of organization if only personal prejudices are considered, it is still true that in every department of technical library work further improvement is at least theoretically possible. The reform in library methods started some forty years ago has greatly increased the effectiveness not only of libraries but of the business houses which have adopted its main features. But, tho the basal features then adopted have stood the test of use remarkably well, there is no reason to consider them infallible. Changed conditions sug-

gest changed methods as well to-day as forty years ago. There is no loan system at present without marked defects. There is no library classification in use to-day which more than approaches the elasticity and adaptability of a theoretically correct scheme. The lack of agreement and consistency in bibliographical methods is surprising when one considers the relentless increase in the number of catalogs and reference lists of all kinds.

The substantial progress we have made in technical method should not blind us to the fact that our present methods were originally a protest against practices then in high favor, and that the innovations were looked on with feelings varying from disgust to alarm, by many of the best librarians of the time. The radical practice of the past has frequently become the shibboleth of present conservatism. If the "why" as well as the "how" of many of the things we do were more closely considered, it is likely that much of our procedure would appear of temporary rather than of permanent value. As it is, many an iconoclast who thrusts the accession book into outer darkness, lovingly clings to "subject fullness" despite the fact that every printed catalog card he buys increases the inconsistency of his theory. The library heroine who firmly refuses to demand guarantors' signatures often as resolutely continues to put the most minute Cutter numbers on every book in her tiny collection. By undue adherence to standards it is possible to make our professional progress resemble that of a cow tied to a stake. The pedometer might register a good distance but actual advance would be small.

In the second field, the selection and application of books, there is certainly further possible progress. Our investigations in the use of books and the reasons for such use seldom go beyond the superficial stage. It is easier and more comforting to confine them to carefully chosen cases of degenerate newsboys or desperate leaders of juvenile gangs recalled to paths of rectitude, or of almost illiterate adults who become community leaders thru carefully baited literary traps set in the library. Every instance of this kind is stimulating

and valuable as evidence but there is need of more general studies as systematically planned and as faithfully pursued as any course of investigation in a scientific laboratory. Literary taste, a knowledge of people and good judgment in weighing evidence must contribute to such studies. It is doubtless easier to take our ideas on the subject of books ready-made, but a ready-made literary judgment, like a ready-made suit, is often a misfit. Independence of opinion must be joined with tolerance for others' ideas and with personal intellectual humility. The mere hurling of rhetorical brickbats at the man who praises classics we ourselves cannot appreciate or at the person who reads novels for recreation when we are zealously trying to increase our "non-fiction circulation" (in itself often a fiction) is not an effective method. Literary bad manners and intellectual conceit may easily wear the mask of independent judgment. The librarian who does not know books cannot properly select books. The great variety of subjects with which the worker in a general library must have a nodding acquaintance precludes in most instances the possibility of becoming a scholar in the modern specialized sense of the term, but there is no insurmountable obstacle to a wide knowledge of books in every phase, from their history and their mechanical make-up, to their literary value or their standing as authorities on the subjects of which they treat.

In the third field, that of the growing professional spirit among librarians, we have as yet made but a beginning. In the very practical phase of making our always too scanty resources most effective we have a long distance to go. Much is being done in the shape of co-operative bibliographical work, inter-library loans, exchanges and the like but in no case has the development progressed much beyond the initial stages either in method or in quantity of work done. As we grow out of our local limitations and viewpoints and become more closely related as members of a common profession we shall certainly find more ways and better ways of helping each other.

In the whole matter of greater professional spirit and greater professional rec-

ognition, we are but fairly started toward our goal. There is no question of the fraternal feeling between librarians in general or of their willingness to aid one another in every possible way. It is pleasant to think that our feeling of professional obligation has done much to remove the old idea that librarians are sedentary people paid to spend a few stated hours in comfortable buildings reading congenial books bought at public expense. Prof. Palmer of Harvard says that among the marks of a real professional feeling are one's "engaging in it because he likes it, with a view to benefiting the community, and in loyalty to a growing brotherhood." In most cases we measure up to these standards. Most of us are librarians because we like to work in libraries. The changes in nearly any library staff, even in the lower grades where chances for promotion are the least, are probably proportionally fewer than in the commercial houses or in the schools of the same town. We may object to certain features of our work but comparatively few of us leave it without strong inducement.

On the second point, librarians can also present a strong claim to be considered professional. There are few who do not work with the welfare of the community constantly in mind. Our chief sorrow comes from the indifference of the community to our ministrations or to the even more exasperating failure to realize its need of being benefited. Any creed, however vital at first, can degenerate into a mere formula. There has doubtless been some cant in the constant repetitions of "library spirit" and similar phrases. Nevertheless, it has been the thought which made such phrases which has been responsible for most of what is our real claim to public confidence and support. We may dispense with the phrases but we need even more of the state of mind which the phrases indicate. In spite of our professional characteristics, there is to-day no profession seriously claiming to be such which has reached so few points of agreement as to what shall be the minimum equipment of its members. If library work is to grow, it must follow growing librarians. In-

creased ability must precede the assuming of greater responsibility. It is neither practicable nor desirable at present to expect the same requirements from all library workers but every one in the work must be willing to fit himself the best he can for the particular work he has to do. The growing tendency of our nation to substitute speed for thoroughness, license for discipline and personal gratification for civic team-work must be resisted by the librarian quite as much as by any one else. On the attitude of the librarians of to-day toward their personal responsibility to make their professional preparation as continuous as their work, depends the success of the library of to-morrow and our own claims to be considered professional instead of merely industrial.

There is much to be done to secure the public recognition we deserve as well as much to be done to deserve the recognition we sometimes get. It is not cheering to reflect that most of the really intelligent praise of libraries has come from librarians themselves. There are many in every community who appreciate the real worth of the library but their number is relatively small. The number of those who have interest enough to register as library borrowers gives a rough index of its place in the heart of the community as a whole. In 1915, the Brooklyn Public Library, one of the best and most active in the country as well as the state, had 351,835 registered borrowers among more than 1,800,000 population. In Buffalo 130,887 out of 461,887 population and in Syracuse, 25,410 out of 146,587 were registered, while New York City added 164,510 new borrowers, nearly half of them children. It is likely that few if any other social institutions can show larger relative numbers attracted simply by the opportunities offered for self-betterment. Nevertheless, figures like these show the possibilities of further development in the territories covered by even the best of our libraries.

It is disconcerting to note how seldom the library is referred to, outside of library meetings, as a major force in social progress. We speak of the library world, but to the average social worker it is only a tiny island barely visible above the horizon.

In some thirty recent books on education, examined at random and all dealing with aspects of education broader than mere school-room routine, only four even mentioned the public library and only one gave it more than passing comment.

Another evidence of the lack of real public concern in libraries is seen in the fact that librarians as a whole receive less average pay for equal amounts of preparation and mental effort than any other class of social or educational workers. Credit is due to any one who takes up work from a compelling sense of duty, even though he be inadequately paid for the work. The lack of pay, in itself, is a discredit. Even St. Paul, at the time he was supporting himself by tentmaking, vigorously asserted his right to a living wage. The library is more than an intellectual mission station; it is, or should be, a public utility to be supported as generously as any other agency for the public good. The librarian has as much right to support as any other public officer. No community can reasonably expect its library workers to be intellectual leaders if it denies them adequate means to live an intellectual life. There is improvement in this direction as libraries have increased in value to their constituencies, but there are few who will deny that much more substantial progress is desirable. A greater measure of public confidence must be won. Thru even better and more direct service, the public must be taught to feel that a poor library is as great a civic disgrace as a poor school and that good librarians, like good teachers, are not usually found at salary bargain counters. If the public is taught to demand good service, the library in turn can justly claim the public support necessary to secure good service.

You remember how Benjamin Franklin, at the close of the constitutional convention in Philadelphia, pointed to the picture of a sun painted on the back of the presiding officer's chair and remarked that he had been uncertain, during the proceedings of the convention, whether it was rising or setting. The result which had been reached, he continued, had convinced him that, as a symbol of the nation, the sun was rising.



With results which libraries have already obtained with scanty resources must be considered their possibilities when resources become adequate. With the progress made since the founding of the American Library Association in 1876 must be compared the further progress possible. We are not engaged in a work soon to be completed and laid on the shelf. Those who have been and those who still are our

leaders have set us examples to be followed but they have only pointed the way to be taken. There is work enough left for the most industrious. There are unsolved problems common to us all. The field is wide enough and the work worthy enough to impose on every one an obligation to greater effort than he has yet made. We face a rising, not a setting sun.

## “EVERYMAN’S LIBRARY”\*

BY J. I. WYER, JR., *Director, New York State Library*

To such a company as this my title is of course as familiar as “Uneeda Biscuit,” “Tammany” or “Ty Cobb,” to the man in the street. It at once connotes Dent and Dutton and those several hundred handy volumes of classics and near classics which in combined low cost and good looks fairly rival Tauchnitz. But this free, tho well-merited, tribute is merely by the way, for it is no part of my present purpose to celebrate this or any series or publisher from this conservative and impartial platform.

Again “Everyman’s Library” might well mean that ample, ideal and glorified State Library, the modest beginnings, the inspiring opportunities and the new century conception of which the last speaker has so forcefully recalled to us—that State Library of which some of us dream, a cherishing, nourishing, opulent, refreshing institution, instant with books, counsel and service to the uttermost parts of the state. A library in wise, helpful and adequate relations to all culturing agencies and thru them and of itself in deed and in truth Everyman’s Library. Truly an inspiring, an alluring vision which may be measurably realized when library authorities braver and more insistent in asking shall happily coincide with legislatures more liberal in giving to things of the mind. This is indeed a theme which some day may well claim my best effort on another occasion but one which must resolutely be put aside at this time.

Yet again, and perhaps more fittingly still, my title might well be applied to that fine flower of our forty years of professional effort, “The Free Public Library,” which in the universality of its aim and reach and the altruism which animates those who extend its work, is most appropriately characterized by the term Everyman’s Library. Indeed it is this note of universality which dominates more and more the development and conduct of all types of libraries. *Every Library for Everyman* epitomizes the library gospel of today. Chains, bolts, bars, fees, dues, shares of stock, ancient rights, special privileges, restricted constituencies, vanish before the onward march of Everyman’s Library. But neither may I tarry before this seductive prospect, so I hurry on with no more than a glance toward this attractive excursion.

My *topic* is Everyman’s Library. My *text* (perhaps remotely suggested by President Wilson’s pithy comparison of college and circus) is that *books are not the whole show*, much more elegantly and quite as aptly put in Mary Eleanor Roberts’ little rondel “In a library.”

Man cannot live by books alone,  
Nor yet by learning can man live;  
Some lore that study cannot give,  
Some hint of things we have not known,  
Disturbs the joy we thought our own;  
It wastes like water from a sieve.  
Man cannot live by books alone,  
Nor yet by learning man can live.

Some breeze from out the garden blown,  
In moments rare and fugitive,

\*Read before the New York Library Association, Richfield Springs, N. Y., September 15, 1916.

Cries, "Love and dare, exult, forgive.  
Arise in haste, the morn has flown,  
Man cannot live by books alone.

I should ask pardon from such a company—bookmen and booklovers all I trust—for intruding here the undeniable intimation conveyed in this charming verse that there are other things of the spirit at least as significant, as indispensable as the books among which we work and which if there be any health in us, we love so well. Real literature in praise of books abounds. It is easy to find gems to inscribe on our library buildings, to engrave on our bookplates, to whistle with when our professional courage is low. On a shelf in my own study are a dozen anthologies of book verse alone, in which poets have sung of books, their perennial charm, their companionship, their distillation of the purest and highest thought and speech of all time, their power to move to laughter, to tears, to high resolve.

Our days are passed among books. We are often felicitated upon this by those who seem to think that every librarian reads all the books that are added to her library. Our keenest and worthiest regret is that we can so seldom halt the endless procession of new books long enough to become really intimate with more of them. We are prone to say and think that he who best knows the most books is the greatest among us. One of our own number, a valued and beloved member of this very association, now alas no longer with us in the flesh, has written eloquently of the Seven joys of reading. Despite our shrug or smile at the eager candidate for library work who "just loves books," and has no other tangible reason to offer for the faith that is in her, we know in our hearts that her instinct has not played her false and that a love for books as poignant and consuming as first love for man or maid is the supreme desideratum in our work. Love of books must assuredly be the larger part of our personal and professional ideals.

There is no need to go on thus. All praise of books in prose or verse is true and is convincing. I cite it not to attempt denial, or refutation. Nothing is farther from my thought, for I believe every word of it.

I repeat, all praise of printed books is true; and yet—even the very books in our libraries, the true soul of the place, require to be warned against. The words of our text recur: "Man cannot live by books alone." They may be loved overmuch, not wisely but too well, so well and so unwisely as hopelessly and harmfully to distort our life's perspective and outlook.

Books after all are but the commentaries on, the pale shadows of, the true realities, and it is by these realities that our souls must be fed or chastened, our ideals strengthened or shattered, our hearts thrilled and lifted up. There is a world, wide and deep, beyond the uttermost knowledge or power which any book can confer. It will not do to believe that books can solve every problem, answer every question, heal every wound, still every sorrow. The poets who have read deepest in those unprinted volumes, the books of Life and of Nature (the oldest and greatest of all books) may confidently be invoked for such testimony as:

Up, up, my friend, and quit your books  
Or surely you'll grow double.

WORDSWORTH

Here the heart  
May give a useful lesson to the head and  
Learning wiser grow without his books.

SHAKESPEARE

Books teach us very little of the world.

GOLDSMITH

Only on the days when my life has ebbed  
Do I feel the need of books to renew me . . .  
But on the days when I am quick and pouring  
with life,

I turn to the book of the world at whatever  
page I happen to open it,

And read what never yet was told in ink.  
JAMES OPPENHEIM, *Songs for the new age.*

Books cannot always please, however good:  
Minds are not ever craving for their food.

—CRABBE.

I have read in my beautiful books all day  
And dwelt all day in a dream;  
It was wonderful, fair, but too far away,  
So I take down my coat from the beam.

For I will be walking the village street  
To learn how the schoolmistress fares,  
To get from the farmer the price of his wheat,  
And talk of our hopes and cares.

I will go to the smithy and on to the store,  
The smith is setting a shoe.

I wish, if I stood a while by the store  
I might pay with the rhyme or two.

And this is young Richard? Well, gourds  
will grow.  
Good neighbor, how is your sick wife?  
Oh I read in my books all day, but now  
I would read in the book of life.

GRACE FALLOW NORTON.

Wise Goethe, whose passion was for real life, for experience, for sensation, who to the last talked with cabmen rather than with lords, who knew how very much that is not in books one may learn by asking people; with his usual insight saw that only half the man can be developed apart from his fellows when he said:

Es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille,  
Sich ein Character in dem Strom der Welt  
which may be fairly rendered if you will bear with my own version:

Transcendent *Genius* may in Solitude unfold,  
Of *Character* the world's swift stream's alone  
the mould.

A very modern comparison of books with life is furnished by the author of the Spoon River anthology who very obviously has studied life (or is it Death?) more deeply than books. He writes

How bloodless books, how pulseless art,  
Vain kingly and imperial zeal  
Vain all memorials of the heart  
When Life itself is real.

EDGAR LEE MASTERS

By so much as the pages of the book of life are more opulent than any printed page, it is impossible to maintain that the utmost literary realism can ever equal as soul-nurture, as a life-expander, as enrichment of character the actual experience itself. All joy is greater than any word-picture of it. No poet's account of sorrow can plumb the depths of the concrete anguish of experience.

And then the Book of Nature—that substantial and sumptuous volume of wonderful variety, of perennial interest, of the highest power for inspiration, instruction and delight. Richly bound, annual editions, profusely extra-illustrated. A book to be read by the source method, not thru the medium of the printed book. Go directly without intermediary or commentary to mountain, lake, brook, bird, flower, fern, shell, or sea-shore.

I feel it an intrusion and an impertinence to be offered, when I go into the woods and hills, printed books of that far too nu-

merous "How to know" tribe with their dry, lifeless, desiccated information.

What do I care which bird is the rubber-throated nut-cracker or which of those gorgeous toad-stools are good to eat. I just want to enjoy them, to have their restfulness, their beauty, their wholesomeness permeate me thru and thru. I don't want to be bothered with printed lists of their names.

I am always sorry for those literal-minded, despotic and untiring people who depend on books for their bird-lore, who have an impelling obsession to find out all about the birds; who go about wild-eyed, nervously peering with telescope, opera-glass, ornithological gazetteer, note book and pencil and whose attitude and activities must go far to rob the dainty bird world of its impalpable charm and its delicious music, never so delicious as when suffered to remain elusive and unlabeled.

The Bird Fiend is thus described in a recent *Atlantic* (April, 1909):

By bird fiend we do not allude to any newly discovered existing species nor to any pre-historic fowl with cruel beak and unimaginable talons. The genus referred to is to be found sitting quietly on any modest hotel piazza in the mountains on any summer afternoon or meandering innocently thru the forest. It is very numerous; it is far from fierce, and tho it multiplies with fearful rapidity it does small harm to crops or trees. Some of its varieties may be described more accurately as,

*Male*: Slender, dull-colored, with mild blue eye, no plumage on top of head, habits migratory. Found in the mountains in summer, in lecture or schoolroom in winter.

*Female*: Short, bustling, somewhat grayish, plumage slightly dragged; keeps up a constant twitter, is seldom known to pair: summer haunts—the hotels of New England.

Surely it was a yearning for something far other than books which prompted the poet to wish himself

Away, away from men and towns,  
To the wild wood and the downs—  
To the silent wilderness  
Where the soul need not repress  
Its music, lest it should not find  
An echo in another's mind

While the touch of Nature's art  
Harmonizes heart to heart.

Even more specific indictment of books in favor of God's great out-of-doors is

brought by Walter De La Mare in his little stanza,

THE BOOKWORM

"I'm tired—oh, tired of books," said Jack,  
 "I long for meadows green,  
 And woods where shadowy violets  
 Nod their cool leaves between;  
 I long to see the ploughman stride  
 His darkening acres o'er,  
 To hear the hoarse sea-waters drive  
 Their billows 'gainst the shore;  
 I long to watch the sea-mew wheel  
 Back to her rock-perched mate;  
 Or, where the breathing cows are housed,  
 Lean dreaming o'er the gate.  
 Something has gone, and ink and print  
 Will never bring it back;  
 I long for the green fields again,  
 I'm tired of books," said Jack.

—(From Peacock Pie.)

In thus suggesting to you that there are in the world, spread wide before each of us, the Books of Life and Nature, it is of course with no thought that librarians are devoid of the wish to read or the capacity to enjoy them. There are among us, I firmly believe, as many nature lovers and those full of zest for the adventure of life as among any other equal number of persons. My thought is rather of getting and keeping a just perspective while we live in and look out on the world where Life, Nature and Books play so large a part. The achievement of this just perspective is bound to be a salutary lesson in humility, for *Books*, that one of the three which we know the best and in some ways are fondest of, is the least in power and glory. This must be frankly recognized and, because it is so, we must for our very salvation's sake take time or make time to know Life and Nature as they should be known. Not only must we know them but they must be related intimately and vitally to our own work. Printed books will mean more to us to just the extent that we allow ourselves to know the books of Life and Nature. Each of these great books will enrich and react upon their familiars and upon each other in ways manifold and undreamed of. A copious blend of the three is essential to the completeness of one's self-expression and to sanity and sweetness of mind.

Note how the principle of choice runs thru these three volumes of Everyman's

Library. We librarians are familiar with our own problems of book selection. We see with mingled sorrow and consternation the swollen and turbid torrent of the world's new books as it pours from the presses. Very few of us dare or desire to open our library doors to it without restriction. Some would lessen the flood at its source, and we have lately heard from our publisher friends a faint but fleeting slogan, *Fewer and Better Books*—a slogan which we suspect was only half-hearted. We library folk, however, being like the Hollanders, few and feeble, with great labor and much conscience have constructed elaborate dikes and dams to protect ourselves and our shelves from the flood of print and have ingeniously devised pipes, mains, races, sluices or irrigating ditches, variously known to the guild as *Best Book Lists*, *Library Bulletins*, *Stepping Stones*, etc., leading out from the main stream into our own particular garden or field. These have been erected with great skill, frequently with much fasting and prayer, and they are guarded by strong and elaborate head-gates, nets and bars, so that the kind and amount of water which is allowed to separate from the main stream and run upon our own little or large field is strictly regulated. These vigilant and effective bars and nets—our book lists, our manuals of book selection—must (so some say) have meshes so fine that none of the froth and scum which the rushing stream churns to the surface may overflow and force its way into the well-trimmed library gardens, nor, above all, must the flotsam and ligan which distressed mariners have tossed into the stream, nor the rubbish which dwellers on its bank have flung into the flood, nor the sediment and dregs which foul its depths be allowed to force their way over the dams and dikes, and into the sluices and mains thru which are carefully filtered, diverted and carried off the pure library waters of good literature. So discouraging sometimes are these problems of literary water supply and sewage disposal that the conscientious and conventional library book-selector, in very terror and despair at the angry and turbulent stream of current print, is constrained to sail only upon

those earlier and upper reaches of the river which flow smoothly and with clear and placid surface thru the delightful fields and meadows of the country of the classics; or, if the more troubled lower rapids must be navigated, is prone to try only the backwaters and the eddies which the swifter current has left behind.

A like choice may be made from the Book of Life. We are tolerably free agents most of us. We may choose a calling, a husband or wife, companions and friends, the use of our leisure, where and how our life is spent. Heredity, convention, wealth or poverty may somewhat abridge or enlarge our freedom in the same way that income, constituency and tradition condition our library book selection, but in the main a life and a library are each pretty much what the liver and the librarian make them. Each is fit-

ter for any calling for knowing as much as possible about everything and everybody else in the world.

And thus ends our review of Everyman's Library—in three volumes—the Book of Print, the Book of Life, the Book of Nature. In the words of the formal review of olden time they all deserve a place in every gentleman's library. Their interest is perennially fresh, new editions are unnecessary, no hundred best books or five-foot shelf is complete without them. It is idle to attempt exact appraisal of their relative values. Each is of transcendent worth but together they are greater than their sum.

He who knows any one of them, and but one, even tho it be by heart, is yet incomparably poorer than he who is merely an amateur of all three.

## THE UTILIZATION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC METHODS IN LIBRARY RESEARCH WORK\*

BY WALTER T. SWINGLE AND MAUDE K. SWINGLE, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC methods are no novelty in library research work and many rare manuscripts and incunabula have been reproduced photographically. It is our purpose to call attention to the possibility of making fuller and more frequent use of some of the newer photographic methods in library research work, particularly in the natural sciences and industrial work.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC METHODS USED TO COPY BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

In recent years there have been placed on the market large cameras which take photographs by the light of a mercury vapor lamp directly on a roll of sensitized paper which after exposure is cut off and developed at once in the machine. These cameras are known by the trade names of photostat, camerograph, etc., and were originally devised for use in copying important

legal documents, letters, drawings, plans, etc. Such a camera has proved so valuable in our work that we venture to give a few notes on the uses to which we have found it fitted.

We have used in our work the larger size photostat (No. 2), which is able to take a roll of paper 13 inches wide and can also use the narrower roll 11 inches wide. It takes a photograph of a maximum length of  $17\frac{1}{8}$  inches. By using the wide paper a print  $17\frac{1}{8} \times 13$  inches can be secured; allowing for trimming, plates or printed pages up to  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  can be taken natural size. The large size machine can be set to wind off automatically 9 or 18 inches of paper and the smaller one  $7\frac{1}{2}$  or 15 inches. By a new attachment devised by the junior author it is possible to wind into place 36 different lengths of paper, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 18 inches, so it is easy to set the machine to make the most economical use of the sensitized paper in photographing a book, plate or map. A special

\*Read before the College and Reference Section of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, June 28, 1916.

frame that comes with the machine permits the book to be held in a horizontal position and the image is rectified by passing thru a right-angled prism which corrects the reversal of the image due to the photographic lens. Consequently a direct exposure gives a negative as to color, *i.e.* white letters on black background, but a positive as to position, *i.e.*, the print can be read directly from the face of the paper. This permits the use of such a direct image or negative for reproducing printed or written matter.

The commercial uses of the photostat are usually limited to negative prints, *i.e.*, letters, specifications, diagrams, drawings, etc., are reproduced in white on a black ground. Such negative prints are very useful for reproducing a single page or a few pages of a publication and may sometimes be used in photographing botanical specimens. If several copies are required, all that needs to be done is to make several exposures without changing the position of the book or specimen.

One drawback to such copies is that the black background prevents notes or corrections being added with pencil or pen. Even red ink does not show up well on the black ground. (Chinese vermilion ink that is ground on a slab like india ink makes a very good mark, and liquid white ink may be used.)

By photographing the negative print again a positive is secured which has black letters on a white ground. Such a copy can be annotated as easily as the original, which it is often desirable to preserve intact. By using positive prints pasted back to back it is possible to make very good copies of printed books that look remarkably like the original work. In all cases where positives are made a negative copy is also available. These negatives can be bound by perforating them so they can be tied into a pamphlet holder or a special binder made to fit them. They are then available at any time for making additional positive copies. It is sometimes desirable to make the negatives natural size, whereas the positive can sometimes be reduced in size to advantage, making a more convenient volume.

It frequently happens in copying old and more or less discolored books or manu-

scripts that it is necessary to use a color screen and make long exposures to secure good negatives. Such negatives when once secured can, however, be copied into positive prints very rapidly. Moreover, the copying of negatives is always easier than making prints from the original book since it is not necessary to open the frame and adjust the pages as with the book.

In general it would seem desirable to preserve the original negatives in the library and to make positive prints for the use of investigators. If in addition to the cost of making the positive copy one-tenth of the cost of making the original negatives is charged to the investigator, in the long run the libraries will get back the initial expense of making negatives and at the same time supply to students positive copies more cheaply than negatives can be furnished. Such positives have the advantage of reproducing properly any illustration that may accompany the text. Only simple line drawings or mechanical diagrams appear equally well on the negative and positive copies. All complicated illustrations and especially all photographic process illustrations are difficult to understand or use in the negative copy.

In copying works printed in non-European alphabets not to be found in the ordinary printing office and not capable of being typewritten, the photostat is, of course, invaluable. It has been found to be particularly useful in handling Chinese works on agriculture and botany. On account of the scarcity of translators it is often necessary to send such material to China or Japan to have it translated or abstracted. The photostat makes it easy to do such work cheaply. In the copying of ancient manuscripts the photostat method is absolutely necessary to secure accuracy. By using this machine, such copies can be made at very reasonable cost.

We have found that in order to keep the operating cost of the photostat low per unit of work it is necessary to keep the machine in continuous use during at least five or six working hours each day, thereby permitting an economic utilization of the operator's time and of the chemicals used for developing. In this way we have found

that the total cost may be kept down as low as  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per photostat print  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

Altho it is true that even a beginner can get some sort of results with the photostat, it is nevertheless true that a considerable degree of skill is necessary to enable an operator to get the best results, especially in copying old or discolored books or manuscripts and in making first-class positive copies. It is well worth while for librarians having such work done to insist upon a high standard of excellence in photostat copies. Without greatly increasing the cost, a superior grade of work can be obtained.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC METHODS IN BOTANICAL RESEARCHES

In our work on crop plants and particularly in the study of the citrous fruits and their wild relatives, we have found it necessary to have at hand the original descriptions of hundreds of different species and also notes as to their uses in their native countries, etc. These descriptions and notes are, of course, scattered thru many hundreds of volumes and even tho one might happen to be so extraordinarily fortunate as to have within reach a library containing *all* of the books needed, it is not a simple matter to have a dozen or more descriptions from as many different books immediately before one for comparison.

Our Citrus index comprises descriptions of about twenty genera, each having from one to one hundred species; in addition there are copies of numerous illustrations. Yet all of this material is contained in one filing drawer and is immediately accessible for consultation and comparison. In addition to this file we have made up booklets in cases where accounts and discussions of several species are included in one work. The title page of the book is included in these booklets and an index of the species to be found in the photostat copy is bound in at the front of the booklet. In this way we have a small Citrus library of our own containing the material on this special subject which is scattered thru hundreds of volumes, many of them so bulky or so rare that they are practically inaccessible for daily use.

We have found it possible to use to advantage the large size machine in making

copies of valuable herbarium specimens which we cannot retain in our own collection. These prints are made on glossy surface paper which gives a print somewhat like that from a glass plate. In many cases the type specimens of plants are too precious to be consulted except for very critical work. For all ordinary purposes the photostat print suffices.

#### OTHER USES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC METHODS

One of the most important uses of the method outlined above is to supply missing numbers of periodicals or missing pages from valuable books. It has been possible for us to complete in this way a number of very important old works on natural history and in one case a series of 61 dissertations of the University of Upsala, Sweden, published from 1787 to 1827, constituting a catalog of the Natural History Museum of Upsala, a collection of unusual importance because it contained many specimens collected by Linnæus or his pupils upon which the scientific names now current all over the world were based. No American library had a complete set but by using the photostat a complete set was made up for the Library of Congress (51 original, 10 photostat copies) and one for the New York Botanical Garden (59 original, 2 photostat copies). A memorandum bound in the Library of Congress copy shows where each original was found (they came from 4 public libraries and 1 private collection) so that in case of special investigations involving the quality of paper or ink, the original could be found and consulted.

A more extensive piece of work is the making of a photostat copy of an entire book, as was done with Osbeck's "Dagbok öfwer en Ostindisk resa" (Stockholm, 1757). Only one copy of this work could then be located in this country. Since it was very important for our work we borrowed this copy and made one negative and two positive copies of it. The original negatives are filed in our office, one positive copy is filed in the Library of the Department of Agriculture and the other positive copy is now available for field use so that an explorer traveling in China may consult the descriptions of plants that were

written more than one hundred and fifty years ago by Osbeck, a pupil of Linnæus, who was the first botanist to assign modern scientific names to Chinese plants.

Another instance showing the importance of photographic methods in reproducing an entire book is that of the original account of a new and virulent disease of sugar cane and maize that appeared six years ago in Formosa. A bulletin issued by the Sugar Experiment Station of the Formosan government in December, 1911, consisting of some 80 pages and 9 plates gave a full description of the new parasitic fungus causing the disease. It was not found in any library in Washington and was finally borrowed from the library of the Sugar Planters' Experiment Station at Honolulu, Hawaii. The entire bulletin and plates were copied by the photostat. Largely because of the information thus secured it has been possible for the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture to put into effect quarantine regulations which it is believed will effectively prevent the introduction into this country of this dangerous maize parasite. Once introduced, it might easily cause a hundred million dollars a year damage to the corn crop of the United States. As the bulletin in question contained maps, photogravures, lithographic plates, and was, moreover, written in Japanese, it would have been impracticable to copy it at any reasonable cost in any other way than by photography.

It often happens that important investigations on critical matters involving interests amounting into the tens or even hundreds of millions are delayed for years because of the lack of books which are known to exist in Old World libraries, but are hardly ever put on the market. Under such circumstances it seems the part of wisdom to make definite arrangements by which photographic copies can be secured promptly of all works believed to be of importance for scientific or economic investigations in progress in this country. It is believed that any objection the librarians might feel to having photographic copies made of their treasures would be removed by delivering to the library furnishing the work to be copied a complete photostat

copy of it. This could be circulated to readers in place of the original copy which could be kept under lock and key and only consulted on critical matters. In this way the use of the photostat would not only result in the wider diffusion and greater use of rare books but also in the better preservation of the originals from which the photographic copies were made. It will be necessary to place a photostat in one or more favorably situated cities in Europe and then copy such books and papers as they are needed.

We often forget that European investigators have access not only to the books of their own libraries but to those of foreign countries either by exchange or by a few hours railway travel. The English and French investigators for example, have access to the national libraries of France, Belgium, Holland and England by a railway journey not exceeding 8 to 12 hours duration. In order to give our investigators facilities equal to those of western Europe our great libraries should be very much more complete than those of London, Paris and Berlin, not, as is actually the case, much less complete. The only feasible way to supplement our scanty library facilities is to use modern scientific and business methods to make available the books of the Old World until we are able and willing to purchase copies. In the case of manuscripts of which often only a single copy exists it is obvious that the photostat will be invaluable for making cheap copies. There is no longer any need for any competent scholar to be hampered for lack of material provided arrangements are made for photostats in Old World library centers.

Finally the need of the isolated worker in our own country can be met by furnishing him with photographic copies of the literature he cannot consult in his state.

If American scholars are to take the place in the learned and scientific world to which their energy, originality and intelligence entitle them steps must be taken to free them from the heavy handicap they now suffer in competition with their Old-World colleagues because of the greater volume of old books and records at the disposal of the European scholars.



# A LIBRARY IN ILLUMINA

BY LAURA GROVER SMITH

MARY MASON had been fortunate enough to go to a normal school where a librarian had, with many trials and much uphill work, convinced the authorities that a course could be incorporated into the school usefulness, whereby young teachers could be hyphenated, and increase their efficiency by being teacher-librarians.

This course for teachers had taken two years and her memory of the first days in the school was still fresh—the hopelessness of the card catalog, the bewilderment of her mind, with the children in the training school calling for books of which she had never heard. Looking backward, she remembered the lessons step by step, until now she felt she knew something about administration, cataloging, classification, book selection, reference work, and the various mechanical processes. In the course in children's literature, and the classes on "books for children" and "the storytelling hour," Mary Mason had delighted. The wonderful children's books, in themselves, had given her keen enjoyment.

It was a hot day in September when Mary Mason arrived at Illumina, a town of eight hundred people, where she was to teach in the high school, really a combination grade and high school, with a young principal, and a few teachers. The first subject under discussion was a library, but the mind of the young principal was on a gymnasium, and he bracketed their "fads."

Nevertheless, she was true to her ideal—and kept fresh in her memory by constant repetition, those delightful discussions on the kind of book, its literary merit, plot, motive, style, its usefulness, and its make-up. She was glad she had used her Christmas money for Miss Hunt's "What shall we read to the children?" McClintock's "Literature in the elementary school," Miss Olcott's "Children's reading," and Lowe's "Literature for children." She had also subscribed for the LIBRARY JOURNAL, which came as a recurring pleasure. She

was wondering as she sat at her desk, early the first Monday morning, if her children would be like the children who came over from the training school, and were taught how to use the dictionary, the card catalogs, and the Reader's Guide. How eager those well trained children were to play the game of "hunting books." To them the card catalog was an enchanting puzzle. How she had loved those "beautiful books" and how glad she was to teach the children that they were beautiful, and should be carefully handled. It had been her duty in that wonderful library to arrange the wild flowers, as they succeeded each other, for the nature study classes; another time, she had arranged the bulletin boards, illustrating the events of to-day.

All of this was treasured in that marvelous House of Memory!

But it was Monday morning and hot, and the future, with all its Monday mornings, seemed a long road. The schoolroom was full of windows. There was no ornament of any kind, no growing plant—evidently her predecessor had no imagination. The janitor looked in to see the new teacher. To her question "Is there a library in the school?" he laughed, and said, "No, miss, we haven't got no library—what for? The children bring their own books!" Black despair settled upon poor Mary.

Soon she heard the sound of children's voices and they came in looking with suspicion at the "teacher." Her heart began thumping. How would the day go, and how big the boys and girls looked! But she loved children and her spirits revived. This first week was a "confusion," or so it seemed to her orderly mind. It was work without tools, for she missed the library. Friday night she wailed, "I have great sympathy with the children of Israel—making bricks without straw!" A round of lessons, textbooks, lessons! She felt that the children had never had their imagination stimulated. They knew no stories, except-

ing those in the reader! Among the children, however, there were two exceptions, John and Sara Carewe, whose mother symbolized to Mary the only interesting background in the town. In their faces gleamed something responsive, which was explained by the frequent remark of the children, "Mother read it to us."

The days went by until one rainy Friday, when Mary proposed telling a story during the noon recess. A few of the boys stayed but the others shuffled out to play in the drenching rain. It was a wonderful hour, and Mary told several enchanting stories. Sara Carewe, with her face aglow said, "I have a book of stories and will bring it to-morrow!"

This co-operation was the beginning of the school library. Mrs. Carewe became interested in a teacher who could talk books, and, as she said, "raise the standard" of the school. She wrote Mary a note, saying it would be better for the book to have companions and enclosed ten dollars to buy others. This was inspiration indeed, and the school routine immediately seemed pure enjoyment!

But how to spend this wonderful fund! It was spent and re-spent, as Mary studied the book lists. One magazine, however, was decided on, and taking a general average, she decided on the *St. Nicholas*.

A library was now in existence! No need of a new hat in Illumina! Mary decided to use the money to be spent on a hat, in buying two books for herself, to be loaned the library—Bostwick's "Library and school," and Miss Rathbone's "History of school libraries." With the arrival of "the library" as the children called the new books, the principal became a convert, and added books which he had accumulated for the older grades to use. The library added to Mary's duties, but she was very glad to give the time between periods, and with her prophetic eye she saw the library was to grow, when the older scholars would share in the care.

Mary Mason decided that she would go to the next meeting of the school board, and ask for an "appropriation." She was greeted cordially, for her enthusiasm was pleasing. But it was a conservative body,

the town doctor, the grocery man, two farmers, and the lawyer, and when she proposed a library, the faces changed into expressions of annoyance, incredulity, doubt, and resistance. "We had no books, excepting our school books. Our teacher told us what was not in the books!"

It was another blue Monday morning, but the arrival of the principal's Funk and Wagnalls dictionary and book rest, which he thought might better be in the library than in his office, was cheering.

Mary Mason sent a notice to the mothers that the children would call for their old magazines and any pretty pictures, postal cards, or even advertising pages and railway guides. Great was the response! Mary cut out the pictures and mounted them, with the help of the principal, who showed very good taste and judgment in selection. The magazines were cut up, valuable and suggestive articles saved, and put into proper binders. Pictures not otherwise used, and of current interest, were arranged on a bulletin board. Some of the better pictures were mounted, and hung on the walls. These were changed from time to time, and were instructive as well as ornamental.

The three ministers in the town agreed to send their periodicals after reading them, so the *Outlook*, *Independent*, *Nation* and *Survey* were added to the library. Others (and probably the only people taking magazines) agreed to send the *Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Review of Reviews*, and *World's Work*. Mary Mason had therefore secured a corner on the periodical literature of the town.

It was an established custom in the community to give the teachers a Christmas present. The principal and the teachers having heard this, artfully suggested that the present be given the school library. Fifteen dollars came from this source, and again the booklists were consulted.

While waiting for this consignment, bulletin boards "sprang up" or "out" all over the school. One, compiled of current events and framed, was hung on the outside of the school where the farmers and other men could see it as they went to town for business. The principal took a little time

to arrange this, giving prices of commodities, interesting and practical inventions of science, and the "unusual" anywhere. He also contributed his daily paper from the largest nearby city. One man who heard about it, disagreed in politics from this paper, and gave his own, bringing it with much dignity each day.

The editor of the town paper gave a subscription to the paper, and Mary Mason immediately made him a friend by acknowledging his generous gift thru the medium of his own paper. Later this developed into fine co-operation, as he was willing to print both the needs of the library and the book accessions, which were items of great interest.

Mary Mason, not only worked up local interest, but secured state interest by writing to the State Library Commission, the State Teachers' Association, etc. She also remembered the valuable outside sources of free material, United States documents and school helps.

With the arrival of the Christmas present of books and other gifts, the principal suggested that a room devoted to the janitor's brooms and pails, which was connected with Mary's schoolroom, might be used for this library. He secured the interest and co-operation of his football eleven, and after a careful study of Louise Brigham's book on "Box furniture," they made a visit to the grocery and drygoods store, and with the boxes obtained there, constructed shelves, bookcases, cases for the mounted pictures, two benches and a table.

Sara Carewe's father owned a factory in Illumina. Mary Mason was having dinner at their house one Sunday, and over-hearing Mr. Carewe say that he was obliged to have a larger card catalog case for his business, timidly asked what he was to do with the two old trays in use in his office. "I know," he answered, "you want them for the school library—and you shall have them!" It seemed a library indeed now!

Bulletins became more interesting each week and when spring came, a "sports" bulletin was made. The boys took charge of this, posting clippings and pictures of baseball and football favorites, racing

events, and so on. The boys also had charge of the war news bulletin, and current events, especially in scientific discoveries. The Boy's Club had subscribed for *Popular Mechanics* and *Scientific American* and *American Forestry*. The Girls' Club had subscribed for *Good Housekeeping* and *Little Folks* for the children.

With the spring the girls who were in the other grades took charge of the nature study exhibit, and a keen interest was aroused in the succession of wild flowers. Boys and girls alike brought interesting things from the woods and the riverside. The library hour, which had become an established thing now (the last hour on Friday—which was all the school board allowed) was sometimes changed into a nature study hour, and all went into the country to look at the birds and watch the growing green things.

The scholarship and standing for all the grades rose in the scale as the library grew. Still the board was unconvinced and would not include in the budget a penny for the library.

The principal and the teachers decided on an entertainment. The members of the school board came and contrary to their expectations, they found no seats on the platform for them. A curtain was hanging before the platform. The principal briefly stated that a library existed, told of its uphill work, and made the statement that the school had never done better work or shown greater improvement. Then the entertainment began.

The play was called "A book." The principal and the boys had made a huge book, covered it with red, and it stood in the middle of the stage with its back to the audience so that its title appeared—"Alice in Wonderland." Alice, as she looks in the well known edition, came out and sat close to the book. Then the author came from the other side of the stage. The book was opened gradually until Chap. 1, Chap. 2 and so on came out—and after each came two or three of the characters, until the Mad Hatter, the Queen and all the fascinating ones had appeared. "The end" was a group of children in black who formed these letters. Then the binder

came and drove them all into the great book, and sewed them in! An ingenious arrangement of another curtain made it possible for children to appear to enter the book. The play was very enthusiastically received, and when the school board saw the cheerful little room with the library and its equipment, they went into executive session at once and voted fifty dollars as an annual appropriation, beginning with this very evening.

What books were bought with this—and a Reader's Guide, of course, for the periodical list was growing!

Out of compliment to the school board, a few books for older people, which might be used for reference books, were also added to this list.

The library became a community center—a children's hour was given Saturday mornings and the children who came with their parents from the country were left in the library to enjoy the story telling and the books. Saturday afternoon and evening the library was also open, the teachers and the older scholars having charge of it. The men in the small town dropped in on their way home from the postoffice on Saturday evenings to look over the magazines and read the papers, for the *New York Times* had been added to the newspaper list and found many readers. The library now had become a community reading room, which resulted in a unanimous vote for a town tax for the library fund.

"The school is made up of our children, and their library is ours!"

At Christmas time of the following year, the principal came into Mary Mason's school room to show her a letter he had received from the superintendent of the Normal Training School, to which members of his last year's students had gone, saying: "Your students are doing very good work, and show a rare familiarity with books and how to use them. I congratulate you."

I have said earlier that "the principal showed good taste and judgment in selection." He and Mary Mason now have their own library in their own house and have lost none of their interest in the school library.

## A QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

IN the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* for April, 1916 (vol. I, no. 9), Bodley's librarian, Falconer Madan, gives the results of a very careful statistical survey of the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Madan says: "The size of any library is of general interest to the community in which it is placed, especially when the institution is valuable enough to be a distinction to its district. It is of interest, not because it enables a librarian to give some answer to the evergreen question—how many books have you?—but because it may be assumed that size has some relation to importance, and that the librarian or his committee has always endeavored to purchase the best books that could be afforded. But the size is in many cases so difficult to ascertain, and the methods of arriving at a result are so different, that it seems worth while to endeavor to obtain some statistics, standards, ratios, and comparisons which may be of general value to all librarians. There seems to have been hitherto no attempt to supply them on a large scale, or on a system which can readily be standardized.

"The Bodleian Library is especially suitable for this experiment, because during three centuries of growth it has expanded on the whole normally, and without change of locality. It has had a right to a copy of every British publication since 1610. Sir Thomas Bodley's room is still furnished with most of the oldest books, and many of the other sections of the library contain books of a definite period and kind. A statistical survey of the entire institution was therefore made between March, 1913, and February, 1916. The date of the survey may be placed centrally as the middle of 1915.

"The objects kept in view have been (1) to ascertain the number of volumes; (2) to obtain ratios of folios, quartos, and octavos (on the whole and at various periods), counting all lesser sizes as octavo, and setting off the smallest sizes against abnormal folios; (3) to measure the shelvage; (4) to obtain the dimensions and weights of an average folio, quarto, and

octavo; and (5) to ascertain the relation of volumes to literary pieces.\* The results of this inquiry will be, it may be hoped, of some use in standardizing calculations of size, in a field in which standards seem to be at present not easily found.

"It may be stated at once that the most satisfactory common basis of calculation and comparison, where actual counting cannot be undertaken, appears to be shelving, distinguished where possible into folio, quarto, and octavo divisions."

To obtain satisfactory data from which to calculate the number of volumes, two important sections were actually counted—the Old Reading Room and the first floor of the Quadrangle. They, and all other sections, were then estimated by direct measurements of shelving in conjunction with several hundred countings of the actual number of volumes in a normal space of three feet in various rooms. In the two sections that were counted as well as measured, the estimate was rather lower than the result of the counting, so it may be safely assumed that the figures given below are not exaggerated. Unoccupied shelving was also measured, but does not enter into the calculations given. In every case the number of foot-runs of folio, quarto, and octavo sizes was separately noted, furnishing a basis for a statement of the ratio of sizes. Folios are taken to be volumes over 12 inches high; abnormal folios, over 15 inches. Quartos are from 9 to 12 inches, and octavos less than 9 inches, abnormally under 7 inches. To get the average height of each class, a large number taken at random from normal shelves were measured. Weights were ascertained in the same way, and also by weighing the contents of various "copyright" boxes as soon as they had been divided into their three size divisions, folio, quarto, and octavo. The ratio of volumes to separate pieces was evolved from two independent calculations based on the numbers of slips pasted in the two copies of the General Catalogue. In each case the number of slips was estimated from a very large number of chance pages, and allowances

were made for slips with double headings or additional entries on a slip, and for cross references. The number of periodicals in more than one volume and the number of slips referring to parts of volumes were carefully considered.

For the purpose of this survey the library was considered in ten sections. The number of folios, quartos, and octavos as estimated in each section, together with the actual number of feet of shelving, and the number of volumes of each size per foot, are tabulated. This table shows 175,198 folios, 340,321 quartos, and 506,263 octavos, or a total of 1,021,782 volumes, in 19.55 miles of shelves. These figures do not include the 17,500 volumes of the Backhouse Chinese collection, the two copies of the General Catalogue (2224 volumes), nor 8000 volumes on loan in the Museum. These would raise the totals to 1,049,506 volumes, of which 40,000 are manuscripts, and over 20 miles of shelving.

Mr. Madan follows this table with some interesting deductions as to the proportion of folios, quartos, and octavos in different parts of the library and at different periods of time, and has also arranged a table showing the average height, width, thickness bound and unbound, cubical contents, and weight.

A calculation of the number of pieces was made from the Camera catalog. This has 1179 volumes, with about 190 leaves each, or 224,010 leaves in all. Each leaf contains an average of  $8\frac{1}{4}$  slips or  $8\frac{3}{4}$  entries, making the total number of entries about 1,960,000—a result that was in general agreement with the calculations from the Bodley catalog. A tentative calculation of the number of items shows a total of over 2,900,000, and the general proportion of volumes, pieces, and items may be stated as 1:2:3, and in the Bodleian at the present time in round numbers as 1,000,000, 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. Annual additions in ordinary years are about 20,000 volumes.

"The total number of printed books issued from the invention of printing to the present time has been computed to be about 11,650,000, of which about 40,000 are incunabula printed before 1501, and about 8,700,000 have been printed since 1800."

\*Volumes here mean books as they stand on the shelves; pieces, separate works or parts, usually with separate title-page; items, all possible separate literary entities—broadsides, cards, etc.

Some other tables are appended to the survey. The first gives estimates of the size of the Bodleian at various dates. The second gives statistics of the library in 1604, 1652, and 1883, showing proportion of subjects. The last gives a list of the twelve largest libraries of Europe in 1912, with the number of books and in two cases their shelvage, and criticizes the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, and Boston Public Library for not making more clear their system of counting by which their statement of resources is obtained. The article closes with a hope that librarians everywhere "will endeavor to standardize their calculations (preferably by shelvage, to begin with), and give them in terms of volumes, pieces, and items, and (if possible) also of sizes."

#### CLASSES IN BOOKSELLING AND LIBRARY WORK IN PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL

THE William Penn Evening High School for Women, at Fifteenth and Wallace streets, Philadelphia, carries a course in book-salesmanship and library methods, first introduced in 1914, which is arranged so as to be of direct help to employes of bookstores and to workers in libraries and to those ambitious of entering these fields of employment. There is also a growing demand in business for the knowledge of library methods, especially where indexing, filing, and classification are routine features. The course is under the general superintendence of Dr. J. T. Rorer, principal of the school, while Miss Bessie Graham, who is a trained librarian, is the instructor in charge. The course includes library methods of classification, card cataloging and indexing, instruction in the book news of the day, and an introduction to the leading books in all departments of literature. In the words of the printed announcement: "The course is *about* books and deals with their authors, dates, publishers, editions, etc. *In no respect is this course a study of literature, nor is any analysis or appreciative discussion of literary merit attempted.*" Opportunity will be given the class to hear practical talks

from book buyers and salesmen, librarians, dealers in second-hand books, and from others in the trade. The school library will be used for illustrative purposes.

The class meets Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. Registration was made the first week in October. Candidates with credentials of two years' work in high school English, and employes bringing commendatory letters from bookstores and libraries, were exempt from the entrance examination. After October admissions will be made only to fill vacancies in classes.

Following is the schedule of instruction in the course:

##### *First Term, October-December (12 weeks)*

7:30 to 8:30, Monday.—Classification, Alphabeting.

8:30 to 9:30, Monday.—Reference Work (000).

7:30 to 8:30, Tuesday.—Book listing: Four Dewey Classes—Philosophy (100), Religion (200), Sociology (300), Philology (400).

8:30 to 9:30, Tuesday.—Literature (800); Essays, Biography.

7:30 to 8:30, Wednesday.—Book Listing continued.

8:30 to 9:30, Wednesday.—Fiction, Juveniles.

##### *Second Term, January-March (12 weeks)*

7:30 to 8:30, Monday.—Cataloging, Classification schemes for special libraries.

8:30 to 9:30, Monday.—Magazines, Publishing Houses, Out-of-print books, Literature (800); Poetry, Drama.

7:30 to 8:30, Tuesday.—Book Listing—Science (500), Useful Arts (600), Fine Arts (700), History (900).

8:30 to 9:30, Tuesday.—Literature (800); Poetry, Drama.

7:30 to 8:30, Wednesday.—Book Listing continued.

8:30 to 9:30, Wednesday.—Fiction, Juveniles.

Among the special speakers for the Wednesday evenings will be Mr. Henkels, on book auctions; Mr. Stuart, of Leary's, on second-hand books; Mr. Rosenbach on rare books; Miss Dow, of the School of Industrial Art, on bookbinding; Mr. T. Wilson Hedley, of the Mercantile Library, on library work, and various publishers, not yet named, on the publishing side. One evening will also be given up to the Doubleday, Page pictures on the "Making of a book."

Last year a class of fifty took the course, and a still larger number was expected to enroll this year.

## THE MERIT SYSTEM IN LIBRARY APPOINTMENTS

At the meeting of the New York Library Association at Richfield Springs in September of this year, the committee on the merit system in library appointments, thru its chairman, William R. Eastman, made the following report:\*

The committee on the merit system as applied to appointments for library service, reports that, in order to ascertain existing facts and to learn the views of librarians who have occasion to deal with this subject, a series of fourteen questions was prepared and sent to sixty of the larger libraries within the state and to six library commissions and to six libraries prominent in other states. Replies were received from 53, of which 42 were from within the state. The committee is greatly indebted to all these correspondents for their ready response and their discriminating and helpful suggestions.

Seventeen of these libraries hold examinations as a basis of appointment. In six libraries of the state and three without the state, such examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission, and their testimony is that, in spite of some vexatious complications, they find the local commissioners quite willing to co-operate in trying to secure results as satisfactory as the law will permit. The best course for these libraries evidently is to take the commissioners into their confidence.

Six other libraries in the state, while not required by law to do so, examine untrained applicants because they find it the best way under their conditions. These are the libraries with branches requiring a considerable number of workers. Each has its own system under control of the directors and the librarian.

Of those consulted outside the state, the State Library of California, the Library Extension Commission of Illinois, and the Chicago Public Library are under the law of civil service, the Des Moines Public Library holds its own examinations, and those at Denver, Springfield, Massachu-

setts and St. Louis, hold examinations only for admission to their training classes. Seattle has no written examinations, but acts upon testimonials and records of experience.

The remaining 36 libraries report that they hold no examinations for appointment. This evidently means no written papers and no system of marks. And yet, in almost every instance, some provision is made for a demonstration of fitness. The idea of probation is expressed in various terms such as "known fitness," "personal investigation," "careful consideration of qualifications and experience," "after six months service without pay," "four months record of efficiency," "apprenticeship of several months unsalaried," "probation for varying terms according to ability shown." Some limit appointments to "high school graduates," "from among our apprentices," and even to "library school graduates." Such expressions show that candidates are examined and pretty effectually examined. One item of information which is of vital importance is unfortunately lacking in completeness. Only two or three tell us how the chief librarian is chosen. We are left to assume that the appointing board acted without help from the law or examination. We learn that the trustees of one of the large civil service libraries chose their librarian and that then "he complied with the necessary formalities."

The number of libraries in New York, on the Regents registered list of a year ago, is 559. About 27 of these are not free for circulation and 107 are branches. Deducting these there are 425 free library organizations. There are a few more which are not on the Regents list. The examples are at Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Batavia, Ithaca, Cooperstown, Sag Harbor and Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. These bring the number up to at least 432. Of all these, five only are bound by the civil service law, six give examinations of their own, and 30 libraries, reporting that they hold no examinations, nevertheless take measures to ascertain fitness and some of them prescribe prolonged test of service as preliminary to appointment. But there remain at least 390 from whom we have no reports. Most of them are the small libra-

\*By vote of the association the general features of the report were approved and the subject was referred to a new committee to report at the next annual meeting.

ries where an assistant is unknown. Evidently they can have no examinations. It seemed hardly worth while to ask the librarian how her own appointment was received. The trustees are presumed to have done their best under the conditions, with the salaries they were able to offer or the voluntary service they were able to obtain. Such are the facts and here we ask the question: Is it possible that our libraries, and particularly these one-librarian libraries, could serve the people better if there were some way by which a librarian for such a place might be tested: kindly, judiciously, tested before definitely assuming the responsibility of public service?

The seven remaining questions call for opinions. Twenty-one libraries are willing to appoint assistants without examinations. Ten think examinations important; five are in doubt and five make no reply. Seven are in favor of a uniform system; twelve are opposed and seven are in doubt. As to a state system to supersede the law of civil service, eight are in favor, four undecided and eleven opposed, and we may add, rather strongly opposed. As to including present established systems, three are in favor, four in doubt, and five opposed. As to conductors of examinations, ten would leave it to the state or the Regents, two advise an expert board, two the trustees and three the librarian. Question 13 asks for opinions regarding a state certificate system, corresponding to that for teachers, requiring every librarian or assistant in a tax-supported or tax-aided public library to hold a certificate of fitness for the grade of work to be done. Here we touch the most important point in the whole inquiry. There is an evident distrust of civil service methods and written examinations and of those things which a certificate is supposed to show. Of replies received, ten are in favor of a system of certificates, twelve are opposed, and twelve are in doubt. Strong reasons are given on both sides. In favor, it is said that a certificate plan would raise the standard of service, and, incidentally, should advance the rate of compensation. But another calls it "too technical" and one even styles it "a death-blow to the small library." All insist, very properly, that any successful system

must be adapted to the conditions and that there is a doubt whether a certificate system can be so adapted, least of all, a uniform system. All admit that qualifications are essential. The puzzle is, how to find out qualifications and to find out in time.

We have, in the replies before us, many suggestions well worth thinking about, such as: "Our eligible list is based on preliminary training of apprentices and substitutes"; another, "Our training class serve six months without pay, and six months with pay." These apply, of course, to assistants in a large library. We quote a list of requirements: "A high school education, a pleasant personality, common sense, a fairly good knowledge of books, willingness to work and to learn. Would you grant a certificate for that?" Indeed, why not? Another writes, "'Library fitness' means so much that cannot be proved by a written examination. I judge by personality, home training and good manners as well as education. I want my assistants to know many things that no certificate could guarantee. I vastly prefer my system of probation." The word "personality" appears again and again as of equal account with any examination. Systems are regarded as useless. Training under a trained librarian is counted the best reliance. One says, "Examinations should be personal, first; practical, second; theoretical, third. Many people who pass with high marks . . . are often of little use in a business way requiring common sense, a level head, tact, ability to meet people, etc."

In the choice of assistants, there can be little question that the sober judgment of good librarians, who thoroly appreciate their work, can be accepted as the best safeguard for the public and that the training received from the trained and approved superior, when it is tried again by probation, is the best reliance for choosing library workers of all grades. But the larger problem is that of the 390 libraries which have no assistant. How can the public know that each of them has a competent librarian?

The facts and opinions before us offer a broad basis for discussion. On some points we shall easily agree. The public library is a public institution. It exists



for the public good and the interests of the public in it are above those of any individual. If the library is supported or aided by public tax, the public have a right to the assurance that the money is used to the best possible public advantage. It cannot be so used by an incompetent librarian. This principle is not in debate. But what is competency and how can we discover it? A uniform standard of competency is objectionable to many because a person incompetent in one place might be quite competent in another. This is very true, but it means only that competency cannot be judged upon any special grade of work to be done. Not only is the worth of the librarian to be estimated, but, at the same time, the library and the town must be measured, yes, and the salary or the lack of it.

To find a guarantee against incompetence, we have at present two lines of approach. Our main dependence is and must be upon the good judgment of the local library board. One of our correspondents, stating his opinion that our libraries are not yet in the least danger from the spoils system, against which the civil service laws were intended to raise a barrier, suggests that, if competitive examinations are set up as a protection against political pressure and graft, they should be used solely to examine the trustees. We need, first of all, to find in our library boards a high sense of public obligation and an intelligent appreciation of librarianship. This implies that no appointment should ever be made as an act of favor or charity or in response to any political or social influence. Trustees have been known to sin against the public out of a mistaken impulse of what they took for benevolence. In a far western state, not long ago, a state library bill was pending in the legislature. A member offered to amend by inserting the name of the librarian and he explained his object by adding, "He is a cripple and he needs it," and they all voted him in. But this was not fair to the public. A serious difficulty, however, with which most trustees have to contend is the lack of funds with which to secure the best service. They cannot, or think they cannot, pay the price of it. The real difficulty lies farther

back. They do not understand how much it will be worth to any community, large or small, to have a librarian who can make the library a social force as every library ought to be. If they did know that they would somehow bring it about that funds should be no longer lacking. This consideration points to a campaign of education to impress upon all alike the true meaning of our work, which, when understood, would bring the real remedy for incompetence. But, always, we must depend upon our local trustees.

The other line of approach to our desired object lies thru our state department of education. Under the Education law, the Regents are in a position of authority and responsibility in this very thing. Three provisions of the law have a bearing upon it: 1. Every library corporation must send an annual report answering such questions about their organization and work as the Regents think it wise to ask. 2. Any free library, privately controlled, may receive public money, when registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper library standard. 3. Library money from the state is to be distributed by the Regents "according to their rules." In the rules we find that this money can be given only to a library registered as maintaining a proper library standard. And this has the force of a general law in view of the fact that at present almost every free library in the state is so registered and has received the state's money to bind the bargain.

Upon the point before us, the Regents rule simply requires that a library shall be in charge of a "competent attendant." It says not a word about any method of ascertaining competence, but competence there must be and the Regents obviously have not only the power but a plain duty to be satisfied about this in such ways as they may deem wise and expedient. They are custodians of the bounty of the state, and cannot allow it to be misspent. Practically the matter has been left to the judgment of the inspector and his assistants. But the power to institute a more serious investigation requires no new legislation. It is already in the hands of the Regents, and, if we, jealous of the honor of our

profession, and zealous for better libraries, have any appeal to make it must go to the Regents and not to the legislature.

Now, what can the Regents do? Perhaps they might conduct competitive examinations, but this they never have done for the schools and we do not want them. The practice is to issue certificates of success in written examinations. These are given to pupils as a condition of advancement and to teachers as a condition of employment and the employer can choose freely among those who hold them. Do we want such pass cards for librarians?

There would be advantages. The certificates might show preparatory education, acquaintance with books and some elementary knowledge of library methods. The service proposed might be more highly esteemed by the public and by the candidate. It would mean more and might receive better compensation. All these things are good. But libraries differ widely in size, character and income; in town and people. A careful grading of service would be necessary and many grades. There would be the library of 500 books or less as well as those of 5000 and more. Some would be open every day and all day; others only three hours in the week, and the salary might be \$50 a year; some would be in charge of volunteers and pay nothing at all and it would not be strange if the unpaid service was superior to the other.

It may be a question whether the state can properly make requirements upon such libraries. And there would remain the written examinations, which may be well enough in their place in school and college and library school, but which we do not like in our libraries because they tell us less than half of what we want to know.

But, before reaching a decision, let us see what the state has done to help librarians to train themselves to real efficiency. First, there is the library school with a one or two years course under skilled teachers in the environment of a great library. Then, the summer school with two courses of three weeks each, open without cost to any one in New York holding a library appointment. These give certificates.

Then, there is the correspondence and visitation of the Extension Division, freely offering advice and instruction on every hand and holding out most cordial encouragement to the new librarian unused to the task. This personal touch of the visitor, and especially, when reinforced by the longer tarrying and actual co-operation of the organizer, is planned and expressly adapted to aid the librarian in the exact conditions that confront and perplex her. Then, there are the opportunities of this association and of the library "institutes" in which the association and the state department work together in about thirty meetings a year, so distributed over the state that there is no library, however remote and small, which cannot find at least one institute close at hand to which it may send its librarian for companionship and quickening. Any librarian from anywhere can go if so inclined, and if, in any instance a librarian is not inclined, may not this arouse misgivings as to the spirit and quality of that particular library service? We might mention also the quarterly library bulletin of the state department which so admirably presents as in a mirror the current movement of New York libraries, and to crown all, the state gifts of money to buy books. Now, it is not necessary for every librarian to be trained in the library school, nor even in the summer school tho there might be great advantage in it, but, in view of all that has been done for any and every willing librarian, the state is entitled to a response and ought to discover some evidence of a disposition on the part of the librarian to do some definite thing to advance her own larger efficiency.

Since we find that service is the admitted test of quality and that observation gives the clearest evidence of fitness, this committee, in order to give point to their conclusions, has undertaken to devise a plan for appointments, which it hereby offers. Leaving out all written examinations, it would place all appointments on a basis of probation. Contrary to the usual rule, it puts appointment first and a certificate to come afterward when it has been earned. In this plan the State Department is given

a large and decisive part because, while the good librarian may properly say, "I vastly prefer my own system of probation," it cannot be forgotten that all librarians are not equally good and that the state is concerned for them all. The following tentative plan, expressed in the form of Regents rules, is therefore submitted to your judgment and revision:

RULES SUGGESTED FOR APPOINTMENT FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

1. The Regents shall keep a list of all persons hereafter appointed or promoted for library service in registered libraries. This list shall show for each appointee, the following items: Name, residence, date of birth, education, training, extent of library experience, kind of service expected, date of appointment and salary to be paid. It shall also include a statement of credentials, references and other evidence of fitness.

2. Every board of trustees in a registered library, after making an appointment or promotion of any person for library service, shall immediately report their action to the Regents' office, furnishing the items named above and, if the appointment or promotion is approved, the Regents shall issue to each appointee a certificate, which shall entitle the holder named therein to do the work and receive the salary of the grade specified. But no assistant shall receive an absolute certificate on less than six months of library experience and no chief or sole librarian on less than one year's experience in that library or elsewhere. If, for any cause, the Regents are not satisfied to issue an absolute certificate the appointee concerned may be either rejected or placed on probation for a time fixed by the Regents, in which case a provisional certificate may be given.

3. When appointments are made of persons whose library experience or qualifications have not been found sufficient, such appointments, when not rejected, shall be placed on the list as made "on probation" for the time needed to meet the requirements of the preceding rule, and for that time, but no longer, salaries may be paid without an absolute certificate in the discretion of the appointing board.

4. When appointments are made "on probation," it shall be the special duty of the Extension Division, by advice, correspondence and visitation, to extend all reasonable aid to such appointees in the discharge of their duties and to call their attention to the facilities provided for library training by the state or otherwise, and, when the time of probation is ended, this division shall report to the Regents an estimate based upon careful inquiry and observation, of the qualifications of each of such employees for continued service.

According to the above plan, every appointee not rejected, would be on probation till the desired certificate is issued. With the appointment of trained assistants by libraries of recognized standing there would be little or no delay in receiving certificates. The results of written examinations elsewhere would be included under the head of "credentials." Large libraries would continue their present system of tests, if they so wish, reporting results, but the plan relies upon intelligent and expert observation as to personality and fitness. It puts responsibility too upon the Extension Division, where much of it belongs. It follows the lines of probation.

The Regents have the right to carry out such a plan under the full sanction of law. No legislation is required except, possibly, to remove five or six libraries at the outside from the operation of the civil service law, and that step need not be taken if the libraries concerned do not wish it. The plan will not interfere with present conditions. For the great libraries, the task of reporting to Albany would be slight, and, we believe, would be readily undertaken if they are satisfied that it will be for the good of the whole body.

If this association can agree upon such a plan, or any other, the only action required should be to approve it and appoint a committee to confer with the Commissioner of Education and the Board of Regents, and there they would meet the most cordial, impartial and sympathetic hearing from men who have at heart the highest educational interests of the state.

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A NEW PLAN PROPOSED FOR BOOKSELLING TO LIBRARIES

ONE of the leading publishers has come forward with a plan for handling the library trade, by which each library would deal with the publisher direct, and a 10 per cent. commission would be allowed the local dealer. The plan does not receive any support from members of the American Booksellers' Association, according to the *Bulletin* of that organization.

In summing up the booksellers' feeling toward the new plan, the *Publishers'*

*Weekly* says: "There are many booksellers who have almost or entirely abandoned library business, because of the activities of jobbers and library supply houses; yet none of these wish to get back by the publisher to library direct route, or if they do, they have not responded to the request of the American Booksellers' Association for opinions. On the other hand, opposition to the idea has been frankly expressed. A very general objection that has been made is that while the publisher in question no doubt would continue his plan of allowing the local dealers the 10 per cent. commission there could be no guarantee that other publishers would follow his example. The fatal weak spot lies here: under a direct publisher to library plan, the bookseller would render no service and therefore would not be entitled to any compensation, and in the long run he would not receive that which he had not earned."

What attitude the librarians take toward the proposed plan is still undetermined. While librarians may endorse, in theory, the idea that they should buy their books thru local dealers, in actual practice they find that in many cases the local dealer is unable to give either the prompt service or the generous discount that the large jobber can offer. As a result, the canny librarian, who must stretch his book fund to the last possible limit, forswears his altruistic theories for the tangible benefits of the immediate bargain. Whether the proposed arrangement of direct dealing with all publishers could be worked out in a practicable manner, and one which would be advantageous alike to publisher, bookseller, and librarian, is open to considerable question.

#### REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THE first complete year of war, according to the 1915 report of G. F. Barwick, keeper of printed books in the British Museum, showed a reduction in the number of visitors to the Museum as compared with the exceptionally high figures of 1913 and the first seven months of 1914. The absence of Continental and American visitors was responsible for a reduction in the attendance; but, on the other hand, the

use of the Museum by the English people themselves was more than fully maintained. The total number of visits for the year 1915 was 733,091, which is a figure slightly in advance of the total for 1911 and slightly below those for 1910 and 1912, all of which were years in which London enjoyed a normal influx of foreign visitors.

The only publications of the year were works which had been in hand before the outbreak of the war and which it was more economical to complete and issue than to suspend. The suspension in April, 1915, of the purchase-grant (with the exception of a sum devoted to the purchase of foreign books and periodicals for the library), greatly affected the accessions, tho, since several outstanding purchases were completed, the full falling off was not visible in 1915. Reductions of the staff continued thruout the year; 99 members of the Bloomsbury staff, and 52 from the Natural History Museum went on military service; 38 from Bloomsbury and 12 from the Natural History Museum were attested under the Derby scheme, and 33 were rejected as medically unfit.

The accessions during 1915 included 26,351 complete volumes and pamphlets, 61,538 parts or volumes of serial publications and of works in progress, 84 atlases, 98 parts of atlases, 6760 maps, 10,720 musical publications, numbers of 3586 newspapers, and 5431 miscellaneous articles.

During the year 42,663 titles were written for the General Catalog and for the catalogs of maps and music; 29,176 titles and index slips for the General Catalog, 2495 for the map catalog and 2330 for the music catalog were printed. For each of the three copies of the General Catalog, 29,092 title slips and index-slips were incorporated making it necessary to re-arrange 45,627 title-slips and index-slips in each copy and to add to each copy 621 new leaves.

The number of volumes and sets of pamphlets sent to be bound was 19,344, which were returned in 11,724 volumes. In addition, 735 volumes were repaired in binders' shops, 4006 volumes were repaired in the library, 9089 were cleaned and polished and 4597 volumes of reports, parts of periodicals, etc., were put in light binding.

The number of volumes exclusive of those on open shelves which were supplied to readers during the year was 1,243,333, and the number of readers 178,410, giving an average of 588 daily.

#### TRIBUTES TO MISS PLUMMER

FROM one organization after another come tributes to the memory of Miss Plummer. The New York Library Club, with the participation of the New York Public Library and Library School, the American Library Association, and the New York Library Association, have called a meeting to honor the memory of Mary Wright Plummer, late principal of the New York Library School and ex-president of the American Library Association, in the Stuart Room of the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and 42nd street, on Thursday evening, November 16, 1916, at eight o'clock. Dr. Hill will preside, and as president of the New York Library Club he is expected to speak on behalf of that organization. While all arrangements for the other speakers have not been completed, it is hoped to have the American Library Association represented by President Brown and R. R. Bowker; the New York State Library Association by President Stevens or Mr. Hopper. Miss Annie Carroll Moore will speak on Miss Plummer's relations with the New York Public Library, and Mrs. Caroline Weeks Barrett on her relations with Pratt Institute. Robert Welsh, dramatic critic of the *New York Evening Telegram*, has been asked to read some of Miss Plummer's verse, and other speakers may be added to the program later.

In the Pratt Institute *Students' Bulletin* for Sept. 29, Mrs. Caroline W. Barrett, who was a close personal friend of Miss Plummer's and her associate for many years at Pratt, paid tribute to Miss Plummer's unusual personality.

"The opening days of the Institute year," writes Mrs. Barrett, "have been saddened by the death of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, our former Librarian and Director of the School of Library Science. Miss Plummer came to the Institute twenty-six years ago to be Miss Healy's assistant and,

after Miss Healy's marriage in 1896, assumed full charge of both the Library and the Library School. She left the Institute in 1911 to organize and direct the Library School in connection with the New York Public Library, and continued her work there up to the time of her death. The daily papers have given due recognition to Miss Plummer's scholarship and standing in her profession, have enumerated the many positions of honor that she was called upon to fill, and have praised her published writings. It is possible, therefore, for us to confine our comment at this time to a more intimate appreciation of her personality.

"Miss Plummer had all of the sterner virtues. She came of a race of pioneers—men and women who dared to think and who went out into the West where they could think and act without the limitations imposed by an older civilization. From these brave adventurers she inherited her courage and independence. They were members of the Society of Friends and, like them, she recognized no authority but the 'inner light.' To that vision she was absolutely faithful and while in her standards of right and wrong she might differ from those about her, they were her standards and as such must be lived up to at any cost. In almost startling contrast to her uncompromising sturdiness was her exquisite graciousness and charm. She had an unerring instinct for all that was beautiful and her first-hand appreciation of works of art, music and literature was so rich and wonderful that it seemed to add something to the masterpieces of genius. There was about her an old-world flavor. She belonged to the storied past, but so simply and lightly did she carry her scholarship that few suspected her learning and most were quite unconscious of the fact that to know her was a liberal education. It was in conversation that she excelled, and it was a rare opportunity to listen to the perfect English in which she habitually expressed herself. She was an inspiring teacher. Like a mountain climber who gets first the vision of the summit, she cheered on the strugglers that followed her afar.

"The life of institutions is enriched by such personalities and we are glad to believe that into the warp and woof of our corporate life she has put some of her courage and integrity and some of her charm. Let us strive to be faithful to the vision she was permitted to show us."

The faculty of the University of Illinois Library School, at a called meeting, adopted the following minute:

This Faculty has learned with regret of the death of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library. The void which Miss Plummer's removal causes, cannot easily be measured or filled. The library profession which counted her among its ablest members, the two schools who claimed her as their inspiring leader, the association to whose interests her last efforts were devoted, are united in their grief at her loss.

The faculty of the University of Illinois Library School takes therefore this opportunity of expressing its profound regret at the word which has come to it. Its sympathies are extended to the faculties and students of Pratt Institute Library School and the Library School of the New York Public Library, who have lost an incomparable leader; to the men and women of the library profession who will miss an able colleague, and chiefly to the members of Miss Plummer's immediate family, whose loss is beyond expression.

#### MARTHA THORNE WHEELER

AFTER an illness of about four years' duration, Miss Martha Thorne Wheeler died September 3. For 25 years her interests and activities centered in the New York State Library and Library School. In 1891 on the completion of the two years' course in the school, she received an honor diploma. Between this date and the summer of 1913, when continued ill health compelled her to resign from the library staff, she filled most admirably several important positions. She was indexer 1891-93, a member of the book board 1893-1913, annotator for the same period, editor of "Best books" from its first issue in 1895, instructor in indexing in the Library School from 1895, sub-librarian in book selection and annotation 1905-1913. In 1905, when Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild severed her connection with the school, Miss Wheeler was appointed to succeed her as instructor in the two years' course in book selection.

Her practical experience in this field, her personal interest in young people and her "infinite capacity for taking pains" made this appointment a very fitting and acceptable one. Her position as instructor in this course only terminated with her withdrawal from the library.

The undermining of Miss Wheeler's health may be traced to the Capitol fire of March, 1911, which tested the endurance of all the members of the State Library staff who held positions of responsibility. Her work of years in the shape of a comprehensive file of annotations, reference material, school lectures, and other manuscripts, was destroyed in a night. Characteristically she rallied all of her forces, and with slight working materials but tremendous pluck, she continued and completed her instruction in the two book selection courses, carried on her regular departmental duties and issued as usual the annual list of "Best books." However the shock of the fire, the constant overtaxing entailed in teaching and working without tools and outside resources, the task of re-writing lectures, and the crowded and unhygienic conditions under which the staff was obliged to work, induced the painful and lingering illness which led to her death.

Her many duties in the library and school left her little time for authorship. Helpful book lists and book reviews were prepared regularly for *New York Libraries*, but her most important publication is the valuable pamphlet "Indexing" issued by The New York State Library in 1905, and revised and reprinted in 1913. In recommending to the State Commissioner of Education the printing of the new edition, J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the State Library, wrote: "The bulletin has been out of print for several years and a considerable demand for it persists. . . . That the publications of the Education Department are by common consent so well indexed and that expert indexers trained in the Education Department are in such demand in other state departments is due to the instruction in this subject given in the State Library School and based upon the pamphlet presented herewith." A chapter on the province and purpose of the Sun-

day school library written by Miss Wheeler is included in Miss Elizabeth Foote's book "The librarian of the Sunday school." Indeed it is to Miss Wheeler's interest in the Sunday school library that the Emmanuel Baptist Sunday School of Albany owes the satisfaction of having one of the best selected libraries of the kind. Its catalog has been in wide demand thruout the country.

Her largest legacy is intangible but vital nevertheless, the influence of a kind, gracious, strong personality, very much alive to life and its possibilities. A steady, conscientious and untiring worker, she never forgot to be human, and even during her years of invalidism her keen interest in the library, the school and her friends never flagged. Her students in the school and the assistants on her staff testify to her great capacity for friendship, her sympathy, her constancy, and her high ideals both for herself and for them. She was a woman of balance, breadth and vision. Those who studied under her or who worked with her, some of whom have only realized their own capabilities thru her confidence and encouragement, count this association a privilege of lasting personal value.

M. E.

### SOME STATISTICS OF LIBRARY EXPENSES

ANALYSIS of the United States Census Bureau financial statistics of cities for 1915, just published, shows the following comparison between general departmental expenses in 146 cities of more than 30,000 population for specified years from 1903 to 1915, inclusive, and library expenses for the same years:

Annual increase	General exp's.	Library exp's.
1905 over 1903	9.5	2.11
1907 " 1905	20.6	20.12
1909 " 1907	10.8	25.11
1911 " 1909	11.2	4.85
1913 " 1911	9.7	7.40
1915 " 1913	10.0	11.83

There was an average annual increase in general expenses of 11.9 per cent. as compared with an average annual increase in library expenses of 10.2 per cent.

The expenditures of 204 cities for libraries in 1915 constituted 1.3 per cent. of the total expenditures of general departments;

among cities of over 500,000, 1.2 per cent.; among cities of from 300,000 to 500,000, 1.3 per cent.; among cities of from 100,000 to 300,000, 1.4 per cent.; among cities of from 50,000 to 100,000, 1.3 per cent., and among cities of from 30,000 to 50,000, 1.5 per cent.

The average per capita expenditure for libraries was 24 cents; among cities of over 500,000 population, 27 cents, the highest being in Boston, 57 cents, the lowest in Chicago, 15 cents; among cities of from 300,000 to 500,000, 29 cents, the highest in Seattle, 55 cents, the lowest in New Orleans, 10 cents; among cities of from 100,000 to 300,000, 22 cents, the highest being in Springfield, Mass., 65 cents, the lowest in Richmond, Va., 1 cent; among cities of from 50,000 to 100,000, 17 cents, the highest being in Somerville, Mass., 54 cents, the lowest in Wichita, Kan., 3 cents; among cities of from 30,000 to 50,000, 20 cents, the highest being in Newton, Mass., 77 cents, the lowest, Augusta, Ga., and Shreveport, La., 1 cent.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

### MAKING BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

A MOTION picture film showing the many processes that go to the making of a book or magazine has been prepared by Doubleday, Page & Company of Garden City, N. Y., and they will be glad to lend it to churches, libraries, schools or any other organizations for educational display.

This film (two 12-inch reels, about 2500 feet) takes 40 to 45 minutes to show. It is divided into two parts.

1. The making of a book—shows all the processes of book making, from the arrival of the author with manuscript to the purchase of the completed book at a book shop and the customer reading it at home. Also typical scenes in the gardens of the Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y., illustrating some of the activities and amusements of the employes.

2. Making magazines—shows scenes of editorial and manufacturing work on the magazines; wrapping and weighing magazines for the mails, U. S. post office in the Press, children playing on the lawn with John Martin, progressive proofs of the four-color process, etc., etc.

## NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS

THE 26th annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held this year at Bloomfield's Hotel in Richfield Springs, Sept. 11-16, and never was a more delightful "library week" enjoyed by the association. Perfect weather was the rule, with the one exception of Friday, when the flood-gates were opened, but even that downpour did not dampen the ardor of the fifty teachers who came over from Utica to attend the school library session in the afternoon. The committee on local arrangements was especially active in planning entertainment for leisure hours and in personal attendance at the daily meetings, and their efforts, ably seconded by those of the hospitality committee of the association, combined to produce a feeling of cordiality and good cheer.

At the close of the first session on Monday evening an informal reception was held in the hotel lobby, when members and friends of the association had an opportunity to greet the officers and speakers. On Tuesday afternoon the Richfield Springs Board of Trade gave a motor trip to historic Cooperstown, and this was supplemented by an hour's ride on beautiful Otsego Lake in a boat chartered for the party by Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, the "fairy god father" of the Richfield Springs Public Library. Wednesday evening was in joint charge of the committees on hospitality and local arrangements, and an interesting program was provided. Miss Louise Hinds of Richfield Springs convulsed her audience with her dialect readings, which she gave in generous number, and she was followed by an all-star cast presenting the library play "Co-operation," originally written by Helen Rex Keller of the Columbia School of Journalism Library. The play was expanded from the form in which it was given before the New York Library Club last spring, and the personal allusions, local hits, and clever use of library catchwords, to say nothing of the high quality of the acting, provoked much laughter. This part of the entertainment was followed by dancing, with music by the hotel orchestra. Thursday afternoon a charm-

ing informal reception and tea was given at the country club by the local committee, automobiles being available for the use of those who did not care to take the walk to the club house. Several motor parties also went on this afternoon to Henderson House for tea. Invitations from Library Bureau and the Remington Typewriter Company to visit their respective factories at Ilion, led to the organization for Friday morning of an automobile trip to Ilion by way of Ilion Gorge, but this was unfortunately prevented by the heavy rain which fell all day. The country around Richfield Springs is all beautiful and many unofficial walks and drives were planned and enjoyed by those who were exploring the region for the first time.

Attendance on the opening day was smaller than in some previous years, but before the week had passed 271 names were recorded on the official register, a total which has been exceeded only twice in the history of the association—at New York City in 1911 and Niagara Falls in 1912. The management at Bloomfield's did everything possible for the comfort and pleasure of their guests, and their many courtesies were appreciated and will be long remembered.

### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first general meeting was held in the hotel ballroom Monday evening, with Mr. Walter, president of the association, in the chair. Hon. John D. Cary, of Richfield Springs, who welcomed the librarians, told of the growth of the local library from an uncared-for collection of miscellaneous books in a single room to the present well-balanced collection in its own building. It was largely the efforts of Miss Winne, the present librarian, to make something useful out of the original collection, that aroused the interest of Thomas R. Proctor of Utica and led him to offer the present beautiful building to his native town. Mr. Proctor has also contributed liberally to the book fund of the library, and to its equipment. The library is the scene of many social entertainments for the community in the winter time, and its well-equipped kitchen and china closet (with "twelve dozen of everything" in beautiful china



bearing the library mark) make possible the serving of elaborate refreshments at these gatherings. On behalf of the association Edward F. Stevens of Pratt Institute, responded to Mr. Cary, and he was followed by Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, who talked on "What the library means to the small community." Mrs. Robinson described the library in the nearby town of Jordanville, where Mrs. Bell, who is still librarian, started the library in her back room. From her example came the inspiration that moved Mr. Robinson, his wife and sister, to erect the present building as a memorial to Mr. Robinson's parents. This library is a real center for the social life of the village, all sorts of gatherings, from boys' clubs to church fairs, being held within its walls. Mrs. Robinson gave a cordial invitation to all present to visit the library and also to come on Thursday afternoon to her own home at Henderson House for tea. The formal program closed with the president's address, "A rising or a setting sun?" which is printed in full in the front of this issue.

#### TUESDAY'S MEETINGS

Tuesday morning a business session was called at 9.30. The reports of the secretary and of the publicity committee were read and accepted, and committees on nominations (Dr. F. P. Hill, chairman), resolutions (Miss M. L. Sutliff, chairman), and auditing (J. D. Ibbotson, Jr., chairman), were appointed. Mr. Ibbotson read the report of the committee on library institutes for the year, and this was accompanied by four recommendations: (1) That the association appropriate \$200 for library institutes during the year, to be added to the \$70 balance from the past year. By amendment \$25 additional is to be spent in printing and distributing at institute meetings literature designed to increase interest and membership in the association. (2) That in libraries spending less than \$100 a year for books, the state should pay the necessary expenses incident to the librarian's attendance at the library institute for the district, and that in libraries spending \$100 for books, such expense, when borne by the library, should be reckoned as spent for books when figuring the amount of the state

grant to which the library is entitled. (3) That local committees should be appointed to stimulate interest in and secure larger attendance at institute meetings. (4) That the name "library institute" should be changed to "local library conference." This proposition caused considerable discussion and was finally referred back to the committee. The rest of the report was accepted and approved.

Mr. Eastman read a report on library legislation, which report will be expanded to include the last months of the year and will be printed as usual in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL. One of the most significant acts in this not very eventful year is the New York statute providing for the exemption from taxation of property held by libraries outside of cities, if the income is used for library support.

The report of the committee on civil service, or as it preferred to be called, the "committee on the merit system," was read by Mr. Yust. The full text is printed elsewhere in this number. The report was accepted "with thanks," and its discussion was deferred until the next day that there might be time for consideration of its recommendations.

Following the business meeting, Franklin K. Mathiews, the chief librarian of the Boy Scouts, discussed the question "How far shall the nature and needs of boys determine book selection?" Mr. Mathiews showed how the physical development of the boy influenced his moral and emotional nature. What the gymnasium is to the body, books must be to the mind, and the boy's taste should be trained, not thwarted. With a keen insight into boy nature, Mr. Mathiews recognized and described the appeal which some of the numerous "series" make to the boys, and suggested titles and authors which could be used to replace them in the boy's regard, ending with a description of what Good Book Week, Dec. 4-9, is expected to accomplish.

The last speaker of the morning was the Rev. J. V. Moldenhawer of Albany, who read from his own translations of Andersen's fairy tales. Mr. Moldenhawer, himself a Dane, showed by quotations from different translations how far some of them had gone from the spirit of the original.

Since many have come to us thru the German it is not to be wondered at that in the double translation they have lost some of their charm. He then read, in a most simple and delightful way, three of the tales.

In the evening Miss Mary Eastwood, head of the book selection department of the New York State Library and editor of the "Best books" list, described the principles which govern the selection of books for this list, which is intended primarily as a help to the small libraries of the state. High priced books are sometimes listed as suggestive for those who would give gifts to the library, while others are worth any price. Books known chiefly for literary style, and those valuable to the student only, are not included, since their appeal is so limited. For the rest, "best" is taken to mean "wholesome." The annual publication of this list is justified as giving a proper perspective on the books of the year, and if succeeding issues are used as a checklist, they will be found a useful guide for building a well-rounded collection.

Miss Margaret Jackson, editor of the *Book Review Digest*, speaking on the topic "Many men, many minds" urged the librarians to find out what the real interests of their readers are, and to try to meet them rather than to supply the books the librarian thinks they should find interesting. The co-operation of readers with special knowledge of certain subjects should be secured in selecting books on those subjects, and the sources of reliable reviews should be noted. Recreational and cultural reading should be chosen for all the community as well as the books bearing directly on its industrial interests, nowadays so much advocated.

In the discussion Mr. Seward of Binghamton, speaking on "The man and his book," said the first thing for any librarian to do was to make a survey of his community to ascertain what kind of people lived there and the industries and nationalities they represented. Then he should get the technical catalogs that are pertinent, have them readily accessible in a vertical file, and secure suggestions from technical men both in schools and in prac-

tical shop work on the books of value. In the absence of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Miss Jacqueline Overton of the New York Public Library told how the compilation of the library's list on "The Shakespeare festival" grew out of demands from people outside the library world for such a list, and how her own book on the life of Stevenson for boys and girls grew out of a distinct need for such a book within the library. A letter from Miss Moore was read, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Paine, who felt the library was drawing too fine a point in choosing boys' books. Dr. Bostwick said more men should be interested in children's work, and interest and initiative from the public, which is not now manifest, should be sought. In ten years' time men will be working in the "youths' department," is Mr. Mathews' prophecy. He somewhat startled his hearers with the heretical query, "When standard books are worn out why should not some *new* books be purchased instead of replacing the books which were popular twenty-five years ago?" By special request Dr. Moldenhawer closed the evening's program with a reading of "The steadfast tin soldier."

#### WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAM

The first action Wednesday morning was the consideration of the following resolutions presented by the committee on the merit system:

*Resolved:* 1. That this association recognize the vital importance of ascertained fitness as a basis of appointment for library service.

2. It will welcome any plan that seems calculated to secure such fitness in all libraries, but believes that a successful plan must give time for the test of library experience in each instance under careful observation and will properly call for the co-operation of the local trustees with the state department of education.

3. Inasmuch as a satisfactory plan cannot be hastily devised, considered, and adopted, it is ordered that the plan presented by the committee as the merit system, after discussion, be referred to a new committee, to report at the next annual meeting, and that such committee be authorized, in their discretion, to confer with the state department of education.

After a short discussion in which Mr. Ibbotson, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Yust, and Dr. Hill took part, the recommendations were endorsed and ordered printed and sent to all libraries in the state.

The first address of the morning was given by Dr. Moldenhawer, on "The right book for the right person." He discussed

some individual books and authors with a mixture of whimsical humor and sound common sense that was delightful, and bewailed the manner in which so many good books are allowed to get out of print. The librarian that cannot on occasion be a dogmatist should not be a librarian. He must know absolutely about some books and be sure when to insist on their being read, his great ambition being to have his advice taken by certain people in the community. He must be ready for disappointment and discouragement, however, because so many people have a perfectly impossible taste in books—which fact Dr. Moldenhawer illustrated by a reading from one of Harold Bell Wright's books.

Prof. Elmer William Smith of Colgate University pictured the librarian as "The keeper of the gate," whose purpose should be, not more reading, but better reading. In its worst form the yellow press today is a plague of lies, robbing the nation of its virtue and its soul. If the papers are to continue to be the molders of public opinion, why not cut out from them the filthy stories, distorted facts and low pictures they now contain and give the people the decent things they do want? In the same way the charlatan in books should be eliminated. The more largely the library serves a great end the sooner it will become a power in the community, and the question will cease to be asked whether it is for the appreciative few or for the masses.

The report of the treasurer, showing total receipts for the year were \$767.35, disbursements \$517.25, and balance on hand \$250.10, was read and accepted, as was that of the auditing committee.

The afternoon session was devoted to the library and the immigrant. The first speaker was George E. Dunham, editor of the *Utica Press*, who for several years has been conducting classes for men who are preparing for naturalization. The classes vary in size from 25 to 75 members, with from 11 to 17 nationalities, and Mr. Dunham spends twelve nights with each class. The men are those going for their last papers for citizenship, and the teaching they get is confined to such elementary knowledge of American history

and civil government as they need for this specific purpose. Librarians can help in the "after-care" of these men, who find it hard to study alone, and are most appreciative of friendly advances.

The second speaker was John Foster Carr, who spoke on "The immigrant—the nation's need and the library's opportunity." Mr. Carr prophesied a great influx of foreigners after the war, when widows and children, as well as men who are sick of war, will come pouring over. Since up to the present time the country has not been able to assimilate the immigrants already admitted, the need of some further preparation for this coming immigration must be made. Of the 15,000,000 foreign-born in this country now, 4,000,000 are not citizens and 2,000,000 are illiterate. The immigrant in this country comes into the worst phase of America in the city slums, and to the foreigner who has lost the legal, social, and religious restraint of his home land, the freedom of America is likely to seem like license. We must show him also the better side of America, and the library is peculiarly able to interpret the spirit of American democracy to the foreign-born if it will only make the effort.

In the discussion following, Mrs. De Gogorza told what the Brownsville Children's branch is doing in Brooklyn. Miss Ernestine Rose described the work of the Seward Park branch of New York, and its work on the Lower East Side. Miss Mary E. Ehle told of her library gardens and clubs for the foreign children of Utica, and Miss Anna G. Hall of the Endicott Public Library showed how she solved the problem of the foreigner in her small town.

#### THE PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY

Thursday morning group meetings for informal discussion of library topics were held at convenient places, with the following leaders: Book selection and reference work, Miss Eastwood; work with men, Mr. Seward; work with foreigners, Mr. Carr; college libraries, Mr. Ibbotson; cataloging, Miss Hitchler; children's work, Miss Overton and Miss Du Bois; and book ordering, Miss E. M. Smith.

The general session in the evening was opened by Mr. Wyer, who read the report

of the committee on libraries in institutions, concerned chiefly with prison libraries and the recently-printed list of books suited for their use. Miss Downey and Miss Kelso also described briefly some of their experiences in library work with jails and prisons.

Two papers on the college library followed. Willard Austen of Cornell spoke on "Our great need," which he believes to be a better knowledge of how to use the bibliographical tools provided in the modern library, making accessible all its material. Self-helpfulness needs to be developed, and the experience of finding one's own material may be as valuable as the material itself. Miss Mudge, reference librarian of Columbia, spoke next on "The new student—how the public library can help toward the best use of the college library." She told several anecdotes illustrating the various types of new students who use the college library. The system of required reading necessitates a system of "reserves," which the professor assigns, the librarian collects, and the student reads. This system gives little training in library use. The situation changes altogether when the student undertakes some research work. The professor assigns the subject but makes no suggestion as to books, and at once the student feels the need of guidance. In the use of the library the student is entitled to the same amount of instruction as in any other class and the ability to use catalog and index and open shelves must be ensured. If the student can learn these things in his high school or public library his first year at college is less likely to be a failure.

The evening closed with Mr. Carr's slides showing phases of work with immigrants in all parts of the country, in libraries and out.

#### FRIDAY'S FULL SCHEDULE

Friday morning saw a delegation of fifty teachers and principals arrive from Utica, and as the rain forbade any outdoor recreation an informal meeting was called in the ballroom. Mr. Carr spoke to the teachers on the immigrants' need for more interesting and helpful instruction in the evening schools, where adult interest cannot long be held with childish primers. The rest

of the morning was occupied by the dialect stories and character sketches with which Miss Hinds entertained the audience.

"The school library" was the general subject for the afternoon, and its importance in relation to every side of school work, was shown. The first paper on "Real types of school libraries," written by Randolph T. Congdon of the examinations and inspections division of the University of the State of New York, was read by Mr. Stevens. As Mr. Congdon goes about visiting the schools of the state he has a splendid opportunity to know their libraries, and he found that they range from the haphazard collection of books in the superintendent's office to a central place in the school. An awakening in the high schools is now on its way, for the new pedagogy demands a change in library methods. Grade school libraries are just as important, and better selection, better housing and equipment, better knowledge of books and how to use them, must be provided before school libraries will be satisfactory.

In the discussion of school library administration that followed, several took part. Miss Adeline B. Zachert, of Rochester, sent a paper, which was read by Mr. Yust, in which she urged the employment of trained librarians with faculty standing in school libraries. Where book collections are sent from the public library to the grade schools the teacher should be familiar with the books and their use. She described the system in use in Rochester grade schools, where fixed collections of from 30 to 35 books are put into each classroom, and where the common practice of shifting collections is disapproved. Miss Sophie C. Becker, supervisor of primary grades in the Buffalo public schools, spoke from the teacher's standpoint. She told how the Buffalo Public Library, some eighteen years ago, took over the old school libraries, weeded out the undesirable books with which they were encumbered, and substituted more suitable volumes. Forty-four of the 62 schools of Buffalo now have library collections, and the library in many special ways is of great use to the teachers. Miss Becker did not agree with Miss Zachert that fixed collec-

tions were the best, feeling that they lacked freshness and interest. More provision should be made in the school library collections for night school pupils, and more training should be given to teachers in normal schools on library use and organization and on children's literature and sources of material for story-telling.

The discussion of this topic was closed by Miss Martha C. Pritchard, who told of the organization of the library in the High School at White Plains. When the new school building was planned, a room was set apart for a library and another for a stack. A trained librarian was engaged, and very satisfactory work has been done, the Public Library and the H. W. Wilson Company co-operating in lending material to fill the gaps in its collection. Since the establishment of the library the school has risen from eleventh place to third on the Regents' list.

Pres. A. R. Brubacher, of the New York State College for Teachers, presented "The charge to the jury," summing up the case of library *vs.* school, in which the librarian is the plaintiff, charging that the school library is poorly chosen, poorly patronized, and poorly managed. Books dealing with familiar things have less value than those which widen the reader's horizon. The classics are of prime importance because they give an entirely different life from that about us, and their gradual elimination is resulting in a diminishing culture.

The session closed with the reading, by Dr. Sherman Williams, of the report of the committee on relations of schools and libraries. Recommendations made by the report included (1) the appointment of a school library organizer; (2) the incorporation of lessons on the use of a library in the Regents' syllabi for normal and secondary schools; (3) systematic instruction in library use for teachers in normal and training schools; (4) more publicity for school library work; (5) a reorganization of many existing school libraries; and (6) a survey of library conditions in all schools of the state. At the request of the committee the association specially endorsed the first three recommendations, the whole report to be referred to the Regents.

In the evening "The library and the state" was the general topic, Dr. Charles Beatty Alexander, one of the Regents, opening the program with an address on "The library in the economy of the state." As Dr. Alexander's address was to be supplied in printed form to every library, he said he was going to give only the notes and errata. What he did give was a concise statement of the growth of New York libraries and their strength and weaknesses to-day. He emphasized the feeling of the Regents of the necessity for careful supervision of libraries as well as of any other public institution. He expressed a hope for a more organic connection between the schools and libraries now running in parallel lines, for better university extension, and a better contact between the rural schools and the great library systems of the state.

Mr. Wyer was the second speaker, taking as his subject "Everyman's library," which he explained did not refer to the well-known edition of reprints, but which consists of three volumes only, the Book of Print, the Book of Nature, and the Book of Life. Mr. Wyer's paper is printed in full in this issue.

At the end of this meeting Dr. Bostwick expressed the great regret of the association over Miss Plummer's absence, and the secretary was empowered to send a telegram of sympathy to Miss Plummer's sister, Mrs. E. H. Anderson.

#### SATURDAY MORNING

The final business meeting was held Saturday morning. The following resolution was adopted and sent to Mrs. Anderson:

*Resolved*, That this association deeply deploras the absence from this conference of its past-president, Mary W. Plummer, under circumstances that must cause grief to all of her many friends. We send her loving greetings and the assurance of grateful sympathy from her fellow-workers in the state for whose educational welfare she has labored so long and so nobly.

The usual resolutions of thanks and appreciation for all courtesies extended the association were read and accepted. The committee on nominations presented the following ticket, which was accepted and the candidates elected: President, Edward F. Stevens, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn; vice-president, Adeline B. Zachert, Rochester Public Library; secretary, E. Louise Lauder, Binghamton Public Li-

brary; treasurer, Paul North Rice, New York Public Library.

A resolution was read and adopted urging a more stringent law against the stealing of books, so that the purchaser of a stolen book or the dealer in whose possession the book is found, shall be not only liable to a money penalty, but also criminally liable unless he can clearly prove that the person from whom he obtained the property had a right to dispose of it.

Dr. Finley and Dr. Alexander were unanimously made honorary members of the association and the publication of a manual of the association, containing its constitution and a list of its members, was recommended.

The gavel was then turned over to Mr. Stevens and after a brief speech of acceptance he declared the meeting adjourned.

#### CARNEGIE GRANT

The only library grant made by the Carnegie Corporation during the month of September was of \$6600 for an addition to the South Pasadena Library building.

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### American Library Association

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#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board has appointed the following persons as members of the committee on international relations for the year 1916-17: Herbert Putnam, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.; W. W. Bishop, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Elisa M. Willard, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. R. Bowker, New York City; Andrew Keogh, New Haven, Ct.; G. H. Locke, Toronto, Canada.

#### DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The decimal classification advisory committee of the American Library Association wishes to thank the large number of libraries which have replied to its circular of late summer.

Many of these replies were made in great (and proportionately gratifying) detail.

Some important libraries have not yet sent in their replies.

These should all be in the secretary's hands by Nov. 15, when the final tabulations will be made upon which the future expansions of the committee will be based.

A. LAW VOGEL.

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### Library Organizations

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#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the association was held at Virginia, Sept. 6 to 8, 1916. The registration was 69, not including local citizens and library board members from surrounding towns, who were active in providing the social part of the program.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

The first session began with a paper by R. L. Walkley of Minneapolis, on "Business methods in the library." He showed by an analysis of the latest reports from 68 cities and towns in Minnesota that the average per capita library expenditure is over 50 cents, while the 39 Carnegie libraries spend only about 43 cents per capita, and average about 15 per cent. of the original cost of the building. Comparison with expenditures of other libraries shows that Carnegie libraries are sticking too close to the 10 per cent. minimum required and this amount is utterly inadequate for proper support, especially with increasing population. In recommending the budget system as one aid in estimating future expenditures and in making definite requests for more money, the paper showed that in Minnesota libraries the average amount spent for books, periodicals and binding, is about 26 per cent. of all expenses, for salaries 44 per cent. and for other expenses 29 per cent. In asking for increased appropriations it is important to have the support of the business men of the community and several ways of getting their friendship and good-will were suggested. It was urged that libraries follow the principles which have proved to be a paying proposition in business houses, and that more attention be paid to removing the possible causes of dissatisfaction in library users.

The discussion which followed centered chiefly around the questions of budget classification and Carnegie expenditures.

The second paper, entitled "Whence and whither: an appraisal," was written by Miss Gratia A. Countryman, of Minneapolis, who was unable to be present. She spoke of the many innovations by which librarians are scattering their energies in order to be useful, and insisted that we follow some course of action which shall promote good reading, which is what we are organized for. She expressed the belief that we are competing too much with other agencies instead of cooperating with them. This is especially true of our school work and our work with very little children. We should put more of our

energies to the task of holding onto the child when he leaves school. Along this line Miss Countryman described an interesting experiment which has been tried by the Minneapolis Public Library. In summing up she emphasized the spirit of helpfulness which makes librarians eager to render all possible service, and said that in spite of our side tracks we have been steadily building a broader path of our own.

In place of the report of the committee on foreign booklists, Miss Emma B. Nilsson, of Minneapolis, chairman, sent for distribution selected lists of recent Swedish, Danish and Norwegian books.

The report of the committee on library training, presented by Mr. Walkley, consisted of news notes which showed the progress of the work in Minnesota. Mention was made of the fact that the university had inserted in its budget for 1917-18 a request for funds for starting a library school. Other progress was shown by the affiliation of the Minnesota Summer Library School with the College of Education, by the establishment of courses for teacher-librarians at the University of Minnesota and at Carleton College, and by the opening of a Training Class at the Minneapolis Public Library.

New committees were appointed as follows: Nominations: Dr. Johnston, Miss Palmer, Miss Corson. Resolutions: Misses Patten, Lasby, Sadie Fuller. Legislation: Miss Clara Baldwin as chairman, to choose other members as co-operation and assistance are required during the activities of the Legislature, which meets this coming year.

At 6:30 a banquet was given for visiting librarians and library board members by the Library Board of Virginia, R. C. Pickering, secretary of the library board, acting as toastmaster. Songs by Miss Inez Davey, of Eveleth, and music by Anahalt's orchestra were enjoyed.

Guests were later taken to the Lyric Theater thru the kindness of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and saw moving pictures which showed the work of iron mining on the Mesaba Range. J. H. Hearing, of Duluth, explained the processes in the various pictures in a most interesting and non-technical way.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

The second session was a book symposium. The first paper was read by Miss Elta V. Savage, of the Duluth Public Library, on "Travel in the United States." She described a number of books and an exhibit of the books, lent by the Duluth Public Library, emphasized the value of her attractive descrip-

tions. J. H. McInnis, of the Interstate Iron Ore Company, referred in his paper on "Books on chemistry" to many that every library should have, emphasizing the importance of being up-to-date, and of following the new developments in the practical applications of chemistry. Arthur E. Anderson of the Oliver Iron Mining Company read a paper on "Books related to civil engineering." He recommended for first purchase the rare, dependable books which he called the "classics" of the engineering profession. After this we should use what funds we have for the most up-to-date books recommended by competent authorities. It is important also to have bound files of the technical magazines, and if possible the Proceedings of the engineering societies. Opportunities afforded by the system of interlibrary loans were also suggested. Miss Katherine Patten, of the Minneapolis Athenæum, read the next paper on "Domestic architecture and interior decoration." Besides the general books, she described books of plans, the books on the different-sized houses and on the different types of construction. Then she took up interior decoration and furniture and mentioned the best periodicals. She urged that in any collection we guard against books of plans prepared by the hundred by "commercial" architects, and try to include only books that illustrate and describe houses which have really been built and lived in. Miss Belle M. Owens, of the St. Paul Public Library, in speaking on "The use of war literature," commented on the changes which the great war has made in the reading of many people who are anxious to know more about the countries, places, and buildings brought into the limelight by the war. History and biography are being read much more than before. Works on chemistry and dyes and military books are more in demand and there is a real increase in interest in South America as a field for trade. Of course, the personal narratives of the war are in great demand. As a whole, the war seems to have spoiled for some people the reading of frivolous novels, and led them to more serious books of every kind.

Miss Jennie B. Lasby, librarian of the Northfield Public Library, spoke on "The librarian's magazines." She explained her interpretation of the subject as including: (1) Magazines which are needed by librarian and public in reference and club work, such as *Nation*, *Survey*, *Independent*, *Literary Digest*, *Dial*, *North American Review*, *American City*, and *Scientific American*; (2) the "time-savers" for the librarian—*Review of Reviews*, *Current Opinion*, *Bookman*, and as many weeklies as

can be afforded; (3) magazines read for pleasure and for broadening purposes, as the *Atlantic*, *Century*, *Yale Review* and *New Republic*. The speaker went on to explain a successful scheme of separating in the racks certain magazines of special interest to young people and intermediates. The list included *Popular Mechanics*, *Illustrated World*, *Motor Age*, *Machinery*, *Harper's*, and *American*. Miss Lasby said she had found it helpful to try out the public by placing with the other magazines occasional numbers of those not regularly subscribed for, contributed by interested outsiders or by the librarian herself. All her suggestions, she said, were based on experience in a library which spends from \$100 to \$150 a year for periodicals. In the discussion which followed, Miss Baldwin suggested the addition of two good papers of local interest, *Minnesota Municipalities* and *The Minnesotan*.

On Thursday afternoon the visiting librarians were given an opportunity to see the schools of Virginia and the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber Company, after which they were received at the library by the ladies of Virginia.

The address of the evening was made by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, of New York City. He showed by figures the relatively high rank which Minnesota has taken in the education of her foreign-born. Then he went on to speak of the difficulties which hinder our Americanization of the immigrant, many of these difficulties due to the fact that he lives in and sees the worst and not the best side of our civilization. To show him the best side, many of our institutions are too formal and uninviting, even the school, and this is why the library, by means of its individual work, has the chance to do more than any other institution or organization. Mr. Carr told something of his interesting work, which is so similar to the work that libraries can do, and his exhibition of lantern slides made his address still more effective.

#### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

At a brief business meeting, the report of the committee on resolutions was made, and later adopted by vote.

The report of the nominating committee was read by the chairman, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

President, Miss Mabel Newhard, Virginia; first vice-president, A. D. Keator, Northfield; second vice-president, Miss Ida May Ferguson, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, Miss Belle M. Owens, St. Paul; executive board,

the above officers, with Miss Frances Earhart, the retiring president.

The members then adjourned to enjoy a seventy-mile automobile trip around the Mesaba Range. Libraries were visited at Eveleth and Chisholm, and the party was given a palatable luncheon by the library board of Hibbing, at the high school in that village. Opportunity was given to see the luxuriously equipped high school at Chisholm, and to see in Hibbing the largest open pit mine in the world. On the return to Virginia a brief stop was made at the Public Library in Mountain Iron, which was the last official visit of the librarians in this delightful tour of the hospitable Range country.

RAYMOND L. WALKLEY, *Secretary*.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held October 12-14, 1916. The meeting place was at Galen Hall, Wernersville, a delightful resort hotel in the Pennsylvania mountains. Inviting paths thru the woods and over the mountain, a splendid stretch of sward for the golf lover, porches commanding views of the distant mountains, all added to the joys of freedom from regular routine.

Thursday evening O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the James V. Brown Library at Williamsport, presented his presidential address, "Why not face the facts?" The facts which he admonished us to face are those of inadequate financial support, and ways to rectify these. "Comparisons are frequently in bad taste, but I cannot resist the remark that the profits of the Detroit company that puts out the 'humble little Ford' were four times as large as the receipts of all the public libraries in the United States."

After the appointment of committees, E. W. Mumford of the Penn Publishing Company spoke on "The small town book store." Mr. Mumford reminded us that 70 per cent. of the population of our country lives in cities of 25,000 and less, and then told us that there were few *real* book stores in towns of less than 25,000. Thus the large proportion of our people have no access to book stores worthy of the name. He then pointed out a few ways in which a library can co-operate with book stores.

Friday morning Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, conducted a round table on "Things that help and hinder." Flora B. Roberts, librarian of the Pottsville Public Library, first took up "The library as a civic



institution." Her first point was the necessity of making the library of service to all people of all classes and all interests, that the institution may be recognized as a civic institution in its scope; the next point was the necessity of adequate support from civic or tax funds. Discussion concerning the need of added library legislation in Pennsylvania followed. "The indifference of the public" was presented by Henry F. Marx, librarian of the Easton Public Library. Mr. Marx, in a contrary mood, insisted that the indifference of the public had been a blessing in disguise to librarians; that it had stimulated us to great activities in the past, and demands still more of us in the future. His constructive suggestions were most inspiring and we all felt our enthusiasm mount. The last phase, "Points of contact with the foreigner" was taken up by Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, librarian in charge of the Tompkins Square branch, New York Public Library. Mrs. Maltby set forth as the first essential our own attitude toward the foreigner; we must be ardent to understand the alien. Foreign assistants in libraries have proved successful points of contact, after the books have been provided.

A second round table on "Story telling" was conducted by Edna Whiteman of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Illustrative stories were told by Julia Williamson and Miss Bladerson of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Margaret Carnegie, Irma Diescher and Miss Whiteman of Pittsburgh.

Friday afternoon was given over to the discussion of the problems of school and college libraries. Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, reviewed the "School library situation," showing the situation to be most encouraging. Effie L. Power of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh spoke on "Co-operation between the public library and the public school." In this she outlined the plan now followed in Pittsburgh with very satisfying results. "Reading of students" was the last part of this program. Sarah C. Evans of the West Chester High School Library spoke for the high school students; her talk was full of sympathy and understanding, and clearly showed that the personal equation was a large factor in the handling of this problem in her library. One suggestion she gave was that students enjoy poetry if they *hear* it, and she proposed reading hours or clubs. Ella C. Ritchie of the Bloomsburg State Normal School Library spoke for the normal school student. She proposed to leave to the course of study the reading of general and professional literature;

the library must lead to current events and children's literature. Helen Sharpless, librarian of Haverford College, in speaking for the college student, sounded a note of warning: "Some one has said that a boy's mind is like a pop gun—if anything is pushed in at one end, something comes out at the other. Is there a chance that the reading the librarian may urge may force out something the professor has just put in?"

Following these papers, the section was formally organized, with Miss Clara E. Howard, librarian of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, as chairman.

Friday evening and Saturday morning was the time for literary inspiration. In the evening John Cowper Powys, extension lecturer from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, lectured on "Shakespeare the poet." Mr. Powys' view of the poet was unique in many ways, and stimulating in all. The morning lecture on Masfield and Rupert Brooke stirred all the listeners to a deeper appreciation of poetry as an interpreter of the life of facts, and sent us all out with a higher ideal of our opportunities as librarians in the circulation of Literature (the capital letter is no accident).

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Jean M. Hard, librarian, Public Library, Erie, Pa.; vice-president, Florence Hulings, librarian, Public Library, Lock Haven, Pa.; secretary, Flora B. Roberts, librarian, Public Library, Pottsville, Pa.; treasurer, Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

FLORA B. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventeenth annual conference of the Missouri Library Association met at the State University, Columbia, Mo., on Oct. 11-13, 1916. The first session, in the faculty room of the new University Library building, was called to order by the president, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis, at 3 p. m. on Wednesday the 11th, and was devoted to organization and preliminary business. At its close, those present adjourned to the engineering building, where they witnessed moving pictures of California libraries, shown by the courtesy of Mr. Gillis, the state librarian. Unfortunately, owing to a failure of the focussing apparatus on the machine used, the pictures were somewhat blurred; but the enterprise of the assistant librarian of the university, Mr. Stone, secured another view of them at one of the local picture theaters.

Later in the afternoon, guides conducted the visitors about the buildings and grounds of the university and also, where desired, to the libraries of the other educational institutions of the city.

In the evening the association was formally welcomed to the university in a graceful address by the president, Dr. A. Ross Hill, the session being held in the university auditorium and prefaced with selections by the university band. After a response by President Bostwick the address of the evening on "The outlook in education" was delivered by Dr. W. W. Charters, dean of the university's School of Education.

Thursday's chief session, that of the morning, was devoted to the subject of "Books for rural Missouri." What is already being done by various agencies was described by several speakers, Miss Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, telling of that body's traveling library work; Dean Mumford of the College of Agriculture, of the university's work among the farmers of the state; Miss Julia Krug, of the St. Louis Public Library, of the inter-library loan and other work of city libraries with country institutions and individuals; and Jesse Cunningham of his successful efforts in Rolla, Mo., to make the School of Mines Library in that place serve also as a public library for the town. In a paper on "California's solution," Purd B. Wright of Kansas City described the workings of the county library system, in whose inception he personally took part when librarian of the Public Library of Los Angeles. An interesting discussion followed.

The afternoon session, held in the university auditorium, was in the interest of the Public Library in Columbia, a struggling institution now occupying rooms in the county courthouse and supported entirely by private effort. The speakers, in order, were President Bostwick, Mr. Wright of Kansas City and Mrs. W. E. Harshe of Columbia. The presiding officer then called on Mrs. Emmons of Mexico, Mo., who described entertainingly the steps taken in her town to secure the present tax-supported library and its Carnegie building. Before finishing she begged to say a word "on another subject," and made a brief plea for state-wide prohibition.

Meanwhile, clouds had gathered and the falling rain made it quite evident that the projected picnic at Rollins Spring, to which the local committee had invited the Association, must be abandoned. After a brief tour of the city in automobiles, an "indoor track

meet"—a sport peculiar to Columbia—was substituted to the great interest and entertainment of all present.

The final session, held Friday morning, included an interesting discussion on publicity. The chief papers were by Margery Quigley of the Divoll branch, St. Louis, who emphasized the personal element and decried the "dodger system," and by Prof. Powell of the School of Journalism. Mr. Albert Diephuis, of the St. Louis stations department, led the general discussion in a somewhat philosophic vein.

The proposition to introduce and push a county library law caused considerable discussion, and some opposition developed from those who thought that the state was not yet ready for such a system. The vote was carried, however, overwhelmingly by those in favor; and a bill prepared by a committee of the association during the past year, will be introduced into the Missouri Legislature at its coming session.

Resolutions of thanks to all the speakers and to all the various organizations and individuals who contributed to the success of the conference, were approved, and the following minute was reported and unanimously passed:

The members of this Association, many of them with a sense of personal loss, have the sad duty of recording the death of Florence Whittier, president for the year 1914, but prevented from assuming the duties of her office by the illness which proved to be her last. Miss Whittier's contributions to library development in Missouri were many and important—at Sedalia, at the University Library and in the Association—but the greatest of them in the memory of her friends here will always be her own vivid personality. Energetic, efficient, and true, she leaves as her last service to Missouri librarians, the rare heritage of her bright example.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ward H. Edwards, William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.; first vice-president, Mary E. Baker, University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo.; second vice-president, Katherine Jarvis, Park College Library, Parkville, Mo.; secretary, Harold L. Wheeler, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.; treasurer, Margery Quigley, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club for the coming year was held in the Assembly Room of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library the evening of Oct. 9 with a large attendance. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, the speaker of the evening, talked on

"Some book publishers." Mr. Wright's previous work with publishers enabled him to give his talk the personal touch which is always so necessary in holding the attention of any audience. In this Mr. Wright succeeded in an unusual degree. After outlining briefly the general work of the publishers, Mr. Wright gave his opinion of the best publishers, and their specialties.

Mrs. Cassandra Warner's resignation as vice-president of the club was accepted, as her duties at Columbia, Mo., this year will prevent her from attending the meetings. Florence S. Smith, head of the reference department of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Dr. J. P. Fruit, head of the English department of William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., will be the speaker for the November meeting.

GRACE BERGER, *Secretary.*

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The season opened Oct. 5 with a social meeting at the Ryerson Library, Art Institute. Miss Faith E. Smith, president, presided.

Mr. C. L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute, gave a very interesting account of the history and ideals of the institute, showing by statistics how much its resources and cordial spirit of hospitality are appreciated by the people of Chicago. Miss S. Louise Mitchell, librarian of the Ryerson Library, gave further information about the library and the exhibits of fine art books and of the circulating collection of pictures and slides, which were afterwards examined by the members of the club.

D. ASHLEY HOOKER, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

A regular meeting of the New York High School Librarians Association was held Oct. 18, at the Washington Irving High School.

The program was a continuation of the study of modern dramatists, talks being given on Synge by Miss Jean Ely and on Lady Gregory by Miss Julie Robeson.

The new book issued by the Cleveland Survey on "The public library and the public school," by Ayres and McKinnie, was reviewed by Miss M. E. Hall, and "How to use reference books," by L. O. Wiswell, was reviewed by Miss Ella Hazen.

H. ARDEN, *Secretary.*

#### MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Montana State Library Association is to meet at Missoula, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 27 to 29.

Realizing that many new libraries are being established in Montana an effort is being made to arrange a program with special reference to the problems of the small library. Then too, full reports of the county work being carried on in this state will be made, and those seeking information regarding the County Library law or seeking assistance in starting the movement for a county library, will do well to attend the session to be conducted by Miss Buckhous, librarian of the University of Montana. This will be held Tuesday afternoon, November 28.

The program will be printed in many of the newspapers of the state as soon as it can be arranged.

RUTH STEADMAN, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

The Library Section of the New York State Teachers' Association is trying a new scheme this year in planning its share of the program for the annual meeting in Buffalo Thanksgiving week. Instead of holding a single section meeting (from which the majority of teachers would stay away), an effort has been made to introduce a library paper into the program of every other section. The following letter, outlining this constructive school library policy, was sent by officers of the section to all school librarians in the state:

The new plan goes on trial this year of having library discussion introduced into the various section meetings of the New York State Teachers' Association. A program of the library speakers for different sections is enclosed.

Will you select the section programs that interest you most and be ready to help in an informal discussion of the library topic? The School Library Committee which met in Albany in May suggests that the following resolution be passed by the different sections:

"Resolved, that in view of the growing demand for better organized school libraries, and the constantly increasing number of calls for assistance in organizing these libraries we (name of organization) respectfully request the Regents of the University of the State of New York to take steps to secure the appointment of a competent trained school library organizer."

Add your influence to help pass this resolution.

Then will you come to the business meeting of the Library Section and report on the success of the new plan for library program, also give suggestions as to furthering school library development in New York State in the following ways:

1. By the appointment of a school library organizer to assist Dr. Williams in putting all school libraries on an efficiency basis.
2. By making a thoro survey of school library conditions in New York State, the results to be printed by the State Education Department.
3. By having incorporated into the Normal School, Training School, Training Class, High School, and Elementary Syllabi, minimum requirements in library instruction, followed by library questions in Regents Examinations.
4. By introducing library discussion into the programs of the following Associations: Science Teach-

ers' Association, Associated Academic Principals, University Convocation, District Superintendents, Association of City Superintendents.

Send at once any suggestions and then please come to the meeting with a constructive campaign for school library betterment.

#### PROGRAM OF LIBRARY SECTION

*Normal and Training School* Tuesday, 2 p. m.

Reorganization of the normal school curriculum. James Fleming Hosc, secretary, National Council of Teachers of English.

*Elementary School Principals and Teachers*

Tuesday, 11:45 a. m.

The library in the school. James Fleming Hosc, secretary, National Council of Teachers of English.

*English and History. Joint Session* Tuesday 4-5 p. m.

The help that librarians can give in the teaching of English and history. Walter L. Brown, librarian, Buffalo Public Library.

*School Administration*

Library development. C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.

*Commercial*

Use of the library in teaching commercial subjects. W. E. Bartbolomew, State Department of Education.

*Science*

The library as an aid in science teaching. James Peabody, Morris High School, New York City.

*Rural Education*

The rural school library. Dr. Sherman Williams, School Libraries Division, Albany, New York.

The Library Section will hold a business meeting on Wednesday, 9-10 a. m., in the library of the Buffalo Normal School. Reports of committees, plans for development of school library betterment in New York State, and an account of "The school library campaign" by C. C. Certain will be given at that time.

JAMES V. STURGES, *Pres. Library Section.*

IDA M. MENDENHALL, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The New York State Library School opened on September 20. A rather rigid selection of candidates has resulted in a smaller registration than usual. The customary variety of localities represented is maintained. Besides nineteen states, the home localities of the students include two provinces of Canada, Norway and Denmark. All but two seniors and seven juniors have had library experience or training previous to entering the school. The names and residences of the students, with their colleges, follow:

#### Class of 1917

Adams, Ellen F., Hanover, N. H. B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1915.  
 Blessing, Arthur R., Slingerlands, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1915.  
 Cannon, Carl L., Albany, N. Y. B.A. University of Kansas, 1912.  
 Cudebec, Bertha M. (partial work), Rochester, N. Y. B.A. University of Rochester, 1914.  
 France, Edna H., Albany, N. Y. B.A. Syracuse University, 1915.  
 Harris, Rachel A., Manlius, N. Y. Ph.B. Kalamazoo College, 1906; Pb.M. University of Chicago, 1907.  
 Hodgson, James, Albany, N. Y. B.A. University of Iowa, 1915.  
 Lancfield, Hilda M., Amity, Ore. B.A. Whitman College, 1913.  
 Love, Cornelia S. (special), Albany, N. Y. Radcliffe College, 1910-14.

Russell, Harold G., Massena, N. Y. B.A. Hobart College, 1913.

Wiggin, Mary P., New York, N. Y. B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1897.

Wilcox, Ruth, Cleveland, Ohio. B.A. Oberlin College, 1911.

#### Class of 1918

Andrews, Winnifred P., Detroit, Mich. B.L. University of California, 1906.

Baker, Charles M., Syracuse, N. Y. B.A. Harvard University, 1910; M.A. 1911.

Beim, Mildred H., Des Moines, Ia. B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1915.

Brewster, Mary B., Litchfield, Ct. B.A. Smith College, 1910.

Brown, Ruth, Newport, Tenn. B.A. Cornell University, 1912.

Buck, Edith M., Grinnell, Ia. B.A. Grinnell College, 1916.

Davis, Mildred, Portland, Ore. B.A. Beloit College, 1911.

Dorrance, Frances, Dorranceton, Pa. B.A. Vassar College, 1900.

Fisher, Nellie M., Portland, Ore. B.A. University of Chicago, 1905.

Ginsburg, Sophie M., Denver, Col. B.A. University of Denver, 1915; M.A. 1916.

Hinesley, Pearl, Louisville, Ky. B.A. State University of Kentucky, 1909.

Horton, Marion L., Pasadena, Cal. B.A. Leland Stanford Junior University, 1911.

Howard, Anna, Norfolk, Neb. B.A. University of Chicago, 1906.

Johansen, Harald, Copenhagen, Denmark. Ph.B. University of Copenhagen, 1915.

Kingsbury, Ruth, Salt Lake City, Utah. B.A. University of Utah, 1915.

McNitt, Esther U., Indianapolis, Ind. B.A. Vassar College, 1909; M.A. University of Wisconsin, 1913.

Mariotti, Guido (special), Chicago, Ill. Doctor of Jurisprudence, Royal University of Rome, 1910.

Neumann, Karen, Vejle, Denmark. Ph.B. University of Copenhagen, 1914.

Parkinson, Herman O., Brooklyn, N. Y. B.A. Dartmouth College, 1913.

Randall, Elinor E., Providence, R. I. B.A. Brown University, 1915.

Santes, Marie M., Austin, Minn. B.A. Carleton College, 1911.

Sauer, Julia L., Rochester, N. Y. B.A. University of Rochester, 1914.

Schaanning, Hedvig, Christiania, Norway. "Examen Artium," Trondhjems Katedralskole, 1914.

Stearns, Dorothy M., Lake Megantic, Canada. B.A. Smith College, 1916.

Taylor, Isabelle L., Burlington, Vt. B.A. Vassar College, 1912.

Todd, Nancy H., Franklin, Ind. Ph.B. Franklin College, 1911.

Van Sant, Clara, Victoria, B. C. B.A. University of Washington, Seattle, 1910; M.A. Columbia University, 1916.

Vosper, Zaidee B., Detroit, Mich. B.A. University of Michigan, 1904.

Weeks, Elisabeth, Rutland, Vt. B.A. Vassar College, 1912.

Wennerstrum, Winnifred, Des Moines, Ia. Ph.B. Drake University, 1907.

White, Ada J., Byron, N. Y. B.A. University of Rochester, 1915.

Young, Malcolm O., North Hanover, Mass. B.A. Amherst College, 1916.

Class organizations have been effected as follows: Class of 1917: President, Rachel A. Harris; vice-president, Ellen F. Adams, secretary-treasurer, Harold G. Russell. Class of 1918: President, Herman O. Parkinson; vice-president, Elinor E. Randall; secretary-treasurer, Malcolm O. Young.

The "Students round table," a voluntary library club composed of the students, has organized for the year. Plans are under way

to undertake a series of studies in the organization and management of foreign libraries and to include some other features supplementary to the subjects discussed in the regular seminar. The officers for the school year are: President, Cornelia S. Love, 1917; vice-president, Mary B. Brewster, 1918; secretary-treasurer, Elisabeth Weeks, 1918.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of the following former students:

Marie Driscoll, 1916, to Stephen Barker Vernon of Albany, N. Y., on Sept. 23, at Reading, Pa.

Frances Fordice, 1911, to Charles Edward Fink of Rosendale, Wis., on Sept. 27, at Rosendale.

Kathreen Holdridge, 1910, to N. Lee Mahan of Knoxville, Tenn., on July 31, at Chicago, Ill.

Mildred K. Jones, 1911-12, to Arthur Eugene Snyder of Concord Junction, Mass., on June 7, at Utica, N. Y.

Martha C. Kessel, 1912-13, to Raymond Weaver Haas of Eldora, Iowa, on May 30, at Cresco, Iowa.

Fannie M. Smith, 1906-07, to Franklin Brown Powers of Poland, Ohio, on June 29, at Warsaw, N. Y.

Harold L. Wheeler, 1913, librarian of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, to Kate Weston Tipton, on July 20, at Washington, S. C. F. K. WALTER.

## PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Nowhere could Miss Plummer's loss have been felt more keenly than in this school with which she was identified for so many years. The time that she has been away from us seems in retrospect but a moment compared to the long term of her life and service among us. To Miss Plummer's power of organization and her understanding of the needs of the profession, this school owes much, and to the graduates she has always been a wise counsellor and a true friend. Suitable action in her memory will be taken by the Graduates' Association.

The School opened Sept. 18 with a full complement of students. Geographically there are five enrolled from New York, four from Pennsylvania, three from Connecticut, two each from Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio and Oregon, and one each from New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa and Italy. The following universities are represented among the membership,—Wellesley College, Bates College, Marietta College,

Western Reserve University, Dickinson College, Augustana College, Wilson College, the Iowa State Teachers' College, Leland Stanford University and the University of Rome. Two of the students are graduates of Russian gymnasia. Seventeen of the class have had previous library experience, and we have representatives from the staffs of the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries, and the public libraries of Berlin, N. H.; Stamford, Ct.; Williamsport, Pa.; Newark, O.; Waterloo, Ia.; and Portland, Ore. Three of the students have taken apprentice courses in public libraries. In addition to the library experience, seven of them have taught, three have had business experience, and indeed all but three members of the class have had some kind of practical experience since leaving school or college. The following is the list of members in the class of 1918:

Frank V. Anderson, Portland, Ore.  
 Claire N. Atwater, Lockport, N. Y.  
 Elizabeth H. Baxter, Alexandria, Ind.  
 Ginevra Capocelli, Rome, Italy.  
 Florence Dewey, Waterloo, Ia.  
 Ruth W. Dickinson, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Mary L. Dodd, Wilmington, Del.  
 Marion H. Fiery, Hagerstown, Md.  
 Florence C. Finney, Williamsport, Pa.  
 Margaret J. Guerini, Middleboro, Mass.  
 Muriel Hotchkiss, Bridgeport, Ct.  
 Adria A. Hutchinson, Berlin, N. H.  
 Mary A. Johnson, Norwich, Ct.  
 Alma S. Jonson, Portland, Ore.  
 Matilda Livshitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Helen McCracken, Germantown, Pa.  
 Ruth E. McKinstry, Chicopee, Mass.  
 Evelyn L. Matthews, Clark's Green, Pa.  
 May Morris, Greenwood, Del.  
 Anne Page, Princess Anne, Md.  
 Bertha Pepper (Mrs.), Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Muriel J. Schabacker, Erie, Pa.  
 Grace A. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Grace H. Walmsley, Noroton Heights, Ct.  
 Grace E. Winton, Marietta, O.  
 Mabel Wood, Cleveland, O.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have recently been received announcing the marriage on Wednesday, Oct. 11, of Louise Merrill, 1902, to Chester H. Tapping.

Florence L. Crosier, 1914, who has been first assistant in the Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been recently made librarian of the Alta branch.

Ruth S. Hull, 1915, who has been on the staff of Clark College Library, Worcester, Mass., since graduation, has accepted a position in the library of Girard College, Philadelphia.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

## LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The school opened September 25. Eleven students began preliminary practice on September 11.

Faculty changes already mentioned in the

LIBRARY JOURNAL, are the death of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, principal; the resignation of Miss Agnes E. Van Valkenburgh; the appointment of Professor Azariah S. Root of the Oberlin College Library as principal for the year 1916-1917; the appointment of Miss Corinne Bacon as instructor in book selection; and the appointment of Miss Isabella M. Cooper as instructor in cataloging.

Sixty-one students are enrolled, thirty-six juniors, four partial and twenty-one seniors. The names follow:

#### Junior Class

Cecilie C. Andresen, Kristiania, Norway.  
 Florence Behr, National City, Cal.  
 Louise M. Boerlage, New York City.  
 Ellen M. Brown, Arrington, Va.  
 Martha J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 Louise P. Bull, Bridgeport, Ct.  
 Muriel A. Crooks, New York City.  
 Gail Curtis, Lansing, Mich.  
 Florence De Leon, Pleasantville, N. Y.  
 Eleanor ff. Duncan, Dublin, Ireland.  
 Edith Gantt, North Platte, Neb.  
 Mamie O. Groesbeck, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Sigrid C. Holt, New York City.  
 Ethel F. Holzberg, Cincinnati, O.  
 Elizabeth K. Hoyt, Harrisville, Mich.  
 Hsien-yuan Hsü, Shanghai, China.  
 Helen H. Janeway, Media, Pa.  
 Katharine D. Kendig, Glen Ridge, N. J.  
 Karl H. Koopman, Providence, R. I.  
 Elta Lenart, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Dorothy M. McMillan, Dover, N. J.  
 Harriet D. MacPherson, New York City.  
 Winifred B. Mahon, Duluth, Minn.  
 Frances L. Metcalf, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Delia W. Nicholson, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Jeanie M. Reid, Peace Dale, R. I.  
 Kathryn E. Rothschild, New York City.  
 Ruth Saxton, New York City.  
 Florence H. Severs, Cove, Ore.  
 Marian Shaw, Scarsdale, N. Y.  
 Elizabeth H. Stewart, Omaha, Neb.  
 Margarita E. Tibbetts, New York City.  
 Elizabeth T. Turner, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Janet H. Vrooman, Kingston, N. Y.  
 Winifred Washburn, Seattle, Wash.  
 Dorothy Watson, Washougal, Wash.

#### Part-Time Students

Laura M. Bertemy, New York City.  
 Louis H. Fox, New York City.  
 Helen W. Grannis, New York City.  
 Martha Rosentreter, New York City.

#### Senior Class

##### School and college course:

Marguerite Boardman, Claremont, Cal. 96th Street branch.  
 Frances G. Burdick, Glenfield, N. Y. Tremont branch.

##### Advanced reference and cataloging course:

Corabel Bien, Washington, D. C. Reference catalog room.  
 Marjorie C. Burbank, New York City. Circulation catalog room.  
 Donald K. Campbell, Nashua, N. H. Main reading room.  
 Lenore Greene, New York City. Tremont branch.  
 Mabel A. Howe, New York City. Unpaid practice.  
 Henrietta M. Mackzum, New York City. Reference catalog room.  
 Jennie Meyrowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y. Seward Park branch.  
 Eunice H. Miller, New York City. Main reading room.  
 Edith Newcomet, Brooklyn, N. Y. Hamilton Fish branch.

##### Administration course:

Rachel R. Anderson, Portland, Ore. Seward Park branch.

Inez Crandle, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Mauch Chunk Public Library.  
 Edna A. Dixon, New York City. Fort Washington branch.  
 Laura M. Eberlin, Spokane, Wash. Washington Heights branch.  
 Sheldon Fletcher, Linden, Mich. Aguilar branch.  
 Claire Graefe, Sandusky, O. Webster branch.  
 Maude D. Merritt, Erie, Pa. Hamilton Fish branch.  
 Jessie S. Millener, Ashland, Neb. Library School.  
 Josephine M. Stults, Morristown, N. J.  
 Edith Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reference catalog room.

The seniors gave a delightful party to the faculty and juniors on the shores of the Hudson river on the afternoon of October 15.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, gave an inspiring talk on "Library preparedness" to the juniors October 2.

Miss Mary E. Hall of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Girls' High School Library is lecturing to the seniors in the school and college course; F. W. Jenkins of the Russell Sage Foundation Library to the seniors in the administration course; and Miss Catharine S. Tracey of the school, to the seniors in the advanced reference and cataloging course.

Special lectures to the juniors have been given as follows:

Sept. 27. H. M. Lydenberg. The New York Public Library.  
 Sept. 28. C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Reference library work.  
 Oct. 5. Benjamin Adams. The circulation department of The New York Public Library.  
 Oct. 18. Annie Carroll Moore. Children's work in The New York Public Library.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The eleventh year of the school opened September 20, with an enrollment of thirty-seven students, the largest number in its history. The class of 1916, as a special remembrance for their successors, had a letter of greeting and presented a subscription to *The Daily Cardinal*, the official student publication of the university.

Owing to the pressure of administrative duties Miss Hazeltine finds it necessary to give up the course in reference work, which she has conducted since the institution of the school. The reference course will be given this year by C. B. Lester of the legislative reference department, who has been giving the course in public documents for several years. Miss Julia C. Stockett, who for two years has filled the position of reviser in the school, and field worker for the Library Commission most acceptably, has assumed the

acting-librarianship of the University of Idaho at Moscow. Her place will be filled by Miss Helen R. Cochran, a graduate of Wellesley and of the Library School, 1916.

A summary of the registration shows thirteen states, the District of Columbia, and Norway represented: ten from Wisconsin; five from Illinois; four each from Iowa and Michigan; three from New York; two from Missouri; one each from California, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, District of Columbia, and Norway.

Six of the class are college graduates, one with a master's degree; six are seniors in the joint course with the College of Letters and Science; seven have had one to two years of college work, making nineteen with a college point of view. The colleges represented by graduates are Chicago, Leander Clark, James Millikin, Milwaukee-Downer, Vassar, Wellesley, and Wisconsin.

Nineteen enter with one or more years of library experience, as follows: one with one year; seven with two years; one with three years; four with four years; two with five years; one each with six, eight, eleven and twelve years experience. Four enter with apprenticeship varying from six months to two years and the rest with the required minimum of six to twelve weeks apprentice experience in an accredited library. The class list follows:

Hazel E. Armstrong, Terre Haute, Ind., one year each Indiana State Normal School and University of Illinois; one year cataloger St. Mary of the Woods academy, Terre Haute, Ind.; one year librarian Mt. Vernon Public Library.  
 Corinne J. Carlson, St. Louis, Mo., two years assistant Morgan County Medical Library, Jacksonville, Ill.; three and one-half years assistant, catalog department, St. Louis Public Library.  
 Marjorie Frances Carlton, Laurium, Mich., senior in the College of Letters and Science.  
 Laura Sherrill Caton, Ottawa, Ill., four years assistant Reddick's Library, Ottawa.  
 Charlotte Hamilton Clark, Hudson, Wis., two years assistant Hudson Public Library.  
 Florence Harriet Davis (Mrs.), Grand Forks, N. D., two years University of North Dakota; six years N. D. State Educational Reference Library.  
 Mae Ellen Foley, Manson, Iowa, B.A., University of Wisconsin.  
 Beatrice Foster, Macomb, Ill., graduate Western Illinois State Normal School; Chautauqua Summer School, 1914; two years assistant Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library; three years assistant Platteville State Normal School.  
 Esther Mae Frederickson, St. Joseph, Mo., four years assistant St. Joseph Public Library.  
 Margaret Gilpin, Duluth, Minn., senior in the College of Letters and Science.  
 Mildred Ferguson Goodnow, Chicago, Ill., three years junior assistant Chicago Public Library.  
 Emma Osborn Hance, Washington, D. C., special student George Washington University; five years assistant and six years chief of order department, Public Library of the District of Columbia.  
 Gladys Marietta Hook, South Milwaukee, Wis., two years University of Wisconsin.  
 Grace Emily Howard, Buffalo, N. Y., B.A., Vassar College.  
 Jessie Pearl Jenks, Toledo, Iowa, B.A., Leander Clark College, Toledo, Iowa.

Harriet Louise Kidder, Madison, Wis., B.A., Wellesley College; M.A., University of Chicago; six months assistant Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library; summer session of Wisconsin Library School, 1913; three years assistant librarian University of Montana.  
 Hazel Dean Laing, Gladstone, Mich., B.A., Milwaukee-Downer College.  
 Mary Beatrice Lee, Dubuque, Iowa, graduate Georgetown Convent, Washington, D. C.; four years assistant Dubuque Public Library.  
 Alberta A. Lind, Dover, Ohio, senior in the College of Letters and Science.  
 Kathinka Ingeborg von der Lippe, Kristiania, Norway.  
 Alice Lyons, Brodhead, Wis., two years University of Wisconsin.  
 Esther Melnikow, Milwaukee, Wis., two years assistant Milwaukee Public Library.  
 Lillian Susan Mochlman, Madison, Wis., senior in the College of Letters and Science.  
 Emilie Mueser, New York City, twelve years assistant New York Public Library.  
 Sue Osmotherly, Hot Springs, S. D., two years librarian Hot Springs Public Library.  
 Florence Elizabeth Price, Des Moines, Iowa, two years assistant Iowa Library Commission.  
 Emily M. Richie, Shelby, Mich., six months apprentice Menasha (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Josephine Risser, Ripon, Wis., two years Ripon College, six months apprentice Ripon Public Library.  
 Harriet Trexler Root, York, Pa., one year apprentice Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library.  
 Madaline Marie Scanlan, San Diego, Cal., one year assistant San Diego Public Library.  
 Blanche Baird Shelp, Amsterdam, N. Y., graduate New Paltz (N. Y.) State Normal School; six years librarian New Paltz State Normal School; two years assistant cataloger Philippine Library, Manila.  
 Ruth Annette Sorenson, Eau Claire, Wis., one year Lawrence College.  
 Helen Susan Stevenson, Decatur, Ill., A.B., James Millikin University, Decatur; two years apprentice in University Library.  
 Esther Merle Swain, Detroit, Mich., two years Hiram (Ohio) College; two years assistant, cataloging department, Detroit Public Library.  
 Vivian Pearl Swerig, Madison, Wis., senior in the College of Letters and Science.  
 Ruth Hull Tobey, Wausau, Wis., senior in the College of Letters and Science.  
 Sonja Wennerblad, Chicago, Ill., two years junior assistant, Chicago Public Library.

#### ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS—CLASS OF 1916

Siree Andrews, member Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Ava L. Cochran, librarian, Hancock (Mich.) High School Library.  
 Mrs. Winifred L. Davis, librarian, Fort Atkinson (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Helen E. Farr, assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.  
 Lillian M. Flagg, assistant, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.  
 Leona A. Hamilton, who was a special student during the first semester and since employed in the cataloging department of the Wisconsin Historical Library, has been appointed cataloger of the University of Idaho, Moscow.  
 Vivian G. Little, librarian, Watertown (Wis.) Public Library.  
 Hazel F. Long, member of the Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.

Amy L. Meyer, assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.  
 Esther L. Petterson, assistant Detroit (Mich.) Public Library during July and August, assistant, Madison Free Library.  
 Edna L. Roesler, assistant, Platteville (Wis.) Normal School Library.  
 Evelyn T. Ross, member of the Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Gertrude E. Schwab, assistant in the cataloging department, Milwaukee Public Library.  
 Charlotte E. Smith, junior assistant, Levis Institute Branch, Chicago Public Library.

#### NEW COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS

On the recommendation of President Van Hise and by vote of the Regents of the University in June, a library course for teachers will be a part of the University curriculum, beginning with the present academic year. This course, to be conducted by the faculty of the Library School, carries four-fifths credit, and will be given each semester on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1:30 p. m. in the University High School. It is open to juniors and seniors who are prospective teachers.

The object of this course is to qualify those taking it to assume in connection with instructional duties, the supervision of high school libraries, and to qualify them also to give instruction to high school students in the use of books and libraries, and in the means and methods of developing good habits and right tastes in reading. It is offered in direct response to a formally expressed demand coming from city superintendents and high school principals of the state. It is likely that in the near future the State Department of Education will require all state aided schools to employ one teacher librarian who has had the training represented by such a course or its equivalent.

There will be included for the first semester: Cataloging, 15 periods; classification, 10 periods; library economy, 6 periods.

For the second semester: Book selection and evaluation of books, 12 periods; use of reference books, indexes, and library helps, 9 periods; mending, binding, and care of books, 4 periods; lending books and statistics, 1 period; how to teach pupils to use books, 4 periods; equipment, administration, and discipline, 3 periods. Instruction in teaching the use of books and libraries will be given consideration thruout the course.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Grace Lane, 1909, was married in June to Leon M. Young, of Promontory Point, Utah.

Since 1913 Miss Lane had been cataloger in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

Gretchen L. Flower, 1910, will attend the University of Wisconsin during the ensuing year. After resigning her position as librarian of the Presbyterian College at Emporia, Kansas, in June, she organized the Wellington (Kan.) Public Library.

Helen Pfeiffer, 1912, was married in June to John P. Cargill, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ruth A. Stetson, 1912, for two years librarian of the Deer Lodge (Mont.) Public Library, was married in June to Owen D. Speer of Deer Lodge.

Nora Beust, 1913, has been made children's librarian of the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library, resigning her position in the library of the La Crosse Normal School.

Verna M. Evans, 1914, librarian for two years of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library, has accepted a position as cataloger in the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library.

May C. Lewis, 1914, organized the Seymour (Wis.) High School Library in August. She was appointed assistant in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library in September, filling the vacancy caused by the continued illness of Georgia R. Hough.

Rachel Angvick, 1915, who was assistant in the Grinnell (Iowa) College Library last year, has joined the staff of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Leona L. Clark, 1915, has accepted a position with the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission.

Eileen M. Duggan, 1915, has resigned as librarian at Clarinda, Iowa, because of her mother's ill health.

Bergljot Gundersen, 1915, after completing her year in the Cleveland Training Class for Children's Librarians, has returned to Kristiania, Norway, where she is to be chief of the children's department of the Deichman Free Library.

Loretta von Syberg, 1915, was married in June to John E. Urquhart and will reside at 724 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Irma M. Walker, 1915, reference librarian in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library last year, has been elected librarian of the Biwabik (Minn.) High School.

Stewart S. Williams, legislative reference course 1915, will be a part time assistant during the coming year in the Library of Northwestern University.

Ruth Worden, 1915, resigned her position in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library and has been appointed assistant in the Missoula (Mont.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.



## CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School opened for the sixteenth year Wednesday, Sept. 27. The principal gave the opening talk and Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, Wis., gave three lectures Sept. 27-28.

Twenty-seven junior students, one special student, and nine senior students have enrolled.

*Entering Class*

Grace Leverett Aldrich, Malden, Mass.  
 Faith Lillian Allen, New London, Conn.  
 Marjorie Barkhurst, Steubenville, Ohio.  
 Lutie Alice Beggs, Ashland, Ill.  
 Margaret Carmichael, Franklin, Pa.  
 Frances Converse Darling, Chestnut Hill, Mass.  
 Blanche L. Dodds, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.  
 Marcella Carmelita Duff, Menlo Park, Cal.  
 Margaret Ann Fife, Canton, Ohio.  
 Rachel Fleming Ghriest, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Myra S. Grosh, Mount Joy, Pa.  
 Amy V. Hallahan, Spokane, Wash.  
 Marion Marie Harvey, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Ellen Ford Howe, Seattle, Wash.  
 Edith Morrison Keister, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Hannah Cornelia Leffler, Miami, Fla.  
 Kathleen Arundel McBrearty, Detroit, Mich.  
 Ruth Ira McClintic, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Rebecca Harris Mann, Mart, Tex.  
 Anne Furlong Mitchell, Fort Dodge, Ia.  
 Eleanor Ristine, Crawfordsville, Ind.  
 Janet MacCurdy Scott, Bellefonte, Pa.  
 Sarah Herron Shaw, Glenshaw, Pa.  
 Olga Sinexon, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Eva M. Squire, New London, Ohio.  
 Eva Thayer, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Mabel Clare True, Lansing, Mich. (Special Student)  
 Adele Mildred Warner, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

*Senior class*

Enid McPherson Boli, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Florence Rossiter Broderick, Denver, Colo.  
 Louise Guiraud, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Mary Bird Huse, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Edith A. Kurth, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Harriet W. Leaf, Rochester, Pa.  
 Marie McInerney, Sewickley, Pa.  
 Ruth Moss Paxson, Central Point, Ore.  
 Lillian Elizabeth Sullivan, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A reception was given at the Students' House, Oct. 6 to meet the entering class.

Eight branch libraries of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh were visited by the entering class Sept. 29-Oct. 7, and a tour of the Carnegie Institute was made.

## FACULTY

Miss Bogle, Miss Power and Miss Whiteman attended the Keystone State Library meeting at Wernersville, Pa., Oct. 12-14. Miss Power read a paper on the "Co-operation between the public library and the public school."

A story-telling round table was conducted by Miss Whiteman. Among those who contributed to the round table were Edith C. C. Balderston, 1912-1913, Margaret Carnegie, 1915, and Irma Diescher, 1916.

## ALUMNAE NOTES

Gertrude M. Edwards, 1911-1912, has resigned her position of children's librarian, Public Library, La Crosse, Wis., to accept a

similar position in the Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings, Mont.

Edith I. Graft, 1915, has been made children's librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Roberta Herron, 1917, has been appointed assistant in the children's department of the Detroit Public Library.

Maud Mitchell, 1917, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ellen W. Peckham, 1917, has been appointed assistant in the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Lillian Sullivan, 1914-1915, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Detroit Public Library to take the senior course in the Carnegie Library School.

Edith N. Swayne, 1917, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library.

Jessie Gay Van Cleve, 1916, has resigned her position of assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become children's librarian of the Howe Library, Hanover, N. H.

Dorothy Wilson, 1914-1915, has resigned from the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The regular program for the college year started September 21, with little friction, tho the beginning of practice work in the field, which is to be much more of a feature this year, was delayed somewhat as an extra precaution to ensure "health first."

The reference classes began as usual, notwithstanding the delay in the issue of the new edition of Kroeger's Guide, for in a college schedule it is an exceedingly difficult thing to switch courses about, as the publishers of the Guide lightheartedly suggested.

In library economy the subjects of binding, printing and editing began the year with visits to the Riverside and Ginn presses, to a bindery, and to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The time allotted to the course in documents has been increased this year so that the class may meet once a week at the State Library with Mr. Belden, who with the rich resources of his own library at hand, can make documents seem more vital.

The course on library buildings is being planned entirely anew this year, and we are most fortunate in having promised us an introductory lecture from the architect's point

of view by Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston. This is to be followed by four from Mr. John A. Lowe of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission.

#### PERSONALS

Deane Blackshire, 1915-16, is the librarian and history teacher in the High School, Miller, South Dakota.

Barbara Bolles, 1915-16, was appointed a cataloger in the University of Missouri Library.

Helen Carleton, 1914, has been appointed on the staff of the Minnesota Public Library Commission.

Esther S. Chapin, 1913, has gone to the Ohio State University Library as cataloger.

Annie L. Craigie, 1915-16, has been appointed to the Brooklyn Public Library staff.

Elsie Cruttenden, 1916, is now a cataloger in the Leland Stanford Junior Library.

Louise Hoxie was appointed an assistant in the Somerville Public Library some months ago.

Effie A. Keith, 1909-10, is head cataloger, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Katherine Middleton, 1912-15, is cataloging for the New York Public Library.

Anna Monohan, 1908, has accepted the position of head of the filing department with the Sturtevant Company.

Mildred Page, 1914, is at the Clark University Library this year.

Mary A. Pinkham, 1915, resigned from the Clark University Library.

Mary E. Rogers, 1916, has been appointed in the children's department of the New York Public Library.

Ruth Shattuck, 1910, is an assistant in the issue department of the Brookline Public Library.

Gertrude Shaw is librarian of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Margaret E. Sinclair is doing temporary work at the Massachusetts State Library.

Grace Thompson, 1913-14, has resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library, and in November will catalog for the Massachusetts State Library.

Dorothy Whiting, 1913-14, has been made librarian of the Public Library at Winsted, Ct.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening exercises of the school were held on the afternoon of Sept. 19. President Thwing presided and spoke briefly, and was followed by the dean and director. The class

of 1917 comprises 25 regular students and one part time student. The states represented are as follows: Ohio, 15 (of which 7 are from Cleveland); New York 2; Pennsylvania 3; Michigan 1; Indiana 1; Illinois 1; California 2. Of these, four have college degrees, and 15 have had some college work.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, has taken up her work as instructor, giving a part of the cataloging instruction and part of the book selection course, during the first semester. Miss Lydia S. Jones also entered upon her duties as secretary at the beginning of the school year.

The first visiting lecturer to the school, was Lutie E. Stearns of Milwaukee, who spoke on "The library spirit" and brought to the class her usual stimulating message of helpful service and good cheer. The students had the opportunity of meeting her after the lecture at an informal tea.

Helen M. Smith, dean of the College for Women, W. R. U., spoke to the students Sept. 28, on the co-operation between the two schools, and the ideals and aims of both.

A sightseeing trip thru the parks and residence districts of Cleveland was arranged for the second Saturday afternoon, especially for the students who were strangers in the city. A beach picnic also has been one of the pleasures that has manifested the social spirit of the class.

The meeting of the Ohio Library Association in Cincinnati, Oct. 3-6, was attended by two of the faculty—Harriet E. Howe and the director. A pleasant feature of the meeting was an "all library schools" dinner, where messages were presented in person by faculty members, or read by representatives of the various library schools. The director of W. R. L. S. was asked to preside, representing the "hostess" Ohio school. The list of officers of the O. L. A. for next year includes the name of the director, as president.

The school is indebted to the generous interest of the Alumni Association in providing a balopticon lantern which was presented to the school at the beginning of the year.

#### ALUMNI NEWS

Ruth M. Fornwalt, 1915, has resigned her position in the Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library, to become cataloger in the Public Library at Homestead, Pa.

Beatrice F. Margolies, 1912, leaves her position as assistant in the Public Library, Lakewood, Ohio, to become a cataloger at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

Changes in positions in the Cleveland Pub-

lic Library system include promotions for the following: Sarah A. Thomas, 1910; Emelia E. Wefel, 1911; Abbie Ward, 1912; Edna M. Little, 1913; Hattie Stokely, 1913; Victoria Bronson, 1914.

Bessie H. Kelsey, 1913, who has been on leave of absence for two years, returns to the Cleveland Public Library.

Further appointments of the class of 1916 are as follows:

Dorothy A. Bray, who acted as an assistant in the Short Course Library Training School of the Department of Education, Toronto, during September, goes to the Detroit Public Library.

Ethel F. Bowers, periodical division, Detroit Public Library.

Elizabeth J. Herrington, North Portland branch, Public Library, Portland, Oregon.

Helen L. Shearer, Bowen branch, Detroit Public Library.

Ida C. Lucht, senior assistant, Lathrop branch, Detroit Public Library.

Nora M. Clark, first assistant, Carnegie West branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Ruth A. Hapgood died at her home in Warren, Ohio, Sept. 28, after an extended period of ill health. She was librarian of the East 79th St. branch at the time of her death, and had been on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library in various positions since completing her library school course.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twelfth session of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened Monday, Sept. 18. After a week of preliminary work the regular courses for the first term were commenced, including cataloging, classification, subject headings, reference, book selection, fiction seminar, current events, typewriting.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Louise Bercaw, 1916, has been appointed acting librarian of the Carnegie Library, Cordele, Ga.

Margaret Corrigan, 1916, has received an appointment on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Margaret Jones, 1916, is a member of the Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.

Martha Kendrick, 1916, has been elected librarian of the Hawkes Free Children's Library, Griffin, Ga.

Alice Longshore, 1916, has received a temporary appointment in the Birmingham Public Library.

Helen Brewer, 1913, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Cordele, Ga., to accept an appointment as assistant in the Savannah Public Library.

Caroline Moore, 1911, was married Oct. 12 to J. K. Orr, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Because of the danger from infantile paralysis, the opening of the Library School, as of the other schools and colleges of the university, was postponed this year from September 19 to October 4.

The additions to the equipment of the Library School have made necessary its expansion into larger quarters. The books used for children's work and for book selection have been placed in a new room which will be in charge of Miss Thorne, who gives the courses in these subjects. The library seminar room will continue as before under the supervision of Miss Smith.

In the large fire of September 23-24, which completely destroyed the business and manufacturing section of Phoenix, N. Y., Miss Wandell, of the Library School faculty, was so unfortunate as to have her house and its contents totally destroyed.

Members of the class of 1916 have the following positions:

Eleanor Church and Dorothy Welch in the Syracuse University Library; Mary Dollard, Leila Dominick, and Aurelia Mansfield, in the Syracuse Public Library; Pauline Griffith and Vivien Diefenderfer, Buffalo Public Library; Fanny C. Howe, Library of the University of Pennsylvania; Carolyn Merriman, Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.; Helen Stiles, Public Library, New Haven, Ct.; Esther Wright, Library of Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York City; Edna Whiteley, Brooklyn Public Library; Fanny Sattinger, Public Library, Indianapolis; Dorothy Snavlin, Library of Grinnell College, Crinnell, Ia.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School was held July 8 to Aug. 18.

Miss Mary E. Downey, director of the school, lectured daily on library organization and administration. Miss Mary M. Shaver, of Vassar College Library, gave the courses in cataloging and classification. Miss Ruth Wallace, of Evansville, (Ind.) Public Library taught the reference course. Lectures were followed by practice work, which was

carefully revised. Ample opportunity was given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and for consultation with instructors in regard to individual problems.

The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by lectures on the general program related to library work and by special lectures before the school as follows:

Vaughan MacCaughey spoke on "Nature study books" from the scientist's point of view; Earl Barnes lectured on "The British Museum Library"; Professor S. C. Schmucker gave a delightful address on "My way with a book"; Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett spoke on "The short story," illustrating with a chapter from George Madden Martin's forthcoming book; Miss Frances Cleveland spoke on "Township library extension"; Prof. J. E. Hull talked on "Peace literature"; B. W. Huebsch gave a series of five lectures on "Book publishing and selling"; Miss Nancy Beyer gave two talks on "Library binding and mending," which the students followed with practical work in mending and recasing books. The students also attended Miss Mabel C. Bragg's story telling classes.

In addition to the Chautauqua Library which doubled in value this year, the school made trips to Westfield, where the Patterson Library was used to further demonstrate the subjects of study. The Prendergast Library at Jamestown was also visited and the Art Metal Construction Company gave opportunity to examine library furniture and equipment.

Every student came with a definite purpose and it is wonderful to see what strenuous class work, enthusiasm, faithfulness and good fellowship can accomplish in six weeks.

There were many visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters.

There were 43 students representing 15 states as follows: Ohio, 18; Utah, 5; Pennsylvania, 4; two each from Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia, and one each from Connecticut, Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Seventy-eight applicants took the entrance examinations given in June and September. Of this number eighteen were accepted and commenced work on Monday, Oct. 2. Iowa and Minnesota are the only states represented aside from California. Seven students are

from Los Angeles. Two have had library experience and have attended library summer schools. Nine have attended college, and two others are graduates of normal schools. A list of students follows: Katherine Ardagh, Clara Eunice Bashor, Ruth Burton, Bertha W. Franklin, Cosby Louise Gilstrap, Margaret Florence Glassey, Rosalind Green, Gladys Hanna, Grace Marvel Lawrence, Margaret Ellen Livingston, Selma Margaretten, Arnie McPherron, Margaret Elizabeth Newman, Helen Gladys Percey, Mabel Shearer, Marie Elinor Taylor, Esther Wrottenberg.

As has been the custom in past years, the afternoon of the opening day was spent in a "personally conducted" tour thru the library. In each department the class was greeted by the principal, who gave a short general talk on the work of the department. On returning to the school room, the students found the class of 1915-16 waiting to welcome them with tea.

There will be very few departures from the schedule as carried out last year. Miss Anne Mulheron, New York State Library School, 1916, who came to the library during the summer as head of the order department, will teach order and book-buying.

As a result of the "open courses" given last spring, a number of requests to attend special courses have come from library attendants in nearby towns. Eight of these have so far been accepted for different courses.

Miss Grace Hammond, the class president, entertained the class of 1915-16 at a delightful garden party and reunion, on Sunday, October 1.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Permanent appointments so far received by the class of 1915-16, are as follows:

Gladys Glenn, assistant in juvenile department, Los Angeles Public Library.

Marian Dinsmoor, reviser and assistant to principal of the Training School.

Betty Lord, assistant in play-ground libraries and sub-branches of Los Angeles Public Library.

Margaret Vinton, assistant in deposit stations, Los Angeles Public Library.

Elizabeth Walker, assistant, Long Beach Public Library.

Maria Deutschbein, assistant in Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.

Helen Rowland, assistant in California State Library.

Elizabeth Connor, librarian of Mt. Wilson Observatory Library, Pasadena.

Susan Talmage is attending the University of California.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

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## Librarians

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AKIN, Sally M., Pratt, 1910, for some years librarian of the County Free Library at Frederick, Md., has been made librarian of the Free Library of Conshohocken, Pa.

BABBITT, Grace E., who has been reference librarian in the Public Library of the District of Columbia for a number of years, has been compelled by ill health to withdraw from library work. Miss Fanning, who was for many years associated with the H. W. Wilson Co., is acting reference librarian.

BADGER, Evelyn, Pratt 1916, has been appointed general assistant in the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library.

BARBER, Clara V., first assistant in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, has resigned to be married.

BISHOP, Jessie, has been made head of the circulation department of the Public Library at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Miss Bishop is a graduate of Smith College and of the University of Illinois Library School.

BOWLES, Verne, New York State Library School 1914, has been appointed first assistant cataloger for the State College of Washington at Pullman.

BRONK, Clara L., New York State Library School 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in the Lake Erie College Library, Painesville, Ohio.

CHAMBERLIN, Mrs. Abba Doton, one of the best known library workers in Vermont, died Aug. 4, at the age of 76. She had been ill and helpless for two years. For many years Mrs. Chamberlin was a teacher, and in her later years she became librarian of the Abbott Memorial Library at South Pomfret, Vt. She contributed to the pamphlet "A Vermont library," compiled by John Cotton Dana, telling about the library work in Pomfret, and her work and original methods in conducting a library, especially her success with children, inspired many librarians to greater co-operation with schools and to wider use of the library as a social center.

CHASE, Wallace, who has rounded out a quarter century of library work in the Mary Taylor Library at Milford, Ct., has resigned, owing to ill health.

CLARKE, Dorothy, of Sacramento, Cal., has been elected librarian of Plumas County Library in Quincy, Cal., to fill the position held

by Miss Blanche Chalfant, who resigned to accept a similar place in Inyo County.

COATES, Emily C., has been appointed children's librarian in the Westfield (Mass.) Atheneum. Miss Coates took the apprentice course in library training in the Greenfield Public Library in 1913-14, and has since been on the staff of the Chicopee Public Library.

COBB, Mary E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1915, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library to become librarian of the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.

COUTTS, Henry Thomas, for some time branch librarian in the Islington (Eng.) Public Libraries, died suddenly from a hemorrhage on April 22. Mr. Coutts was only 35 years old, but in his library career he had already made a splendid record for himself. An enthusiastic and thoro worker, he was one of the men chosen by James Duff Brown to assist in organizing the Public Libraries at Islington. He was a frequent contributor to *The Library Assistant* and *The Library World*, and his "Manual of library bookbinding" and "Library jokes and jottings" are well known on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Coutts was twice elected president of the Library Assistants' Association and was prominent in other library organizations.

CREDLAND, William Robert, for many years deputy chief librarian of the Manchester (Eng.) Public Libraries, died July 18, at the age of 66.

CUMMINGS, Laura, of the Salem (Ore.) Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian of the Everett (Wash.) Public Library.

CURTIS, Alice, of Spencer, Mass., who received her library training in Cleveland, has been appointed a desk assistant in the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library.

CUTTER, Marian, and Carolyn Ulrich, both of the Brooklyn Public Library, were passengers on the *Stephano* when she was sunk off the Nantucket lightship on Oct. 8. Both Miss Cutter and Miss Ulrich had been visiting the Grenfell mission in Labrador, where Miss Cutter established a library in 1914, and for which she has now secured a trained librarian to take charge.

DART, Izella M., New York State Library School 1914-15, has resigned her position in

the Lake Erie College Library to become librarian of the State Normal School at Moorhead, Minn.

DAVIS, Ruth, a graduate from the library department of the State University of Washington last June, has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library.

DAVIS, William Harper, who resigned last spring his position as librarian for the Public Service Corporation of Newark, has gone back to teaching and is now professor of psychology and biology at the Ogontz School for Young Ladies in Philadelphia.

DEFORD, Estelle, assistant librarian at Yreka, Cal., for the past two months, has been called to Red Bluff, Cal., to take charge of the Tehama County Library with offices in the Kraft Memorial Library at Red Bluff.

DENTON, Jane, for seven years a member of the staff of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library, has resigned to be married.

DICK, Christian R., New York State Library School 1915-16, has gone to the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, as head of the catalog department.

ENGELL, Mrs. Jennie C., who completed the two-year course of the Library School of the New York Public Library last June, and who has since been on the staff of the New York Public Library, has been appointed head of the lending department of the Tacoma Public Library, to succeed Agnes F. P. Greer, who resigns to go to Kansas City.

EVANS, Verna, of Ontario, Cal., has been appointed first assistant in the Public Library of San Diego.

FINNEY, Byron A., received on Sept. 30, the last day of his regular work as reference librarian of the University of Michigan Library, a silver loving cup with the inscription: "Byron A. Finney from the Library Staff, University of Michigan, for twenty-five years of service, 1891-1916."

FOLKARD, Henry Tennyson, since 1877 chief librarian at Wigan, England, died Aug. 25 as the result of a street accident. He was knocked down by a cart and died two days later. He was a Londoner by birth, and was in his sixty-seventh year. His library training began in the London Library, and from 1875 to 1877 he was sub-librarian at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. He was one of the original members of the Library Association and served on the council for thirty years. Several papers on Wigan history and the cata-

logs of several private libraries came from his pen, but his greatest work, which his untimely death left unfinished, was his reference library catalog. The fourteenth part of this (U-Wh) had been finished last March, and he expected that it would be finished in two more volumes.

FOSTER, Winnie, a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School and assistant at Marinette, Wis., succeeds Miss Lane as cataloger in the Sioux City Public Library.

GIBBONS, Ruth, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of Oelwein, Ia. Miss Gibbons was a member of this year's class at the summer library school of the Iowa Library Commission.

GOODRICH, Francis L. D., formerly in charge of accessions in the Library of the University of Michigan, has been appointed reference librarian to succeed Byron A. Finney, who retired Oct. 1. Mr. Goodrich is a graduate of Ypsilanti Normal College, working in the library there as a student. In 1903 he was graduated from the University of Michigan, where he spent his summers working in the library. After a two-year course at the New York State Library School he went to the John Crerar Library in July, 1906, and in February, 1907, he was put in charge of accessions at Ann Arbor, succeeding H. O. Severance.

HAMBURGER, Mme. L. Haffkin, who made a tour of American libraries and attended the summer session of the New York State Library School in 1914, has been conducting a course of lectures on library economy at Astrachan. A special type of traveling libraries has been developed to meet the peculiar needs of the district. This is one of a series of summer courses planned by the "zemstvos." In these courses special attention will be paid to rural libraries. A Russian Library Association has been founded at Moscow, with Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger the first president.

HANSON, Gladys, who has been an assistant in the children's room of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, has resigned her position to enter the University of Illinois as a student.

HOLMES, Florence I., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1912, is engaged temporarily in cataloging the special collection of European war literature at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

IVES, Miss A. A., for many years in the New York Public Library and now living in Lakeville, Ct., is acting as subscription agent for a number of magazines and has many attractive club rates to offer.

KELLER, Esther, who has worked as cataloger for eighteen months in the Public Library at Mason City, Ia., has resigned to take a position in the library at De Pauw University while doing college work there.

KERR, Julia A. C., New York State Library School, 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

KOCH, Theodore W., who has been taking a year's rest from active library work, on Oct. 13 entered upon his new duties as chief of the order division of the Library of Congress.

LANE, Grace, for three years past cataloger in the Public Library of Sioux City, Ia., was married June 1 to Leon Maxwell Young, of Promontory Point, Utah.

LEWIS, Helen B., a graduate of Western Reserve Library School, has received an appointment in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Ia.

LOUNSBURY, Edith, New York State Library School 1915-16, has gone to the Sioux City Free Public Library as assistant in the circulation department.

LUKEMEYER, Georgia, graduate of the Wisconsin Library School and librarian of the Watertown (Wis.) Public Library, has become children's librarian of the Sioux City Public Library.

MATTHEWS, Harriet L., for almost 50 years connected with the Lynn Public Library and since 1904 its librarian, has resigned because of ill health. The resignation will take effect Jan. 1.

MEISEL, Max, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1916, has been appointed assistant in the science division of the New York Public Library.

MESERVE, Rev. Howard C., has been chosen librarian of the Mary Taylor Library in Milford, Ct.

MILLIGAN, Flora, has been compelled by continued ill health to resign her position as librarian of the Public Library at Tipton, Ia.

POLLARD, Alfred William, assistant keeper of printed books in the British Museum, is the editor of the "Books about books" series, two volumes of which have recently been re-issued by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. These popular re-issues are of "A short history of English printing, 1476-1900," by Henry R. Plomer, and "The binding of books, an essay in the history of gold-tooled bindings," by Herbert P. Horne.

POPE, Mildred, formerly a teacher of English in the Stadium High School in Tacoma, and in one of the Seattle high schools, who completed last June the first year work at the New York State Library School, has been appointed librarian in charge of the Lincoln Park High School Library in Tacoma. During the summer Miss Pope was an assistant in the New York Public Library, and gave up a definite appointment in Albany to assume the Tacoma position.

PRENTICE, Mrs. Amelia, who has been in charge of the Public Library in Newark Valley, N. Y., for the past 21 years, has resigned, her resignation taking effect Nov. 1.

PRICE, Florence, for two years general assistant in the office of the Iowa Library Commission, resigned in September to enter the Wisconsin Library School.

RICE, Paul N., New York State Library School 1912, for the past two years reference assistant in the public catalog room of the New York Public Library, has been made chief of stack for the current year.

ROGERS, Bertha, for six years an assistant in the Public Library of Davenport, Ia., has resigned.

ROTHROCK, Mary U., New York State Library School 1914, has resigned her position as assistant librarian in the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn., to become librarian of the Lawson-McGhee Library at Knoxville, assuming the position Nov. 1.

SHEARER, Mabel, for six years children's librarian at Marshalltown, Ia., has resigned and will enter the Training Class of the Los Angeles Public Library.

SMITH, Belle F., one of the early librarians of the Public Library in Newton, Ia., and author of the poem "If I should die to-night," died recently in California.

SMITH, Harriet, a graduate from the library department of the State University of Washington last June, has received a temporary appointment in the Tacoma Public Library.

SMITH, Louise, who has been librarian at the Lincoln Park High School in Tacoma, has resigned to take a similar position in the Lincoln High School in Seattle.

TAYLOR, William Arthur, borough librarian of Holborn, England, died Aug. 18, at the age of 52.

TOPPING, Elizabeth R., has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Everett, Wash., succeeding Mary Frank, resigned.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs has taken the initiative in a splendid movement, by adopting resolutions to promote in every possible way a legislative appropriation in furtherance of the work of the library commission of the state. New Hampshire, the pioneer state of the whole country in the establishment of a public library, is now woefully behind the times in her library methods. In commenting on the action the *Manchester Union* says: "A state appropriation of only \$200 for 200 public libraries—an average of \$1 for each library—is positively ridiculous; particularly when it is known that many of these institutions receive \$50 apiece, annually, in town appropriations. . . . Contemplate the fact that, altho the traveling library system has been in operation in this country no less than 40 years, New Hampshire as a state has not one, and the very few—possibly three or four—which do exist in our state have been established and maintained by the women's clubs! . . . Not only should New Hampshire have an efficient traveling library system, but the permanent libraries in a large number of instances need re-organization. Re-cataloging and classification of books constitute an essential need. Not a few librarians, devotedly giving of their time and energies without pay, would appreciate a bit of real library training by way of encouragement." The federation, at its field meeting in September, urged the appointment of an active state commission of five members, with an appropriation sufficient to make library activity worth their while. Another valuable suggestion—which really amounted to a recommendation—was that of a "state worker" for the libraries.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Hinsdale.* George C. Fisk, one of the town's prominent citizens, has presented a beautiful hall clock to the Public Library. The clock has a beautifully designed pillared case of solid mahogany eight feet in height with panels of plate glass. Delicate scroll work of gold enhances the beauty of the face, above which the varying phases of the moon are designated from day to day. Westminster chimes sound the hour and each quarter.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Athol.* The plans for the new library, prepared by W. H. & Henry McLean of Boston, have been approved and the contract for its erection given to the Fellows & Duckworth Co., Inc., of Brookline, the contract price being \$14,916. The price does not include the heating contract.

*Boston.* The Public Library lost one of its greatest benefactors in the death of Allen A. Brown on October 2, at the age of 81 years. His memory will live in this city as long as the Public Library endures thru the magnificent gifts which he made that institution during his lifetime. These gifts consisted of a musical collection which he gave the library in 1894—said to be the finest musical collection in the United States—and a dramatic collection which he gave seven years ago, that is in many ways unrivaled. Both of these collections were placed in a magnificent room on the third floor of the library, known as the Allen A. Brown Musical and Dramatic Library. These are among the most valuable gifts ever received by the Boston Public Library, but the original value of the collections has been vastly enhanced by the careful work and oversight that Mr. Brown freely expended on them in the way of arrangement, classification, binding, cataloging, etc., to say nothing of the constant additions he made to both collections.

*Enfield.* The "Sons of Enfield, Mass., From Springfield," who were awarded a silver cup, the prize for the best walking division in the centennial parade on July 4, have presented the cup to the Library Association, to be kept in the library.

*Fitchburg.* The Fitchburg Historical Society has within the past few months received a valuable addition to its library thru the generosity of the Misses Mary L. and Theresa N. Garfield. The gift consists of 975 volumes comprising the historical library of their father, the late James F. D. Garfield, whose constant interest in and great knowledge of historical matters is well known.

*Hyannis.* The plans of the proposed Eagleston Memorial Library were on exhibition in September. The board of trustees and the architect were present to explain the plans.



Mr. John A. Lowe, state agent of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission was present and spoke, as well as a representative of Cram & Ferguson, Boston, architects, for the preservation of colonial architecture. Both favored the retention of the old building. At the end of the meeting an informal vote was taken showing 26 in favor of retaining the old structure on the front of the lot, and 45 against.

*Leverett.* The Field Memorial Library was dedicated Sept. 30. It has been the desire of the donor, Mrs. Judson L. Field, of Chicago, that everything about the library should be homelike, and it is finely realized by the architect, Karl S. Putnam of Northampton. Colonial in style, white with green blinds, it is situated at the crossways, in the corner of an orchard. A cheery fire in the big fireplace opposite the entrance welcomes the visitor, and two settles are invitingly placed on either side of the hearth. The whole lower floor is one room with the hospitable fireplace in the center of one side. Under the mantel is the inscription, "Given in accordance with the wish of Bradford M. Field." The wood is stained a soft dark gray, the walls toned to a soft buff. The shelves, extending around the room, are built into the walls, and are low, so that the books are within easy reach. Reading tables are conveniently placed near the center of the room, and one corner is devoted to the children. A spacious room upstairs is to be used for the preservation and display of articles of historical interest and value.

*Lynn.* A portable building has been erected at 23 Holyoke street to serve as a branch library for people in that section.

*Lynn.* The trustees of the Lynn Public Library have been roundly condemned by the Socialist party of that city for their action in refusing to grant the request of the Lynn Socialist Club that the *New York Call* be kept on file in the public reading room. The condemnatory vote was unanimous.

*Milbury.* Milbury's new library is ready for use. The work of removing the books and equipment from the old rooms in the Town Building to the new quarters was begun late in September. The new library stands upon land on Elm Street given to the town by Miss Delia C. Torrey, aunt of Ex-President William H. Taft. The building cost \$12,500 and the money was given by Carnegie Corporation.

*Wakefield.* The necessity for the removal of the Beebe Town Library from the Town Hall building is recognized, and the purchase of a site for the library has been under consideration for some time. Early in September a popular subscription campaign to raise \$15,000 for the purchase of a suitable site was started, and pledges were taken contingent upon the raising of \$12,000 prior to Oct. 1. On Sept. 30 the pledges had amounted to \$12,041.66, and 1173 contributions had been made.

*Westfield.* The collection of 3000 books left by the late R. B. Robinson to the Westfield Atheneum has just been removed from his residence to the library, and is found to be the finest private collection of books in Westfield. The collection is estimated to be worth \$10,000, and contains many book rarities and fine bindings in cases and cabinets which Mr. Robinson himself fashioned to house his books. The books will be kept for reference purposes only.

*Woburn.* The Public Library trustees have extended the privileges of the public by allowing a patron to take out any reasonable number of works of fiction at one time, with the exception that only one may be a seven-day book. All restrictions were long ago removed from non-fiction books.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*Anthony.* The last report of the Anthony Free Library Association shows that 10,870 volumes were circulated during the year, an increase of 2408 over last year. The library building was recently equipped with a new heating apparatus and new stacks are to be installed shortly.

*Olneyville.* At the annual meeting of the Olneyville Free Library Association early in October, a committee was appointed to confer with officials of the Providence Public Library regarding the advisability of making the Olneyville institution a branch of the Providence Library. This step has been considered before, but after a conference with officials at the Providence Library nothing was done. Now a majority of the active members of the local organization favor the plan and, with the finances in better shape than when the proposition was considered a few years ago, it is likely to be more favorably received. The library now contains 11,358 volumes, and had a circulation of 31,359 last year.

## CONNECTICUT

*Norwich.* Otis L. Imogene A. Cash, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ag. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 2863; total, 42,921. New registration, 1214; total, 28,941. Circulation, 118,049. Receipts, \$8878.20; expenditures, \$8206.93, including \$3709.29 for salaries and wages, \$2109.36 for books, \$245.19 for periodicals, and \$386.83 for binding.

## Middle Atlantic

## NEW YORK

*Albany.* The Central Y. M. C. A. is planning to install an up-to-date reference library for business men. While the State Library contains much of such material, Samuel Haywood, librarian of the association, believes that the central location of the Y. M. C. A. will make it more convenient for business men to use.

*Carthage.* The cornerstone of the Corcoran Memorial Library was laid Oct. 7, with appropriate exercises, including a number of short addresses touching on the significance of the event to the different elements in the community.

*Endicott.* The Public Library celebrated its first anniversary recently in a novel way. The children in the schools were assigned the library as the subject for their regular compositions, and later several of these compositions were printed in the *Endicott Record*. It is said that they constituted a tribute to the library which might well serve as a campaign document were its adequate support ever threatened.

*Gloversville.* A committee to investigate and report on the feasibility of re-cataloging the books and periodicals in the Gloversville Free Library was named at the October meeting of the board of directors. The committee will report at a meeting of the board on Nov. 14. It is estimated that the work would cost about \$2000 and require three years to complete.

*Ithaca.* Cornell Univ. L. George William Harris, lbn. (now librarian emeritus, succeeded by Willard Austen). (Rpt. 1914-15.) Accessions, 15,615; total, 455,129 volumes and 68,000 pamphlets. Registered uses of the general library included 518 university officers, 618 students, 33 special borrowers, and 74 borrowing libraries. Total recorded use 132,185, including 89,017 volumes in reading rooms and 32,199 for home use. The number of volumes,

pamphlets, and maps cataloged for the general card catalog during the year, was 17,613; for these 15,323 cards were written, and 5453 printed cards were obtained from the Library of Congress, making in all 20,776 cards added to the card catalog. The printed cards of the Petrarch collection was in process of printing during the year, as was also the special catalog of the Runic division of the Icelandic collection. The English collection, given at the close of 1913-14, was classified and accessioned, and was found to contain 3013 volumes. The chief event of the year was Mr. Carnegie's gift of a fire-proof and burglar-proof treasure room for the safer keeping of the most valuable manuscripts and rarest printed books owned by the library.

*New York City.* The report is current in California papers that the famous Huntington collection of rare books, now in this city, is to be removed to Mr. Huntington's home in Southern California, where a special building will be constructed to house the library.

*New York City.* The bulk of the library left by the late Rev. William Jones Seabury is to go to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his two sons being allowed to choose not more than fifty books. Dr. Seabury left to the seminary the Concordat, a parchment signed by Bishop Seabury, an ancestor of the testator, and three Scottish bishops by whom he was consecrated.

*New York City.* A delegation from the northern part of the Bronx appeared before the sub-committee of the board of estimate on appropriations of funds for the New York Public Library at the city hall Oct. 3. Altho the delegation soon discovered that the meeting was not a public hearing but a committee meeting on the question of funds for library purposes, every courtesy and consideration was shown to the visitors. The views of the city officials, that in the future new public school buildings would be built so that a portion of the structure could be used for library purposes, were explained to the delegation. It was also suggested that an annex might be built to Public School No. 21 at White plains avenue and 225th street for a branch library. The possibility of obtaining space in the Wakefield High School to establish a branch library was presented, and the need of such a branch was emphasized.

*Rome.* At the last quarterly meeting of the Jervis Library Association the enlargement of the stack room, by removing the stair-

case and booklist in the rear, was considered. The question of establishing a branch in East Rome was referred to the library committee to act in conjunction with Miss Stevens, the librarian.

*Syracuse.* "Notable among the recent gifts to the library," says the library's *Bulletin* for September, "is the George K. Collins's military library. This contains the complete file of the reports of the adjutant general of the State of New York, showing the name and address of every man who enlisted in the Union army from the State of New York. It also contains histories of Syracuse and New York State regiments, official lists of soldiers whose remains were buried in National cemeteries, and a unique collection of clippings containing the writings of Moses Summers, editor of the *Syracuse Standard*, who accompanied Sherman on the march to the sea and wrote letters describing that famous foray."

*Yonkers.* The time the library was closed in late August and early September, as a precaution against the spread of infantile paralysis, was a busy time for the library staff. The registration file, which numbered over 43,000 names, had grown too bulky for use, and was carefully revised, leaving active borrowers only. The shelves were carefully gone over and hundreds of books in poor condition were discarded; liberal replacements by new editions and copies were made; the books were thoroly cleaned by the vacuum method, and the entire building was made as fresh and attractive as possible.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Avon.* The cornerstone for the new library building, for which a Carnegie grant of \$5000 was made, was laid Sept. 23. The library, now located in the post office building, has about 1800 volumes.

*Glen Ridge.* Residents of Glen Ridge will vote on a referendum at the coming election on the question of issuing bonds in the amount of \$34,000 for the support of a library offered by Henry S. Chapman.

*Hoboken.* The Public Library has taken charge of the library in the Emerson High School, in West Hoboken, and now administers all libraries and branches in town.

*Leonia.* The Public Library's new rooms in the Darre Building were opened Oct. 3, the first time since quarantine laws were enforced. One week was allowed for the return of the books which were given out when the library was suddenly closed with the coming of the paralysis epidemic.

*Newark.* The will of Vice-Chancellor James E. Howell, who died in Newark on Sept. 26, provides that almost the entire estate is to go to the Newark Free Public Library upon the death of the testator's wife, who is to enjoy the income during life. Mr. Howell was for many years a trustee of the library. The estate is valued at about \$250,000.

*Plainfield P. L.* Florence M. Bowman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1916.) Accessions 2570; total, 54,924. Circulation, 100,320; adult, 75,061; juvenile, 25,259; 64+ per cent. adult fiction; 6066 volumes circulated thru sub-stations, 3136 thru school libraries, 2878 music scores circulated, 2126 from the scientific department, 290 from the department of Americana, 9280 from the duplicate-pay collection, 16,719 Sunday and holiday circulation. Registration, 7040. Receipts, \$15,762.31; expenses, \$13,617.49 (salaries, \$5531.11; books, \$2740.34; periodicals, \$1014.71; binding, \$406.93.) A story hour was instituted during the school year at one of the graded public schools, the story-teller passing from one class room to another and telling a story suited to the children of the respective grade. The teacher, in turn, utilized the story told in connection with the English work.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Pottsville P. L.* Flora B. Roberts, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 1, 1916.) Accessions, 1329; withdrawals, 674; total in library, 11,186. New registration, 1341; total, 6720; population, 22,000. Circulation, 90,365. Receipts, \$6922.81; expenditures, \$6199.68, including \$985.00 for books, \$126.12 for periodicals, \$272.10 for binding, and \$2665.33 for library salaries.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* The library of the Georgetown University Law School has received a gift of about 1000 volumes, the law library of the late J. Nota McGill, who was professor of patent law at the school for many years. The library now contains about 7000 volumes. Coincident with the announcement of the gift, Dean Hamilton announced the appointment of four assistant librarians for the year. They are Thomas E. Allison of Washington, D. C.; Robert M. McGauley of Massachusetts, Edward T. Hogan of Rhode Island and Robert E. J. Whalen of Massachusetts. Mr. Allison is private secretary to Chief Justice Shepard of the Court of Appeals and lecturer emeritus on constitutional law. He was formerly librarian of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. Mr. McGauley was winner of the final prize debate last year. Mr. Hogan

and Mr. Whalen are prominent in class affairs and active in the debating society. All four are honor men in their classes.

## The South

### KENTUCKY

*Carlisle.* The Public Library of Carlisle was opened Oct. 2. The library was started by the Woman's Club of this city. A mass-meeting was held Sept. 29, in the interest of the library, at which time Miss Rawson, of Frankfort, secretary of the State Library Commission, delivered an address.

*Louisville.* Following the success achieved by the libraries installed last year in the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, the Board of Education and the Louisville Free Public Library trustees have installed a library in the Normal School on East Broadway, with Emma J. Shriner as librarian. Under the plans by which the school libraries are operated, teachers or pupils may call for any books in the Main Library and have them delivered at the school libraries on the same cards and under the same conditions enforced at the Main Library. At the Boys' High School Library for 5 months last year 3441 books were circulated and 3642 reference topics were looked up. At the Girls' High School branch 3226 books were circulated and 5120 references were looked up.

### TENNESSEE

*Knoxville.* The new Lawson-McGhee Library is nearing completion, and with the opening of the new building the municipality will assume its maintenance. Henceforth the library, which has hitherto been a subscription library, will be made free to the public. Miss Mary U. Rothrock, the new librarian, will assume her new duties about Nov. 1, and the library will be opened for the public as soon as possible after the work of transferring the books, catalogs, etc., from the old building to the new has been accomplished, possibly about Nov. 15.

## The Central West

### OHIO

*Cincinnati.* The Van Wormer Library of the University of Cincinnati, erected in 1900, now contains about 75,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. In the reference room about 2000 volumes are arranged on open shelves, to which the students have free access. The periodical room contains the current numbers of 400 periodicals. The library is provided

with a card catalog of its own books and also with a card catalog of the books (non-fiction) received since 1905 by the Public Library of Cincinnati. The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio has space for its collection of books, pamphlets and other articles in the building.

*Cleveland P. L.* William H. Brett, lib. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions, 57,642; withdrawals, 31,283; total in library, 542,992. New registration, 37,521; total, 171,610 (population, 639,431). Circulation, 3,173,783 (fiction, 1,439,543). Receipts, \$548,728.59; expenditures, \$405,714.11, including \$35,619.34 for books, \$8312.91 for periodicals, and \$190,419.95 for salaries for library service. The library has 606 agencies for the distribution of books, consisting of 42 branches besides the Central Library, 44 deposit stations, 66 delivery stations, Library for the Blind, Municipal Reference Library, 420 class-room libraries, and 28 home libraries. An important gift of the year was the John G. White collection of folklore. A catalog of this collection was started, and also of the music in the library. Circulation in the Library for the Blind increased from 1932 to 3893, or over 100 per cent. The library and the Cleveland Museum of Art have begun co-operation in the matter of placing before children in the libraries materials loaned from the museum. The material used was chiefly Assyrian tables, weapons, ornaments and basketry from Central Africa, and lace. Interesting notes on the work of the several school libraries are included in the report, and all the illustrations are of school libraries.

*Hamilton.* Lane Public Library's semi-centennial is to be observed in the near future. The celebration will be in connection with the completion of the new addition to the building. It is planned to have a public "open house" when Hamilton citizens will be invited to visit the library and see its growth and development in the 51 years of its existence. Exhibits illustrating this growth are being arranged. Lane Public Library was founded by Clark Lane and opened to the public Oct. 20, 1865, just 51 years ago.

*Oberlin.* The class of 1891, which held its twenty-fifth anniversary at the last commencement exercises, will purchase the Gay Stevens Collender Library, which consists of 2500 volumes on economics, history, sociology, and biology, and place it in the Carnegie Library here. The price of the gift is \$1800. The library was formerly owned by Prof. G. S.

Collender of Yale, an Oberlin alumnus of the class of 1891.

*Toledo.* This city has been chosen as the place for the next convention of the Ohio Library Association.

*Toledo.* Contracts for construction of two of the five Carnegie branch libraries were let Sept. 30 by the library trustees. Those awarded were for the buildings at Greenwood and South Main street, East Side, and at Dorr and Fender streets. Bids have been received for the branch at Galena and Superior streets, North Toledo, and the contract will be let as soon as the city planning commission approve the plans. Ground will be broken and construction started on these branches at once. The East Side building will be under the supervision of M. M. Stophlet, architect, and the Dorr street building will be supervised by Bernard Becker, architect. Bids for the South Side and Collingwood branches will be received within a few weeks.

*Wellsville.* After making various changes in the original plans for the new library building, to conform with the requirements of the state and of the Carnegie Corporation, which has made a grant of \$10,000 for the building, it is hoped that work can soon be begun. The library when built will occupy a site on the corner of Ninth and Main Streets, a portion of the old Reilly estate, which was obtained by the city.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* A new home for the John Crerar Library will come into existence two years from now if present plans are consummated. The matter was brought up at a meeting of the board of trustees in September when plans for the structure were submitted by Holabird & Roche.

### The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

*Milwaukee.* Contracts have been let and work will soon be under way on the erection of the Carnegie Library, Tenth and Minnesota Avenues, South Milwaukee. According to Architects Charlton & Kuenzli, who drew the plans, the building will be ready for occupancy by next spring. The cost will be \$13,000. The structure will measure 34 x 66 feet, and will be of solid brick construction with mission brick facing. The roof will be either tile or asbestos shingle. The architecture is a modified Italian Renaissance. The first floor will contain a large general reading room, a children's reading room, a coat room and the

librarian's office. The basement will contain an assembly room with a seating capacity of 150, a small picture booth equipped with machine for showing moving pictures, a committee room and a workroom. A feature of the building will be the large fireplace in the children's room.

#### IOWA

*Central City.* Several years ago J. C. Clegg, of New York city, established a small library here, and gave the rental of 40 acres of land near the town for its support. After his death the land was sold and with the proceeds a new building, one story and basement, 24 x 40 feet, has been erected on a site given by B. G. Henderson. Miss Fannie Porter continues to act as librarian.

*Eagle Grove.* The Library Committee of the Woman's Club collected and sold four tons of old paper and with part of the proceeds a bubbling fountain was placed in the library. It is hoped that the balance and the sale of more paper may yield a sum sufficient to purchase one of the colored panels of the Abbey pictures from the Boston Public Library.

*Hampton.* The Library Club has presented the library with a victrola which has been placed in the club room and will be used for story hours and for recreational purposes at hours when it will not disturb readers in the library.

#### MONTANA

*Butte.* During the year seven sets of views on Montana subjects making 224 views in all, have been added to the collection of stereopticon views in the children's branch. They show Butte mines, Glacier Park, Montana Indians, Montana miscellany, Morrison cave, wild buffaloes and Yellowstone Park, and were prepared by a Butte citizen, Mr. Forsythe, who is doing a real service to educational work by seeing that they are introduced in schools and libraries all over the Northwest.

### The Southwest

#### MISSOURI

*St. Louis.* The Public Library had an exhibit in the grandstand of the St. Louis Agriculture Fair, Oct. 2-7, inclusive. Books were issued from the booth in the regular way, and there was a story-hour for adults scheduled every day at 4 o'clock p. m.

#### KANSAS

*Garden City.* The contract for the construction of the new Carnegie building has been let to the Sharp Bros. Construction Company of El Dorado, Kan. The building is to be one story with a basement, 34 x 50 feet,

built of gray pressed brick with stone trimmings. Work will begin at once and be pushed to as early completion as possible. The site for the building was donated to the city by George W. Finnup. It is at the north end of Main street, and only two blocks from the business end of the street.

*Kansas City P. L.* Sara Judd Greenman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1916.) Accessions 2857; withdrawals 919; total 27,434. Circulation 151,446. The notable event of the year was the gift of \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a building in Argentine, a suburb. This building is going forward rapidly, and the plan is to finish it by the first of November.

#### TEXAS

*El Paso.* The El Paso Public Library opened its deposit stations the first week in October. Three distributing centers where books may be secured and exchanged from 2:30 until 5:30 p. m. are in operation from October until June.

### The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Hillyard.* Efforts to establish a public library in Hillyard are being made by Professor Roy Lipscomb, principal of Hillyard High School, with the aid of the students. The school library now consists of 2000 volumes, but needs more. Two hundred volumes will be added this year. It is now proposed to open this library to the public for one or two days a week and to loan books to the public under conditions similar to those governing the city libraries. In return for the privileges it is proposed to grant the public, voluntary donations are requested, either of books or money. Standard magazines also are desired. They will be bound by the students and kept on file. Donations will be accepted at the high school, or messengers will be sent for books or donations.

*Tacoma.* The trustees of the Tacoma Public Library have under consideration the question of discontinuing the apprentice class which has heretofore been held in the fall of those years when a waiting list of persons eligible to appointment to the less responsible positions on the staff has been needed. If the apprentice class is discontinued the trustees plan to raise the minimum salary to such a point that they may rely upon the University of Washington's Library Department to supply assistants from its Library School.

#### OREGON

*Pendleton.* As a tribute to the memory of Samuel P. Sturgis, benefactor and founder of the Pendleton Public Library, a bronze plaque now rests in the library, a gift from a number of his former business associates and friends. The plaque was designed by Folger Johnson, of Portland, who drew the plans for the new library.

*Spokane P. L.* George W. Fuller, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 4439; lost or withdrawn 1201; total 68,118. New registration 8848; total 39,360 (population 104,402). Circulation 376,902, a drop from 404,923 in 1915. Receipts \$48,803.74; expenditures \$45,639.86, including \$4443.16 for books, \$1673.38 for periodicals, \$1896.06 for binding, and \$19,991.45 for staff salaries. The total number of agencies is 215—the Central Library, 3 branches in separate buildings, 4 stations in separate rented stores but open only 2 days a week, box libraries in juvenile detention rooms, Crittenden home, etc., and in 203 classrooms (total box collections, 207). Six reasons for the drop in circulation are given: small purchases of books, inadequate staff, morning closing the first ten months of the year, closing of two stations, inadequate delivery system between main library and branches, and inadequate stock of books in branches. These were all the results of an insufficient appropriation. The year 1915 was the fourth year in which the library appropriation was \$40,000. In the first three years of this period the work of the library almost doubled, the staff increased from 17 to 34, and the branch system was developed, with three new buildings, four stores and two smaller stations. With the increase in work and service came a corresponding decrease in ability to buy books. When it was clear that no additional book money could be expected for 1915, the board found the \$5000 that was urgently demanded for book purchases by reducing the staff and then cutting the hours of opening to the extent required by the loss of attendants. The salary scale adopted in 1914 was also suspended.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Chico.* As evidence of his interest in the recently organized movement to secure a Carnegie library for this town, W. C. Lewis, local real estate dealer and resident of Chico Vecino, has offered to the residents of his district a site for the proposed building. The property is situated at the corner of Third avenue and Arcadian street, a place which is centrally located as regards population.

## CALIFORNIA

*Los Angeles.* A plan to exchange the city's Temple Block property for the water department's property at the southwest corner of Olive and Fifth streets, in order that the latter site may be reserved for the proposed \$3,000,000 public library fathomed by the library board, was laid before the city council in September. Recently a special committee representing the Library Board and the City Planning Association appeared before the Public Service Commission and urged the latter not to erect an office building on the Fifth and Olive street property. The Public Service Commission authorized its special committee to co-operate with the special committee from the Library Board on the matter.

*Los Angeles.* Formal dedication of the \$35,000 Carnegie Northeast branch library, Workman street and Avenue 26, was made Oct. 5. Miss Zita G. Bailey, branch librarian, presided at the ceremonies. Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Library, Mrs. M. E. Johnson and Charles F. Lummis were among the speakers. The library is constructed as a quadrant and claims to be the only structure of its kind in the United States.

*Los Angeles.* At a meeting of the executive committee of the California Library Association held in September, the Hollywood Hotel was chosen as the place for the annual meeting next year.

*Rialto.* The Women's Club has leased the Winslow building on Riverside Avenue for a year and the library has been moved into the new quarters. One part of the building is fitted up for the club room where all the regular meetings of the club will be held while the front part will be reserved for the library.

## Canada

## ONTARIO

*Hamilton.* The secretary of the library board is authorized to solicit options on property in the east and west district of the city, with frontage not less than 100 feet, to be used for library purposes.

*Toronto.* A valuable collection of maps and plans of the town of York from 1792-1834, and of Toronto from 1834-1916 has been made to the Toronto Public Library by John Ross Robertson, of the *Toronto Telegram*. The collection also includes maps and plans from 1788, in which year a plan for the proposed city of 1792 was made by a military engineer.

## MANITOBA

*Winnipeg P. L.* J. H. McCarthy, lbn. (10th ann. rpt.—1915.) New books cataloged 36,971; pamphlets 1200; books discarded 13,488; total in library 124,460. Circulation 856,564; total use 951,054. New registration 12,385. The library use showed a gain of 42%, largely due to the opening of two branch library buildings in June. Six more schools, making 20 in all, have received school libraries. Small libraries, suitable for the use of the soldiers mobilized in Winnipeg, were put in use at the soldiers' recreation rooms in Broadway Methodist Church, in the Minto Barracks, and at the old Agricultural College buildings. Small traveling libraries of twenty-five books were also supplied to each of the six divisional headquarters of the Greater Winnipeg Water District.

## SASKATCHEWAN

*North Battleford.* A new \$18,000 library building is to be erected here.

## Foreign

## GREAT BRITAIN

The *Library Assistant* for April, 1916, contained a valuable article by Beryl Gill on the progress of the public library movement on the south coast of England. Historical data and information about various special collections are given for the libraries in Brighton, Portsmouth, Hastings, Hove, Worthington, Eastbourne, Lewes, Cuckfield, Littlehampton, and Winchester. The library movement in the south of England has been of slower growth than in the great industrial centers, or in the northern counties, a fact which is probably due to the scattering of population in small towns. Even in the larger Surrey towns, public libraries are rare, while in Hampshire and Sussex they are to be found chiefly in the larger pleasure resorts of the coast.

*Aberystwyth.* An anonymous gift of £5000 has been received by the National Library of Wales.

*Brecon.* The town council has decided to postpone the erection of a library building until the war is over. The Carnegie Trustees had promised £5000 for a building and a site had been purchased at a cost of £1500, raised by subscriptions and by a mortgage on the site. A bequest of £1000 made to the library, to be used either in payment of the mortgage or for general library purposes, has failed because of the recent resolution of the council not to accept the Carnegie grant.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADMINISTRATION. See High school libraries—Administration

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING—RELATIONS WITH LIBRARIANS

Librarian and bookseller—comparison and co-operation. Matthew S. Dudgeon. *Pub. Weekly*, My. 27, 1916. p. 1741-1745.

In considering the suggestion that libraries might take orders for books in certain communities, Mr. Dudgeon would limit this function to libraries in communities which have no bookstores, and further, that the orders when taken should be for books at the regular price and should be referred to regular book dealers for filling. The librarian should not handle books for the purpose of retaining a percentage for herself or for her library.

The American book-trade to-day suffers from an insufficient market. "If the average man is addicted to the reading habit (and we find that the reading habit, once established is harder to break than the drinking habit), if he is perpetually book hungry, he is every day and hour of his life a potential and a probable buyer of a book. The trouble is that the average person is not a reader."

Mr. Dudgeon here gave some astonishing results of a house to house canvass in a certain rural district, where not one adult had read a book in the entire year. Great commercial enterprises have been built up by means of broad co-operative impersonal campaigns. Why does not the book-trade profit from their example?

"The old-fashioned librarian has passed out of existence. The new style librarian is not so much interested in the man who comes and wants a book, as he is in the man who doesn't even know that a book is of any use. . . . In other words, it is a librarian's chief function to make a reader out of every man within his reach; to give him an understanding of books; to teach him that there is a book which he ought to have; to tell him what that book is, and to put it into his hands. The most important thing which the librarian does is to transform a non-reader into a reader.

"In Wisconsin there are about forty bookstores. On the other hand, there are one hundred and eighty public libraries in the state. In each of these one hundred and eighty libraries there are employed an aver-

age of three or four persons. In other words, there are at least seven hundred persons in library work in Wisconsin, whose business it is to talk books; to discuss books; to handle books; to show books; to advertise books and to teach people the use of books."

The work of the public libraries in Madison and Chicago, as well as that of the traveling libraries of Wisconsin, was here described, with some statistical detail.

"The librarian is constantly co-operating with the bookseller in making it possible to sell a better grade of books, and there ought to be some way by which a list of the books which are pre-eminently the best books of the various publishers and which are also good sellers, might be published and given publicity similar to that which is given the list of best sellers. . . . Librarians all over the country would co-operate in boosting the sale of these best books."

Considering the possibility of training booksellers, Mr. Dudgeon said in closing:

"We have found that an untrained person cannot be a librarian. We have found that a librarian must know books. Without an intimate knowledge and sympathy with books she cannot buy books; she cannot talk books; she cannot persuade people that they need books; she cannot persuade them to leave her place of business with books under their arms. We find it necessary to carefully train a public librarian in order to make her competent to loan a book; to persuade a person to take a book which costs nothing. Is it not possible that the book-trade will find it profitable to train people to perform the much more difficult task of persuading people to part with money in order to carry away a book?"

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING. See Libraries—As booksellers

BOTANY AND PHARMACY LIBRARY

The Lloyd Library of Cincinnati, established and maintained by John Uri Lloyd and C. G. Lloyd, is a legally incorporated company and provision has been made for its indefinite continuance as a live institution in Cincinnati. The library is devoted principally to botany and pharmacy. It contained at the last count 86,058 bound volumes and probably as many pamphlets. It is said that on the subject of botany there are but two libraries that will com-



pare with it, viz., the library at Kew Gardens and that of the British Museum, London. The Lloyd Library has recently enlarged its scope and taken up entomology, ornithology and allied branches of natural history.

BOYS' BOOKS. See Good Book Week

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY. See Floors; Lighting

CHILDREN, WORK FOR. See Clubs; Good Book Week; Instruction in use of libraries—Of children

CLASSIFICATION. See Photographs—Care of CLUBS

"An interesting and successful experiment was made at the Girls' Friendly Club, and we hope to repeat it at some other place," writes the assistant in charge of one of the Cleveland Library's stations. "At the suggestion of the head of the Popular Library, Main Library, folders advertising many different trips both at home and abroad, were obtained and taken to the club and the girls invited to join our travel party. After much discussion a trip to California was chosen. The trip was carefully gone over and stop-over cities picked out. Before the next meeting, books and magazine articles on the first cities to be visited were sent to the club, and looked over by the girls. At the second meeting, we visited all the principal points of interest in the first stop-over cities and the country between. The entire trip was covered in this way. The Panama-Pacific Exposition was thoroly discussed and enjoyed. Some fiction which had its scenes laid in and around the part of the country covered was read. The club supervisor says in a letter written a little later, 'There were altogether 20 books of travel, two novels, and three magazines read during the four weeks' trip. Three of the girls had never read a travel book before and I think this result is most gratifying.'

FILING. See Photographs—Care of

FINANCE, LIBRARY. See Taxation for libraries

FINANCIAL LIBRARIES

In her last report, presented before the American Bankers Association, Miss Marian R. Glenn, librarian, said that the original book collection of less than 400 volumes had been increased to nearly 3000, of which only about 700 have been purchased. Where there were only a few unused magazines 5 years ago, there is now a row of vertical filing cases containing nearly 40,000 articles, addresses, pamphlets, pictures and clippings, mounted and classified according to the hun-

dreds of financial subjects which they cover. Information which, five years ago, was unavailable to bankers except at great expense of time and money is now easily supplied from the more than 30,000 card index entries which have been made to periodicals, books, reports and proceedings. Miss Glenn suggested for the consideration of the incoming library committee, the problem of how the library shall acquire that background of previous American experience in money and banking which it should possess, or to which it should have access, if it is to fulfill its function as the representative American financial library. There are several important private collections which will eventually be available for purchase, and which properly belong at association headquarters. Financial provision should be made which will secure an option upon at least one of these collections or permit the purchase of portions of other collections as they come into the market.

FLOORS

The Springfield *Republican* for Oct. 3 records the satisfactory results obtained from the special floor laid in the central library building at the time of its erection.

"When the new City Library was built, five years ago," says the *Republican*, "an experiment in one detail of construction was made that attracted wide-spread attention. This consisted of mixing sawdust in the top layer of cement on the floors for a thickness of about an inch so that the cork carpet or linoleum floor covering could be nailed direct to the cement. Ordinary cement is too hard to permit nails to penetrate, but by the admixture of a due proportion of sawdust, nails or brads may be driven in and will hold. After various trials the proportions of one part cement and two parts of sand and three-quarters part of sawdust were found best, the object being to make the resulting material as hard as possible and at the same time permit the penetration of ordinary nails. If too much sawdust is used the cement is unduly absorbent and is liable to crumble.

"Notices of this experiment appeared in some of the building and engineering magazines and as a result inquiries have been received at the library from time to time from all over the world—the latest inquiry came last week from Australia.

"The period of nearly five years' use has now offered a fair test of the sawdust cement. On the whole it has been satisfactory. There is one small place where the nails have not held well and the cement has shown a

slight tendency to crumble. This was probably due to too large a proportion of sawdust at this particular point. Elsewhere thruout the building, however, the nails have held and the result has been good. Cement is apt to absorb water which runs down the seams in the cork carpet when the floors are mopped, and the sawdust perhaps increases this tendency. It seems probable that a coat of water-proof paint on the cement before the cork carpet was laid would be an improvement."

#### GOOD BOOK WEEK

The Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America has been distributing a leaflet describing Good Book Week. Besides telling what is meant by Good Book Week, the leaflet gives definite suggestions as to how libraries, schools and other organizations can help. To the libraries it says:

*Hold Book Exhibits. Distribute Book Lists.* Some librarians co-operate with local booksellers in publishing a list.

*Promote Publicity Plans.* Have a Library Day or Week. Mention plans for "Good Book Week" in Monthly Bulletin. Newspaper publicity—editorials, news stories and lists of books. Posters.

*Interest Women's Organizations.* See that the subject of "Books for Christmas for the Children" is discussed at either the November or December meeting, and whenever possible provide speakers.

*Have Churches Help.* Sermons on the importance of children's reading. Have "Good Book Week" mentioned on calendar.

*Co-operate with Bookstores.* Window displays, special exhibit of books approved by library. Posters. Advertising—have bookstores furnish cut of poster, "Watch Your Step" for newspaper advertising.

During the holiday season, some libraries have arranged with bookstores to let an assistant act in their stores as advisers both to clerks and customers.

and may be secured upon request to the Library Commission, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES—ADMINISTRATION OF

After two years of experimenting with the joint administration of the high school libraries by the school board and the library board in Tacoma, during which time the supervisory relation of the Public Library had been under the direction of the head of the central lending department, the trustees of the Public Library have voted to place the high school libraries, for the coming year at least, under the general supervision of the assistant librarian, attaching them to no department of the public library. It was originally planned to open one of these high school libraries, at least, to the public as a community branch, but an unexpected cut in appropriations prevented such development. The trustees now feel that, without committing themselves on the much-debated question of whether or not high school libraries should be opened as community branches, this should not be done until the high school library has reached a high degree of perfection in what will always be its primary field, that is, service to teachers and pupils of the school.

#### HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Libraries and their management in state hospitals. Miriam E. Carey. 4-page reprint from *The Modern Hospital*, D., 1915. Vol. V, no. 6.

The hospital library, as other libraries, needs organization and system before its collection of books becomes a library and each library needs a responsible human being to keep it going. Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota have adopted the supervisor system in their state hospitals. The supervisor organizes each library, brings it into line with public libraries, then turns over the daily administration of it to some resident of the institution but keeps in close touch with the local librarian and returns at intervals to assist in all extra work. The library is seldom recognized as a separate department and for that reason it is often better to select a patient to take charge of the library than to add its care to the other duties of some one on the hospital staff to whom the work does not appeal and who considers it just that much more than his share of the day's toil.

"The chief object of a library in a hospital is recreation, but certain ethical considerations govern the selection of books and administration of the library in hospitals for children,

## GOOD BOOK WEEK

DECEMBER 4<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> 1916.

"WATCH YOUR STEP"



BUY THE BEST BOOKS  
FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Posters like the illustration have already been distributed to libraries and bookstores,

the tubercular and the inebriate." The Minnesota State Hospital for the Insane, at St. Peter, is carried on by one of the patients in a large, well-lighted room in the administration building and is easily accessible from any section of the hospital. The state hospital for crippled children near St. Paul has a children's library, where one of the teachers of the institution is librarian. The library in the Orthopedic Hospital, at Lincoln, Neb., is in charge of one of the permanent residents, a cripple, who has taken a librarian's course of training and who carries on the work with much spirit and success. In the State Sanatorium of Minnesota the library is recognized as a distinct department and employs one of the patients to carry it on. Both in Iowa and Minnesota libraries in the state hospitals for inebriates are considered valuable for their diversional qualities, but books on alcoholism, self-control, and general literature have also been in demand.

The value of periodicals in hospitals is unquestioned; they are portable, cheap, comparatively durable and of unchanging value. To overcome the difficulty in keeping magazines circulating the following plan is being worked at Mount Pleasant, Ia. The magazines are covered with stout manila paper and on the cover is pasted a slip of paper with the numbers or names of wards and cottages which are to receive them. When the magazines are sent out the slip is checked accordingly. A certain guidance is thus given the circulation which follows the lines indicated by the slips on the covers.

On Saturdays attendants bring to the library all the magazines on the wards and are given new ones in exchange. After library hours the returned magazines are sorted; those in good condition are issued the following week and the worn numbers are collected for use on the back wards. In this way every ward receives a certain quota of fresh periodicals every week—the newest issues, the best of the older ones, and the partly worn are all kept moving.

In Nebraska the state library commission expends the appropriation for libraries in institutions; they are able to buy most advantageously and to get single books on request. The same "budget system" might to advantage be applied to any group of libraries having one executive officer.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES—OF CHILDREN

Methods of training children to use the library intelligently. Alice I. Hazeltine. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1916. p. 160-162.

Departmental organization in the elementary schools is increasing the reference use of juvenile book collections. A greater number of titles are being used to answer school questions. It is, therefore, more nearly possible than ever before to stimulate and encourage intelligent and independent use of the library on the part of children. The present discussion is Why, and When, and How.

The obvious answer to the first is "efficiency." The definite training gives a child a knowledge of the library and its resources, the make-up of the books, and the value of reference books. It is also of use to the child in gaining his school education, and in training him to be an intelligent adult user when school days are over, but its chief value is in the development of independence in methods of work and habits of thought.

As to when the training should be given, Miss Hazeltine believes that school and library should share in it. She believes the teacher should give instruction in the use of individual books, and that the librarian should explain their arrangement on the shelves and how they may be found thru by using the catalog. The best place to learn to use the library is in the library itself.

In the Carondelet branch, St. Louis, the librarian has prepared a suggestive program for eight lessons in reference work, to follow an introductory talk. In the Divoll branch, three classes came with their teachers for two 45-minute periods. The first talk covered classification, location of books on the shelves, and use of the catalog. The second was on the use of index and table of contents, and the value and proper use of a few well-known reference books. After the explanations, the children entered with zest into the game of finding answers to questions distributed to them. Opinions on the advisability of this sort of instruction range from a preference for definite and systematic teaching to a protest against formal methods of any kind.

"The September [1915] number of the *Educational Review* contains an interesting article by W. H. Sanders of the State Normal School, La Crosse, Wis., on the high school student and the dictionary. Eleven questions were given to 125 representative high school graduates from 40 different high schools. Fifty minutes were allowed for the test. The summary of results shows that 27 students made a grade below 20 per cent. while only one out of 125 made 50 per cent. Mr. Sanders says, in comment, 'It was interesting to note in connection with this question that those who recorded themselves as not having been taught the resources and use of the dictionary made

equally as good grades as those who had been instructed in the dictionary.' Altho this happens to refer to instruction given in schools and not in the library, it may be well for us to remember it when we are explaining the use of this 'universal reference book.'

"Perhaps the wisest way to meet this problem is to endeavor to arouse interest in the subject in every way possible, to enlist the teacher's co-operation in teaching the use of reference books, to make use of group work as naturally and as informally as possible, and above all, never to lose sight of the individual child."

**LAW, LIBRARY.** See Taxation for libraries

**LIBRARIES.** See Botany and pharmacy library; Financial libraries; High school libraries; Hospital libraries; "Safety first" movement

**LIBRARIES—AS BOOKSELLERS**

Libraries as bookstores and bookstores as libraries. May Massee. *Pub. Weekly*, My. 27, 1916. p. 1737-1741 (including discussion of the paper).

Miss Massee read this paper at the meeting of the American Booksellers' Association in Chicago in May. In it she pointed out the similarity in aim and achievement of booksellers and librarians. Both must be up to date; both reflect the life of the community; both cater to every interest, whether public or individual, in the community; both display their wares where all may see; both know their books and the people they serve; both have various means of approach to interest the public; both aim to develop in their respective institutions an individuality which is the best they and each member of their staff can contribute to this common service. So does each in his own way reflect the life of the community to the end that it may distribute books which the individual pays for, either directly with money or indirectly with taxes.

"To develop such a bookstore requires rare intelligence and sympathy, a large capital and numerous book-buyers so that the capital may be turned over often enough to insure profit on the investment. For this we must presuppose a large community and perforce the small community must go without the ideal bookstore. But there are thruout this country in small communities hundreds, yes thousands, of potential bookstores, all under the charge of persons who know people, know books, know trade tools and how to use them, all provided with well selected stocks of live books, all subsidized by the public moneys—

the public libraries. Why not use these centers of distribution already created?

"Libraries and booksellers have raised three general objections to the idea. First, that it would commercialize the public library which must be free to all the people! Second, that it would interfere with the trade of the general dealer in a small town, who now keeps a small stock of books as merchandise. Third, if it were started in the small town it could not be kept out of the large town or the city where the established bookseller has difficulty in making both ends meet, as it is."

The library of to-day is already a commercial proposition. If it does not give adequate returns in circulation and other service for the money invested it is a failure.

"The dealer in the small town, e.g., the druggist who now merchandises books and magazines, need not feel that his trade will be disturbed, for the library will sell books which he does not know; which he cannot afford to stock; and it will have as customers the occasional buyers who would never be attracted by the ordinary stock.

"For the bookseller who now serves the town at long range I must quote from two of the papers of your last convention:

"'Anyone who is selling books by any legitimate method . . . is serving the public and building up the book business to the benefit of all booksellers,' and again,

"'We are all working to keep on educating the public in the buying of books, and every book sold, no matter in what part of the country, is that much of a gain for the entire bookselling fraternity.'"

**LIBRARIES—SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF**

The ideal public library from the ratepayer's point of view. Wilfrid Hynes. *Lib. World*, S., 1916. p. 64-69.

"The library reader likes freedom and dislikes restriction, since it needs no special knowledge to observe these; he respects literary merit in the library publications, and a tone of culture and education in the members of the staff; and as a ratepayer, he expects sympathetic attention when he states his wants. But above all these things it must be remembered that the usefulness of the library must be the foremost consideration, for if the reader does not find it of use, he will not use the library. His ideal, then, is a library in which the thousand-and-one little inconveniences of most public libraries do not exist. A good catalog will be his evidence that it contains an excellent collection of books, and since he is able actually to handle

the books at the shelves, he will see how usefully and systematically they are arranged. When the catalog and his examination of the shelves fail him, he will be able to enlist the services of a well-informed assistant, who will give him the best the books are capable of. The readers who use neither lending nor reference departments will have the satisfaction of seeing in the reading-rooms their own professional periodicals (in numbers proportionate to the demand) as well as the best literary journals, and the lighter magazines which help in the recreative side of library work.

"When the ratepayer finds all these desirable things in his library his goodwill will be assured, and his public support of more generous legislation will naturally follow. . . . The library millenium will indeed have come—when the ratepayer finds all these desirable things."

#### LIGHTING

The *South Dakota Library Bulletin* for June notes an article in the *Brookings Register* reporting a remarkable saving which the library in Brookings has been able to secure by the use of the new nitrogen electric light globes. The cost of the change from Tungsten to the new lights was \$10.40. The light bill for November and December, before the change, was \$24.48 and for January and February, under the new system, \$8.60, altho more light was used during the latter months.

#### INDEXES—POETRY

Referring to an inquiry in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1916, it should be said that the Pratt Institute Free Library has for many years made a practice of indexing individual poems.

The number of entries is now approximately 17,500. Entries are made under title and first line and refer to the author's name and the collection or collections in which the poem may be found. To a certain extent this index covers the same ground as Granger, as it was begun some years before that useful tool appeared, and the same collections, in many cases, approved themselves to both. In the interval since that time there has, of course, been no duplication.

Lack of time has prevented making the work exhaustive and has limited the choice of books to miscellaneous collections, such as Thompson's "Humbler poets" and similar compilations, and in a few cases to the works of a popular poet, such as James Whitcomb Riley or Eugene Field, whose works appeared at first only in small collections, all of which,

for lack of some such clue, might have to be examined before a desired poem could be found.

No systematic attempt has been made to index magazine verse.

There can be no doubt of the usefulness of such an index, and all library workers will give the heartiest welcome to the promised new edition of Granger when it shall appear.

PHARMACEUTICAL LIBRARY. See Botany and pharmacy library

#### PHOTOGRAPHS—CARE OF

Classification and filing of photographs. Charles W. Stokes. *Printers' Ink*, Ag. 3, 1916. p. 82-86.

This is an account of the rearrangement of a collection of about 3000 photographs belonging to the advertising department of a Canadian railroad. The photographs had been numbered consecutively and pasted into 23 albums of assorted sizes, but with no attempt at arrangement. Deciding that a modification of the decimal classification could be adapted to this collection, Mr. Stokes began work by selecting all the pictures showing agricultural scenes for which he worked out the following scheme:

1. Agricultural.
  11. Crop farming.
    111. Plowing, breaking, etc.
    112. Reaping.
    113. Threshing.
    114. Crops in the fields.
      1141. Wheat.
      1142. Oats.
      1143. Barley.
      1144. Flax.
      1145. Rye.
      1146. Fodder crops and grasses.
      1147. Garden truck.
  12. Stock farming.
    121. Cattle.
    122. Horses.
    123. Sheep.
    124. Swine.
    125. Poultry.

Having succeeded with this group, the rest of the collection was relatively easy to handle. Class 5, Scenery, necessitated a departure from strict rules, and the first subdivisions were made to correspond with the seven divisions of the operating department. Then it was found that 56 (Rocky mountain views) had 900 pictures, and a further subdivision was made by selecting stations or other arbitrarily chosen landmarks, and making them the second subdivision, 561 being from the first landmark to the second, etc. In the classification of cities and towns an alphabetical element was introduced, and if there were pictures of two or more towns beginning with A they were divided into 6A1, 6A2, and so on.

The collection was remounted on 12 x 20 manila sheets, arranged for a loose-leaf system. A page of this size will take two 8 x 10, four 5 x 7, or eight 5 x 3 prints without crowding. The negatives of two-thirds of the collection are in the office; prints of the rest can be secured outside.

"Each print when received is entered in a stock register by title, given the next consecutive number, and pasted into the proper place in the album, the negative being numbered to correspond and the title and number written under the print in the album. The stock-register shows not only where the negative is held, but also the classification index. As each classification grew, a new element was introduced, of paging it, by affixing a hyphen to the classification symbol and then a consecutive number, thus: 1141-7 is the seventh page of section 1141; 56-23 is the twenty-third page of section 56."

After applying this system so satisfactorily to photographs, it was used with equal success for cuts, drawings and copy, and later to government and other publications, and was recommended for correspondence files.

POETRY INDEX. *See* Indexes—To poetry

#### "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT

"Safety first" literature for libraries. Ann D. White. *Pub. Libs.*, My., 1916. p. 211-213.

A few years ago those most interested in accident prevention work organized the National Safety Council, whose object is to promote the conservation of human life. A central Bureau of Information was established, and from this service there developed the Safety library which is accumulating a variety of data relating to the entire field of accident prevention, such as blue prints and photographs of typical safeguards; literature on the organization of safety campaigns; educational lantern slides and moving pictures; lists of safety inspectors, lecturers or consulting safety engineers.

In addition to the work of the library, the Council distributes bulletins which are for the most part based on actual experiences. Poster exhibits are made by mounting the bulletins on large green cards, about six bulletins on a card, grouped according to subject. Another method of promoting the safety idea is thru the safety congresses which are held annually under the auspices of the National Safety Council. The proceedings of the 1915 congress contains over 700 pages of the latest opinions and advice of the safety experts of the country. The council, in order to form safety habits in the children, has directed the

preparation of a safety primer, "Sure Pop and the Safety Scouts," which is intended to be used as a supplementary reader in the public schools.

The National Safety Council is a non-profit-making, co-operative organization, open to any individual or organization interested in promoting the cause of safety, and supported entirely by the dues of its members. In return for the dues, each member is entitled to the service of the Information Bureau and library, and to receive all the publications of the Council—208 bulletins, the annual proceedings, and miscellaneous pamphlet material.

To reach all "chance takers" can be accomplished only by an educational campaign, and the librarian, with his instinct for service, could perform a real benefit for his community by entering into this movement for the conservation of human life. Information regarding this work may be obtained from W. H. Cameron, secretary, National Safety Building, Chicago.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See* High school libraries

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. *See also* references under Libraries

The special library and some of its problems. Ethel M. Johnson. *Spec. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 157-161.

Prior to 1909 the special library was a negligible factor in the library and business worlds, but there now are more than four hundred libraries of this kind in the country and their number is constantly increasing. Their interests are represented by the Special Libraries Association, affiliated with the American Library Association, and by their own publication, *Special Libraries*.

There is some difference of opinion as to what may legitimately be called a special library. From one point of view any library that limits its scope to a particular subject is specialized. But libraries of this type are not new. Almost from the start large public libraries have had special collections, there have been departmental libraries in large colleges, and there have been separate, independent libraries devoted to a particular field. For the most part these libraries differ only in scope from the general library, and are not truly special. From the definitions given by the leaders in the special library movement it is evident that the most distinctive feature of the special library is not so much its subject matter as its service. It is essentially an information bureau; the function of the general library is to make books available, that of the special library is to make information avail-

able. The stock-in-trade of the special library is often represented, not by books, but by pamphlets, manuscripts, clippings, filing case material and human brains. Of the classes of special libraries, three are discussed: the municipal reference library, the legislative reference library and the business or corporation library. The municipal and legislative reference libraries are similar in that they both have to do with public affairs information. The important function of the municipal reference library, of which there are a dozen in several of the larger cities, is to assist in drafting ordinances. The legislative reference library has a broader field; it deals with proposed and enacted laws of the states, the federal government, with laws of other countries and with government reports. Thirty-four states now have such libraries and it probably will not be long before every state is so equipped.

It is the business library that is given chief consideration in Miss Johnson's article. In appearance and atmosphere the business library is very different from the public library and is more nearly like the business office. In service the business library is active, even aggressive. It keeps in touch with the interests of the managerial force, the directors and heads of departments, and sends them information and material that it knows will be of use to them. The fact that the special library is a strictly business proposition explains many of its characteristics. As speed is the essential factor in business, the library must equip itself for prompt service; no time can be given to unnecessary details; technique must be reduced to its simplest form; cataloging is almost done away with by the use of vertical files arranged alphabetically by subject and carrying numerous cross references. Space is expensive and only material of vital importance and timely interest can be given room. With a very limited amount of material effective service is possible, by communicating with other organizations and individuals for much valuable data.

Requirements for the business librarian include business ability, initiative, adaptability, and willingness to assume responsibility, as well as technical training. There is a greater demand for women than for men, chiefly because they will accept a lower salary than men, but one authority feels that the chances for advancement are better for men than for women. The best field for the special library is in the East just as that for general library work is in the West or Middle West. A drawback in connection with the business

library is its instability; it is very sensitive to general financial conditions. Often, however, tho the library may be discarded, the librarian who has proved himself of value is retained in another position.

#### SPECIALTIES—RECORD OF

As a further step in the line of co-operation, the local libraries in Providence, R. I., have collected and printed in the October number of the Public Library's *Quarterly Bulletin*, at p. 196, a compilation of "Library specialties," the abbreviations entered opposite each subject showing in which of the Providence libraries to look for the best-developed representations of that subject.

For example, while a great number of readers are aware that the John Carter Brown Library is devoted to works on America before 1800, not so many are perhaps aware that one of the specialties of Brown University is "International law," and that music is a specialty at the Providence Public Library.

The following fifteen libraries have co-operated in the preparation of the list, which covers about 150 subjects: Annmary Brown Memorial, Brown University (Main Library and departments), John Carter Brown Library, Park Museum, Providence Athenæum, Providence Public Library, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island Medical Society, Rhode Island Normal School, Rhode Island School of Design, State Agricultural Department, State Educational Department, State Health Department, State Law Library, and State Library.

#### TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

The city attorney of Tacoma, Washington, has given an opinion which may be of interest to other libraries. The state law (Section 6973, Remington & Ballinger's Ann. Codes and Statutes of Washington) provides that "taxes in addition to those otherwise authorized" may be voted for library purposes. Section 172 of the city charter states that "the City of Tacoma shall provide in the Ordinance levying the taxes for each year for the levy and collection of an additional tax of not less than one-sixth of one mill for the maintenance of the Public Library." In each of these provisions the levy for library purposes is spoken of as an additional levy, yet paragraph 2, section 4, in Article 1 of the city charter, provides "that all taxes, whether general or special, exclusive of assessments for street improvements and construction of sewers, shall not exceed one and five-tenths per cent. in any one year of the assessed

## Bibliographical Notes

Any library desiring a copy of the pamphlet containing a copy of all measures "proposed by initiative petitions," "passed by the Legislature and referred, by petition, to the people," "proposed to the Legislature and referred to the people," and "amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Legislature," to be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Washington for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1916, together with all arguments filed for and against said measures, may receive it by sending a two-cent stamp to the Tacoma Public Library.

A list of references on county government was published in the Tacoma *Daily News* for Sept. 15, in connection with the meeting in that city of the Washington State Association of County Commissioners. The list is to be reprinted in the Proceedings of that association. The *News* for Sept. 16, 18 and 19, contained a series of articles on "Charter revision," by the librarian, John B. Kaiser, the third article including an extensive bibliography of the city manager form of government, compiled by Miss Jacqueline Noel of the Tacoma Public Library's reference department.

The American Association for International Conciliation has just issued a symposium of peace proposals and programs compiled by Randolph S. Bourne and entitled "Towards an enduring peace." This book is not being published in the ordinary sense of the term. Since only a limited number of copies is available, it is desired to place them in college and university libraries and in the larger public libraries. Such distribution as will be made will be gratuitous. Requests for the book should be addressed to the secretary of the association, Sub-station 84, New York City.

Effective first aid to librarians who want information about French books is offered by M. Jean Alcide Picard, at one time manager of Scribner's French book department, and recently recalled by the French government from service in the trenches to act as agent in this country for the French publishers. M. Picard, whose address is 26 Gramercy Park, New York City, is anxious to get into touch with librarians, as with all book-people, and will gladly furnish information on the new French publications, advise and assist in the organization and building up of French departments, and suggest the best means of securing the titles selected.

## LIBRARY ECONOMY

DAVIS, WHITMAN. The library situation in Mississippi. Agricultural College, Miss. 45 p. (*Bull. of the Miss. Agric. and Mech. Coll.*, J1, 1916. Vol. 13, no. 3.)

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Publications, 1914-15, under the auspices of the university. (In Librarian's report, 1914-15. Off. publs. of Cornell Univ. Vol. VII, no. B. p. 8-37.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Catalogue of scientific papers. v. 15. Univ. of Chic. Press. 1012 p. \$12.25 n.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### BLIND

New York Public Library. Supplement to the catalogue of books for the blind in the circulation department. 12 p.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### AMERICANA

Americana; a catalogue of books relating to American history, including . . . pamphlets. Cincinnati, O.: U. P. James, Bookseller. 48 p. (New series, no. 14. O., 1916. 1888 items.)

Americana; books, pamphlets and manuscripts. St. Louis: Houlton Book Co., 3848 Easton Ave. unpag. (Catalog no. 2. 334 items.)

Rare Americana, including many important items, some of great rarity . . . New York: Heartman's. 20 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 58. 258 items.)

Rare Americana, including many important and rare items . . . (New York: Heartman's. 24 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 60. 275 items.)

Rare Americana, including many items of great rarity . . . New York: Heartman's. 25 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 59. 256 items.)

### ANDERSON, RASMUS BJÖRN

Anderson, Rasmus Björn. Life story of Rasmus B. Anderson; written by himself, with the assistance of Albert O. Barton. Madison, Wis.: The author. 6 p. bibl. \$3.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

Hrdlicka, Ales. The most ancient skeletal remains of man. 2. ed. Washington, D.C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. bibl.

### BACON, FRANCIS

The collection of books used by James Spedding as his working library in preparing his edition of the works of Sir Francis Bacon. London: Bernard Quaritch. 24 p.

### BANKING

Moulton, Harold Glenn. Exercises and questions for use with "Principles of money and banking." Univ. of Chicago Press. 9 p. bibl. 50 c. n.

### BIBLE

Peloubet, Francis Nathan, D.D., and Wells, Amos Russel. Peloubet's select notes on the International lessons for 1917: New Testament, January-June, studies in the Gospel of John; Old Testament, July-December, 2 Kings, Ezra, Nehemiah (with the prophets). Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. 4 p. bibl. \$1.15 n.

Veach, Robert Wells. Bible reading and religious training in the home; a manual for individual and family use. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication. 3 p. bibl. 15 c.

### BIOGRAPHY

Fitch, George Hamlin. Great spiritual writers of America. San Francisco: Elder. 11 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

### BIOLOGY

Smallwood, William Martin. A text-book of biology for students in general, medical and technical. 2. ed. rev. and enl. Lea & Febiger. bibl. \$2.75 n.

### BUDDHISM

Pratt, Ida A. Buddhism; a list of references in the [New York Public] Library. New York: The library. 78 p. 25 c. n.



- CANCER**  
Hoffman, Francis Ludwig. The mortality from cancer throughout the world. Newark, N. J.: Prudential Press, 1915. 16 p. bibl. gratis.
- CITY PLANNING**  
Roberts, Kate Louise. The city beautiful; a study of town planning and municipal art. H. W. Wilson Co. 5 p. bibl. 25 c. n. (Study outline series.)
- CARPENTER, EDWARD**  
Carpenter, Edward. My days and dreams; being autobiographical notes. Scribner. 10 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- COAL MINING**  
Holbrook, E. A. Dry preparation of bituminous coal at Illinois mines. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 9 p. bibl. 70 c. (Engineering Experiment Station bull.)
- CONSTITUTIONS, STATE**  
McClure, Wallace. State constitution-making; with special reference to Tennessee; a review of the more important provisions of the state constitutions and current thought upon constitutional questions; an outline of constitutional development and problems in Tennessee. Nashville, Tenn.: Marshall & Bruce Co. 14 p. bibl. \$3.
- DOGS**  
Selected list of dog stories. (In *Worcester F. P. L. Bull.*, S.-O., 1916. p. 144-147.)
- DRAMA**  
Plays in the Louisville Free Public Library endorsed by the Drama League of America, with some additional titles of modern drama. 2. ed. 29 p.
- DRAMA, ENGLISH**  
Tatlock, John Strong Perry, and Martin, Robert G., eds. Representative English plays, from the Middle Ages to the end of the nineteenth century. Century. 4 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- ECONOMICS**  
Trever, Albert Augustus. A history of Greek economic thought; a dissertation . . . Univ. of Chicago Press. 4 p. bibl. 75 c. n.
- EDUCATION**  
American Academy of Political and Social Science. New possibilities in education. Philadelphia: The academy. 25 p. bibl. \$1.
- ELECTRICITY**  
Special reading list: Electricity. (In *Bull. of the Salem [Mass.] P. L., O.*, 1916. p. 54-56.)
- EUROPE—HISTORY**  
Hayes, Carlton Joseph Huntley. A political and social history of modern Europe. 2 v. Macmillan. bibls. in v. 2. v. 1, \$2 n.; v. 2, \$2.25 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., S.*, 1916. p. 709-724.)
- GENESIS**  
Howard, James Enos, M.D. In the beginning; or, the first age, embracing the Bible account of the creation of the world, the creation and fall of man, and the final destruction of the world by the deluge. Bost.: Roxburgh Pub. Co. 4 p. bibl. \$1.
- GEOLOGY**  
Catalogue of the . . . library of . . . John B. Pearce . . . Part 1—Geology. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 34 p. (478 items.)  
Nickles, John Milton. Bibliography of North American geology for 1915, with subject index. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 144 p. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 645.)
- HARDY, THOMAS**  
Child, Harold Hannyngton. Thomas Hardy. Holt. 5 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Writers of the day.)
- HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR**  
Abelson, Joseph. A bibliography of the junior high school. *Education*, O., 1916. p. 122-129.
- HISTORY**  
Teggart, Frederick John. Prolegomena to history: the relation of history to literature, philosophy and science. Univ. of California. 16 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Publication in history.)
- ICELAND**  
Hermannsson, Halldór. Icelandic books of the sixteenth century. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell Univ. Library. 72 p. \$1. (Islandica; an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library. Vol. ix.)
- JESUS CHRIST**  
Barton, Charles M. The teaching of Galilee; an inductive study of the teaching of Jesus in the first three Gospels. Chicago: The Epworth League of the M. E. Church. bibls. 35 c.
- LEGENDS**  
Gerould, Gordon Hall. Saints' legends. Houghton Mifflin. 26 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- LOUISIANA—COMMERCE**  
Surrey, N. M. Miller. The commerce of Louisiana during the French régime, 1699-1763. Longmans. 13 p. bibl. \$3.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**  
Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctrines and discipline of the church, 1916. Methodist Book Concern. bibls. 35 c. n.
- MILK PRODUCTION**  
Larson, Carl W. Milk production cost accounts; principles and methods. Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. 75 c. n.
- MISSIONS, FOREIGN**  
Ferris, Anita Brockway. The land of the golden man. New York: Missionary Education Movement of U. S. and Canada. 4 p. bibl. 60 c.
- MUSIC**  
Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Public Library of the city of Boston. Vol. IV, part 1. Supplement, A-Fly. Boston: The library. 144 p. \$1.
- TRIALS**  
Some famous trials. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap.-Je., 1916. p. 34-35.)
- TUBERCULOSIS**  
Jacobs, Dr. Philip P., comp. Tuberculosis: a selected bibliography. 3 p. (*Bull. of The Russell Sage Found. L., Ag.*, 1916. No. 18.)
- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**  
Bourne, Henry Eldridge, and Benton, Elbert Jay. Introductory American history. Heath. 6 p. bibl. 60 c.  
Corwin, Edward Stephen. French policy and the American alliance of 1778. Princeton Univ. Press. 5 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- VOCATIONAL TRAINING**  
Hedges, Anna Charlotte. Vocational training of girls in the state of New York. Albany: Univ. of State of N. Y., 1915. 6 p. bibl. (Bulletin no. 612.)
- WATER, PURIFICATION OF**  
Schwab, James West. The removal of iron from municipal water supplies. Lawrence, Kan.: Univ. of Kansas. 4 p. bibl. (*Bulletin*, vol. xii, no. 8. Engineering bull. no. 7.)

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## The Open Round Table

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### THE FIRST TRAINING CLASS AT PRATT INSTITUTE

Editor *Library Journal*:

For the sake of historic accuracy I am writing to correct a mistake which occurs both in your editorial appreciation of Miss Plummer and in the obituary notice, also contained in the October number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Miss Plummer did not start the Library School at Pratt Institute. A course in cataloging was offered at the library in June, 1890, and in October, 1890, a course in library economy as well as cataloging was offered, while Miss Plummer was not appointed

librarian until November, 1890. I remember very well her telling me that she did not know of the existence of the school until she came here and was surprised to find it fully established. The value of her services in developing the school from a training class to an organized school is unquestioned, and in that sense she might be considered the organizer of the school, but to say "That same year [of her appointment] she started a training class in her library, and this class, successful from the first, soon developed into a full-fledged school" is not consonant with the facts. The idea of having a training class in the library must be credited to Miss Margaret Healy, the first director of libraries at Pratt Institute.

Very truly yours,  
JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

*BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA INCORPORATED*  
*Editor Library Journal:*

As a public librarian intensely interested in raising standards of reading, especially among children, no less than as a member of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America, I wish to ask the help of my professional colleagues in securing the observance of the new federal act incorporating the Boy Scouts of America in so far as it applies to Boy Scout books. This incorporation act provides that the corporation created shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use, in carrying out its purposes, all emblems and badges, descriptive or designating marks, and words or phrases now or heretofore used by the Boy Scouts of America in carrying out its program, it being distinctly and definitely understood, however, that nothing in this Act shall interfere or conflict with established or vested rights.

The last clause will make it possible for many books that are travesties of Boy Scouts now published to continue to be marketed. It is, however, contended by the Boy Scout organization that the publication of any more books that similarly misrepresent the movement can be prevented under the law. Will not librarians co-operate with the Boy Scout Library Commission by bringing to our attention books that they believe give a false idea of the spirit and purpose of the Boy Scout movement? Such information should be sent to Mr. Franklin K. Mathews, Chief Scout Librarian, Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

### Library Calendar

- Nov. 13. Pennsylvania Library Club.  
Nov. 16. Memorial meeting to Mary Wright

- Plummer. Stuart Gallery, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue. 8 p. m.  
Nov. 27-29. Montana State Library Association. Missoula.  
Dec. 8-9. Special Libraries Association—Eastern District. New Haven.  
Dec. 28-30. American Library Association. Midwinter meeting. Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1916.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.  
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement, of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:  
*Publishers* . . . . . R. R. BOWKER CO.  
241 West 37th St., New York.  
*Editor* . . . . . R. R. BOWKER.  
241 West 37th St., New York.  
*Managing Editor* . . . . . FREMONT RIDER.  
241 West 37th St., New York.  
*Business Manager* . . . . . JOHN A. HOLDEN.  
241 West 37th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:  
R. R. BOWKER CO., 241 West 37th St., New York.  
R. R. BOWKER, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
A. H. LEYPOLDT, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
J. A. HOLDEN, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
FREMONT RIDER, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
W. A. STEWART, 241 West 37th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. R. BOWKER CO.,

J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager*.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1916.

E. D. LOSEE,

Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., No. 294.  
(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1918.)

[Seal.]

Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 41.  
New York Register No. 6106.





Mary Wright Plummer

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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DECEMBER, 1916

No. 12

ON Thursday morning, November 16, there was a notable gathering of nearly a thousand people prominent in art and letters, in the palatial ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at the joint session of the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters, at which ex-President Roosevelt made a noble and commanding address on "Nationalism in art and literature." On the same evening there was a gathering of 600 librarians at the "palace of the people," in the Stuart Gallery at the New York Public Library, in memory of Mary Wright Plummer, at which quiet addresses in appreciation of her work and life and influence, were made by men and women whose names for the most part are unknown to the public whom they serve. Yet the latter gathering was in the deepest sense not less American and not less significant. Not that library work, a secondary profession, is as great as work in art and letters, a creative profession, but that the latter meeting commemorated the quiet life of a woman citizen who represented most fully the silent work of a great number of American citizens whose work is not advertised, about which there is no fuss, and in which there is no fame, but which counts in the real development of our great country as truly as the work of the statesman, the artist, or the author. The woman who was commemorated at this meeting represents the silent forces which in life and in all nature are the greatest of forces, and the inspiration of such a meeting in tribute to such a life means more than the greatest and noisiest gatherings of a political campaign or even a congress of arts and letters.

DR. PUTNAM, in paying his tribute to Miss Plummer, took occasion to emphasize

the value of the work in libraries of the women who constitute in America the large majority of the profession and so differentiate it from the library calling of other countries. The names of Miss Hannah P. James, of Mrs. Minerva W. Saunders, and of others who have passed over to the majority, recur at once to the mind of library people as illustrations of the pioneer service of women, and happily there are still with us many, notably Mrs. Elmendorf, the first woman president of the A. L. A., and Miss Caroline M. Hewins, who will always be remembered among the foremost people in the early generation of modern American librarianship. The retirement of Miss Matthews from the Lynn Public Library after nearly half a century in public service on its staff and finally as librarian, removes from library work another woman whose influence, tho less wide than that of Miss Plummer, has been radiant and helpful. Tho in a modest position in a smaller city Miss Matthews' pleasant personality, sympathetic character and library interest made her a welcome member of the conferences and meetings which she conscientiously attended from the first A. L. A. conference of 1876 to that at San Francisco in 1915, where her vigor was shown by the long journey thru northern Canada, which she took on her return. She should be an example to hundreds of others who do not take audible part in library meetings, but who may count nevertheless much beyond their own thought in the inspiration of their presence.

THE growing custom of emphasizing good causes by setting aside a particular day or particular week in which a cause shall especially be brought to public atten-

tion has an important library bearing. The first complete week in December, December 4-9, librarians should be reminded, will be Good Book Week for boys. This is the better title given this year to the Boy Scout endeavor to enlist libraries and the community in general in its work for boys. A special list of "Books boys like best," has been prepared, in revision of a similar list last year, and will be circulated by many libraries, one having taken an edition of five thousand copies for distribution in its city. January 28 is to be Child Labor Day and it will be well for libraries to emphasize that subject about that time by bringing books and pamphlets on this topic to the special attention of the public. Incidentally it may be pointed out that a good deal of good literature may be had on such topics gratis from the national and other societies which issue characteristic publications, and by means of the Multiplex wing frame, used in the Newark and other libraries, or by some extemporized form of vertical rack, much of this material may be put at the service of the public without cataloging or other accession cost. The National Child Labor Committee at 105 East 22nd street, New York, may be addressed for literature on the special topic indicated.

THE accountants of the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, which is really that city's Board of Directors, have presented a compilation of the figures of the library systems of Greater New York for the past ten years, accompanied by the text of laws and contracts relating thereto which form an important contribution to library finance and legislation. The latter section is in some respects incomplete, as it omits two of the most important documents relating to the Brooklyn system, *i.e.*, opinions of the corporation counsel interpreting the provisions of its contract with the city. The figures shown in the tabulations and in charts, are extremely interest-

ing and should furnish material for careful study by all interested in library finance and legislation.

THE difficult problem of the importation of German books thru the British lines for use by American libraries is having the careful attention of the British Embassy, the Librarian of Congress and the A. L. A. committee, and it is hoped that substantial progress has been made toward a *modus vivendi*. We have heretofore recorded the strong feeling of protest generally felt against the attitude of the British government, but accepting this attitude as a fact the thing to do is to find the solution of least resistance in overcoming the difficulty. The British authorities are unwilling to stretch the term "education" to cover all books which in a sense have an educational value in libraries, tho they may be contributions to current history. In fact it is the importation of propagandist material in the interest of Germany, usually innocent of offense on the part of the importer and sometimes included in an invoice, it seems probable, with the intent of forcing a way for such literature, which has made the chief difficulty. The British authorities have the strong impression that importers have at least been careless in this matter and they are disposed to require that the importation shall be made directly by libraries rather than thru an American importer, altho it is understood that some foreign agent abroad, not objectionable to the British authorities, may be used in common by American libraries. This will be a serious detriment, but it may prove the only way out. No definite announcement can be made at this writing of the exact plan of the procedure, but librarians may be assured that attention is being given to the matter by the committee in co-operation with the Librarian of Congress, and it should fairly be added that the British Embassy is doing all that it rightly can to influence its own government in the right direction.

# A LIBRARY LIFE

A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY AND IN GRATITUDE FOR  
THE WORK AND INFLUENCE OF

## Mary Wright Plummer

September marks the Earth's first slumbering  
But Nature sleeps for strength to build anew,  
And ere the last leaf falls and Summer's thru,  
The ground is pregnant with the unborn Spring.  
We will not mourn without remembering,  
That you who long have worked so well and true  
To do the things your brave heart bade you do,  
Can never cease to be a living thing.

The earthly time allotted Man is brief,  
And we are many who with heartfelt grief  
Now mourn what seems the passing of a friend.  
But years to come shall echo with your praise  
And bring fond memories of bygone days,—  
For friendship such as yours can never end.

FORREST B. SPAULDING.

THERE is a small group of members of the American Library Association to which it owes most of its ideals and much of the guidance which has brought such success to the Library movement in this country.

In this group Mary Wright Plummer held a prominent place. What would it mean if we were to eliminate from its history all she accomplished—all she did for library school training, all her professional papers and text books and, what has counted most of all, the inspiration and enthusiasm with which she passed the torch to her pupils, so many of whom are now

in the front rank of library workers all over the country.

It is not possible to over-estimate our loss, but I would rather dwell upon the thankfulness we feel for having had some association with the richness of her life. It was a revelation of her wide friendliness to hear at the last conference of the Association so many expressions of high regard and affection which came with the expressions of sorrow because of her absence.

So much of what she did, and so much of what she was, still lives abundantly, that it will be a long time before we realize that she is not still with us.

It is a great satisfaction to acknowledge for the American Library Association our indebtedness to her influence, which will long be a very part of library work.

WALTER L. BROWN,  
*President, American Library Association.*

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\*This symposium includes addresses, revised and condensed, made at the memorial meeting in the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library Nov. 16, 1916, of which a report is printed elsewhere. The last portrait of Miss Plummer, which was taken at the close of 1915 and published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1916, is duplicated in this number, and may replace the earlier print as frontispiece in the bound volume, or be used for framing.

## SOURCES AND OUTGIVINGS

WE are to do honor and to give thanks for a friend, a helper, and a leader in a great profession; and that honor can best be done by emphasis on the work and the influence which her name means to all of us. I shall therefore not ape the genealogical fiend who is a bane in our libraries, or delve into biography and bibliography in particulars, but an American as well as a Chinaman may honor and revere his forbears, and a student of man must emphasize heredity and environment in the making of character. It is good to know that Mary Wright Plummer came of Quaker and pioneer stock, and that she was born—" 'twas sixty years since"—in that quiet Quaker town of Richmond, Indiana, which has sent forth so many men and women of worth into the larger world. Her quiet manner came from the Quaker stock, her energy and power from the pioneer stock. As you have journeyed down from among the hills, along a river made up of the rills from the mountainside you have come sometimes to a lovely lake, calm and unruffled, mirroring on its placid surface the beauty of sky and shore. Then as you come further down the valley you note where the reserve force from that reservoir is transformed into power, and in these modern days you see next those almost unseeable filaments which convey this power to far-off and varied fields of industry. It seems to me that this is peculiarly a simile and a symbol of our friend and her life, her work with its far-reaching influence, silent and invisible, which all of us know, which we in part only represent in this gathering here, and which will go on far beyond the life which is closed, the life of any of us now and here present.

It was not until the plentitude of womanhood, in fact, until more than half of her years as we now count them, had passed, that Miss Plummer came to her life-calling in this great library profession, which she honored, and in which we have honored her. But earlier she had come into touch with the literary life, for the magazines, at least early in the '80's, were publishing poems from her pen, which were collected

afterward, tho but fifteen of them, in the charming privately printed volume of 1896. Those poems show a depth of thought and feeling, a breadth of view and vision, a height of poetic and felicitous expression that mark her as a real poet; and the few poems reflect very wonderfully the currents of life and of death, of doubt and of faith—those many elements which made her soul. That lovely poem "My own," in which she voiced the tender yearning to touch and mother little children, which is a part of true womanhood, prophesied her interest for children in the library. That exquisite sonnet on life which reaches so high and feels so deeply; and too, the poem on the "Conquest of the air," not there published, but which it is proposed to include in a reprint volume, in which she expresses dread lest the messenger of the air should not be the dove of peace, but the instrument of war—these spring from the depths of her mind. Of course, with her Quaker soul she longed for peace, and yet she was ready to do her part in any valiant fight that might call for her, in any work which she undertook to do, and to which she rose, calling others to the cause. And these poems are but the expression of the great soul facing such life work.

She was a pioneer, as you well know, in library work, for it was only the pioneers who became members of that first class of 1888 in the first library school which called her and fitted her for the library profession. Before the Friends Association, and later before this very club she read, in 1897, a paper which was reprinted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November of that year, and which prophesied in a wonderful way the purposes and the methods of the children's library of today, in a development which then only the highest imagination could reach. In her library work, as you know, she reaped all honors of achievement and of fulfillment and of the highest usefulness. It was in 1890, after a year at St. Louis, and after her first visit to Europe, that she came to us in Brooklyn, and became associated with the Pratt Institute Library, where she remained either as the Director of the Library or of the Library



School until she came in 1911 to her great work in shaping the Library School of the New York Public Library. In 1891, she was a member of that first party to California, one of the bright and shining members of that pilgrimage, and out of that journey, in a visit, I think, to the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, came a charming little story which represents one of her achievements in another field of literature. I need only recall that she was president of the New York Library Club, of the Long Island Library Club, which was for a time separated from this, of the New York State Association, and of the American Library Association; and even our own country was not the only field for her work.

She was in every way great, a great woman, a great friend, and a great librarian. She was also in her way a great scholar, for she mastered not only French and German, but Italian and Spanish, and made herself so sympathetic with the latter country as to compile the volume from the modern Spanish novelists on "Contemporary Spain," as well as to compile for the children the "Stories from the Chronicle of the Cid." She was a great traveler also, and from her travels in Mexico and Canada came her two books of travel for children, "Roy and Ray in Mexico" and "Roy and Ray in Canada"—not great books, but happy and useful books for the little people she loved so well. You perhaps all know her "Hints to small libraries" and her "Seven joys of reading." It is impossible, however, to follow into the several fields of her work the many details of her achievements. All that and more will be told you, I think, by those who will come to you reflecting the shining from the many facets of her many-sided life.

There is always one thought present in my mind when I come to think of such a life as this. It is the doctrine of the apostolic succession translated into the secular world. In this our friend was a most shining example. We often hear the classic simile of passing the torch on from one to the other. Perhaps in these modern days the simile transforms itself, as I have suggested, into those invisible currents which reach far afield, which no man can see, and

which no man can to the end measure. But I may mention one or two specific instances which will show you how much her life meant in such relation. In this palace of the people, the greatest public library of the greatest library system in the world, where she did the last of her great work, we may well remember that it was thru her suggestion that the present Director of the library made choice of the library calling and ultimately came to this place in association with Dr. Billings, whom we last honored in this room. It was from her lips that he learned of the library profession, and found in it his true calling in turn. And when he went to Pittsburgh, there he started the school for children's librarians, as a specialization from the library school which she had developed from the training class at Pratt Institute. How much that means in library work, this first school for children's librarians in Pittsburgh, you know better than I. But there is a still more striking example. Among the students in Miss Plummer's classes was Miss Wood, whom you know as the Librarian of Boone College in China, a lighthouse for that dark empire, an empire ready to receive, not that civilization of the west which comes by force of arms, but that higher and finer civilization which this profession and this building and Miss Plummer and Miss Wood represent. The Boone College Library became at once the source of library inspiration for China; and last year Miss Plummer had the pleasure of graduating from this school Mr. Seng, who had no sooner got back to China with immense ideals, immense hopes, immense purpose for the deliverance of his people, then came Mr. Hsü who is now a student in this school. There you will see has been a leading out from this one woman, thru one person after another, so that the antipodes are really to be helped and guided in large measure by her influence. Everywhere thru the library world she is known and remembered, for in 1900 she represented us in the library councils of the Paris Exposition. Everywhere in Europe, she had friendships as with Professor Biagi in Florence, her intimate friend, and with others in England, in

France and in Scandinavia. All these count as her friends, catching up her inspiration and extending her work. It is a radiation of influence, this true apostolic succession that I would emphasize to you as the real meaning of this life which is closed after a generation of work.

I speak of the radiation of influence but I think that in her case we should speak rather of the radiance of influence. For it was a shining light which went forth from her into the dark corners, into all parts of the library work, into all parts of the library world. That is a great thing to leave behind. We can scarcely hope for ourselves any greater achievement, any greater thing to leave behind us when we go; and now that she is gone we do not so much mourn her as we rejoice, not in her perfected work, but in the work which will always be perfecting thru the many people who follow her and honor her. Now in her own words, "Life has loosed these fingers from her gown," and she is no more with us. We may well remember the faith that was hers, as expressed in the poems and the life work which were her self. And as I leave this presence, I can do no more than hope for each librarian who is here that he or she, especially in relation with the children, who are the wards of this library profession, may cherish and fulfill the ideals which our friend has left to us.

R. R. BOWKER.

#### AT THE FIRST LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE occasion is notable in that no less than six distinct associations, to all of which Miss Plummer belonged, are vying with one another to do fit honor to her memory. Of these six, three are associations of librarians in the city, in the state and in the nation. The others are the alumni of three library schools. Speaking for the first of these schools, in which she was a pupil, the part that falls to me is to recall her student life.

Her early years had been spent in Richmond, Ind. From a child she was more than fond of books. One of her family speaks of her as a "book hungry" little girl, and adds, that by special dispensation she was admitted to the privileges of the public

library of the town as soon as it was opened. She spent a year in special study at Wellesley College in 1881 and '82. Whether she came in touch with the special library interest that we know to have been active at that place at about that time, we do not know. For the following four years her home was with her family in Chicago and she was busy in giving private lessons. One day she saw an advertisement—it must have been in a Chicago paper—of a school of library economy soon to be opened at Columbia College. "There," she exclaimed, "that is what I'd like to do," and at once, she wrote to New York for particulars.

There were 40 applications for admission, from among which 20 were accepted; three men and seventeen women; and Miss Plummer became a member of the first class in the first school.

The school for library training was an experiment. For years it had been a hopeful dream gradually taking shape. The men behind the great library movement were planning for four things: 1, a journal; 2, an association; 3, a school and 4, a state department to promote and supervise library extension. The journal and the association were secured in 1876. In 1883, Mr. Dewey became chief librarian of Columbia College and asked the trustees to establish a library school. In 1884, they consented to do so on three conditions:

- 1, that it should cost the college nothing;
- 2, that instruction be given by the library staff in addition to their usual duties;
- 3, that the school be held in the library with such accommodations as might be found there.

The librarian was in earnest, the conditions were accepted and notice given that in two years the new department would be opened. This would have been in the fall of 1886. But a fresh obstacle appeared in the form of a great and unreasoning dread of introducing women to the college and the plans, so far advanced, were warmly contested at the last moment on that account. But reason prevailed and the school opened in the first week of January, 1887, for a term of three months.

We should probably consider that first

school a rather crude affair. They had lectures enough but they had little to work with beyond the skill and earnestness of their teachers and their own enthusiasm aided by the college library and a few catalogs and bibliographies. They brought their chairs into one alcove to listen to lectures and carried them back to tables in other recesses and corners where they practiced the library hand and struggled with accession sheets and card slips. The rules for cataloging were not so well settled as they have since become and many were the questions and debates over technical details. Instructors and pupils came into close relations with each other and the students, being anxiously desirous of learning, there can be no question that they learned.

We have on record, in addition to the annual report of the director, four printed statements regarding the work of that first term. The A. L. A. was profoundly interested. The school had been discussed on its platform for four or five years and there was a committee to watch, examine and report upon the progress and character of the school. At the summer meeting of 1887 at Thousand Islands, the committee reported. Each of the three members, Mr. Green of Worcester, Mr. Foster of Providence and Miss James of Wilkesbarre had visited the school. Miss James had spent two weeks with them. With one voice they approved and praised the school, for its thoroughness, its breadth and the spirit of enthusiasm which prevailed. Mr. Green, feeling that some slight criticism was due, ventured to say that the atmosphere seemed to be "slightly feverish."

In order to present to the association a more complete picture, a student was then introduced. Miss Plummer had taken her rank as leader of her class and, with that clear simple way of writing, of which she was mistress, she told the convincing story. "Perhaps," she began, "no body of instructors ever had a more expectant class or one more ignorant of the subject to be entered upon. . . . It is almost a wonder that the ferment of energy and enthusiasm with which we listened to and attempted to follow our instructions did not burst out

the walls of the superannuated building. It was a clear case of new wine in old bottles." She described the several items of the work done and the wonderful spirit shown by the students, adding a word to be remembered. "One feeling," she said, "was common to the class, that, whatever place and whatever division of labor might fall to our lot, we should not be satisfied with less than our best work, now that we had a standard. With the untried enthusiasm of tyros we even yearned for small libraries in straitened circumstances that we might show how much could be done with a little." That spirit of devotion which she then expressed and afterward taught is still the glory of the library work.

The expected term of three months was found insufficient and, on unanimous request of the class, was extended to four months. In the following October, a class of eleven members including nine of the original class of 20, began their senior course of seven months, accompanied by a junior class of 20. Miss Plummer, in her senior year, was also an instructor. One of that junior class, Miss Underhill of the Utica Public Library, has contributed the following letter:

"My recollections of Miss Plummer as instructor are not so distinct as are my remembrances of her personality and her earnestness and enthusiasm. I remember seeing her in frequent consultations with Miss Cutler over disputed cataloging problems and our cards frequently bore red ink traces of her careful scrutiny.

"We used to corral her occasionally when we were struggling with joint authorship, 'sees' and 'see alsos,' the difference between editors and compilers and other problems of equal mystery, because she had a way of making clear such troublesome and bewildering things. All this was in the library room, a part of the old college, in one of the funny little alcoves.

"Her own desk stood in the college library proper not far from the horribly-respected classed catalog, filled with cards of various hues and many colored inks, and close to the shelves weighted down by all the fearful bibliographical tools: and

there again we would refer to her in our puzzled moments, finding her always ready to help.

"Then, too, I know I liked to ask her questions because she was good to look at and always wore pretty clothes.

"There were shelves given to the new books, and I recall how frequently she was to be seen there between duties and after hours. In fact, she is the one, after Miss Cutler and my own special companions, who gave to those early days much of their interest and lent to them happy recollections, not so much for what she did or said but just by virtue of what she was."

At the close of the school year, Miss Plummer was called into the service of the public library in St. Louis and there spent two years as cataloger. Then she came to Brooklyn to the Free Library of Pratt Institute and took up anew the work of training for librarianship; and ever after, when a manual on that special subject was needed, there was no one else who could write so good a statement, so clear, definite and convincing as Miss Plummer wrote. Her very name seemed to stand for thoroughness and for training for that or any other valuable service. She will always be remembered as one who could not be satisfied with anything less than her best work.

WILLIAM R. EASTMAN.

THE LIFE INTIMATE—AT PRATT INSTITUTE

AND then she came to Pratt Institute! It was in the fall of 1890. There was no actual position for her to fill, but she was considered such valuable material that the Institute secured her with the understanding that she should make a place for herself by assisting Miss Miller in the detailed management of the library and by helping Miss Healy in the direction of the library and in the organization and conduct of a class for the training of librarians. In these ways she spent four years, and so well did she do her work and with such skill and tact did she handle a difficult situation that at the end of that period she was appointed to the headship of the library and the library school and was given a year's leave of absence for rest and study

to fit herself more adequately for her new duties. That year, 1894-1895, she spent in Italy. It was, I think, the most delightful period of her life. The charm of an old civilization, the delight of rare companionships, the joy of leisure, and the anticipation of the new opportunities before her were hers, and she never tired of living over again in memory those happy days.

Miss Healy left to be married in the summer of 1895 and, in the September of that year, Miss Plummer returned to the Institute to her new duties and to a place on the Institute faculty.

Mr. Charles Pratt had his own ideas of what an educational institution should be like, and I am sure that no one ever came nearer having a right conception. His theory was that the best way to organize a great school was to put up a building of mill construction, whose outside walls were built in such a way as to stand up by themselves, without the help of interior partitions, so that internal arrangements of floor space could be changed with every wind and wave of educational doctrine. Into this box, he proposed to put just as many men and women of strong personality, ability and genius as he could hire, hoping that, left to themselves, they would work out—even if it were by a method that would put to shame the famous Kilkenny cats—a school with a purpose, a plan and an achievement. He builded better than he knew.

Into this bit of history in the making Miss Plummer came to play no insignificant part. Pratt Institute was young in those days, but it was a lusty infant and taxed its guardians to their utmost.

The members of the faculty met Miss Plummer with a cordial welcome. She was known to them all and had already commended herself to them thru her work in the library. "Helen is my friend and Dorothy's Peter's, but Aunt Mary is everybody's friend," a little kindergarten child said to me the other day, and so Miss Plummer was "everybody's friend."

Art claimed her for its own; *Domestic Science* looked for sympathy and comprehension to so thoro a student and so excellent a housekeeper; *Engineering* knew

that she at least was intelligent enough to understand the value of the expert; the *Kindergarten* felt secure of her co-operation because of her love of children and her interest in general education; while *Domestic Art*, delighting in her interest in suitable and pretty clothes felt certain of justice at her hands. She helped them all. She bought books for their special lines of work; she hunted up needed information; she made reading lists; she lent a sympathetic ear to tales of trouble and of joy, and she gave helpful advice as opportunity offered. She was very wise and just and very generous. In short, her office became a sort of clearing house for all departments. A picture of that so-called office—it was really nothing but a roll-top desk crowded in behind the stack—comes to me as I speak. I recall distinctly how it looked when I first saw it. Mr. Pratt took me to her after hours. She looked up from her writing and welcomed him with her frankly friendly smile, hanging up her glasses on her little gold hook with a quick movement that was very characteristic. She listened to Mr. Pratt's explanation of who I was and what was expected of me. . . . I, too, had been called to make a place for myself . . . and when he added "I want you to take care of her and help her," she took my hand in her two exquisite little hands and looked at me out of her deep brown eyes and I knew—oh, wonderful experience—that I had found a friend. Her adoption of me was no perfunctory manner. For a year I lived in her home and I always—even after I had a home of my own—carried the key to her apartment in my pocket. My summer vacations, too, were spent with her for many, many years. This makes it hard for me, at this time, to separate the professional from the personal in the memories that crowd upon me.

The new Pratt Library building was a hole in the ground when Miss Plummer came back from Italy in 1895. In the spring of 1896 it was a glorious reality. She had been consulted in regard to its plan before she went abroad, and she had full charge of its final arrangements and of the purchase of its equipment. To those

of us who know that library and love it, it seems as if there never were a building so well adapted to its purpose and so charming in its atmosphere. It was the first library to have a children's room and I remember how we all sat in the little chairs to see if they were child-high or child-low, and how we stole peeps into fairy-tales when we should have been about more grown-up business. It was, too, I think the first of the public libraries to set apart so adequate an art-reference collection for general use. In these two new developments, Miss Plummer took an especial interest and pride, rejoiced, too, in the sunny quarters provided for the library school, and the students, who had passed a sort of Mahomet's-coffin type of existence between the literature class-room on the fifth floor and the cataloging department in the basement were glad to find rest and a local habitation.

Miss Plummer blossomed in her new environment and the library and the school developed with her. She insisted on high standards of work. The public was inspired and helped; students were taught to use books; and the library school pupils were given a vision of their profession that sent them out into the world equipped for a wonderful service to their generation.

Miss Plummer had the gift of vision and the practicality to make her dreams come true. In fact, her first impulse upon grasping an idea was to do something to put it into practice. I remember, one fall evening, meeting a chestnut vender, on my way home. It was the end of a glorious day. A marvelous sunset came tumbling up the Lafayette avenue hill, bringing the lure of the autumn and the woods in its wake. When I came in to her, I said, "Isn't this the time of year for a trip up the Hudson and a week-end walk in the Catskills?" Then such an evening as we had, talking about the great, wonderful out-of-doors. She read prose and poetry—and how she could read!—I went to bed perfectly satisfied. What actual experience in field or wood could have compared in any way with that treat of rare memories, wonderful companionship, and vivid imaginings? Can you understand my tumble to earth

the next afternoon when, upon my return from work, I found her at her desk sitting in the midst of time tables, maps of the Catskills, and a boarding house list which she had secured from the Brooklyn *Eagle*? If it was a good thing to sigh for the hills, it was right to take steps to get to them. That Friday the Hudson River boat took us to a week-end that is blessed in my store-house of happy memories. However, one learns by experience, and, after that, I never talked to her of a thing I wasn't really willing to do.

That was what she did for us all. She made us ashamed, if we failed to make a constant effort to make real all of our hopes, our visions, and our plans. She herself was never lazy, never self-indulgent, and never too discouraged to work on.

I never knew a more resourceful person. You could not put her in a position from which she would not think of some plan by which she might extricate herself and all those who put their trust in her. We found ourselves counting upon her in emergencies, still it was with a little surprise that I saw Mr. Perry—in that little fifth-floor office where he, Miss Plummer, Miss Avery, Mr. Hopkins, Miss Beth Hendrickson, and I worked upon the *Pratt Institute Monthly*—take scissors to the galley-proof and cut a word into two parts, and hear him ask Miss Plummer for a substitute word, having five letters and ending in a letter that went down. Without a moment's hesitation, she supplied his need. It was a more adequate word than the original, it had just five letters and it ended in a "g"! I can commend these early copies of the *Pratt Institute Monthly* to you. They are full of worthwhile articles; alive with new ideas; and are printed—thanks to Mr. Perry—in a form that delights the eye.

Not only thru the *Monthly*, but in other ways, Miss Plummer came into the general life of the Institute. She was our "bell sheep"—we sent her ahead of us out into the world to represent us, hoping that the world would judge us by the impression that she made.

She wore herself out in her efforts to interest her fellow-workers in what we all

considered her too Utopian schemes for the social life of the Institute. She longed to put the students in touch with all the wonderful life of a great city and to give them all the cultural opportunities possible during their brief stay with us. But it was the beginning she made and the vision she showed us that has now taken definite shape at Pratt Institute in the Men's Club, the Women's Club, the Rest House, the Free Lecture Courses, the Concerts, the Neighborhood Settlement and the regular morning chapel services.

She longed for a wise satisfying social life not only for the Institute but for her friends, and she never gave up the hope that she could help to make such a life possible. She opened her charming home freely in her efforts to realize her ideals. Some of her social gatherings, of course, were pathetic failures, but some were great successes. She never seemed discouraged or elated. She just kept on, believing that if a thing were worth accomplishing it was worth working for. I shall never forget one of the successful parties, when I chaperoned her and Mr. Crothers at luncheon and listened to talk that was like the *Atlantic Monthly* come to life.

Her conversation was always an inspiration. I have never known anyone who habitually expressed herself so clearly and in such faultless English. She believed, too, that everyone could talk, and talk well, if they would be honest and give voice to their first-hand thoughts, and if they were not too lazy to look after their choice of words. She herself was vitally interested in all topics, and she knew how to draw people out. Her failure-parties came when she made the mistake of asking more than *one* guest and providing no adequate supply of geniuses to look after the surplus.

She was always so vital, so alive, so persistent, that, when she gave herself to a person or to a cause, something was sure to happen.

We were sitting, one afternoon, at the foot of the lower fall at Bush Hill, and I had been thinking of her tremendous vitality, when suddenly she turned to me and asked—"Do you really believe in personal immortality?" I told her I did, and then

she said, "What is to you the 'unanswerable argument for such a belief?'" I looked into those wonderful, deep brown eyes of hers and answered, "You are." "I think it was Emerson," I continued, "who said, 'you may not be immortal, but I am,' but I am far more ready to say, 'I may not be immortal, but you are.' I could never think of you as annihilated or absorbed." She made no further comment, but started up the long climb ahead of us. When we came to the corner of the Cresco Road, "The London Miss James" and "The Wilkes-Barre Miss James" were waiting to carry us off to a porch tea and an evening of talk under a starlit sky. Several years after, when The London Miss James and The Wilkes-Barre Miss James had both left us and stepped out into the unknown, Miss Plummer recalled to me our conversation. She spoke of the two friends whom we had lost, of their dominating personalities, and ended by saying, "Such folk make the 'unanswerable argument,' after all."

So, to-night, let us rejoice that we cannot think of her as dead. Surely in some other realm she is more alive than we ever knew her to be. Our sorrow is not for her—but we grieve that in Pratt Institute, here in the New York Public Library, and in the various organizations that are represented here to-night, we shall have her no more.

It seems to me that this solemn hour should be to each one of us who had the privilege of knowing her an hour of re-consecration. May we not make for her a form of earthly immortality by keeping alive here in our midst the ideals for which she stood. She loved this great city of her adoption; she longed to see its institutions rise to their greatest possibilities; she looked forward to the time when its home-life should be simple and fine; when its amusements should be uplifting and sane; when its public life should be pure; and its social life genuine and inspiring.

To make all this possible she did what she could—surely we, who have known her, cannot now be satisfied to do less than our best.

CAROLINE WEEKS BARRETT.

#### STATE-WIDE INSPIRATION

It was Stevenson who said "There are just two reasons for the choice of any way of life. The first is an inbred taste in the chooser, and the second some high utility in the industry selected." The traditions to which Miss Plummer was heir made inevitable her interest in the freedom, the rights, the equal opportunities for work of the women of America; and her keen and active mind, her broad vision, her fine integrity of character, made certain that she would not hide her talents in a napkin, and that the industry she selected should indeed have high utility. Her wide human sympathies, her rare appreciation of literature, her vision of the possibilities before the library movement, made librarianship appeal to her. We are fortunate that our profession had for thirty years the benefit of her reflective, yet keenly perceptive and creative mind, her quiet spirit, her ideals, so fully realized in her own life, her strong personality.

She was one of the few with sufficient insight to survey and plan the roads thru the wilderness, that most of us can only help to build and repair. But her life will surely inspire some among us to energy and even to a measure of wisdom, in the cause to which she gave herself.

Miss Plummer's influence was more than national, but we in New York are peculiarly fortunate that here among us she lived and worked. We, of our own experience, appreciate her value and benefit by her life. The high standards she set for herself and so nobly attained, the quiet power of her thought and personality, have touched us all. Those who enjoyed the rare privilege of her friendship have received a special inspiration that must tell in their own lives.

Miss Plummer was undoubtedly more closely affiliated with the local library club and the national association than with the state association. But, nevertheless, one perceives in studying the history of the State Association that her thought and action have profoundly influenced its work during the last fifteen years.

She became a member in 1890, the year of its organization. Until the "library week" was started at Lake Placid, in 1900,

the regular annual meetings were for the most part up-state affairs, and the work, outside of the meetings themselves, was almost wholly confined to the upper and the western counties. In the winter of 1895 and for several years thereafter, the association held joint meetings in New York with the New York Library Club, at many of which Miss Plummer was active. At the 1896 joint meeting she read a paper describing the new library building of Pratt Institute, and exhibited building plans. It is interesting to us, who know so well the charm, clearness and force of Miss Plummer's writing, that the secretary reported that the paper "was admirably written, the technical subjects handled with clearness and simplicity, and tautology avoided in dealing with similar details." This recalls the fact that the building she was describing was the first library to include a children's room as part of the original plan, and that it was she who first recognized the need of special training for work with children.

She was usually in attendance at the state meetings after 1900, and always the centre of groups of librarians, who were devoted to her. She served year after year on the resolutions and nominating committees. In 1905 she was elected president. For months before the Twilight Park meeting in 1906 she was in Mexico, and returned just in time to preside. As a program maker Miss Plummer showed marked ability. Those which she planned for the New York Library Club, the Long Island Library Club, and the American Library Association, when she served as president of these organizations, were notable. The program for the Asbury Park meeting last June is a remarkably fine piece of work, showing most careful and intelligent consideration, and constructive ability of a high order. Her address as president at Twilight Park, on the "Functions of a state library association" was an achievement; the sort of address which clarifies everybody's ideas, recommends a definite program of action and puts every one to work. It is interesting to note that at the close of the meeting the Executive Board took definite steps to

carry out every one of the plans she outlined in her address, and many of them have been followed in the state work to this day.

One direct result was the survey which the State Library made of the libraries of the state the following year, an account of which was published in the third annual report of the Education Department, and later reprinted separately. One idea which she developed in her address was the need of library training in normal schools, that teachers might more efficiently manage school libraries and direct the reading of children. Miss Plummer was thereafter, for some years, the head of a committee on schools.

At the Sagamore meeting in 1909 Miss Plummer read her delicately humorous and altogether charming paper "The seven joys of reading," afterward printed in the *Sewanee Review* and later twice issued in pamphlet form. At the 1910 meeting at the Sagamore she made a characteristically delightful address on "Poetry in the children's room," later repeated frequently before various library schools, and which it is hoped may now be printed.

Her quiet but keen humor, the charm of her conversation and the sincerity of her friendliness during those days, will ever be precious memories. It is given to few to combine the rare qualities of mind which were hers with such delicious humor, such appealing humanness, such pervasive charm of manner. To talk with her was a joy, to be her friend a perpetual delight and inspiration.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER.

#### THE NEW LIBRARY SCHOOL—IN NEW YORK

TEN days before the opening of this building, on May 12, 1911, it was announced that Mr. Carnegie had made possible the maintenance of a library school for a period of five years and that its principal was to be Mary Wright Plummer.

I well remember the expressions of pride, of gratification, and of confidence on the part of chiefs of divisions, branch librarians and members of the staffs of the reference and circulation departments at the announcement.



There were many on this side of the river whose work had been enriched by personal association with Miss Plummer; there were those who had known her long and intimately as a cherished friend as well as a leader and guide in library training and service; there were those who remembered her visits to the Lenox Library and the classes of students she had sent there to work with incunabula; there were children's librarians and branch librarians who had listened to her "Seven joys of reading" at one of their own meetings at Hudson Park; there were even children who remembered her reading of poetry at their story hours in the libraries at Washington Heights and Jackson Square.

There were others who had not known Miss Plummer personally but who had felt the charm of her presence at local, state, or national meetings; who had visited her library to gain new ideas for their work, or had read her varied contributions to library periodicals. And there were to come those to whom she would prove a revelation—to these her later students, now the Alumni of the Library School of The New York Public Library, the years are bringing memories and associations such as came to us her earlier students on the day her coming to establish a new library school was made known.

"We do not meet many of the truly great men and women of the world," is the recent tribute of a children's librarian, "but those of us who knew Miss Plummer feel that she belongs to that company. To have had our work crowned by her interest and sympathy and understanding for so many years will be an inspiration to us always."

There comes back to me with peculiar vividness a long walk and talk with Miss Plummer in Central Park one beautiful spring afternoon, before the announcement of the new library school was made—a talk in which her plans and purposes were projected in broad outline. . . . There came to each of us, in a moment of silence, a vision of what lay ahead in the opening of this building for which New York had waited so long—of what it was going to mean to put behind the service of a great library in a great cosmopolitan city the

spirit of the city itself made personal and effective thru the co-ordination of many forces, the quickening of many intelligences—the shaping of ideals and standards in the midst of bewildering and overwhelming processes of daily routine in libraries and schools.

"It is going to mean a new school for new needs, but we must not limit its field to New York for New York," was her comment. I knew that she was thinking of Europe as well as America, of her graduates in China, in Germany, in Scandinavia.

Two weeks later the new library was opened. No one who lived in it that first summer will ever forget the on-rush of the public, the quick adjustment to a new environment, the challenge to a high standard of personal service in every department.

With the quietude so characteristic of her, Miss Plummer launched the new library school, without faculty, without students, without equipment, without even an environment, for the class rooms were still being used for storage purposes.

Fifteen years before I had seen Miss Plummer direct the moving of an entire library from temporary and inconvenient quarters into a spacious and well equipped building of her own planning. The picture of her in garden hat and apron pausing, duster in hand, in one of the old stacks of the Pratt Institute Free Library to read a letter and calmly advise me, a student, on a matter of minor importance, was now to be matched by others showing even greater poise and calmness in the face of conditions to which she was entirely unaccustomed.

Miss Plummer lost no time in mobilizing all the resources at her command. She knew New York. She knew what she wanted and she knew how to get at it. Before the first three members of her faculty were chosen, she had engaged lecturers outside and inside the library and had begun to shape courses for a "class of ten or fifty" as the case might be. One marvels at the breadth of interests and the intimate knowledge of institutions and the persons who could best represent them displayed in the list of lectures for the first year. . . .

The class numbered 37 regular students, and there were 17 probationers. Miss Plummer says of it: "Too much praise cannot be given to both faculty and student body for the way in which they have ignored inconveniences which were bound to arise from hasty equipment, and have taken the whole thing in the nature of an adventure." . . .

Members of the faculty past and present, speak of her social spirit—her realization that many of the students would come from a distance and would have neither friends nor relatives in the city, and that they would be obliged to live in boarding houses, in surroundings not always congenial. Her definite recognition of this need led to the establishment of informal teas in the class room following afternoon lectures.

Miss Plummer's intimate knowledge of the students and their capabilities was a continual source of wonder. Her power of concentration, her capacity for turning off work, and her ability to plan for future accomplishment, were a daily example. In the planning of her programs, she never forgot to put some of the city into the lives of the students. The theatre, music, art exhibitions, were all thought of. Her reading of poetry, her lectures on foreign fiction, her sense of world interests, her generous sharing with the entire library staff such lectures as those of Dr. Crothers, Alfred Noyes, Vachel Lindsay and Dr. Winchester, have been spoken of by many during the past few weeks.

Her Sunday afternoons at home for students brought the junior and senior classes together in groups, "making us feel," says one of the alumni, "Miss Plummer's interest in us as human beings, not merely as would-be librarians. She always came to all of the student festivities and apparently enjoyed them. I remember a valentine party for which Miss Plummer made a personal valentine for every student and member of the faculty. A witty rhyme of her own took us off to perfection and showed how intimately she knew our interests and characteristics."

But in the minds of faculty and alumni there rises a picture of her Christmas

party or *kaffee klatsch* as she called it. The *kaffee klatsch* was her own party. It was varied from year to year, but there was always a Christmas tree with a little personal gift for each student and member of the faculty, Christmas carols were sung, and a story was told.

Miss Plummer had always loved the children's room at Christmas time, and she was behind the first of the Christmas exhibits as she was behind the library story hour. She was a wonderful listener at a story hour, for she had the rare power of suspending her critical faculty completely. In this, as in other ways, she often reminded me of Dr. Billings.

Respecting Miss Plummer's relations with children and with story-telling, Miss Shedlock, the "fairy godmother" of the story-telling hours, writes:

"When Hans Christian Andersen died they said to him: 'He is not dead: he will live forever in the hearts of children.'

"Miss Plummer will have a large space for her memory. I put the children first because she loved them, and this gave her the special interest in children's librarians, and made her help so valuable to those who had to deal with children. But her influence was not limited to any age, any time, any country, and it will never pass away.

"May I add this little personal tribute—an expression of gratitude for the way Miss Plummer gave the first start to my own modest work in America."

The New York Public Library has lost in Miss Plummer, as it lost in Dr. Billings, a great personality. She was herself very chary in her use of the word personality. Somewhere she has written: "The word personality, as often used now, does not get its full meaning; we forget that it consists not only of what one looks like and sounds like and apparently feels like, but of all that one has made one's own out of the realm of knowledge, and all that one has assimilated and made profitable from one's experience."

Such gifts as hers are not measured by years in life or death. We are deeply grateful that she came to us when she did—that she accomplished in five years the

work of a lifetime—that we may bear her name, and work, and friendship, in our remembrance.

ANNIE CARROLL MOORE.

THE LITERARY LIFE

THO Miss Plummer's literary work forms a single part of her life service, her whole life, in the personal, in the vital, sense of the word, was always a literary life—a life centered in ideals and in thoughts, and in their expression in literature. Hers was the student spirit, that silently, unchangingly, follows the gleam, and for whom the common light of day is always tinged by some prismatic reflection from the heavenly vision. And her literary work—produced during a life absorbed by exacting professional duties—was so markedly the expression of that inner spirit that it may be best appreciated by recognition of the qualities that she brought to it.

It has always seemed to me that Miss Plummer's nature had four controlling currents: her love of humanity, in the larger sense; her love of literature; her love of children; and her inborn sense of humor. Emotional feeling or expression had little part in her Quaker heritage; her gift was reflective and analytic, rather than creative; and like all who cherish a high ideal her own literary work was to her but a ladder to the star. It is both inspiring and beautiful to those who loved her that her last utterance should have been a plea for the pursuit of truth—for that was ever the quest of her own spirit. In her writings these different currents of her nature were evident. Her finest work is the sheaf of verses, gathered into a slender volume printed privately in 1896, as a gift to her father and mother on their marriage anniversary. These poems, a few of which had appeared in different periodicals, she had written during the previous fifteen years. Poetry was always her lodestar, and her own vein of poetic expression was of fine and genuine quality, tho sparing in its yield. It was richest, perhaps, during her youthful years, and the strongest and most striking of her poems is still the first in this collection, written when she was in her twenties, that

moving vision of the wind-swept multitude in the Inferno, drifting,

. . . whirling and turning swift;  
Blown thru the cloud and the rift,  
Whither we know not and list not.

With its pity, there is the stern note that so often marked her uncompromising moral judgments, echoing in the thought that

Love that was uncontrolled,  
Killed by the ceaseless cold,  
Holds like a weight in its arms the  
price of the heaven it sold.

Her deep concern for justice and truth in human affairs is expressed in the fine sonnet on "The divine right of kings," which to her meant the right of the ruler "to sow his land so full of happiness, of peace and justice, love and courtesy;" while the tenderness for children that was one of her strongest characteristics inspired the touching and beautiful poems, "The birthday in Heaven," "My own," and "Inheritance." In later years her verses were even more infrequent, but they never lost their high quality. Her powerful sonnet on "The chosen people," evoked by the Kishenev massacres, will be remembered by many for its intense pity, veiled in ironic questioning.

Among her other writings her essay on "The seven joys of reading," contributed to the *Sewanee Review* in 1910, and later twice separately reprinted, gives us a glimpse of what books had meant in her life and of the wide sympathy and catholicity of her literary tastes. To read this little essay must be, I think, to many of her friends, as it is to me, like hearing Miss Plummer speak. It has the simple, direct quality of conversation, and it has all those familiar little personal characteristics—the quiet manner under which enthusiasm or feeling glowed so warmly, the orderly marshalling of facts or reasons, and the constant whimsical turns of humorous thought or expression, so delightful and so appealing. Her writings never expressed the full measure of her gift of humor; this was rather to be enjoyed in personal intercourse and in her delightful letters. Her constant absorption in her profession, with its unbroken

executive and instructional demands, kept her from the productive work in literature that she would undoubtedly otherwise have done; it turned much of her talent into professional channels, where her "Hints to small libraries" (one of the first manuals in its special field), her various reports and expositions of library training, and her articles on library work for children, have given practical help and inspiration to library workers during a quarter of a century. But this necessary predominance of the practical never narrowed or formalized her intellectual life. Her unceasing devotion to language study constantly widened the range of her reading. Indeed, all foreign literature was of great interest to her, and there are few European countries with whose writers she was not thoroly familiar, either in the original tongue or in translation. It was her delight in modern Spanish literature that led her to the preparation of her little book called "Contemporary Spain," in which she presented extracts from present-day Spanish novelists, hoping to lead other American readers to share in her enjoyment. In her last utterance, her president's address at the American Library Association conference, written in physical suffering and exhaustion only a few short months ago, we can see, I think, how noble a spirit had been fused from the conjoined forces of thought and aspiration; can realize how her firm faith in democracy was rooted in her broad understanding and sympathy for every honest human endeavor, and in her recognition of the fact that, as she says, "in every generation fear and distrust of the mental and spiritual processes of others are the drags on the wheels of the chariot that sets out in pursuit of truth."

Miss Plummer's love for children strongly influenced both her literary and her professional life. All children, from babyhood to youth, wakened in her a warm, affectionate delight, and there was no phase of library work so close to her heart as that which brought children into the magic realm of books. She was always an inspiring force in the movement that within the last twenty years has given the children's department its important place in

modern public library activities. One of the most valuable early contributions to that movement was her article on "The work for children in public libraries," published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in 1897, where, lightening the carefully marshalled facts and earnest argument, we find the gleam of her joy in the children themselves, as in her reference to the "little squirrel who wriggles to the top of the librarian's chair until he can reach her ear and then whispers into it, 'There couldn't be no library here 'thout you, could there?'" It was this feeling for children that led her, within recent years, to the preparation of her three best known books, the two "Roy and Ray" volumes of travel, in Mexico and Canada, and the "Stories from the Chronicle of the Cid," in which she re-told for young readers the famous romance of Spanish chivalry. In their simplicity, their quiet, matter-of-fact detail, always pleasing to children, and the sympathy with which she drew the figures of her little travelers, the "Roy and Ray" books—which were carefully based on her own Mexican and Canadian itineraries—have made for themselves a worthy place in the children's literature of the day.

In all its interests and manifestations hers was a rich and fruitful life, given unstintedly to service; to the inspiration, for ideals and for work, of the many to whom she was friend as well as teacher, yet given also in full measure to the things of the mind, and ever seeking truth and wisdom for the interpretation of life. The influence she left in her profession is an abiding one; it will reach out to many to whom she herself must be unknown; but we who loved her know that influence as only a part of the warm living personality, the true friend, the lovable woman, the earnest spirit, that for our own comfort we must think of, in her own words, as "journeying on to dip her hands into Truth's fountain."

HELEN E. HAINES.

#### IN DEFENSE OF STANDARDS

WHEN one comes to figure over the influences of the last twenty-five years, I fancy that all of us will be glad to acknowl-

edge that no one person, save Dr. Putnam, has contributed so much constructively to the general elevation and dignity of the library profession in America as Miss Plummer. It has been her steadfast insistence on high ideals in library training and the personal quality which stood for that sort of thing, which has, more than anything else, kept library training from drifting into the frivolities of technique. It wasn't what she did for the learned side, altho her insistence on including at least a symbolic sample of this side in her courses, was, I think, a far-sighted and valuable contribution, but it was her steadfast standing for thro attention to the work in hand and high ideals as to the quality of practical service in its most elementary aspects which contributed to the net result wrought by her own teaching and influence and thru her graduates. It was the combination of having the accomplishment and individuality and the knack or power of having that touch other libraries at the right time in the right way.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

#### THE WOMAN LEADER

No other woman in library work has so merited the devotion and admiration of her colleagues as did Miss Plummer. Her clear and sane vision, her warm and tender sympathy, her wide knowledge, and extraordinary gift for firm and quiet administration, made her easily the chief among women librarians of the world.

It was my privilege to know Miss Plummer intimately for more than twenty years. We were brought together not long after her going to Pratt Institute thru our mutual friendship for Miss M. L. Avery. Personal acquaintance soon ripened into great professional esteem and respect. I sought Miss Plummer's advice and aid on numerous occasions and never found her wanting. What she has been to hundreds of young women who have studied under her is known best to themselves. The library profession in America has lost in her one of its truest leaders, and the coming years will only intensify our sense of loss on the professional, as well as on the per-

sonal side. Miss Plummer was a great trainer of librarians, but she was a greater woman. Careers such as hers give the lie to those gloomy prophets who foretell that men and women cannot work together on the basis of mutual respect and admiration.

She was never too busy to take time to read, to think, to write. She was never too much engrossed in the daily grind to keep clear and sweet her own soul. There is no one to take her place in our admiration and in our affections.

WM. W. BISHOP.

#### THE WOMAN IN THE LIBRARY

I WOULD not willingly have been absent from this meeting, for it is to express our sense of the value of a life unusual in its service and of a character unusual in its qualities. Also, I think, something more: the tribute of our profession as a whole to that group within it whose qualities and whose service distinguish American librarianship from that abroad. I mean, of course, the women students and the women workers. Perhaps the time should pass for referring to women as a group. But I think it oughtn't to pass. For their qualities as workers are not merely supplementary to those of the men: they are absolutely complementary. The material with which we deal, the constituency which we serve, and the service we render has each its feminine side;—a side which can best be interpreted by feminine intelligence and feeling. There have been women—among them Miss Plummer herself—who possessed and have demonstrated abilities—scientific and administrative—supposedly characteristic only of men; but there are no men who have brought or can bring to such work the qualities which are the unique possession of woman. The lack in women of the abilities which have been characteristic of men may be made good by the ampler social and business experience which the times assure; but the lack in men of the qualities characteristic of women, can never be made good except thru the auxiliary co-operation of women themselves.

Fortunate indeed, therefore, it was that

so early in the development of the modern public library amongst us women were brought into the service. The potent agency for bringing them was the professional Library School: which, admitting them into its curriculum on an equal basis, enabled them to prove themselves. Without the Library Schools we might still be subject to the conservatism which abroad for the most part still holds them aloof.

The school gave the opportunity; and the proof was ample. The effect of it has gone beyond the number of trained women whom they have supplied: it has stamped with their authority the capacity of the sex for this sort of work, has given their position in it both dignity and certainty. And the result, due largely to them, has been such an accession of women to the service that they now form a considerable majority within it; and, with this accession, the introduction into the work itself of the qualities which are the distinctive characteristic of library work here as against that elsewhere: a more sympathetic appreciation of what may be termed the feminine side of literature—the humane side and that which affects taste and feeling;—a warmer, more patient, more personal, more suasive commendation and interpretation of this to the public;—an understanding of, and appeal to, portions of the public—especially the young—hitherto neglected; and, in the inner work of the library, the application to routine of similar qualities, especially those of patience, of enthusiasm and of loyalty—which have served to confine chiefly to women that vast mass of detail incidental to the organization of rapidly growing collections into an effective mass, and the equipment of them with efficient apparatus.

But the creation of this opportunity for women,—the effective use of it by them—involved problems requiring wise guidance which could be supplied understandingly only by one of their own sex. Doubly fortunate, therefore, both for them and for the libraries which they were to serve, that in the first class of the first of our library schools was a student who brought not merely the qualities which would assure her personally a successful career in the pro-

feffion, but also in an eminent measure those which would enable her to serve a larger purpose thru the wise guidance of others. Miss Plummer's intelligence was clear, and straightforward. She had always a right sense of scientific values. The least of a pedant—on the contrary, blithe and girlish in spirit, even as a woman of middle age, with quick appreciation of the humorous, and distinctly adventurous,—she had a strict conscience for the truth in study and in work. Pretense and affectation were absolutely foreign from her. She did not denounce them: she was too modest to denounce—and denunciation was not her business. But their approach caused her to withdraw into herself. And such a withdrawal—not by a weak nature, but by one obviously strong—was a disapproval more searching than mere denunciation.

A strong nature, I say, whose strength lay not in aggression of opinion or of expression, but rather in a quiet steadiness of motive and of action; in the application to a particular problem of uncommon "common"-sense; and in a tolerance—where the adverse opinion seemed sincere—due to an essential and controlling humility. For she was under, rather than over-confident of herself; was in fact, diffident. I fancy that this very diffidence must have strengthened the influence of her opinion and her counsel in advising others. For, the trait known, an opinion or counsel advanced with assurance would naturally have the greater weight; and in a person who has both experienced and achieved diffidence is both inviting and convincing.

In any publicity of expression it embarrassed her and had to be overcome by conscious effort. The result was the more creditable in that it gave always the impression of convictions calmly formed and of a character calmly poised. Whatever the perturbations within, her demeanor did not betray them. It was notably placid;—not imperative (for her nature was not) but never needlessly deprecatory. It suggested tranquillity without lethargy.

There have been few in our councils whose opinions were awaited with more respect. We could be sure that, while

modest and tolerant, they would be both definite and sane. Her judgment and her personality were a valuable asset of the Associations whose officers pay tribute to them this evening. But they were also widely influential in our individual relations and problems. They were especially important to us during a period when the enthusiasm of new discoveries and new impulses tempted to hysteria. And their benefit came to us not merely in a direct way but thru the hundreds of women who after preparation under her directorship are now our associates in the affairs and the decisions of our profession. The sincerity, good sense, good humor and gentle breeding which they apply to its technique and its ethics must have been confirmed and fostered in them by contact with her, and by the evidence constantly presented of the authority amongst us which those qualities assured her.

Her influence has thus been a potent, and, as Mr. Bowker has said, a radiant one. To say that its loss to us is irreparable would be not merely superfluous; the phrase itself would be altogether too conventional. Still less could it content any one who knew her personally—who had any intimate touch with a nature at once so mild yet so firm, so friendly yet so just, so warm in its appreciations yet so undemanding for itself. No such loss is, or can be repaired. But the life itself was a gift, which, in passing from her, has gone to enrich others and to add a finer efficiency to a noble public service.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

M. W. P.

Oh! you who falter, hesitate and doubt,  
 Choosing life's paths that promise ease and speed  
 But to forsake them when they chance to lead  
 Thro' ways that, rough and dark, hope's light shut out—  
 Here was a traveler that turned not back,  
 But having chosen went straight to the goal.  
 Who made the paths she needed—whose strong soul  
 Shed its own light when shadows loomed up black.  
 Not as the weary traveler, sad and worn,  
 Regretful of the struggle he has made,  
 Came this, our traveler, to the journey's end,  
 But as a victor who has bravely borne  
 Life's day and fearlessly sees daylight fade,  
 Knowing the peace the heavenly dawn will lend.

E. M. KENNEDY

SONNETS BY M. W. P.

LIFE

Life, we, thy children, cling about thy knees  
 And pray for largess; some are babes that  
 turn  
 Sweet faces, sure of answer, yet to learn  
 That suns may shine and they be left to  
 freeze;  
 And some cast fiercely at thee words that  
 burn,  
 Or all thy steps with bitter 'plainings tease;  
 And some, grown mute from many unheard  
 pleas,  
 Go from thee, looking back with eyes that  
 yearn.  
 What charm is in unmotherly caprice  
 That, rather than be led to endless peace,  
 We court, on bended knee, thy constant  
 frown—  
 Ay, even invite the smiting of thy hand,  
 So we stay with thee? Shall we understand  
 When thou hast loosed our fingers from thy  
 gown?

A REQUIEM SONG

What is this drawing, drawing soft and strong,  
 As it would clasp me to a sheltering breast?  
 What is this rhythmic pulsing, faint and long,  
 As it would chant me to a place of rest?  
 What is this gentle loosening of my hold,  
 On all the treasures gathered thru the years?  
 What is this radiance of pearl and gold,  
 Shining and glowing thru a mist of tears?  
 What is this turning of my eyelids, slow,  
 As they would rest upon some light afar?  
 What is this greeting sweet and low,  
 Wherein at last no sounds of parting are?  
 Whose is the welcoming face that bids me  
 come?  
 Thou? Is it Thou, O Lord? Then, this is  
 Home!

# THE MEDICAL LIBRARY

By MISS F. S. C. JAMES, *Librarian, Mayo Clinic Library, Rochester, Minn.*

THE most valuable medical literature appears in journals. Of some 1500 published before the war, about 500 were important and many others useful. Reprints from these and other journals which any library is complete without, form the second most vital asset. Slipped into covers such as the Gaylord firm supplies, reprints may circulate in place of bulky, expensive journals. Books, except monographs and a few fine systems, come a distant third in desirability. The practice of a large book shop of burning medical texts when five years old is significant of their rapid replacement by new editions or new ideas. The demand for the latest ink-damp news is quite analogous to the public library's demand for the most recent fiction.

Perhaps no other sort of library is so hampered by book committees and restrictions in the selection of purchases. If a librarian of a medical collection is worth shelter, no one is better fitted to choose the books. Periodical subscriptions and the filling of sets should be placed with one dealer to simplify the bookkeeping and correspondence and give more responsible service. Requests sent to the various publishers and dealers in medical books will secure the ephemeral trade lists so necessary to this "fresh every hour" pursuit. The suggestion is under consideration by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* to issue their weekly reviews as a guide somewhat similar to the *A. L. A. Booklist*. At present the ubiquitous book agent and hack reviewer leave as much to be desired in this special as in the general field of literature. At least one of the great medical libraries issues monthly accession lists that are often suggestive. But each institution and community is a law to itself and should be supplied with individual intelligence; each should collect local medical history, hospital reports, programs, clippings and photographs. The university medical school cherishes all that makes up the fascinating history of medicine from

the early folios of Hippocrates to complete files of college and hospital catalogs; the practitioner's collection strives to cut out dead timber and anticipate demands. Few experiences dampen the ardor of a conscientious librarian, not to mention that of a busy and perplexed physician who dashes in for help on a "case," like the confession that the exact treatise needed may be secured in a fortnight. Often doctors would turn over part of their libraries, especially reprints and society reports, if they understood to what better advantage they might use them when cared for by the library than when casually kept in small offices by fleeting stenographers. Much excellent material, notably foreign medical theses, may be had for the asking or for exchange. Gifts should always be encouraged, tho they invariably seem to include a bulky file of some journal whose duplicates already crowd the attic, or a set of some encyclopedic system, old but not rare. There will usually be a nugget, and the giver's good will is always worth the express charges.

Next after checklists of subscriptions and bindery, an authentic and detailed want list of periodicals should be made and a constant watch kept for missing numbers. The Medical Library Exchange in Baltimore sends its subscribers lists of material for distribution, as do also a few large libraries.

In the matter of interlibrary loans the promptness, courtesy and infallibility of the Surgeon General's Library can hardly be overestimated. No deposit is required and for the cost of transportation all but very rare books may be borrowed for a fortnight. The American Medical Association loans its members current medical journals for a few days, but reverses the usual rule by not loaning to libraries. Many large institutions will photograph (a doubtful blessing) or loan material not in too great demand. Co-operative periodical lists such as California and Minnesota have issued



greatly facilitate borrowing and are of value to students planning to visit some center for research.

As bound periodicals are the bulk of a medical library's accessions, a loose-leaf accession book into which duplicate bindery sheets may be inserted has been found a convenience.

Shelving periodicals in one alphabet or grouping alphabetically under languages sounds an even greater heresy than a return to an accession book, but considering them indexed like Poole sets, the idea becomes less radical. The alphabet is one of the few fragments of universal knowledge surviving among people past 30 and even the most ostensibly specialized medical journal contains much of interest to other specialties. The pathologist uses the *American Journal of American Sciences*, the surgeon *The Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology* and the man who would never learn the location of a classified group of books quickly finds his way in periodical stacks with an alphabetic arrangement.

Of the various schemes for classification of medical books and pamphlets, that issued by the Congressional Library seems to me incomparably the best. It is up to date, scientifically correct and provides ample opportunity for expansion. I have found it as appropriate for a collection of 40,000 volumes as for one of 4000. An alteration in the letters serves to make the system a unit for medicine and allied sciences rather than a fragment of a great general system. Letting the numbers of the Congressional arrangement stand as printed, the following letters may be substituted:

- A Periodicals (In the Congressional scheme these are grouped in subjects).
- B Physics, Botany.
- C Chemistry.
- D Natural Sciences. Zoology.
- E Human Anatomy.
- F Physiology.
- G Bacteriology.
- H General Medicine.
- I State Medicine, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.
- J Pathology.
- K (Left for expansion or some specialty of the particular institution.)
- L Practice of Medicine.
- M Surgery.
- P Pediatrics.

- Q Ophthalmology.
- R Otology—RhinoLOGY—Laryngology.
- S Dentistry.
- T Dermatology.
- U Therapeutics.
- V Pharmacy and Materia Medica—Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
- W Nursing.
- X Eclectic Medicine—Homœopathy—Other schools.
- Y Veterinary Medicine.
- Z Miscellaneous (Used as a preliminary letter to the divisions given in the Library of Congress "Outline for classification" booklet).

From A to G the classes are found in the General Science booklet or Class Q, the others in Medicine or Class R. The only changes made in the numbers occur where two presumably small classes are consolidated, *i. e.*, "Zoology. Museums" would be D 771 instead of QL 71.

The date of publication as part of the call number simplifies the separation of late books. For example, the books published in the last ten years may be shelved on an accessible floor, thus the earlier volumes are automatically retired without requiring a change in the catalog. Typing the call numbers in red tends to abate that human perversity for seizing any obscure or irrelevant number on the printed card. The cards published by the Library of Congress, John Crerar and Harvard University are a great help not only for cataloging but for a bibliographic file.

With a medical library selected and cataloged on tidy cards in oak trays, with bound indexes standing in neat rows on steel stacks, the situation is that of Johnson's "Sir, I have given you the argument, do you expect me to supply the understanding?" When in other libraries a request comes for a more or less accurate author and title or a more or less definite subject, at least no more vague than "Mamma says send her a good book," the card catalog may be trusted to give a clue to the former and the appearance of mamma's infant to the latter. In a medical library one often pursues an unblazed trail. Yet to one jaded with the leisurely meanderings of university and historical library students among runes, paleolithic foot-prints, withered branches of family trees and the like, how exhilarating comes the telephone call, "I'll be up in half

an hour for articles on deamidation," "enlargement of the mesentery," "lymphoedema in facial paralysis," "Brown's operation," "two stage Mickulicz," or "thalein." One responds as to a trumpet! Herein lies that which taxes all alertness, memory and judgment. The requests quoted are selected in their actual phrasing quite at random from the day's work. Some of the words are not in the dictionary, none may be found in the indexes without being, as it were, translated. Have I quite grasped the inquirer's meaning? Is it diagnosis, etiology or therapy he specially desires? Will this obscure writer or that second-rate journal warrant the expenditure of a busy practitioner's time? The indexes are months behind; the really vital article that sums up or disproves all may have appeared within the week.

A firm rock in the shifting bibliographic sands is the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Library. This alone gives cross-references for medical terms, a fact which, with its dictionary arrangement, makes its demands upon the user's intelligence and patience vastly less than those of the more complete and up-to-date Index Medicus. In the latter, many books and most periodical articles have been listed annually from 1879 to 1899 and from 1903 to the present time. The delay in issuing the monthly numbers and the very great delay in printing the cumulative index has led within the year to the institution of two new indexes: The cumulative *Index to Literature on Surgery, Urology, Obstetrics and Gynecology* published by the Indexers of Chicago, and the American Medical Association's *Quarterly Cumulative Index*.

Where the probability is strong that the same topic may be repeatedly studied, it may be profitable to type and file cards of complete bibliographies from the Index Medicus, as few more men have either time or patience to worry out their own bibliographies. A librarian quickly learns the patron's various lines of research and in glancing thru incoming journals is alert to note material for them.

For books not in the library, or in unknown tongues, there are often substitutes among the various abstracts. Very complete and excellent signed reviews are given

each month in the *International Abstract of Surgery*, brief unsigned abstracts appear weekly in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, while *Zentralblatt für die gesamte Medicin*, *Schmidt's Jahrbucher*, *Revue de Chirurgie* and other journals devoted to special subjects are often sufficient or suggestive.

Much unnecessary trouble may be saved if readers keep careful record of articles intended to be cited in their publications. One private institution has helped to solve this difficulty by furnishing 4 x 6 abstract cards in manilla envelopes. At the top of the card is place for the author, title, journal, year, volume, and page reference, and the name of the doctor for whom the bibliographical entry may be desired. The rest of the card is left blank for the abstract of the article. The envelope bears the following notes upon its face:

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

Name  
Subject  
Date

Please note the following suggestions:

1. Read articles as soon as possible. Remove slips after reading that the book or periodicals may be given to others.
2. Arrange for dictation in advance.
3. Make references complete and accurate on the enclosed cards at the time the articles are read.
4. Submit cards with manuscript of paper, that references may be verified. The cards will be returned.

While the work is in some ways hard, it has objective compensation. To be asked the inventor of a type of gastric resection seen in a foreign clinic, and, armed only with a rough pencil sketch of the operation, to prow through foreign literature of the past ten years and then at almost giving up, to find it! Other people's appreciation, other people's money, never gives that thrill. "To study the phenomena of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea," writes that prince of literary physicians, Sir William Osler. To help in pricking off the ship, to know there is an immediate practical use made of one's efforts, carries satisfaction. For those already engaged in medical bibliography it has a hold as inexplicable as Kipling's Wanderlust:

"It never done no good to me, but I can't help it if I tried."

# THE DEUTSCHE BÜCHEREI IN LEIPZIG

BY DONALD HENDRY, *Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THE opening, in October, of the Deutsche Bücherei des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler, in Leipzig, realized a cherished desire of generations of German writers, scholars, librarians and the book trade, who felt the importance of having some central depot where the entire production of books printed in Germany, German-Austria and German-Switzerland, as well as German books printed in other countries, might be systematically collected and made available for the use of present and future generations. It was also an evidence of the remarkable energy and efficiency of the men who managed the undertaking.

The matter had been agitated in the past, but the present movement had its inception in a paper written in May, 1911, by Dr. Ehlermann, of Dresden, which influenced the Royal Saxon Government, the City of Leipzig and the German Booksellers' Exchange Association, with headquarters in Leipzig, to enter into an agreement on October 3, 1912, which made it possible to proceed with the work.

Under this agreement, the German Booksellers' Exchange Association assumed the management of the institution, the City of Leipzig gave the building site free of cost or encumbrance, also money for administrative and book purchasing purposes to the amount of 1,250,000 marks, payable in yearly instalments extending over a period of ten years. The Royal Saxon Government agreed to erect and equip the necessary library buildings and extend them as became necessary in future years; in addition, the government contributed the sum of 900,000 marks, payable in yearly instalments extending over ten years. At the expiration of the ten years thus provided for, the Royal Saxon Government and the City of Leipzig will arrange for the future maintenance of the Bücherei. This entire property has been conveyed to the German Booksellers' Exchange Association, with the proviso that in the event of the disso-

lution of that association, the whole property, including the collections of literature, becomes the property of the Royal Saxon Government.

The statutes of the Deutsche Bücherei, adopted September, 1912, define the purposes of the institution as follows: to collect, preserve, render available, and catalog according to scientific principles the entire literature in the German and in foreign languages published in Germany, and all literature in the German language published in foreign countries, subsequent to the first of January, 1913. Earlier parts of works in course of publication at that time are to be secured when it is possible to do so. The scope of the collection includes all above mentioned publications whether published for sale or not, including privately printed books; it also includes prints, with or without text, all printed government or other official documents, and transactions of societies. Music and daily papers are excluded. In the case of music the collection is unnecessary for the reason that the Royal Library in Berlin is already making a collection, while the mere bulk of daily newspapers prohibits their collection.

The managers of the institution are divided into three groups: a business committee consisting of eight members; an administrative council of thirty members; and the German Booksellers' Exchange Association. The business committee is responsible for the collections; has control of the funds and endowments; prepares the propositions which are to be submitted for consideration by the executive council; engages and dismisses employes, and has control of the staff. The executive council decides the limitations of territory from which literature is to be collected; the principles according to which the Bücherei is to be administered; the system to be employed in the preparation of a bibliography and in the cataloging of the library, and elects members to the business committee. The Exchange Association examines and

approves the yearly reports and accounts; has control of the budget, and elects members to the executive council from its membership. It is also empowered to amend the statutes. These three boards are made up of high government and city officials, and of leading publishers, librarians, and booksellers of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

The organization of the institution having been perfected, the administrators were confronted with the problems of securing the co-operation of publishers who would be willing to deposit copies of their publications; the erection of a building to house the collection; and the appointment of a director and staff of librarians and assistants.

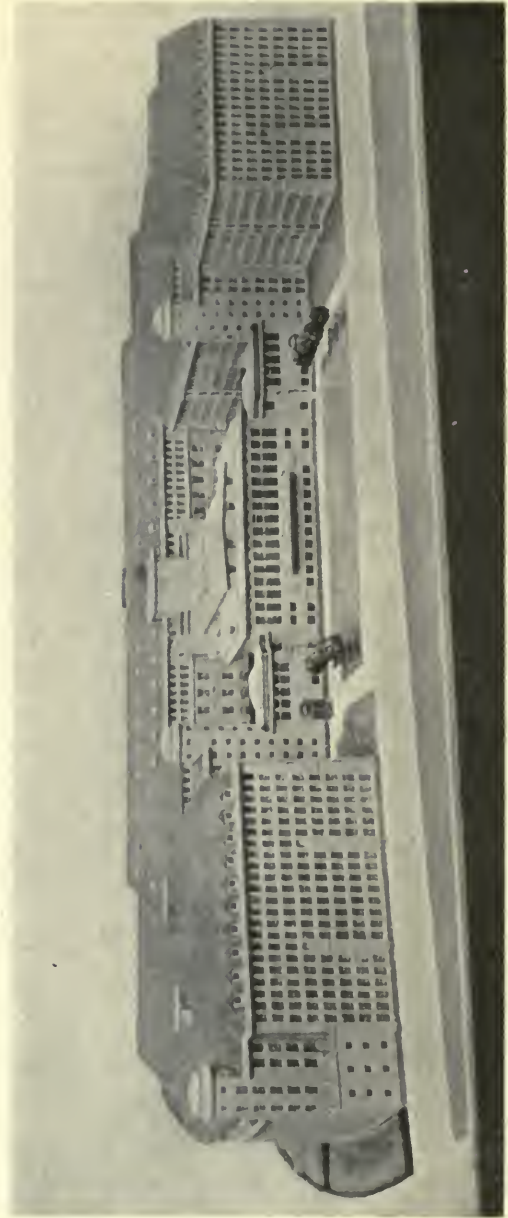
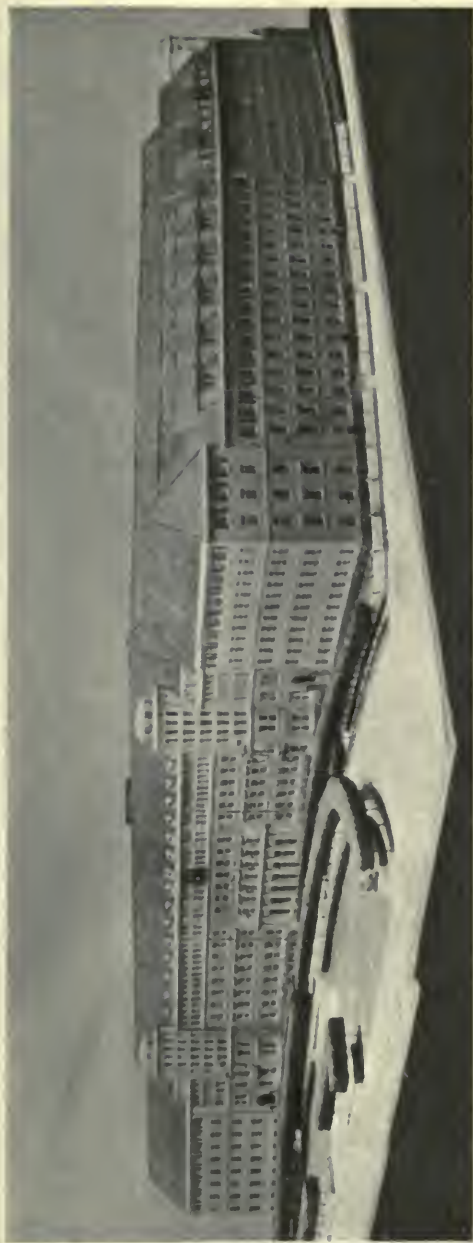
When one considers that the present movement was started by Dr. Ehlermann's paper, in May, 1911, that the agreement was entered into between the Government, City and Booksellers' Exchange Association on Oct. 3, 1912, the corner stone of the building laid by the King of Saxony on Oct. 19, 1913, and a portion of the structure sufficient to accommodate the work for the next twenty years formally opened in October, 1916, it speaks wonders for the energy of the men having charge of the enterprise.

All publications deposited in the *Bücherei* are free-will gifts of the publishers or are purchases. The library having no claims on publishers, it was necessary to obtain their co-operation, and to this end the business committee visited or corresponded with the publishers. They met with a hearty response, and by the end of the year 1913, no less than 1811 publishers had entered into a written agreement for ten years to give the *Bücherei* one copy of each of their publications, beginning with the year 1913. In some cases the books are not entirely free. The number of firms contributing has increased considerably since that report was made. At the same time, the publishers of over 5000 periodicals were giving their publications. This number also will have increased largely by this time. The various governments, provinces and cities furnish their publications, and permission has been obtained to have copies of publications which for political or other reasons have

been suppressed, on condition that they be not accessible to the public. In order to trace privately printed books, the head of the German Printers' Association communicated with 10,715 printing establishments, a large number of which agreed to furnish the names of persons ordering such printing done, and the titles of the publications.

The next consideration was the planning and erection of a library building. The site given by the City of Leipzig contains an area of over 12,000 square meters, situated in the southeast quarter of the city, not far from the *Buchhändlerhaus*, which is the headquarters of the German Booksellers' Exchange Association, and quite near the site of the International Book Industry and Graphic Arts Exposition, held in 1914. As already stated, the Royal Saxon Government agreed to erect and equip the buildings. The portion of the building first to be erected, which has just been formally opened, consists of the front building of the projected group, with a rear center extension, and is calculated to meet the needs of the library for the next twenty years. The estimated cost of this portion was 1,750,000 marks. The ground plan of the entire projected group shows a crescent shaped front, with two side wings and a center extension at the rear. The front part is five stories high, the side wings, which will contain the book stacks are to be eight stories. The rear part of the center extension contains the large reading room, and will occupy a central position in relation to the wings when they are erected, thus adding to convenience in obtaining books from the stacks. The building plans look ahead for a century and allow for additions as needed until a total shelving capacity of 10,000,000 books is reached. The part now completed will accommodate the administration offices, shelves for 500,000 books, and the large reading room.

In choosing a director for the *Bücherei*, the business committee selected four from amongst the applicants and invited them to express, in a short verbal statement, their views concerning the organization and development of the library. The choice of the committee fell upon Dr. Gustav Wahl, librarian of the *Senckenberg Library*, in



PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ARCHITECT'S MODEL OF THE DEUTSCHE BÜCHEREI, LEIPZIG. THE UPPER SHOWS THE CRESCENT-SHAPED FRONT BUILDING, OPENED IN SEPTEMBER; THE LOWER SHOWS THE REAR ELEVATION, OF WHICH THE CENTRAL PORTION IS COMPLETED. THE SIDE WINGS ARE NOT YET BEGUN.



Frankfort on the Main, who entered upon his duties on May 15, 1913. Other engagements were: a librarian; two assistant librarians; 4 secretaries, two men and two women; 7 library assistants; 1 clerk and two office assistants. The director, the librarian and the two assistant librarians are appointed for life. The salary of the director is to be equal to that of the director of Royal Library in Dresden; the librarian's salary begins with 3000 marks a year and will reach 7200 marks; the assistant librarians begin with 2100 and reach 3000 marks; the men secretaries begin with 3000 and reach 4500 marks, and the women secretaries begin with 1800 and reach 3000 marks a year. Employees below the rank of assistant librarian are not appointed for life.

The Deutsche Bücherei is purely a reference library and no books are allowed to be taken from the building. Its use is free to everyone.

#### LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN COLORADO

Two years ago a questionnaire was sent out to all libraries in Colorado, to which only 38 libraries replied. This year, in response to a second questionnaire, 110 replies were returned, and an interesting statement regarding library salaries, qualifications, and working conditions as revealed in those replies, was made by Miss Charlotte A. Baker before the Colorado Library Association at Denver Nov. 3.

Her report showed that there were 43 cities and towns in Colorado with public libraries, and eight towns with library projects started; 39 libraries have a librarian, or one person in charge; four libraries are managed by women's clubs whose members in turn act as librarian. Public libraries in Colorado are open from one to 70 hours a week, and from one to seven nights.

Thirty-five of the public libraries which reported, stated that they had spent \$32,220 on books and periodicals during the year. These same libraries spent \$124,375 for their total expenses. This makes the "up-keep" cost of 75 per cent. of the income, while only 25 per cent. of this income was spent for the purchase of books. The re-

port showed that 37 public libraries have librarians in charge who have had at least high school education. Of the 14 educational libraries with librarians which reported, the "up-keep" cost was 7 per cent. over the amount spent for books. They are open from 30 to 80 hours a week. Forty-three high school and public school libraries reported. Their combined book collections contained 52,551 columns. Twenty-four of them spent last year \$2742 for books.

Miss Baker stated that the report showed that in many small libraries in Colorado no vacations whatever are given the librarian. She urged that the Library Association write to presidents of library boards where the library is open over 30 hours a week and where the librarian has no vacation, recommending that vacations be given as a business measure. "No person can be tied down to the same place day after day without falling into a rut. Where vacations are not granted, the librarian, the library, and the town suffer from such short-sightedness."

Secondly, she recommended that the association work for a library law which would place the minimum salary of the librarian, paid out of public funds, at \$50 a month for 42 hours a week service; that such a worker have at least two weeks' vacation with salary; that she be a graduate of a school with a rank of an accredited high school; that she have either six weeks' training at a summer school for librarians, or six months' apprentice training in a library of not less than 25,000 volumes, or in any library approved by the State Library Commission. Miss Baker urged that where a small town had to pay its librarian less than \$50 a month, less than 42 hours a week be demanded.

Much interest was shown in the appearance before the association, at this same meeting, of R. E. Wright, secretary of the Colorado Survey Commission and of the civic legislative bureau of the Denver Commercial Association. Mr. Wright stated that a library survey of Colorado was planned for the future, but that it could not be undertaken for about eighteen months. He submitted, however, a tenta-

tive outline of a proposed educational code for the State of Colorado. The librarians were concerned in this, since among its various provisions were those for county librarians, the same to be under the State Board of Education. The proposed code gives the state board the right to supervise county district libraries, and gives the county superintendent of schools the power to nominate for appointment the county school district librarian. The code suggests that he be given direct supervision of the county district library.

In the discussion which followed the submission of this report, Mr. Hadley, of the Denver Public Library, objected to any survey touching library affairs without the co-operation and assistance of library workers. The value of school libraries was unquestioned, he said, but he objected to placing public library activities under the control of school officers, and also to spending public money for school libraries other than that provided for by the school tax. He believed that any additional money for library purposes should be applied to the support of public libraries already in existence.

The objection to placing public library activities under school boards, he said, naturally did not come from any intentional antagonism from them, but was based on the fact that school boards do not give the attention to library affairs which they deserve when they also conduct school activities. Consequently, since the number of library employes is small and the money invested correspondingly so when compared to public schools, school boards are inclined to neglect library affairs in their attention to the larger school work.

Mr. Hadley said that many librarians in libraries under school board control, were little more than clerks, that their attendance at a board meeting was most uncertain, and that library affairs submitted to the board consisted usually of presenting statistical reports which, with other library matters, were referred to a committee of the board, and did not receive the undivided attention of the entire board which the library's importance warranted. Public libraries under school boards in small cities

where the library support was inadequate at most, have been obliged at times to spend too much for text books for teachers in the schools, which money should have come exclusively from the school fund.

The school domination over public libraries has gone so far in some cases as to result in school superintendents calmly appropriating the best quarters in a public library building for school offices, and obliging the librarian to accommodate himself to what was left. Another example of this disregard for public library rights is known to many librarians. They were acquainted with a trained librarian of experience who worked vainly for two years under a school board and upon her resignation (this in a city of ten thousand people!) the library janitor was duly appointed her successor by the school board.

Mr. Hadley said school teachers were the public library's staunchest supporters, but he did not consider them capable of handling library affairs with the same success that librarians should have. He called attention to one city where 30,000 books had been placed in school buildings for school use. In a comparatively few years these collections consisted of a depleted conglomeration of broken sets and unclassified and uncataloged books, locked in dusty cases. He objected to investing public funds for books which not only would be inaccessible to the adult public at all times, but also to school children on Saturdays, Sundays and during vacations.

He urged an amendment to the Colorado library law, providing for county support to public libraries in county seats, so that the library machinery and equipment already in existence might be extended and used for the benefit of the entire county, including schools, granges, study clubs and individuals at large.

Mrs. Fannie M. Galloway, president of the Colorado Traveling Library Commission, declared she would oppose any control of library affairs by school officers, because of the too frequent inefficiency of the ordinary school board.

Miss Charlotte A. Baker, of Fort Collins, criticized the provision in the proposed code which did not require the county district



librarian to have library training and experience. She said Colorado teachers were not required to have special pedagogical training for appointment, but that if they could pass an examination in the ordinary school subjects, they were allowed to teach. Teachers might "get away" with this lack of special training, she said, but librarians could not.

Following the discussion, Mr. Wright stated that he would recommend that all matters relating to library work over the state be submitted to library workers for their consideration, and he suggested that the Colorado Library Association appoint a committee from its membership to advise the survey commission in library affairs. The legislative committee of the association recommended to Mr. Wright that the survey commission advocate the consolidation of the Colorado State Library, State Supreme Court Library, Colorado Traveling Library Commission, and the Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners.

Miss Reese recommended, when the library survey was attempted, that this be conducted by library experts accredited by the American Library Association.

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#### THE MEMORIAL MEETING FOR MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER

THE memorial meeting for Mary Wright Plummer was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, 1916, in the Stuart Gallery at the New York Public Library. The meeting was under the auspices of the New York Library Club, in co-operation with the American Library Association, the New York State Library Association, the New York State Library School, the Library School of the New York Public Library and the Pratt Institute Library and Library School of Brooklyn, representatives from all of which associations participated in the program or were present at the meeting. The gallery was filled with a most remarkable and representative gathering of library and other friends of Miss Plummer, to the number of six hundred, including many representatives from distant cities, and greetings were received from many other representatives of the library profession.

The size and character of the gathering was in itself one of the finest tributes paid to the memory of Miss Plummer.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, as President of the New York Library Club, who confined himself to very brief introduction of the several speakers. In opening the meeting he said: "To-night we are gathered from far and near to honor the memory of another great librarian, one who for more than twenty-five years stood in the front ranks of the library profession—Mary Wright Plummer. We shall hear from those who have been intimately associated with Miss Plummer for a great many years, in her social life and in her professional life; and it is my first duty as presiding officer to present to you the honored President of the American Library Association, Mr. Walter L. Brown."

President Brown spoke briefly, introducing R. R. Bowker to speak for the American Library Association as well as for the New York Library Club. He was followed by W. R. Eastman, who spoke for the State Library School and gave a picture of the school in those first days at the Library of Columbia College in New York City before the removal of the school to Albany, including in his address a letter from Miss Underhill of Utica, an associate of Miss Plummer in the school. Mrs. Caroline Weeks Barrett, an associate and close friend of Miss Plummer in her early Pratt days, followed with intimate recollections. Franklin F. Hopper, for the New York State Library Association, spoke of Miss Plummer's broader relations in state work. Miss Annie Carroll Moore, an early associate of Miss Plummer at Pratt as well as later in the New York Public Library, spoke of her interest in children, and of her plans and her development of the Library School, to which she gave the best work of her latter days. Miss Moore also read a letter from Miss Marie L. Shedlock, the "fairy godmother" of story-telling, who had been induced by Miss Plummer to bring her story-telling inspiration into the library field. The last address was that of Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who paid tribute from a national point of

view to Miss Plummer's eminence in the profession, and emphasized especially the value of her work as a woman and the work of women in the library field, distinguishing the American library profession from that of other countries. Robert Gilbert Welsh read a letter from Miss Helen E. Haines on Miss Plummer in her literary life and also several of Miss Plummer's poems, including that on the "Conquest of the air" published in the *New York Times*, accompanied by an editorial in that journal, and "A requiem song," an unprinted late poem which seemed to remain as the writer's confession of faith. These addresses are given, revised, and with some condensation to avoid repetition, elsewhere in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A score or more of letters and telegrams were received which could not be read at the close of the meeting because of the lateness of the hour. Among the more noteworthy were telegrams from Mrs. Margaret Healy Bancroft, who, as Miss Healy, was the predecessor of Miss Plummer at the Pratt Institute and the first shaping of the library school, and from Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, who had been for some years consulting physician of Miss Plummer and earlier of her mother, both of them speaking from the most intimate personal acquaintance. These telegrams were as follows:

"Sincere regrets that imperative duty prevents my sharing in the memorial meeting to honor the memory of Miss Plummer, than whom few women will be more missed from a world made better by her presence. Miss Plummer has thru her noble life been an inspiration to women, a stimulation to men who seek high ideals, and facing expected death with the courage of a martyr, she illustrated the dignity of the great adventure."

DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH.

"Please express to those gathered at the memorial meeting my deep regret that I cannot pay in person my tribute of admiration and affection to the memory of Mary Plummer. What poise and serenity she always showed, how accurate her knowledge and literary judgment, and with what unflagging zeal and enthusiasm she performed her every task! Her fine character and great expertness in her chosen field made her a beneficent influence on the lives of her pupils and associates. My association with her at Pratt Institute was a continuing inspiration."

MARGARET HEALY BANCROFT.

## HOW ONE COLORADO TOWN GOT ITS LIBRARY

THE men of Milliken, Colorado, have learned in the last year the truth of the old saying:

First, then, a woman will or won't, depend on 't;  
If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.

Several times during the past few years the question of starting a public library in Milliken had been brought up in the Milliken Woman's Club, and last spring the members of the club decided the time for action had come. How they accomplished the undertaking is told in the *Occasional Leaflet* for October, the quarterly publication of the Colorado Library Association. The account is quoted from a personal letter written by the chairman of the club's committee.

"When the question was again brought up in the spring, they voted me the chairmanship of the same committee, and I selected my own helpers. We immediately began canvassing the town and vicinity for cash donations and promises of labor. Most of the carpenters promised labor, and the farmers were very free with promises of team work, for, to be truthful, they never expected to have to fulfill the promises. We became the huge joke of the community. Men discussed 'those crazy women' on the street corners, laughed at us when our backs were turned, and made plausible promises to our faces.

"Finally we decided to ask for bids, and put an article in the paper asking all those who cared to bid to meet with the committee and get verbal specifications, because we could not afford blue prints. Three men responded. We waited a month for the promised bids, but they never came. Another man then made a bid for \$800. By this time curiosity was rife as to where our money was to come from, and fear was manifested lest, as the men put it, they should help us and get 'stung.' The club had voted us only \$600 with directions to put up a building 20 by 28 feet. We not only had to come within our means, but to add some minor details which had been left to our discretion. This bid was, of

course, rejected, but the man who was courteous enough to give us recognition, we hired by the day to work and to oversee any workers we might be able to send him.

"The question of a bricklayer was the next serious obstacle. It appeared that they too were afraid of us, and either refused outright to come for our job, or asked such tremendous prices as to be prohibitive. A farmer in the neighborhood was erecting a silo and his work required a bricklayer. After the job was finished, his boss gave him permission to work for us while the material for the next silo was being placed. Not expecting to go to work just then, there was not enough gravel on the ground for the foundation, much less the brick work. A farmer had promised to haul the gravel, and a man who owned the gravel banks had given it to us. Like the rest this farmer never expected to have to deliver the goods, and had put off the hauling under the plea that the gravel might be taken. In the middle of summer he was too busy to fulfill his promise. We had to use our mason while we had him. Our Mrs. Mellon had said we might have the use of her team and I called on her and she responded nobly. She and I hauled two loads of gravel from Brown's in one day and did our work besides. The next day the brick came, and we were handicapped once more. Then Mr. Brown furnished a team and Mr. and Mrs. Lee hauled gravel and sand. At this point the grocers lent us a team, one in the morning and another in the afternoon to be used for hauling brick. We notified the rest of the committee and every one responded with work. During the afternoon 10,000 bricks were taken from a 15,000 car and hauled to our lot. We were a very tired bunch of petticoats when night came, and were glad enough when the men took hold after supper and finished the work for us. How much we appreciated their help you can guess when I tell you that we hired the work for the last four loads of sand and paid for it ourselves.

"There was nothing more that the women could do until we came to lath. Here we had to change our plans and omit the porch

and decide on a single floor, to buy the laths. When I called for lathers, you should have seen the hammers and nail aprons make their appearance. One woman who could not work hired two boys, but with that exception our women did all the work. The last week I was too ill myself to go, but the committee were good enough to excuse me from tinting and finishing the wood-work. At this last work some of our women put in a hard week of labor. One donned a pair of overalls to be well equipped for the fray.

"We have \$37 promised towards the porch. The mason has promised to lay the brick pillars for this. The front door has arrived, and a carpenter has promised to hang this. The building is wired for electricity, but so far we have no fixtures. As nearly as we can figure we have a \$1000 building for an outlay of less than \$700. Our lot cost \$46.

"Of course we are in debt, but we are already making rag rugs and 'sich.' I have often wondered if other women's clubs could not help us as clubs, but not as individuals."

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## American Library Association

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### CHICAGO MID-WINTER MEETING

Members of the Council and other librarians interested are reminded that the usual mid-winter meeting of the Council will be held at Chicago Dec. 28, 29 and 30, 1916, in association with the several library organizations which will hold meetings during this last week of the year. The headquarters as already announced will be at the Hotel LaSalle, and requests for reservations should be addressed directly to that hotel. It is hoped that the attendance both at the Council and the other meetings may be general.

The Council meetings will be held on the mornings of Dec. 28 and 29, and all interested, whether members of the Council or not, are invited to be present. There will be informal discussion of these three topics: (1) Valuation of library books for insurance; (2) Standardization of library service; (3) What more can the Publishing Board do?

The League of Library Commissions will hold sessions on the afternoons of Dec. 28 and 29. At the first the following topics will be considered: (1) Summer library schools:

training given by library commissions, by Clara F. Baldwin, of Minnesota; (2) Aims and underlying principles of commission work, by Henry N. Sanborn, of Indiana. The certification of librarians (opened by P. L. Windsor of the University of Illinois) may also be considered at this session. At the second session Mary E. Downey will open the discussion of "The relation of the library commission to the large libraries in the state." Reports of officers and committees and the election of officers will follow.

During these three days meetings will also be held by the Bibliographical Society of America, the Association of American Library Schools (probably Saturday morning and afternoon), and the college and university librarians (also probably on Saturday). The Executive Board of the A. L. A. will meet Thursday evening, the 28th, and the Publishing Board some time during the three days. The Chicago Library Club will entertain visiting librarians and friends on Friday evening, the 29th.

The Proceedings of the conference at Asbury Park, published as the July number of the A. L. A. *Bulletin*, was distributed the first week in November, and the Handbook, issued as the September number, was sent out the fourth week of the month.

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## Library Organizations

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### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

On account of continued illness, Mr. F. N. Morton of the United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, has been forced to resign as president of the Special Libraries Association. To fill the vacancy, the Executive Committee by a referendum vote elected Dr. C. C. Williamson, the vice-president of the association, to the presidency, and O. E. Norman to take Dr. Williamson's place as vice-president. Dr. Williamson, formerly head of the department of economics and sociology of the New York Public Library, has been since October, 1914, municipal reference librarian of New York City, and is president of the New York Special Libraries Association. Mr. Norman was formerly connected with the John Crerar Library of Chicago, going from there to the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co. of Chicago, where he has been librarian for a number of years.

### TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Texas Library Association, held in Galveston, Oct. 11-13, was considered by all the librarians in attendance

the most successful in the history of the organization. Twenty-one Texas libraries were represented in the total attendance of forty-one.

At the first session an informal feature, entitled "Library who's who," presented each librarian to the entire body by each arising, announcing his name, his library, and the reasons why he chose library work as a profession. The results showed that some were "reformed" school teachers and club women, others got into the work while they were deciding what life work to choose, and still others were able to earn college expenses while working in the college libraries as apprentices.

Miss Elizabeth H. West, librarian at San Antonio, in her presidential address to the association, summed up in a very pleasing way the activities of the T. L. A. during the past year, indicating the future immediate work for the association to accomplish for the promotion of libraries in the state. Frank C. Patten, librarian of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, told in a brief way the history of the Rosenberg bequest and its administration. The residue of the Rosenberg estate, out of which the library was founded, has grown from \$400,000 in 1893 to its present value of \$890,000. The library receives its income from approximately \$600,000 of this amount.

J. E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of Texas, announced that President Vinson of the university has shown much interest in the demand made by the T. L. A. for a library school, and the school will be established if his recommendation is followed.

One full session of the meeting was given to the discussion of the Carnegie library situation in the state. Mr. Klaerner, state librarian, read his correspondence with the secretary of the Carnegie Corporation and with the libraries who are delinquent in living up to the terms required of them. The association endorsed Mr. Klaerner's efforts and recommended that he continued his plans for the complete solution of the situation.

Miss Mary C. Gardner read a very able paper on the "Training of apprentices," in which she indicated the extreme care used in the Rosenberg Library to secure persons fitted for library work. She deplored the short term of apprenticeship used there, but the results in the library demonstrate that the rigid basis of selection overcomes the short term to a great extent.

The committee on library legislation presented its report, which showed that its work

was confined to getting an adequate draft for a county library law for Texas. Miss Lillian Gunter presented the results of a year's investigation of the subject. The association has secured from the women's clubs, labor organizations, rural organizations and many local organizations the endorsement of the county library bill, and united effort will be made to pass this good law. The committee is continued with power to suggest further changes that will improve the bill and secure its passage.

The resolutions committee recommended a southern or southwestern meeting of the A. L. A. in the following resolution:

Inasmuch as the librarians in the southwest, so far as represented by Texas find it impracticable because of magnificent distances, to reach meetings of the A. L. A. with any degree of regularity when held in the east, the far west, or the north, therefore,

Be it resolved, that it be the sense of this association that this committee ask the Council of the A. L. A. to consider favorably holding the next meeting in a middle, western, southern, or southwestern city.

Carl H. Milam, director of the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala., made the principal address to the association. His subject, "The library and community service," was inspiring to both the librarian and the lay listener. He emphasized the need of reaching the business men by showing them that the library is a business institution. The service that a library gives was analyzed in the statement: "We are reaching one-third of the community" sounds big. But the same fact stated 'We are failing to reach two-thirds of the community,' puts an entirely different meaning on the problem." Mr. Milam also talked to the Rotary Clubs of Galveston and Houston at the luncheon hour, in which he brought out the business value of the library. Before going to Galveston he addressed a meeting of citizens of Austin who are interested in the establishment of a public library. Attempts will be made to crystallize this interest so that a library will grow into a reality.

The officers of the association elected at the meeting were: John E. Goodwin, librarian, University of Texas, Austin, president; Miss Rumana McManis, librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Tyler, first vice-president; Willard P. Lewis, librarian, Baylor University, Waco, second vice-president; Joseph F. Marron, legislative reference librarian, Texas State Library, secretary; Pauline McCauley, librarian, Waco Public Library, treasurer. The annual meeting next year will be held in Houston.

The trustees, librarian, and staff of the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, were generous in their hospitality and the care shown

to make it pleasant for the visitors was highly appreciated. The visiting librarians were met at the trains by automobile and given a short ride about the city on the way to hotels. Auto rides were also given at other spare times. A sea-food luncheon was very much enjoyed at one of the oyster resorts down the island. A launch ride along the water front thru the harbor and out into the Gulf was provided by the Galveston Commercial Association and was much enjoyed, especially by the "drylanders" of the group.

J. F. MARRON, *Secretary.*

#### NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Lincoln, Oct. 11-13, and proved to be one of the most successful ever held. Following as it did the Library Institute held under the auspices of the Library Commission the first three days of the week, many of the librarians of the new and smaller libraries were in attendance. Fine weather, a varied program and the good attendance combined to make a splendid meeting.

Malcolm G. Wyer, the president, opened the meeting with a few words of welcome and a short history of library work. He also urged the recommendation of the co-ordination and unification of the following four libraries, University, State Historical Society, Legislative Reference Bureau and Library Commission. A resolution to that effect was moved and adopted. Prof. F. A. Stuff of the university gave an inspiring paper on the "Cultural aspect of creative fiction." Miss Nellie Williams told of the institutional libraries of the state. During the roll call the reports of the different librarians showed that much had been accomplished during the year.

On Thursday morning, Miss Mary McQuaid of Fairbury gave an informal talk on "Aids in book selection for the small library"; Miss Frances Morton of Beatrice, on "Magazine selection," and Miss Josephine Lammers of Lincoln on "Government documents for the small library." Prof. H. W. Caldwell of the University gave a splendid paper on "American history books for the public library" with a list for first, second and third purchase. The association voted to have this list published. Thursday afternoon was given over to the problem of the rural school libraries and rural libraries and discussions were led by Miss Anna Jennings, A. V. Teed, Prof. A. E. Anderson of the College of Agriculture, and Miss Charlotte Templeton.

"Interesting the club woman in libraries"

by Mrs. D. E. Wherry, chairman of the library committee of the Woman's Federation, and "Work with the children" by Miss Helen Lobdell of Norfolk, were the subjects taken up at our last meeting. Charles Compton of Seattle, a member of the national publicity committee, told us of the publicity work of the libraries of the Northwest, and of the aims of the national committee. At the business meeting, in answer to the questionnaire sent out by Mr. Utley in regard to the next meeting place of the A. L. A., Colorado received the majority vote altho not listed. Invitations for the 1917 state meeting were received from Nebraska City, Kearney State Normal School, Plattsmouth, Hastings and Omaha. Miss Edith Tobitt of Omaha in her usual efficient manner conducted the round table, and printed lists of questions proved a help in bringing out many things for discussion.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. G. E. Condra of the university with his motion pictures took us a most interesting "Trip thru Nebraska" and showed us many an unknown corner of our own state. The last evening the Lincoln Library Club was host to the association at the home of Mrs. F. M. Spalding, where the University Players under the direction of Miss Alice Howell presented the "Man who married a dumb wife" by Anatole France, with the "Flower of Yeddo" as a curtain raiser.

The following officers were re-elected for the year 1916-1917: Malcolm G. Wyer, Lincoln, president; Annie C. Kramph, North Platte, first vice-president; Kate Swartzlander, Omaha, second vice-president; Mary K. Ray, Lincoln, secretary-treasurer.

MARY K. RAY, *Secretary.*

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held in Milwaukee October 12-13, the attendance being larger than at any previous gathering. The meeting was opened on Thursday morning by an address of welcome by the president, Miss Delia Ovitiz of the Milwaukee Normal School.

Mrs. A. C. Neville of Green Bay conducted the round table for trustees and librarians, the first speaker being Mr. McLenegan of the Milwaukee Public Library. He spoke of "The librarian, his work in co-operation with the library board" and stated that unless there was active co-operation disaster would surely follow. He referred to the library as a continuation school for the public and of the wonderful opportunities offered to all classes of people. He said that "the

man who does not read is as bad as the man who cannot read."

Miss Deborah Martin of Green Bay told of the indifferent trustee who does not attend the meetings but yet accepts the appointment. She suggested that there be some form of legislation to supervise libraries. This led to a discussion by Hon. W. H. Hatton of New London, who emphasized the responsibilities of the librarian. That the trustees should help in the selection of books for the library was the opinion of Emil Baensch, trustee of the Manitowoc Library in the paper read by Miss Pond, librarian. A. R. Jenecky, trustee of the Racine Public Library, spoke of "How to secure greater appropriations from the council." One of the first things to do is to obtain the confidence of the council; then make known your wants. Hon. J. A. Hazelwood, trustee of Jefferson Library, declared himself in favor of civil service appointment for positions in libraries.

"The library movement in Wisconsin" was outlined by M. S. Dudgeon of the Wisconsin Library Commission. A map was displayed indicating the libraries thruout the state. Twenty years ago there were but 50 libraries and at the present time there are 184.

The Thursday afternoon session was conducted entirely by speakers outside the library profession and was very interesting as well as inspiring. President C. G. Pearse of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, presented an interesting address on "The library's opportunity as seen by the educator." He spoke of the duty of the librarian to entice people to the library and also of the value in training children in the use of the library. The next speaker, Mrs. Victor Berger of the Milwaukee School Board, read a paper on the "Library's opportunity to serve the working class." She outlined the growth of public libraries from the time they were written on clay bricks in Assyria or on leaves of papyrus in Egypt, to the present time. Until recently public libraries' appealed only to the cultured class, but now they have been made a really democratic institution. "When work and economic conditions are such that all men will have more leisure, and brains not too tired and strained by the grind of the day's work, then the librarian need not despair as to how to serve the working class. The working class then will demand service and the library will most willingly and cheerfully serve."

"The library's opportunity as seen by the business man" was discussed by W. D. Con-

nor of Marshfield. He made a strong plea for bettering the conditions among all classes of people.

Miss Lutie Stearns of Milwaukee spoke on the "Library's opportunity from the standpoint of public leisure," stating that labor conditions must be improved before the people can be given leisure to read. She also suggested that libraries be made social centers, with moving pictures or any other form of entertainment which would bring the people to the library.

The "Relationship between the library and bookstore" was the address of F. G. Melcher of Indianapolis. He gave his experience as a book dealer and spoke of how a book dealer could bring good books before the public as well as the librarian, and how the two should co-operate to gain the best results.

Thursday evening an informal reception and banquet was held at the Hotel Wisconsin. Mr. Melcher read a number of selections from the modern poets during the social hour. Miss Lutie Stearns acted as toastmistress at the banquet and after an address of welcome gave an interesting history of the library movement in Wisconsin. Reminiscences were given by the following: Mrs. C. S. Morris, Berlin; Mrs. A. G. Neville, Green Bay; Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, Madison; Dean E. A. Birge, Madison; Hon. W. H. Hatton, New London; and M. S. Dudgeon, Madison. There were 150 in attendance.

Friday morning a round table for school and college librarians was conducted by O. S. Rice of Madison. He emphasized the importance of libraries in schools. Miss Mary E. Hazeltine of the Wisconsin Library School gave an outline of a new course for high school teacher-librarians in the University of Wisconsin. In the discussion Miss Josephine Hargrave of Ripon College told of how she as librarian carried on the work with the assistance of the students. Miss Anne Boyd of the State Normal School, Whitewater, told of the widespread movement in education to teach children in the grades and even students in normal schools how to study and also how to use the libraries. The position of the high school teacher-librarian demands something more than mere librarianship or pedagogic skill. She should have a knowledge of the teacher's problems as well as those of the librarian. She should have had teaching experience and should do some teaching in connection with her work as teacher-librarian, so as to keep the point of view of the teacher. Miss Boyd thought that it would

be better to be short in the technical side than not to be able to meet the more vital problems, from the educator's view. The teacher-librarian should be inspirational as well as a practical guide to recreational reading of the student and to the vocational pursuits. Many librarians took part in this discussion expressing the opinion that the librarian had all she could do in undertaking the duties of the librarians without trying to fill two positions, that of teacher as well as librarian. Miss Stearns suggested that the Board of Education pay for a teacher-librarian as well as special teachers in drawing, music, manual training, etc.

After a short business session, Mrs. Harriet Price Sawyer of St. Louis conducted the round table on publicity. Short talks on the importance of advertising the library were given by Miss Ada McCarthy, Madison; Miss Mildred Coon, Sheboygan; Miss Bertha Marx, Sheboygan; and E. M. Jenison, Fond du Lac.

At the conclusion of the meetings the librarians, thru the courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Library, enjoyed an automobile trip around the city.

Resolutions of thanks to the speakers, of appreciation for courtesies extended to the association by both individuals and organizations, contributing to the success of this meeting, and of loving recognition of the influence which Miss Plummer had exercised thruout the library profession, were adopted unanimously.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. A. C. Neville, Green Bay; vice-president, Kate Potter, Baraboo; secretary, Ada McCarthy, Madison; and treasurer, Callie Wieder, Fond du Lac.

CORA M. FRANTZ, *Secretary.*

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Refreshing, inspiring, creative was the 1916 annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association held Oct. 11-13 at Hotel Colfax, Ia. From a practical and from an inspirational standpoint, from editor, club woman, teacher, engineering, business and agricultural expert, we heard of the public library's vast part and privilege in the enlarging life of our state.

Mr. McVey in his talk on "Publicity" gave praise and blame to the library of to-day for its fulfillment or neglect of its ever-increasing part as center of the town's civic, artistic, and educational life. It is our privilege as well as duty to make known thru the columns of the newspapers, thru co-operation

with merchants, schools, and all live interests of the town, the resources of the library. A round table discussion followed Mr. McVey's paper, which brought out many interesting and successful methods of publicity which had been tried in the libraries represented by those present.

A delightful evening was spent Wednesday with Mr. Rush and the "Illustrators of children's books." By the aid of lantern and slides he recalled to our minds the beloved books of our childhood and those since published, reminding us that the crude and often times harmful illustrated newspaper supplement does not appeal to the child who has grown up with Kate Greenaway, Caldecott, Boutet de Monvel and all their fellow illustrators.

Thursday morning's session, given up to a book symposium, was most useful to all present. In this day of demand for the best books along all lines of endeavor, help and suggestions from experts are most welcome. Mr. Smith of the Iowa State College, on engineering books; Mr. Briscoe, University of Iowa, on business books; Mr. Gibson, Iowa State College, on agriculture; Mrs. Towner Corning, Ia., on the club women's need, and Mrs. Barclay, Boone, Ia., on the Bible as literature, all gave us much of value to carry to our various communities.

In the afternoon's address on "Library service," Mr. Albert, ex-president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, gave us a wonderful interpretation of our high calling as librarians. Similar to his own experience—in being presented with a gold loving cup, his joy in the discovery that it was filled with gold coin, the added joy of planning to spend the contents and the sequel that to this day it is unspent—is the position of the libraries of the United States; our riches of position and privilege, the consequent difficulty in keeping a right perspective and spending ourselves for only the best. Given our well equipped buildings, the most remarkable construction of the present civilization, we, as part of the educational system of America, are developing new functions. The libraries of the old world had as their object the preservation of books, but with the development of social consciousness in America, we have come to be the dispensers of books, and our real problem is to find our greatest use. Belonging to a nation with a passion for education, we have an ever widening field of endeavor, and the quality of service rendered to-day in general is surpassingly good.

Mrs. Meyer of Iowa City and Mr. Frederick of *The Midland*, on Thursday evening gave us still further the civic expert's and editor's view of the public library's place in the life of the community, of Iowa's place in the literature of to-day, and of the part we as librarians may play in helping her to stand still higher in the future.

Friday morning was devoted to a business meeting, followed by Dr. Shambaugh on the "Iowa Historical Society"; Miss Sporleder, Iowa City, on the relations of school and library, the active part the teacher should take in this. Miss Armstrong, of Council Bluffs, provoked a lively discussion with her talk on "Time savers," making one feel that given one enterprising library to try out all these time savers, the rest of us would follow and by so doing gain the time for the larger library service toward which the entire convention pointed the way.

The convention adjourned, some going to Des Moines to visit the libraries there, others starting on the homeward journey, giving a last fond look at the wonderful autumn colors of the surrounding hillsides.

MIRIAM B. WHARTON, *Secretary*.

#### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eleventh meeting of the Georgia Library Association took place on Oct. 17 and 18 in Atlanta on the invitation of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. The first session was held on Tuesday afternoon in the library of the Georgia School of Technology. This was the meeting of the college and reference section, and resolved itself into a round table discussion of college library problems. Miss Robbins, associate director of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, spoke on the printed aids issued by the H. W. Wilson Company. Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, led the discussion of "Instructing students in the use of the library." Miss Fay made the point that the college librarian should not have to give such instruction to students, as this training in the use of a library should have already been given in the high school. However, as high school libraries are practically non-existent in the South, the librarian of the college library must assume the work. Miss Fay urged the necessity for colleges to give credit for the course. Mr. R. M. Kennedy, librarian of the University of South Carolina, stated that such a credit course was being given in the University of South Carolina, beginning this year. The course is to be required of all freshmen. Other subjects



that came up for discussion were Handling of reserve books; The student assistant; Division of funds; Co-operative periodical and society list; College library association of the Southeast; How to unearth the pamphlet; The decimal classification in a college library. Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia, suggested that the college librarians of the Southeastern states meet possibly every two years as a sectional meeting of a state association, the meetings to rotate among the states represented. No definite action was taken on this suggestion.

The first general session was held in the evening in the Library School classroom of the library. In addition to the visiting librarians, a number of invited guests were present to hear the speakers of the evening. Chancellor Barrow, of the University of Georgia, and president of the Library Association, made a short address on the "Influence of books." Asa G. Candler, mayor-elect of Atlanta, spoke briefly on the "Place of the library in the community." The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Henderson gave a brilliant address on the "Modern drama as a social force." After the formal program, an informal reception was held.

The third session was held on Wednesday morning in the library exhibit of the Southeastern Fair, which was being held during the week of Oct. 16. Miss Minnie Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, spoke on "How to meet the library needs of the farm." Miss Leatherman described the work being done by the North Carolina Library Commission thru its traveling libraries and package libraries and debate collections. Mrs. J. K. Ottley, chairman of the Georgia Library Commission, presented the "Work and needs of the Georgia Library Commission." Mrs. Ottley described briefly the work the commission had done for library development in Georgia since its establishment, nineteen years ago, and pointed out the fact that the commission had never had an appropriation from the state and had performed its prescribed functions thru the courtesy of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. For lack of an appropriation, the commission has not been able to undertake any traveling library work, and Mrs. Ottley emphasized the need of traveling libraries in a state where 80 per cent. of the population is rural and, consequently, must look to the state for books. She outlined the proposed legislation which the commission

will present at the next meeting of the state legislature, covering the following points: (1) a paid trained organizer to carry on the work outlined by the commission; (2) an appropriation from the state adequate to carry on the work; (3) power to establish and maintain a system of traveling libraries. Resolutions endorsing this proposed legislation were adopted by the association.

Miss Lucy Fay next presented the subject of the "Development of school libraries in the South." Miss Fay gave the results of a survey that had been made which showed the need of an active campaign for better school libraries, and looked forward to the time when a well-equipped and well-conducted library would be considered as necessary for accredited secondary schools as laboratory equipment for the study of the sciences. Miss Fay pointed out the fact that, at present, the statement of the requirement was not specific enough, being limited to the general statement of an "adequate library."

C. Seymour Thompson, librarian of the Savannah Public Library, spoke next on "Labor-saving devices for librarians." Mr. Thompson spoke of the work being done by the American Library Association committee, and named those devices that should be within the reach of the average library.

An interesting feature of this meeting was the inspection of the library exhibit at the fair which had been prepared as one of the exhibits in the Liberal Arts Building by Mrs. F. O. Foster. In the exhibit were shown a model children's room, with suitable furniture, books, pictures, etc., and a general collection of library supplies, equipment, furniture, etc. The fair was visited by 164,000 people from many states, so that the library exhibit gave wide publicity to the subject of libraries.

The last session was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Carnegie Library and was devoted to the problems of public libraries. Carl H. Milam, director of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, spoke on "Publicity methods for public libraries." Mr. Milam gave some of the methods that had been successfully employed in popularizing the library in Birmingham. He emphasized the value of studying the business and industrial interests of a community and having a liberal supply of books on the industries represented. The use of printed lists for mailing, and newspaper articles and lists, was emphasized. In the absence of Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Public Library, Miss McMillan, of Chattanooga, read a paper on "County library extension," de-

scribing the system as Chattanooga had developed it. The subject provoked considerable discussion, as many of the Georgia towns are considering this system.

Mr. Milam brought a message from the Texas Library Association from which he had just returned, asking for the co-operation of the Georgia Library Association in presenting to the Executive Board of the American Library Association the matter of a meeting of the American Library Association being held in the South. The following committee was appointed to make a statement to the Executive Board: C. Seymour Thompson, Miss Susie Lee Crumley, Mrs. F. O. Foster.

The attendance register indicated that eleven public libraries in Georgia were represented at the meeting and eight college libraries, also the State Library and the Fulton County Law Library; there were present two librarians from Tennessee, two from North Carolina, one from Florida, one from Alabama, one from South Carolina.

The association accepted the invitation of Mr. Thompson to meet in Savannah in 1917. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia; vice-presidents, Duncan Burnet, librarian, University of Georgia; H. H. Stone, librarian, Emory College, Oxford, Georgia; Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Middleton, Georgia; C. Seymour Thompson, librarian, Savannah Public Library; secretary, Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Secretary*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its autumn meeting of 1916 at Greenfield from Oct. 19 to 21. This was a union meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association with the Massachusetts and Western Massachusetts Library Clubs.

At the first session, Charles R. Green, librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, spoke on "Agricultural literature and what the state furnishes free."

"The possibilities of contagion in the circulation of library books" was the subject of an address by Dr. Walter H. Brown, of the Massachusetts Department of Health. Dr. Brown stated that the possibility of transmission of disease thru library books is practically nil. To support this point of view, the speaker enumerated some of the results obtained thru careful experiments made at Baltimore and confirmed by an important hygiene worker in Paris. He considered that there was no jus-

tification for the burning of books that had been in houses where there have been communicable diseases. The disinfection of books was considered of doubtful value. "At the present time there is no adequate way to disinfect a book," Dr. Brown maintained, "without ruining it." It was considered that the storage of books is the most that boards of health can reasonably ask. Storage of books for four months was held to be sufficient. Dr. Brown did not wish to have his remarks apply to tuberculosis or infantile paralysis. He did not care to be considered an alarmist, but in the matter of tuberculosis he thought there is a very definite risk when it comes to sending books to people with this disease. He thought every precaution should be exercised. In answer to a question, Dr. Brown said that there is still a lack of definite information on infantile paralysis, but that if books had actually been handled by patients afflicted with the disease the books had better be destroyed.

The session on Friday morning was in charge of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, William C. Stone presiding. James A. Moyer, director of the University Extension Department of Massachusetts, spoke on "University extension and public libraries." Mr. Moyer outlined with some detail the nature of the extension work and the large field offered to public libraries in its development.

Edward F. Stevens, librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, spoke on the subject, "Technical literature for the average library." Mr. Stevens outlined a plan, now under consideration, for the Pratt Institute Free Library to compile quarterly lists of the best new technical books, the lists to be printed by the H. W. Wilson Company and made available to libraries at nominal cost. It is proposed that the lists shall be issued in leaflet form and include each time a dozen or fifteen titles, such as the average library would buy. Following Mr. Stevens's paper, there was a series of brief talks on "Technical books: what to buy and how to advertise them." Miss Ella Sawyer, of Worcester, Miss Hazel Benjamin, of Easthampton, Miss F. Mabel Winchell, of Manchester, N. H., George L. Lewis, of Westfield, Miss Mabel Temple, of North Adams, and William C. Stone, of Springfield, were the speakers.

The session on Friday evening was in charge of the New Hampshire Library Association, Miss Mary Lucina Saxton, of Keene, presiding. In the paper, "An architect's library," Robert S. Peabody gave an account of some architectural books of outstanding value

and interest. It was an agreeable picture that Mr. Peabody gave of the architect's happy moments among his morocco-backed friends. N. L. Goodrich, librarian of the Dartmouth College Library, read a paper on "The literature of mountaineering; an essay in passionate bibliography."

At the session on Saturday evening, Miss Cora F. Stoddard, secretary of the Allied Temperance Organizations of Massachusetts, read a paper on the "Literature of the alcohol question." A considerable number of books were mentioned, with special reference to their suitability for general library use. The program was concluded with a paper on "Books for business men" by Ralph L. Power, librarian of the Boston University College of Business Administration.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held in Lansing, Oct. 10 to 12, 1916. While not as large as the meeting in Ann Arbor, there were one hundred and fifty registrations. The representation from the smaller libraries was especially gratifying, and is a most potent testimonial to the splendid work of the library visitor. The larger libraries were remarkably well represented, there being forty-three from the Detroit Public Library, eleven from the University of Michigan Library, ten from the Grand Rapids Public Library, nine from the Jackson Public Library, and six from the Kalamazoo Public Library. All the meetings were held in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol, and the dignity and friendliness of the room added to the success of the meeting.

The first half of the first session was devoted to the reports of officers and committees. The secretary's report of the Ann Arbor meeting was read and approved, and the treasurer's report was read and referred to the auditing committee. Miss Nina K. Preston, state library visitor, gave a brief report of the year's work that showed clearly what a demand there is for just the kind of help which she can give. Miss G. M. Walton, chairman of the round table committee, reported on the round tables for 1916, and after giving a brief history of the round table work of the association, recommended to the association the permanent organization of the work and a sufficient appropriation to make it practical. Mr. Ranck, as chairman of the legislative committee, again advocated that a memorial be sent to the legislature asking it to make better provision for the housing of the State Library, said memorial to be signed

by every member of the association. This suggestion was put in the form of a motion and was carried. Twice before committees have been appointed to wait upon the legislative body to urge some definite action.

Mr. Ranck said that he did not believe that any fire insurance company would permit such conditions to exist in a private library, and, further, that the state authorities would not hesitate to condemn other institutions than the state property with such conditions existing. It was pointed out that much of the stacks, upon which the books and historical collections of books and newspapers were kept, were constructed of soft pine wood and highly varnished.

The second half of this session was devoted to a discussion of work with foreigners. Mrs. E. S. Gierson, of the Public Library of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., Calumet, discussed "What the library can do for the foreigners." She showed very clearly how alone the foreigner is when he comes to this country, ignorant of our manners and customs and of our language, and what a wonderful thing it is for him when he finds books and magazines in his own tongue in the public library. Mr. Novak, principal of the Northeastern High School, Detroit, gave a most inspiring address on "The foreigner and the schools." He brought out very vividly the fact that while just living in America does a good deal for the foreigner, an immense amount of work has still to be done before he will become an integral part of our civilization.

At the evening session, the association was addressed by Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris and Edgar A. Guest, of the *Detroit Free Press*. Governor Ferris talked of the "Library and the school or the school and the library." His talk was most stimulating, and for the moment at least filled everyone with the determination to take his advice and go home and read one great book a month, tho his advice supposedly applied to students, not librarians! Mr. Guest's topic was "Column conducting on a Michigan newspaper," but as he himself said, he kept as far away from it as possible. Mr. Guest's readings from his own poems were delightful, and his personality added greatly to the charm of the occasion.

Wednesday morning was left free for visits to the different state departments and the State and City Libraries. At half-past ten about one hundred members of the association enjoyed an automobile ride to the Michigan Agricultural College, where they had the opportunity of visiting the College Library, and were later entertained at a light luncheon in the parlors of the Woman's Building.

At noon the entire association was entertained at luncheon at the Women's Club House by the State Library, the Lansing City Library and Michigan Agricultural College Library.

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to work with children. Three excellent papers were given as follows: "Current comment relative to library work with children," Miss Mary Conover, chief of the intermediate division, Public Library, Detroit; "Good pictures for the decoration of children's rooms," Miss Lida Clark, of the department of art, State Normal College, Ypsilanti; "Children's books—twenty years ago and to-day," by Miss May Masseur, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*.

William Warner Bishop, librarian at the University of Michigan, gave the address at the evening meeting. His subject, "Large library buildings; an American contribution to architecture," was presented in a most delightful way. He traced very clearly the development of the modern large library, illustrating his points with stereopticon pictures of both good and bad architecture, that is, good and bad from the librarian's viewpoint. The pictures were unusually good and added greatly to the interest of the evening.

At the Thursday morning session the association was favored with short talks by some of the state officers. President F. S. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, spoke of the college and some of its problems. Dean Robert S. Shaw, director of the Experimental Station, talked of the Experiment Station publications, their history, classification and distribution. A. C. Carton, secretary of the Public Domain Commission, described the work of that commission and spoke of some of its publications. John T. Winship, the state insurance commissioner, spoke most convincingly and earnestly on the subject of fire prevention, and recommended one or two books which every library should have on its shelves. State publications, which are always a mystery to the layman, were discussed by Miss Olive C. Lathrop, of the legislative reference department. She described in a very lucid way the different publications which the state issues, and pointed out their library value. She also spoke of the different departments which issue the publications, and made clear the methods of distribution. There was also a report from the State Federation of Women's Clubs on the library extension work of the federation. This report was read by Mrs. E. A. Gilkey, of Lansing.

At the business meeting on Thursday morning, the reports of committees were acted upon and officers were elected for the ensu-

ing year. These are as follows: President, Katharyne Sleneau, Public Library, Port Huron; first vice-president, F. L. D. Goodrich, University Library, Ann Arbor; second vice-president, Adah Shelly, Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie; secretary, Constance Bement, State Library, Lansing; treasurer, Elizabeth Pomeroy, Public Library, Armada.

CONSTANCE BEMENT, *Acting Secretary*.

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association for 1916 took place at Ottawa on Oct. 11-13, with a registration of 132 persons.

The more strictly inspirational and informative features of the meeting consisted of the address of President Mary J. Booth, entitled "A debtor to his profession"; a book symposium in which several modern works of importance were reviewed; a stimulating address upon the literature of the great war by Dr. Lybyer, of the University of Illinois; and a lecture entitled, "The spirit of the pioneer," by Randall Parrish, the Illinois author and historian.

Several numbers on the program related rather intimately to general community progress. The means by which the library as an institution may co-operate with other local agencies was made the subject of a series of papers. One dealt with the devices used by the Jacksonville Public Library to encourage propaganda for hygiene and health education; the second took up in thoro fashion the possible service of the Municipal Reference Bureau as an aid to city and town officials, and told of its practical workings at Galesburg under the direction of a mayor who is also a college professor; a third dwelt upon the value of the library as a high school adjunct, and of the plan by which the Chicago Public Library is extending its system of branches in the city high schools. The president's address and the report of the secretary of the Illinois Extension Commission both emphasized the need for higher professional standards, and as a means to this end the requirement of more thoro training on the part of those who plan to enter library work.

Perhaps the project of greatest importance considered by the association was that involving possible new legislation. The committee working upon this matter submitted that far better results could be obtained by the library forces of the state if the establishment of county and community libraries were permitted by law; also that it might be time to begin urging a measure whereby librarians might be brought under some plan of certifi-

cation. After discussing these matters, the association endorsed the findings of the committee and authorized the pressing of the necessary measures upon the legislature in 1917. It also went on record as supporting the recommendation of the Illinois Efficiency and Economy Committee, in so far as it relates to the centralizing of state library agencies.

The local committee provided a reception for the entertainment of delegates, and the Wednesday evening meeting adjourned about 9.30 to the rooms of the Ottawa Boat Club, in response to the invitation. Following the close of the conference, a boat and trolley trip to Starved Rock State Park, a point of scenic and historical interest, took place on Friday morning. The Alumni Association of the University of Illinois Library School held a dinner, and a luncheon was arranged likewise for former students at the University of Illinois Summer Library School.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, C. J. Barr, Chicago; first vice-president, Mabel Thain, Oak Park; second vice-president, Effie Lansden, Cairo; secretary, E. J. Reece, Urbana; treasurer, Adah F. Whitcomb, Chicago; *ex-officio* members of executive board—Mary J. Booth, Charleston, and Anna May Price, Springfield.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Secretary*.

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Colorado Library Association was observed this year in its sessions held in Denver Nov. 2-3. Five years ago, as a section of the Colorado Teachers' Association, it reached a membership of 34, including teachers, and this year as a separate organization, it has a paid membership of 64 librarians. This year's anniversary program was devoted largely to a consideration of Colorado library needs and remedies, and proved what probably was the most discussed program the association has had.

"The need of a summer library school" was first presented by Rena Reese, assistant librarian of the Denver Public Library, who submitted the results of a questionnaire on this topic. She said the time had not arrived for the establishment of a regular library school in Colorado, but the time has come when Colorado should have some adequate opportunity for the librarian of a small library to secure standardized instruction in library science. There is not a large public or institutional library in the state, but that has requests for help. Neither can give what is needed, for the large public library with its

departments and specialized workers, is beyond the scope of a small library, while the institutional library with its limited public, its highly specialized fields of intensive work, and its lack of social service, has not enough general problems to help the small library. A summer library school is needed for instruction in technical work in phases of library administration, such as budget making, etc., and to stimulate professional inspiration among Colorado library workers. The speaker advised shifting the location of this summer library school occasionally, owing to the great size of Colorado, and recommended that it be held in connection with the state's four general educational institutions.

As a result of her investigation, Miss Reese stated the following regarding a summer library school:

First, needs. For standardization of library work in Colorado definite statement to students as to the type and status of library instruction at present given in Colorado institutions; calling attention of trustees and educators in general to the need of trained library workers and informing them in regard to library requirements; placing standards of library equipment and service before library workers so they themselves will feel the need of training.

Second, remedies. Establishing in Colorado a library school, presumably of six weeks' duration in the summer in connection with some state supported schools, this course to be intensive and to meet all requirements of the American Library Association's committee on library training.

The need of "Legislative reference work in Colorado" was discussed by Dr. J. Arnold Lien, assistant professor of political science at the University of Colorado. He called attention to the fact that legislators usually were inexperienced laymen. The severe criticism of their legislative output is partly due to the fact that they are untrained in this work, and partly to the immense volume of legislation placed before them. Twelve hundred and eighty-six bills were introduced in the Colorado General Assembly at the last session. Many of the bills introduced were beyond any legislature to handle. Dr. Lien called attention to a bill introduced in a Western legislature prohibiting any woman 45 years old or more from using paint, powder, or anything that would tend to give a false impression, and also to a bill introduced in the same legislature prohibiting any drinking man driving a conveyance, wheelbarrows and baby carriages being excepted. He said that dupli-

cate bills were passed by the same legislature and one bill was repealed three times in one session of a legislature. Information regarding various legislative matters must be provided, data must be collected before the legislature convenes, and a practical bill drafter should be secured. He urged that a legislative reference department be provided to work with the Colorado State Library, in order to avoid the expense of duplicating library plants. He also urged the consolidation of the Colorado State Library and the Colorado Law Library.

"The distribution of Colorado documents" was discussed by C. Henry Smith, librarian of the University of Colorado and president of the association. He spoke of the defective conditions which make impossible the proper distribution of Colorado documents to Colorado libraries, since libraries get only surplus documents which are not distributed elsewhere. Mr. Smith urged an amendment to the law, making it obligatory on the state printer to provide one hundred copies to be given to the State Library for exchange with other states, the presentation of 50 copies to the State Board of Library Commissioners for distribution to Colorado libraries, and the appropriation of money to the State Library so that the large collection of old documents now stored in the basement of the State House can be sorted.

Miss Charlotte A. Baker, librarian of the State Agricultural College, submitted an interesting statement regarding library salaries and qualifications and working conditions in Colorado libraries. A summary of her statement, together with some discussion of the proposed library survey of the state, is printed in the front of this issue under the title "Library conditions in Colorado."

In presenting the topic "The growing need for a library extension worker," Chalmers Hadley of the Denver Public Library declared that the great library need in Colorado was a personal touch in the state's library affairs. He urged that this be supplied by the employment of a trained library field worker to give assistance to communities, librarians and library board members. He urged that definite library visiting be conducted by this field worker all over Colorado, and also that this worker act in an advisory capacity for the libraries in the various state institutions, which at present lack all library advice and assistance. He urged that the state be divided into four districts, north, central, south and west, for the purpose of library institutes, the same to be conducted by a field worker.

This session was marked by a general and interesting discussion of the various topics suggested.

On the evening of the 2d, the librarians dined together at the Shirley Hotel. A great birthday cake bearing 25 candles for the association's anniversary, was brought in. It was filled with various objects which suggested the type of response to be given, and much merriment was caused by the librarians who were called on. Following the dinner, all visitors were guests of the Denver Public Library at a theater party given at the Denham.

R. E. Wright, secretary of the Colorado Survey Commission, announced that a library survey of Colorado was under consideration, but that it could not be undertaken for about eighteen months. He also submitted a tentative outline for a proposed educational code for the state, and on these two proposals there was an animated discussion, in which Mr. Hadley, Mrs. Galloway of the Colorado Traveling Library Commission, and Miss Baker of Fort Collins, took part.

The rest of this third session of the association was devoted to interesting reviews of new books, given by Manly D. Ormes, librarian Colorado College, Colorado Springs; Rebecca Day, librarian Longmont Public Library; Edith Morgan, librarian State Normal School, Gunnison; Jean Macdonald, librarian, Boulder Public Library; Ethel Helm, librarian La Junta Public Library; Quantrell McClung, librarian Warren branch, Denver; Mary M. Weaver, librarian Rocky Ford Public Library; Elizabeth Selleck, assistant, University of Colorado Library; and Mrs. Homer C. Cushman, assistant librarian, State Teachers' College, Greeley.

Following the adjournment of this session, a meeting of the State Board of Library Commissioners was held and it was announced that a small sum of money was available for its use. By vote of the commission, it was decided to spend \$200 of this in subscribing for the *A. L. A. Booklist* and other printed aids, for free distribution to small Colorado libraries.

The fourth session of the association was made delightful thru the illustrated lecture given by Miss Harriet Vaille, of Denver, on "The Indian lore of the Rocky Mountain Park region."

During the business meeting which followed, the association voted to continue publishing the *Colorado Occasional Leaflet*. A motion was carried that the association's legislative committee prepare an amendment to the Colorado library law, providing for the taxing of

county property outside of the county seat, and in towns lacking library facilities, the application of the same to the county seat library, on condition that it extend its activities throughout the county.

The following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Elma A. Wilson, librarian Greeley Public Library; vice-president, Alice Lambert, librarian Colorado State Library; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Galbreath, librarian, Denver University; executive committee, Rena Reese, Denver Public Library, and C. H. Smith, librarian University of Colorado.

HELEN INGERSOLL, *Secretary*.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club held its autumn meeting at the Bigelow Public Library, Clinton, Mass., Oct. 26.

A most interesting report of the M. L. C. meeting at Greenfield was read by Miss Alice G. Chandler. The round table of new books, conducted by Miss Mabel E. Knowlton, of Shrewsbury, brought many valuable books to the attention of those present. The question box, in charge of Miss Edith M. Gates, of Worcester, brought out many questions, and a general discussion of library problems. J. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston, was the speaker of the day, and his talk on "The growth of an interest in books" was most inspiring. Mr. Coolidge had a very practical message for librarians, which was received with keen interest.

The club voted to establish a traveling library of juvenile books to be circulated under the direction of the Woman's Education Association.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its annual meeting at the Whitinsville Social Library in Whitinsville.

Miss E. Louise Jones, of the Free Public Library Commission, read a paper on the "Opportunities of the Massachusetts librarian."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Beatrice Putnam Sprague, Uxbridge; first vice-president, Miss Flora B. Brigham, Westboro; second vice-president, Miss Bertha Franklin, Bellingham; secretary and treasurer, Lucy W. Biscoe, Grafton.

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

#### MONONGAHELA VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Monongahela Valley Library Association, an organization composed of the librarians and assistants of the four Carnegie libraries located at Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne and McKeesport, met Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m., in the Carnegie Free Library of Duquesne, Pa. W. F. Stevens, librarian of the Carnegie Free Library in Homestead, presided.

Short talks on the Asbury Park conference were given by Miss Marian Price, of McKeesport; C. E. Wright and Miss Genevieve Ferry, of Duquesne; Geo. H. Lamb and Miss Luella M. Stevenson, of Braddock. Mr. Lamb was present at the N. E. A. meeting in New York, and he gave an address on the subject of high school libraries, showing the rapid development and the opportunities in this branch of library service.

The association has been meeting very irregularly the past two years, and it was decided to discontinue as a formal organization. It is the intention of the members to fall in with the wishes of the Pennsylvania Library Commission and hold neighborhood meetings at frequent times during the year.

LUELLA M. STEVENSON, *Secretary*.

#### MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

The Michigan State Teachers Association held its sixty-fourth annual meeting in Grand Rapids this year, Nov. 2 and 3. The Library Section met on Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, in the Ryerson building of the Grand Rapids Public Library, and was attended by about 175 persons. Following is the program:

Address—"Libraries in public schools." C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit.

Address—"Library work in the grades." Gladys E. Warren, Buchanan School, Grand Rapids.

Address—"A constructive program for better high school libraries." Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Story Telling Hour—May G. Quigley, Grand Rapids Public Library.

Address—"University extension library service." W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Business Meeting.

Preceding the meeting, a luncheon of those interested in the work of the section was held in one of the nearby churches. Between 50 and 60 persons were in attendance. The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Chairman, E. L. Miller, principal Northwestern High School, Detroit; secretary, Elizabeth Knapp, Public Library, Detroit.

## NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Society for Ethical Culture, with President Hill in the chair, and an attendance of 215 members and guests. Fifteen new members were elected.

Miss Rathbone, for the committee appointed by the Council to prepare resolutions on the death of Miss Plummer, read the following report:

## MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER

A graduate of the first library school class, Columbia, 1887.

A member of the New York Library Club, 1890-1916. Its president, 1896-7 and 1913-14.

A member of the New York State Association, 1890-1916. Its president in 1906.

A member of the American Library Association, 1887-1916. Its president, 1915-16.

Librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, 1890-1904, and director of its Library School, 1895-1911.

Principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, 1911-16.

*Resolved*, That on the death of Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, and late president of the American Library Association, the New York Library Club desires to record its profound sense of loss to the community in which twenty-five years of her professional life were spent, and to express its appreciation of her distinguished service to librarianship.

Possessed of creative power to a marked degree, as a librarian, as a leader in library training and as a worker in the organized life of the library profession, Miss Plummer's life was one of incalculable influence.

A clear recognition of the place of the library in the field of education characterized her administration of the Pratt Institute Free Library and her direction of the two library schools with which she was associated.

This is best expressed in her own words:

"The library has its own division of labor in the work of education, and that division is the training of people to the use and appreciation of books and literature."

To this end was her insistence upon high professional standards in library training, the fitting of the course of study to meet the growing needs of the profession, and the inspiring of generations of students with her vision of the service of the library to the community.

Her unerring instinct for the best in literature, her cosmopolitan outlook and her sound critical judgment were perpetually exemplified in her selection of books as a librarian, and in her spoken and written appreciations of literature.

She made original contributions to literature in verse and prose. Her love of beauty and appreciation of art in all its forms found expression in many ways, but in none was it more fully revealed than in the children's room of the library built during her librarianship at Pratt Institute. This was the first library to include a children's room as part of the original plan, and it was Miss Plummer who first recognized the need for special training for work with children. She valued childhood and she loved children.

Her humanitarian interests were wide and varied; they also took the form of practical deeds of great kindness. In her human relations, Miss Plummer combined a stern sense of rectitude which entered into all relations with herself as well as with others with gentleness of bearing and great charm of intercourse.

She set a high standard for work and lived up to it. To do a thing as well as it could be done, without haste and with no waste of time in the doing, was the example she set. Her capacity for work and her power of application to the task in hand were extraordinary.

Gifted as a linguist and conversationalist, Miss

Plummer met Europeans on their own ground at home and abroad. She had a rare faculty for discovering persons of real ability and for inducing them, as well as those who were already well known, to give of their best. The programs of the New York Library Club and those of the state and national associations were enriched by these discoveries.

It has been well said, "To know her was a liberal education."

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Chairman,*

ANNIE CARROLL MOORE,  
SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON.

It was voted that the report be adopted, that it be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to Miss Plummer's family.

The subject of the addresses of the afternoon was "Library commission work," and the club was fortunate in having the matter ably presented by Mr. Belden, of Massachusetts, Mr. Wyer, of New York, and Miss Askew, of New Jersey. Mr. Belden's paper was a remarkably clear exposition of the work being done by the State Commission in Massachusetts, and will be printed in full in an early issue.

Mr. J. I. Wyer rephrased his topic from "Library commission work" to "Library extension," thus making city and country alike partners in it. He went on to compare the work of the library in the city and in the country, and said, in part: City life fosters co-operation, consolidation, organization, action thru groups and movements. Country life is the apotheosis of the individual. Once started, however, a country library takes firm root, and there is considerable evidence tending to show that small towns and rural communities in time respond more satisfyingly to equally competent and earnest social effort than do large city constituencies. State library commissions have been operating for about twenty-five years, and the work to date has been mainly clearing the ground. In most states the ground has just been scratched, no effort at intensive culture has been made. A good many libraries have been organized and turned adrift to the tender mercies of ignorant custodians. The one fatal defect in rural library work is the poor quality of the personal service which can be had. The remedy for this is to consolidate. When most libraries are suitably housed, then country libraries may turn from externals to the far richer and more fruitful inner growth. "Meantime, as great a measure of strength as possible must go to that inner enrichment which shall make of our libraries, both city and country, more, *much more*, than buildings, filled with books chosen from the A. L. A. Catalog—and equipped with rules."

Miss Askew spoke informally, and, as always, delightfully. Her address was inter-



spersed with a number of anecdotes which brought out clearly the difficulties of the work and how they had been overcome.

A resolution thanking the speakers of the afternoon, and also the Society for Ethical Culture for the use of the auditorium, was adopted. The meeting then adjourned to the basement assembly, where refreshments were served.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The New York Special Libraries Association held its fall meeting, Oct. 18, in the New York Public Library. Following the plan carried out last year, each meeting is devoted to the interests of one group of libraries, this meeting being devoted to the medical group. The libraries represented were as follows: New York Academy of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, College of Pharmacy, Rockefeller Institute, Rockefeller Foundation, Hunter College, Public Health Division of the Municipal Reference Library, and the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department of Health.

The following topics were discussed in a very informal manner: Best sources of information as to new books and other publications on medical subjects; Standardization of subject headings: is it possible or desirable?; Unsolved problems of medical reference libraries; How to care for reprints; Standard reference books for public health work.

The exhibit of forms in use by the medical libraries was supplemented by the exhibits prepared last year by the financial and business libraries, making in all a large exhibition of the work of special libraries. These exhibitions have become a very important feature of each meeting and are of interest to all library workers.

SARAH B. BALL, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting was held the 9th at the Virginia Library of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Miss Faith E. Smith, president, presiding. Dr. McClure, president of the seminary, and Rev. John F. Lyons, librarian, welcomed the club.

There was a very interesting debate on a union catalog of Chicago libraries. In the absence of Dr. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Mr. Barr read his paper, in which he suggested that the Library of Congress depository catalog at the John Crerar Library containing cards from five

other libraries, might form the nucleus of such a union list. Dr. Andrews thought it would not be necessary to make such a catalog complete, as anyone would naturally go for a special subject to the library having that subject within its scope. Finally, he suggested printing in book form a union list of rare books, which might be published in connection with a new edition of the "Union list of serials" in Chicago libraries.

Mr. Hanson said he wasn't sure whether it was Pliny or Cicero or some Babylonian scholar centuries before them who first suggested a union catalog, and yet many professors and others suggested it as a new idea originating with them. He spoke of the great demand there is at the University of Chicago for such a catalog, but thought that each library should get its own collections cataloged up to date before it put any time and money on a union catalog.

Miss Cora M. Gettys, of the University of Chicago Library, said that the desirability of such a catalog was demonstrated almost daily, but it should have a subject as well as an author side. What is needed is a union card catalog in a central place, but she was not prepared to say that it is practicable.

Mr. Roden discussed the question from the standpoint of the Chicago Public Library, saying that the probable benefits that would accrue from such a catalog to their constituency within the geographical limits of Chicago would not justify them in agreeing to assume the financial obligations of their share of the undertaking. He suggested the publication of union lists of special collections.

In speaking from the standpoint of the reference librarian, Mr. Tweedell, of the John Crerar Library, said that a union catalog by authors would be of little use. One like the Surgeon General's Catalog would be of much more service. He suggested that each library compile lists of material in their own collections on different subjects and exchange copies of such lists.

Mr. Carleton, librarian of the Newberry Library, said that a perfect union catalog on cards is an ideal and, therefore, impossible of attainment. He was ready to welcome and file cards from other libraries for material complementary to that in the Newberry Library, as a partial solution of the problem.

Miss Norris, of the Commonwealth Edison Library, said that a union catalog would be of so little use to the special libraries that they need not be taken into consideration.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed by the president in consultation

with the executive committee, to consider a union catalog or modifications of one, and report by the end of the club season.

D. ASHLEY HOOKER, *Secretary*.

*DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

The regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, in the children's room of the Public Library, the president, Mr. William A. Slade, in the chair.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Percy Hickling, of Washington, who spoke upon the subject, "Mental hygiene for library workers." Dr. Hickling began by stating that what he had to say applied to all those whose work is mainly mental, as no investigations had been made for library workers as a class, and no literature on the subject existed. He dwelt upon the need of proper physical conditions of living and working; mental adjustment to those with whom one works; necessity for recreation and rest, and the danger of self-repression and of too great self-concentration.

He said, further, that the function of the human mind is adjustment, and that any friction or nervous tension in the performance of one's work indicates a lack of proper adjustment. That much harm is done by allowing such friction and nervous tension to continue without any attempt to check it; that in such cases a physician should be consulted, as the condition is that of disease of a form that often leads to nervous breakdown and insanity. In spite of the fact that workers often allow such conditions to continue and become deep-seated before asking medical aid, 25 per cent. of actual cases of insanity are cured within one year, while 40 per cent. of nervous cases are prevented from developing into insanity.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary*.

*TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB*

The Twin City Library Club held its annual fall dinner with the division of public school libraries of the Minnesota Educational Association on the evening of Nov. 2, at the St. John's Church Club in St. Paul, Minn. The toast-mistress was Miss Alice N. Farr, of the State Normal School, Mankato. She introduced C. G. Shultz, state superintendent of public instruction, who gave a short address of welcome.

He was followed by Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library School, who emphasized the idea that the "teacher-librarian," or the librarian in the public school, should be the

connecting link between the school and the public library, two of the magic forces in the life of any community.

Miss Curtis, of the Illinois Library School, spoke of the necessity of a librarian becoming better known thruout her community, as the library was the "and Company" of every enterprise started in the community.

Dr. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, gave a very interesting talk on library work in Toronto and Canada, and told of the great help the library institutes or round tables had been in arousing library interest thruout the rural districts of Canada.

Miss Baldwin, of the Public Library Commission, hoped that library boards could be prevailed upon to ask for larger appropriations for the library, commensurate with the growth and improvements in other departments of the town's activities.

Dr. Johnston, of St. Paul, as the last speaker of the evening, invited all those present to visit the new building of the St. Paul Public Library.

At the close of the program, the Twin City Library Club held a short business session at which the following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Dr. Solon J. Buck; vice-president, Miss Augusta Starr; secretary-treasurer, Miss Amy Cowley.

ETHEL I. BERRY, *Secretary*.

*SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—EASTERN DISTRICT*

The Special Libraries Association (Eastern District) will hold a meeting in New Haven on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 8-9. The general subject of the meetings will be "Co-ordination." The meetings will be held at the Public Library, and will be presided over by Herbert O. Brigham, state librarian of Rhode Island. Special opportunities will be given to visit the libraries and other points of interest in New Haven and Hartford. Hotel accommodations (\$1.50 and up) may be had at The Taft, The Bishop, The Garde, and The Duncan. The chairman of arrangements is G. W. Lee, 147 Milk street, Boston, from whom additional information may be obtained.

The program of the meetings is as follows:

*First Session, Friday, 4.30 p. m.*

Subject: Specializations.  
The libraries of New Haven. Willis K. Stetson, librarian, New Haven Public Library.  
The special libraries of Yale. Andrew Keogh, librarian, Yale University.  
Library specialties. Informal discussion, led by Herbert O. Brigham.  
Announcement, Opportunities for visiting the libraries of New Haven.

*Second Session, Friday, 8 p. m.*

Subject: Information resources. Survey of the field. George Winthrop Lee, librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston. Information Clearing House of Boston. Lewis A. Armistead, librarian, Boston Elevated Railway. General discussion. Opened by selected speakers.

*Third Session, Saturday, 10.30 a. m.*

Subject: Team work among librarians. Bibliographical co-operation, sponsorships, and other forms of co-operation. Discussion. Opened by Frederick Warren Jenkins, librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library, and George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut. Announcement, Opportunities for visiting libraries of Hartford.

## EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The conference of Eastern College Librarians will meet at Columbia University, in the City of New York, on Saturday, Dec. 2. The meetings will be held in room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, at 10.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., and the conference will be welcomed by Provost William H. Carpenter, acting librarian for the university.

Among the subjects suggested for discussion are: Staff manuals for university libraries; What are college and university libraries doing for undergraduate reading?; Staff specialization; The aim of the university library—inclusiveness or exclusiveness?; The A. L. A. cataloging test; How to keep everything cataloged up to date; Printed union lists for college and university libraries.

FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Secretary*.

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**Library Schools**


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## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students' "Round Table" has planned a series of meetings devoted to a discussion of English and Continental library administration. The program as at present planned follows: Nov. 14, England, Misses Cudebec, Adams and Wilcox; Dec. 12, Germany, Misses Harris, Dorrance and Santes; Jan. 9, France, Mr. Hodgson; Feb. 13, Italy, Dr. Mariotti; Apr. 17, Russia, Misses Sauer and Ginsburg; May 8, Scandinavia, Mr. Johansen and Misses Neumann and Schaanning.

The faculty and juniors were entertained on Election Day (Nov. 7) at a picnic given by the seniors on the banks of the Normanskill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyer are giving a series of Saturday evening "at homes" to the faculty and students.

Lectures by other than faculty members have been given by Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division; Mr. R. T. Congdon, assistant in charge of field

work for the examinations division; Miss Martha C. Pritchard, of the Genesee Normal School Library, and Miss Lutie E. Stearns. The first three formed a part of the series of appointments on work with schools, Dr. Sherman Williams speaking of the elementary school library, Mr. Congdon describing the work of the high school library as seen by the teacher, and Miss Pritchard speaking from her experience as a high school librarian. Miss Stearns spoke on "The library and the new democracy." Her talk was a plea to extend the work of the library beyond the conventional limits into all fields of social life.

Asa Don Dickinson, 1903, talked to the school on Oct. 4, on opportunities for American librarians in foreign libraries. Mr. Dickinson's experience in organizing the University of Lahore and his observations in libraries visited in a trip around the world have convinced him that American methods of library organization are easily the best and that, particularly in the British colonies, Japan, China, and possibly Latin America, there should be excellent opportunities at the close of the war for Americans trained in library methods.

Mr. William R. Eastman has again taken charge of the course on library buildings. In 1915-16, this course was considerably changed because of the failure of the legislature to provide funds. Mr. Eastman, for the first time in many years, gave only part of the work of the course, altho he generously contributed two lectures of the series.

Clara V. Barber, 1912-13, was married Nov. 9 to Dr. Harold L. Palmer of the State Hospital at Utica, N. Y.

F. K. WALTER.

## PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The reception of the Graduates' Association to the class of 1917 was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, in the north classroom. Over 90 were present and every class except 1899 and 1907 was represented. With the exception of the class of 1917, 1915 was the banner class, while the attendance of the class of 1898 equaled that of 1916. The latter class held an informal reunion at which letters were read from many of the scattered members. No formal entertainment was attempted, but the pictures of former classes excited the usual amount of interest and amusement.

The school has recently been making a little investigation of the professional activities of its graduates. We find that 65 per cent. of our active graduate body belongs to the American Library Association, while consid-

erably over one-half of these A. L. A. members attended the recent meeting of the association at Asbury Park. Four of our graduates are presidents of state associations, one of a local club, and ten or twelve are acting as secretaries and treasurers of state organizations.

The class of 1917 has elected as president Miss Florence Dewey, who was formerly children's librarian of the Public Library at Waterloo, Ia., and as secretary-treasurer, Frank V. Anderson of Portland, Ore.

The organization meeting of the Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31, in the classroom. For some years the chapter has taken an active interest in the music library of the Greenpoint Settlement Music School, and Miss Gibbes, the director, was present at the meeting and gave an informal talk on the work of the Music School. The following officers were elected: President, Helen McCracken, class of 1917; vice-president, Elin J. Lindgren, and secretary-treasurer, Jessie M. Hutchinson, both of the library staff.

The class attended the first meeting of the New York Library Club on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 26, and heard an interesting presentation of library commission work by J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the New York State Library; C. F. D. Belden, chairman of the Massachusetts Library Commission, and Miss Sarah B. Askew, secretary of the New Jersey Library Commission.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Lena G. Towsley, 1913, has been made an assistant in Clark College Library, Worcester, Mass.

Rosamond McIntosh, 1914, has resigned her position as branch librarian in the New Haven Public Library and has accepted the first assistantship in one of the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Dorothy Bemis, 1916, has taken a position in the children's department of the George Bruce branch of the New York Public Library.

Helen Crowe, 1916, who returned on graduation to the staff of the Chicago Public Library, has resigned to accept a position as cataloger in the library of the Chicago Art Institute.

Edwina F. Glenn, 1916, has been appointed to the grade of senior assistant in the Rivington street branch of the New York Public Library.

Estelle L. Liebmann, 1916, is doing temporary work at the Library of the American Geographical Society of New York City.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

For the seniors in the administration course, a series of talks on "Branch library administration" has been added. As given the present year, the series includes talks on The general administration of branches; Problems of the branch librarian; The work of the first assistant; Correlation of children's and adult work; Reference and reserve work in the branch; Schedules; Work with foreigners; and Work with schools. The speakers have been selected because of special success in the work covered by the topic upon which they speak.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore has begun her series of conferences upon "Children's work and book selection for children's libraries" with the seniors of the administration and the school and college courses.

The advanced reference and cataloging seniors have enjoyed four lectures by Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett on "Bibliographical cataloging."

Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, librarian of the Geneseo State Normal School, has just finished a course of four lectures on "The normal school library" before the seniors in the school and college course.

Miss Elizabeth C. Stevens is now giving a course on "Historic book-binding."

Special lectures before the juniors have been:

Oct. 23.—Mr. E. H. Anderson. The New York Public Library.

Oct. 27.—Mr. F. W. Jenkins. The library as a civic factor.

Nov. 1.—Mr. H. Rosenthal. The golden age of Russian literature.

Nov. 6.—Dr. H. M. Leipziger. Public school extension.

Nov. 8.—Mme. B. de Baralt. Spanish-American literature.

Miss Maire Kelly has returned to the school and should be added to the list of seniors taking the advanced reference and cataloging course.

The annual report of the school, just issued, contains the following paragraphs concerning Miss Plummer:

Altho the death of Miss Plummer, which occurred at Dixon, Ill., on September 21, came after the close of the year covered by this report, yet it seems only fitting that with this record of her final year of service to the school should also be included mention of her death and an expression of appreciation of her work for the school.

To the New York Library School, Miss Plummer brought a large experience in library work and many years of practice in training library workers. She brought, also, keen insight into the problems of the library world and the vision to see what developments were likely to take place in the future. She was one of the first to see the importance of work with children, and many of the best workers in this field were led to take up that form of library work

thru her influence. The work with high school libraries, too, was in no small degree the result of her suggestions. Because of this far-sightedness and her understanding of library problems, she was unusually equipped to plan and develop a new library school.

To these qualities, Miss Plummer added a mature and well-balanced judgment of people and of the situation in which they could work to the best advantage. This made it possible for her to recommend the right person for any given situation—an invaluable quality in one at the head of a school. As a consequence of this gift, she possessed the confidence of the librarians of the country in an unusual degree.

Her personality added greatly to her other elements of strength; courage, fidelity to truth, and independence were blended with rare love of beauty, delicacy of feeling and fine scholarship. All this gave her power as a teacher and as an inspirer of youth.

These qualities enabled her in the brief five years in which she was permitted to be in charge of the school, to establish it upon broad foundations and with high ideals. Keenly realizing what loss has come to the school in her death, her associates in the work can only endeavor to carry it on in the same large-minded way and with an equally far-sighted vision of the needs of the library world.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal.*

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY  
SCHOOL  
SCHOOL NOTES

During the first week of the school year the faculty gave a "mixer," which helped to promote acquaintance among the members of the class. The annual fall picnic at the Fredrickson cottage, Maple Bluff, was held early this year, to take advantage of the splendid fall weather, and still further to hasten the acquaintance of the large class.

The schedule of lessons, practice work, required reading, and apprentice work is following the general plan of previous years, with changes of emphasis in the different courses as library tools, texts, and aids improve, and methods become standardized.

Special apprentice work is this year offered in the organization of the library of the University High School, which is in the hands of the Library School. Miss Mary Bell Nethercut, class of 1913, Wisconsin Library School, a graduate also of Smith College, and librarian of Rockford College since her graduation in 1913, has been added to the Library School staff, and is for the present giving most of her time to the organization of the High School Library. The new course for teacher-librarians, announced last month, is dependent on a model school library for fullest results, so that the work of organizing the library is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Meantime, the lessons of the new course in cataloging and classification, with practice work for every lesson, are going forward with Miss Carpenter and Miss Turvill as the instructors.

Already, the larger interpretation of library work is being brought into the regular course by lectures from the outside, as follows:

Oct. 4.—Business correspondence. Prof. E. H. Gardener of the School of Commerce, of the University.

Oct. 9.—Library spirit, by Miss Stearns.

Oct. 13.—The bookseller and the librarian, F. G. Melcher, Indianapolis. Mr. Melcher, for another appointment, read from the modern poets with various comment.

Oct. 14.—A library tour. Mrs. H. P. Sawyer, St. Louis Public Library.

Oct. 28.—Library printing and labeling. Charles E. Brown, Curator, Wisconsin Historical Museum.

Nov. 1.—How history is written. Prof. F. L. Paxton of the University.

Nov. 3.—Story telling. Nina C. Brotherton, Cleveland Public Library.

Nov. 8.—The gathering and preserving of historical source material. Dr. M. M. Quaife, superintendent, Wisconsin Historical Library.

Beatrice Foster, of Macomb, Ill., a member of the class of 1917, died on Oct. 16, from the effect of burns received in her room by accident. She was exceedingly well prepared both by education and by experience in the Public Library of Jacksonville, Ill., and the State Normal School of Platteville, Wis., to undertake a library school course. The work she had already done, during the four weeks after the opening of the school, stamped her as an exceptional student, careful, thoro, accurate, with a grasp not only of the details of the work, but of their fullest import, and with an understanding of the whole meaning of library work. She had also a rare personality that marked her as a true librarian.

ALUMNI NOTES

The publications of our graduates are all ways of interest, and especially so are three bibliographies recently published by the H. W. Wilson Co. These were prepared as graduating bibliographies: "Daily newspapers in the United States," by Callie Wieder, 1914; "Masters of American journalism," by Julia C. Stockett, 1914; and "Some great American newspaper editors," by Margaret Ely, 1915. They were compiled in co-operation with Prof. Willard G. Bleyer of the Department of Journalism, and are intended for college students of journalism and for newspaper workers who are seeking references on various phases of journalism. They are published in pamphlets, varying from 33 to 56 pages.

Marjorie G. Strong, 1910, was married on Oct. 21, at her home in Dodgeville, Wis., to Chester C. Waters. They will be at home at 133 Chiswick Road, Boston, Mass. Miss Strong until her marriage had been librarian of the Alexander Hamilton Institute in New York.

Ruth P. Hayward, 1912, resigned her position as a senior assistant in the cataloging and reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library in September to become assistant cataloger in the Wisconsin Historical Library

on Oct. 10. She succeeds Miss Florence E. Dunton, 1911, who resigned to return to her home in Maine for a year.

Gladys Smith, 1912, writes that she is very pleasantly located in Pendleton, Oregon, where she is developing the work with schools in connection with the county library system of the Pendleton Library.

Gertrude E. Aiken, 1913, has been elected librarian of the Public Library at Geneva, Ill.

Martha B. Burt, 1914, who resigned as assistant in the Eau Claire Public Library in the early summer, has been appointed to a position as assistant in the Borough Park branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Louise A. Schoenleber, 1915, has received a promotion to the position of assistant in the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library. She was formerly at the head of the literature section of the Main Library.

Ruth Worden, 1915, has been appointed assistant in the Missoula (Mont.) Public Library.

Leona Hamilton, special 1916, is head cataloger in the University of Idaho, Moscow.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twenty-fourth year of the school (the twentieth since its connection with the university) opened Sept. 18, 1916. Miss Sabra W. Vought, B.L.S., New York State Library School, is a new member of the faculty, and enters upon her courses with enthusiasm.

Forty-four students are registered, one of them as a special. These students come from fourteen states and Russia, and hold bachelor's degrees from twenty-four colleges and universities. The list follows:

##### *Senior Class*

Barnes, Mary Grace, LaFayette, Ind. Purdue University, B.S., 1894.  
 Brennan, Wintress, Ogden, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1914.  
 Campbell, Ella Seaver, Sioux City, Ia. Morningside College, A.B., 1913.  
 Cilley, Lillie, Independence, Ia. Grinnell College, A.B., 1914.  
 Cook, Dorothy Elizabeth, Denver, Colo. Denver University, A.B., 1914.  
 Craig, Florence Margaret, Minneapolis, Minn. University of Minnesota, B.A., 1914.  
 Crouse, Florence, Citronelle, Ala. Tulane University, A.B., 1910.  
 Hammond, Ruth Elizabeth, Springfield, Mo. Drury College, A.B., 1914.  
 Henry, Elizabeth, Quincy, Ill. University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1900.  
 McElroy, Mildred Chernigton, Delaware, O. Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1914.  
 Price, Miles O., Champaign, Ill. University of Chicago, B.S., 1914.  
 Shelton, Wilma Loy, Terre Haute, Ind. University of Illinois, A.B., 1914.  
 Signor, Nelle Marie, Urbana, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.  
 Sprague, Cena Lavinia, Grafton, N. D. University of North Dakota, A.B., 1913.

Vaught, Sallie McCormick, Lebanon, Ind. Ohio Wesleyan University, A.B., 1908.  
 Weston, Jessie Beatrice, Urbana, Ill. University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1907.  
 Woods, Lois, Berkeley, Cal. University of California, B.L., 1915.

##### *Junior Class*

Abernethy, Clara Louise, Des Moines, Ia. State University of Iowa, B.A., 1902.  
 Amsterdam, Harry, Russia. Lake Forest College, B.A., 1915; University of Illinois, M.A., 1916.  
 Bergen, Esther Lou, Springfield, Ill. James Millikin University, A.B., 1913.  
 Buffum, Mary Susan, LeRoy, Ia. State University of Iowa, B.Ph., 1905.  
 Colgrove, Vivian Geraldine, Minneapolis, Minn. University of Minnesota, B.A., 1908.  
 Davis, Eleanor, Winona, Minn. University of Minnesota, B.A., 1914.  
 Engle, Jeannette Morrison, Urbana, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1915; M.A., 1916.  
 Fontaine, Everett Orren, Momence, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1915.  
 Glass, Jessie June, Lincoln, Neb. University of Nebraska, A.B., 1909.  
 Grothaus, Julia Ellen, San Antonio, Tex. Southwest Texas Normal School (special).  
 Hedrick, Marie Adaline, Kansas City, Mo. University of Kansas, A.B., 1915.  
 Hitt, Katherine, Chicago, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1915.  
 Klank, Frances Grace, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1916.  
 Lichtenberger, Cleo, Decatur, Ill. James Millikin University, B.S., 1911.  
 McCaughtry, Ruth Corrine, Carthage, Mo. Drury College, A.B., 1912.  
 McNeill, Angeline, Galena, Ill. Lake Forest College, B.A., 1916.  
 Nesbit, Maude Elizabeth, Indianapolis, Ind. Butler College, A.B., 1915.  
 Orvis, Caroline, Yankton, S. D. Yankton College, B.A., 1910.  
 Ralston, Harriet Lucile, Pocahontas, Ia. State University of Iowa, B.A., 1916.  
 Runyan, Walter LeRoy, Chicago, Ill. Wabash College, A.B., 1902; University of Chicago, D.B., 1907.  
 Ryan, Charlotte, San Antonio, Tex. University of Texas, A.B., 1910.  
 Sargent, Agnes Ruth, Whittier, Cal. Whittier College, A.B., 1905; Stanford University, A.B., 1906.  
 Shepard, Lola Adeline, Wilmette, Ill. Lake Forest College, A.B., 1902.  
 Spencer, Robinson, Eugene, Ore. Wesleyan University, B.A., 1903.  
 Steidl, Irene Lucile, Crete, Neb. University of Nebraska, B.A., 1915.  
 Williams, Frieda Katharine, Indianapolis, Ind. Indiana University, A.B., 1915.  
 Wintermute, Imogene, Delaware, O. Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1911.

At the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association, held during the A. L. A. conference in Asbury Park, the following officers were elected to serve during the current year: President, Mrs. Bertha S. Baird, Public Library, Mason City, Ia.; vice-president, Genevieve Darlington, The John Crerar Library, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Josie B. Houchens, University of Illinois Library.

Most of the faculty attended the meeting of the Illinois Library Association, held at Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 11-13, and several had parts on the program. During the meeting eighteen librarians trained at Illinois attended the annual school dinner, and thirteen librarians who have attended the Illinois summer courses enjoyed a luncheon together.

Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of the Oregon Agricultural and Mechanical College, Corvallis, gave a most inspiring talk to the students on Sept. 25, her address being based largely upon the work of her own library.

Marie A. Hammond, 1909-10, is recataloging the Public Library at Harvard, Ill.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

We congratulated ourselves a little too early last month on a propitious opening of the college, for on Oct. 10 a case of illness of one of the dormitory students was diagnosed as infantile paralysis, and the corporation decided, as an extra precaution, to quarantine that group of dormitories, tho this was not required by the Boston Board of Health.

Fortunately the patient was treated so early that serious consequences have not resulted and no other case developed, but as the college exercises were carried on as usual, the attempt to produce smooth articulation again in classes where possibly over fifty per cent. had been absent for two weeks, was rather a problem and a strain on students and instructors.

A new feature of college ceremonial this year was the celebration of John Simmons' birthday by a convocation on Founder's Day, Nov. 1, which gave to all the members of the college a much more vivid impression of the man to whom they owe so much, and a special appreciation of his foresight in realizing the importance of the higher vocational education for women so long before it was generally sensed by even the educators of his day.

Lectures have been given by Miss Stearns, on "The library and the ideal democracy," and by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., on "Library architecture from the architect's point of view." By the courtesy of the Boston Public Library Miss Blunt was enabled to give one of her lessons on binding in the library, surrounded by an exhibit they had been so good as to arrange for us.

The Brookline Public Library has presented the School with various bound volumes of the *Publishers' Weekly*, a number of unbound bibliographical publications, and about twenty books illustrating points in the binding course.

#### POSITIONS

Della Dunmore, special 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

Rowena Edwards, special 1914-15, has been promoted in the Iowa State Teachers' College Library, to have charge of the catalog department.

Mary Nimms, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian in the Watertown (Mass.) Public Library.

Ruth Parker, 1914, is doing a piece of work for the Library Bureau.

Lois Rankin, 1914-15, has been given charge of a branch of the Memphis (Tenn.) Public Library.

Theresa Stuart, 1908, is cataloging a private library.

Florence Sutherland has recently been certified by the civil service of California on the list for county librarians.

May Twitchell, 1916, is cataloging, temporarily, for the Massachusetts State Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Free Library Commission, lectured to the school October 19, 20, 21. Her subjects were: "What makes library work a success," "Library extension," and "Commission work."

Miss Anna MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, gave a talk on the work of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, November 6.

During the autumn term the following courses are scheduled: Classification, Reference, Book selection, Story telling, Library handwriting and printing, Illustrated book lists and bulletin work, Cataloging (senior), Modern social movements, Games and plays, Seminar for periodical review, Principal's round table, Library work with schools.

Students in the senior class are required to visit each week some Pittsburgh institution engaged in social work. These visits are made in connection with the course in "Modern social movements" conducted by Miss Adah Hopkins, head of the department of social work, Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, Pittsburgh.

Junior students began their practice work at the reference desk Nov. 13. Each student is scheduled for two periods.

The students living at the Students' House were hostesses at a Hallowe'en party the evening of Oct. 31, to which the students living outside the house were invited.

#### ALUMNAE

Margaret Jean Clay, 1914-1915, has been appointed head of the children's department of the Public Library, Victoria, B. C., Canada.

Mary Willson Eccles, 1915-1916, has been made assistant in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Margaret Lathrop, 1910-11, was married to Andrew P. McConnell July 10, 1916.

Harriet Marie McClure, special student, 1912-13, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Dorothy Rowe, 1909-10, has resigned as librarian of the American Appraisal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Virginia Slagle, 1914-1915, has resigned her position as assistant in charge of schools division, Public Library, Tacoma, to become assistant reference librarian of the State University, Pullman, Wash.

Edna Sophia Smith, 1909-10, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Brooklyn Library, to become business secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Watertown, N. Y.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

After a thoro test of two years, the faculty has abandoned an experimental scheme in the distribution of recitations from which only good results were expected. Work which formerly had been given in classes meeting two or three times a week during a semester was condensed into periods of five weeks, the classes meeting daily.

By this arrangement the students were not receiving instruction in so great a variety of subjects at the same time and were not obliged to take examinations in so large a number of courses at the close of a semester. They could concentrate on two or three subjects for a period of five weeks, be examined in them and then take up the next group of subjects. This appeared to be a practical and businesslike plan and was similar in principle to that employed in universities where the year is divided into quarterly periods, all courses being given five times a week for one quarter, instead of continuing thruout a semester or the entire college year, as in the majority of colleges and universities.

The first objection to the new plan was that the number of days for recitations was too much reduced by the frequent examination periods at the close of each five weeks. The second objection was that the more intensive pursuit of a subject during a short period did not, as was hoped, lead to a better comprehension and more lasting knowledge of it. From the standpoint of pedagogy, in fact, less frequent exercises over a long period produce better results than does intensive work on a subject for a short period. The former distribution of work into units of a semester or year has therefore been restored.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The practical work of the students in the Cleveland Public Library system for one day each week, began Oct. 11. The first assignment is for loan desk experience for a period of eight weeks and is parallel with the course in loan system given by Miss Harriet E. Howe.

The course of introductory lectures in book selection has been given by Miss Thirza E. Grant of the regular faculty, and the series to be given by Mrs. Julia S. Harron of the Cleveland Public Library began Nov. 7.

The students attended the meeting of the Library Section of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, Oct. 27, where Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of high school libraries, had charge of the program on high school libraries, and where Miss Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, spoke.

At the faculty meeting of the school, Oct. 18, resolutions were adopted on the death of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, expressing grateful recognition of her constructive work and leadership.

The class of 1917 has organized and adopted the student government policy for the year; Margaret Cleaveland was elected president; Mildred Thomas, vice-president, and Ruth Kesel, secretary-treasurer. The class of 1916 was represented at the meeting by four members who brought greetings and suggestions to the new class.

The director entertained the class at her home Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28, and was assisted by her house guest, Miss Margaret Wright Brown of Los Angeles. The reading of "The twelve-pound look," by Norma Harrison Thrower, added to the pleasure of the afternoon.

The annual reception was given by the faculty for the new class on the evening of Nov. 6 in the rooms of the school. The guests were chiefly graduates of the school in Cleveland and immediate vicinity, and friends of the school connected with the Cleveland libraries and the university.

#### ALUMNI NEWS

Alice Williams, 1915, leaves her position as cataloger at Birchard Library, Fremont, O., to become head of the order department of the Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Eva M. Morris, 1912, has accepted the position of cataloger at the Birchard Library, Fremont, O.

Margaret E. Calfee, 1914, has become librarian of the medical department, University of Texas at Galveston.

Katherine Ruth Savord, 1914, resigned her



position in the catalog department, Cleveland Public Library, and is now a student at the University of Illinois, with part time work in the catalog department of the University Library.

Annabel Learned, 1911, has become cataloger at the San Bernardino Free Library, California.

Gordon W. Thayer, 1912, has accepted the position of librarian of the John G. White folklore collection of the Cleveland Public Library.

Ruth Wilcox, 1913, has been granted leave of absence from the Cleveland Public Library, and is a member of the senior class of the New York State Library School.

Cards have been received announcing the marriages of the following graduates of this school, class of 1908:

Florence C. Gilbert to Howard Rual Robinson, of Ocean View, Ore., Oct. 24.

Elizabeth L. Elterich to Dr. Edwin Robert Wiese, of Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.

Luella E. Stollberg to O. A. Leach, Toledo, O.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director.*

#### CLEVELAND TRAINING CLASS FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

The class of 1915-16 finished the year with eight members, one student, Lena G. Towsley, having dropped out Jan. 1 on account of ill health. Miss Mari Harboe-Lund returned to her former post, head of the children's department, Kristiania, Norway. Miss Bergljot Gundersen also returned to Norway, where she will take up library work with children. The appointments to the staff of the Cleveland Library are as follows: children's librarians, Catherine Head, Ethel Jones; first assistant and children's librarian, Georgiana Mineau; elementary school librarians, Pauline Yager, Amelia Robie, Mildred Moore.

The class of 1916-17 opened Sept. 14 with thirteen students. Ten of the number are library school graduates; the other three have had from four to six years of library experience. Four colleges, a kindergarten training school and two commercial schools are represented, in addition to the library schools at Atlanta, Pratt, Simmons, Syracuse, and Wisconsin, and the St. Louis Public Library Training Class. Nine of the students have had practical library experience; the average per student is more than four years of such experience. The different libraries represented are New York; St. Louis; Buffalo; Cleveland; Madison, Wis.; Whiting, Ind.; West Bend, Wis.; Bergen, Norway; St.

John's, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Nova Scotia.

The students' names and credentials are as follows:

- Andrews, Sirie Margreta, Escanaba, Mich. University of Wisconsin, 1914-15; Wisconsin Library School, 1916.
- Baskerville, Stella Edith, Madison, Wis. University of Wisconsin, B.A., 1914; University of Wisconsin Library School, 1916; Madison Free Library, 1914-1915.
- Chappell, Loretto Lemar, Columbus, Ga. Atlanta Library School, 1916.
- Doty, Nellie Gladys, St. Louis, Mo. Washington University, 1906-10; St. Louis Public Library Training Class, 1912-13; St. Louis Public Library, 1913-16.
- Eastman, Mary Adelaide, Waterville, N. Y. Schuyler Business School, Utica, N. Y., 1915; Pratt Library School, 1916.
- Freeman, Amy Faunce, New Glasgow, N. S. McGill University, 1908-09; Simmons College, B.S., 1916; Public Library, St. John's, N. B., 1913-14; librarian, Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., 1914-16.
- Long, Hazel Frances, Whiting, Ind. Public Library, Whiting, Ind., 1912-15; Wisconsin Library School, 1916.
- Raid, Erna Monica, Cleveland, O. Cleveland Kindergarten Training School, 1910-11; Cleveland Public Library, general assistant, 1912-16.
- Rolfs, Clara Elizabeth, West Bend, Wis. Librarian West Bend Library, 1910-14; Madison Free Library, 1914-15; Wisconsin Library School, 1916.
- Roos, Jean C., Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo Public Library, 1910-15; Cleveland Public Library, 1916.
- Ross, Evelyn Townsend, Lincoln, Neb. University of Wisconsin, B.S., 1913; teacher Bassett, Neb., High School, 1913-14; Ainsworth, Neb., High School, 1913-14; Wisconsin Library School, 1916.
- Van Natten, Cora A., Ithaca, N. Y. Syracuse Library School, 1903-05; New York Public Library, 1905-06, 1912-14; Cornell University Library, 1907-12.
- Wing, Hanna Georgine, Bergen, Norway. Tanks Commercial School; Bergen Public Library, 1912-16.

A catalog of the course, and a list by classes of the graduated, will be published in February, 1917.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

##### ALUMNAE

Florence B. Custer, Drexel 1907, who was in charge of the Passyunk branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, died June 30.

Emma L. Hellings, Drexel 1901, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Passyunk branch, Free Library, Philadelphia.

Marion Pierce, Drexel 1914, has been appointed Children's Librarian in the Public Library at Flint, Mich. Miss Pierce is also supervising the library work with the public schools.

Marjorie Test, Drexel 1913, has resigned her position at the Library of the University of Pennsylvania on account of ill health.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The winter school short course will run from Jan. 8 to Mar. 3. Alice M. Butterfield,

of the Riverside Public Library, will give six lectures on periodicals; Ellen M. Chandler, of the Buffalo Public Library, will teach cataloging and classification; Joseph F. Daniels, librarian at Riverside, will give lectures on business management, library handicraft, library law, documents, book selection, and literary criticism; Lillian L. Dickson, of the Riverside Library, will conduct special work in the catalog room; W. Elmo Reavis, head of the Pacific Library Binding Company, will conduct classes in binding for two weeks; Irene Warren, until recently in the University High School in Chicago, will give lessons on school libraries, general library reference work, indexing and filing.

There will be several lectures in addition to those announced. Among the lecturers will be Dr. Albert Shiels, superintendent of schools, city of Los Angeles. It is hoped also to have Will C. Wood, commissioner of secondary education; Dr. Snyder and Dr. McNaught, E. P. Clarke and others of the State Board of Education. There will probably be one or two more teachers for brief courses of 3 to 6 lectures on topics not otherwise covered.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, will give two series of lectures beginning Jan. 8, ending Jan. 20. The first series will describe "The librarian at work," and will cover business management, book selection, book buying. The second, on "The library board and the school board," beginning Jan. 15, and continuing one week, will include lectures and discussions on the relation of library service to the work of schools as it affects the governing boards themselves. This second course of lectures is planned especially for the members of school boards and library boards and officials interested. A small fee will be charged for these series of lectures, which may be taken independently of the regular course.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER SCHOOL

An Alumni Association of the University of Michigan Summer School was organized during the annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association at Lansing, Oct. 10-12. About fifteen former students (including three or four instructors) gathered at a reunion dinner at the Hotel Wentworth Wednesday evening, and the association was formed with provision for one officer, a secretary-treasurer, and dues fixed at 10 cents per year. Esther Betz, of the class of 1913, and now a cataloger in the University of Michigan Library, was elected to the office.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The California State Library School under State Librarian James L. Gillis opened its course for the year Sept. 25 with a class of 12.

The present State Library quarters can accommodate only 12 students, but it is hoped that larger classes can be taught when the new State Library building is completed.

The students are: Edna A. Bell, Fair Oaks; Katharine Cahoon, Berkeley; Elta L. Camper, Berkeley; Virginia B. Clowe, Woodland; Dorothea Davis, Los Angeles; Margaret Dennison, Alameda; Beatrice Y. Gawne, Berkeley; Margaret V. Girdner, Sacramento; N. Ruth McCullough, Berkeley; M. Ruth McLaughlin, Lamanda Park; Marion Morse, Berkeley, and Blanche L. Shadle, Lodi.

#### TRAINING CLASS—LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON

On October 2 the class of 1916-17 came together for its first meeting before beginning the two weeks preliminary practice work in the various branches of the system. There are ten members of the class, of whom all but three have had educational or professional advantages beyond the required high school graduation or its equivalent. Five have had some college or university training, two have had previous library experience, three have taught, two have done social service work, and nine have some knowledge of one or more foreign languages.

During the past year the schedule of class hours has been increased to about 340, while the hours of assigned practice work are approximately 500. This year we are to test out plans for a closer correlating of the practical and the theoretical work of the class, so that each member may derive the utmost possible instruction from both sources of information.

ETHEL R. SAWYER,  
Director of Training Class.

#### ST. LOUIS TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School reported at the Central Library for class instruction on Sept. 25, after the customary two weeks of preliminary practice at the branch libraries. Of the eighteen candidates who passed the examination successfully, two decided to return to college for another year's work, and a third was obliged for family reasons to continue teaching. A large percentage of the applicants offered more than the required credits, *i. e.*, a high school course or its equivalent.

The curriculum will be strengthened this year by additional courses and the practice work cut down accordingly.

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## Review

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### EASTMAN KODAK CO. RESEARCH LABORATORY.

A numerical classification of photography. Rochester, N. Y. 26 p.

The Research Laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has issued a "Numerical classification of photography" on a much modified decimal basis. The authors premise that photographic operations involve (1) purposes, (2) materials, (3) operations and (4) processes. These four aspects of photographic work are represented by four systems of symbolization. The main decimal symbolization is reserved for materials, the 100 class being for chemical materials, the 200 class for photographic apparatus and the 300 class for cinematographic apparatus. The process symbolization is also on a decimal base, but with a distinguishing slant line, being divided first into Silver Processes, Iron Processes, Bichromate Processes and Other. The operation symbolization is on a mixed letter and number basis. Also, by special notation, K is used for color photography and X for radiography. The classification is naturally a minute one, there being about 800 subheads and a relative index, in the usual form, taking 11 pages.

The classification may be excellently adapted to the work of the Eastman Company but to the layman it seems formidably complex.

F. R.

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## Librarians

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ADAMS, Leta E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1909, formerly head cataloger at the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, has gone to Syracuse to take charge of the library department of Gaylord Bros.

AIKEN, Gertrude, who has been librarian of the Seymour (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned.

ALLEN, Mrs. Philip L., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1911, has been appointed librarian of the College of St. Catharine at St. Paul, Minn.

BABBITT, Grace E., whose resignation from the Public Library in Washington, D. C., was noted last month, died in that city Oct. 29. She was fifty-four years old. For fourteen years Miss Babbitt had been connected with the library, and for several years was reference librarian there. She was much beloved both by her associates in the library and by the public whom she served.

BAILEY, Beulah, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1916, is temporarily engaged in cataloging the library of Russell Sage College of Practical Arts, Troy, N. Y.

BANDMAN, Edna, for six years in charge of the Public Library at Portland, Mich., has been appointed to a regular position on the staff of the Grand Rapids Public Library, where she has been a substitute since June. Miss Bandman took her library training at the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, of which she is a graduate. She is also a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has had several years' experience as a teacher.

BARBOUR, Helen, librarian of the Bloomington (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned, and was married Sept. 30 to Donald Storey Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon will live in Dallas, Texas.

BLAIR, Irene E., New York State Library School 1907-08, has resigned the librarianship of the Public Library at Owensboro, Ky., to become librarian of the Public Library in her home city, Sedalia, Mo.

BRIGGS, Elizabeth, a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library in 1914, and since then a cataloger in the reference department of the library, has resigned. Miss Briggs will take charge of the township library in Royal Oak, Mich., which is now being reorganized along modern library lines.

CARPENTER, Helen S., New York State Library School 1910-11, formerly assistant in the circulation department of the New York Public Library, has joined the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company.

CARROL, Gladys, has been appointed librarian of the new township library which has replaced the old subscription library in Chilli-cothe, Ill.

CASS, Elizabeth H., B.L.S., Illinois 1913, has been made librarian of the Portland Cement Association, Chicago.

CASTO, George D., has been appointed librarian of Utah Agricultural College in Logan, succeeding Miss Elizabeth C. Smith.

CHAPIN, Esther Susan, Simmons College 1913, has been appointed a cataloger in the Library of the Ohio State University.

CLATWORTHY, Linda, who has been living in Colorado for the past three years, has accepted a position as reference librarian in the State College at Pullman, Wash.

CRUIKSHANK, Alice D., Smith College 1902, New York State Library School 1903-04, has been appointed a cataloger in the Library of the Ohio State University.

CUDEBEC, Bertha M., New York State Library School 1917, began her duties as librarian of the Albany Free Library Nov. 1.

DAY, Mary Bostwick, has accepted a position in the library of the Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago.

DIPPEL, Clara, has been appointed superintendent of branches in the Indianapolis Public Library, succeeding Ella Saltmarsh, resigned.

DOUGLASS, Jessie, formerly librarian to Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, has been appointed librarian of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

EDWARDS, Edith, New York State Library School 1916, is substituting in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

EVANS, Vera M., for the past two years librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned her position to accept one in the Public Library of San Diego, Cal.

FORD, Edith, has been appointed librarian in the newly opened library at Minonk, Ill.

FOSHAY, Florence E., New York Public Library School 1915, who has been reference librarian in the Aguilar branch of the New York Public Library since graduation, has recently joined the editorial staff of the United States Catalog series published by the H. W. Wilson Co.

FOSSLER, Anna K., New York State Library School 1900, has been appointed librarian of the technology department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

FOSTER, Faith E., formerly a member of the staff of the University of Colorado, was married in August to Rev. Roy Hills, also at one time on the library staff. Both are graduates of the university.

FRICK, Eleanor H., Pratt 1895, who has been for some years librarian of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has been made secretary of the joint committee on classification of technical literature, a committee of the recently consolidated Engineering Societies.

HAMMOND, Marie, has been appointed to revise and complete the catalog of the Harvard (Ill.) Public Library.

HOLMES, Wealthy A., for the past ten years in charge of the Campello reading room, a branch of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned because of failing eyesight. Miss Holmes has been known and respected by the boys and girls of two generations in Campello and under her manage-

ment the circulation at the Campello Library has grown from 8007 volumes in 1906 to 25,565 this year.

HUNT, Clara Whitehill, has written a book "About Harriet," which tells of the doings of Harriet, a city child, thru all the days of the week. Miss Hunt's purpose in writing this little story is twofold—to make city children feel the interest that lies in the life around them, and also to show to children in the country how the days of city children are passed.

JENNINGS, Mrs. Thomas B., formerly head cataloger at Cornell University, who for the past two years has been assisting in the reorganization of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library at Lynchburg, Va., has accepted the position of reference librarian at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

JORDAN, Mrs. Mary L., a graduate of Radcliffe, has been appointed custodian of the Lawrence (Mass.) Bar Association Library, succeeding Marcia Packard, resigned.

KENT, Irene, of Syracuse University, succeeds Miss Muelendyke in the King's Daughters Free Library in Palmyra, N. Y.

KLINGELSMITH, Mrs. Margaret Center, librarian of the Biddle Law Library in the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the foremost legal writers of the day. To William Draper Lewis' "Great American lawyers" she contributed the biographies of James Wilson and Jeremiah Sullivan Black; and while she was studying the life of Wilson she grew so interested in constitutional law that she began to write articles on that. There is scarcely a country that has not had her articles on common law translated into its legal periodicals. Not content with that she made a specialty of the ancient Norman-French tongue, because there were no adequate translations of certain law books written in that tongue, often no translations at all. The one she has made forms two remarkable volumes.

LEWIS, Mary Elizabeth, Oberlin College 1915, has been appointed a library assistant in the accession department of the Library of the Ohio State University.

LONG, Harriet C., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1910, has accepted the librarianship of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio.

LOWE, John Adams, the agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission and formerly librarian at Williams College, is the author of an 85-page pamphlet on "Books and

libraries; a manual of instruction in their use for colleges." The pamphlet is an elaboration of lectures given at Williams and is intended to be put into the hands of students entering college.

MCCOLLOUGH, Ruth D., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1915, has been engaged as assistant in the book selection and study club department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

MCCOY, Edith, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, has charge of the data department of the Association of National Advertisers, New York.

MESTRE, Rose, formerly at the St. Agnes branch of the New York Public Library, is now librarian of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The library is making special effort to gather together information on corporations in every quarter of the world.

MEULENDYKE, Marie, for eleven years the librarian of the King's Daughters Free Library in Palmyra, N. Y., has severed her connection with that institution and taken up Bible Mission work in Rochester, where her parents reside.

MYERS, Caroline, has been appointed librarian of the New Confederate College at Winoona, Ind. Miss Myers was formerly reference librarian of the Lebanon (Ind.) Public Library.

NEWMAN, Etta, an assistant in the Grand Rapids Public Library, has resigned to go to a dryer climate.

PACKARD, Marcia, after serving ten years as custodian of the Law Library at the Court House in Lawrence, Mass., relinquished her position the first of November and has gone to Saco, Me., to live.

PAINTER, Bessie May, children's librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned to become children's librarian in the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh.

POWER, Ralph L., librarian of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, is running a series of twenty or more articles in consecutive numbers of the *Boston University News*. The series is on "Special libraries of Boston and their uses," and covers only the representative collections.

REID, Marguerite McL., of the Providence Public Library, was married Sept. 16 to Dr. Francis W. Wetmore of Pawtucket, R. I., where she will make her home. By her mar-

riage the Providence Library has lost the services of an exceptionally efficient member of its force. Miss Reid was connected with the library for thirteen years, during nearly ten of which she was at the head of the foreign department. It is not too much to say that this department, in its present condition, is a monument to Miss Reid's devotion, keen insight, indefatigable industry and sympathetic methods with readers. It is of interest in this connection to remember that when, in 1912, the American Library Association issued, as one of its series of "Library handbooks," some useful suggestions on foreign departments in libraries, the editors of the series turned to New England for the desired help. The result was the publication entitled "Aids in library work with foreigners," by Miss Reid, of the Providence Public Library, in conjunction with John G. Moulton, of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library.

SALTMARSH, Ella, formerly superintendent of branches of the Indianapolis Public Library, has resigned her position and in May, 1916, was married to Richard Neal. Miss Saltmarsh had been connected with the Indianapolis Public Library for twenty-one years.

SHERWOOD, Elizabeth J., New York Public Library School 1916, formerly head cataloger in the State College at Ames, Iowa, has taken a position with the H. W. Wilson Co. as indexer for the Readers' Guide series.

SHINKMAN, Olga, has resigned from the staff of the Grand Rapids Public Library to attend the University of Michigan.

SMITH, Elizabeth C., formerly librarian of the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, was married at Pasadena, Cal., on Oct. 10, to George H. Champ, a Logan banker.

SMITH, Hattie, has been appointed assistant librarian at Utah Agricultural College in Logan, Utah.

SNOW, Evelyn, has resigned from the Public Library at Woburn, Mass., to become a member of the staff of the Watertown (Mass.) Public Library.

TAYLOR, Eva, who has been assistant librarian of the Public Library in Penn Yan, N. Y., has resigned to take a position in the order department of the Cleveland Public Library.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1901, is serving on the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School in place of Florence R. Curtis, who is on leave of absence for the current school year.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Camden.* The Public Library trustees have announced the gift of the Ocean House lot, corner of Main street and Atlantic avenue as a site for a Public Library and public park. The donor was Edward Bok of Philadelphia, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, who has a summer home here. The lot is valued at \$12,000.

*Lewiston.* The experiment of opening Lewiston's Public Library on Sunday afternoons will be tried, beginning the first Sunday in December. The library will be open from 2 until 4 o'clock and people will be welcome to use the reading room. All the periodicals will be at their disposal but the book shelves will not be open, nor will books be put into circulation. The children's room will not be open.

*Wilton.* The new library building, a gift to the town from the late Mrs. Agnes I. Goodspeed and her sons Frank O. Goodspeed and George F. Goodspeed, was opened to the public Oct. 28. The building, 47 x 50 feet, is of gray brick with stone trimmings.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Manchester.* A very handsomely printed and illustrated book descriptive of the Carpenter Memorial Library has been prepared. The history of the building from the purchase of the site to its dedication, Nov. 18, 1914, is given, together with a full account of the laying of the corner stone and of the dedication exercises. Exterior and interior views, as well as many details of the decoration, are shown, together with portraits of Mr. Carpenter, the donor, and of the wife to whom the building is a memorial.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Cambridge P. L. M. R.* Copithorne, lbn. (57th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 8210; total, 106,881. Circulation, 339,176. Receipts, \$35,000; expenditures, \$34,736.19, including \$6873 for books, \$935.83 for periodicals, \$1817.58 for binding, \$18,559.22 for salaries.

*Cambridge.* The first function to be given in the reading room of the new library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the reception to students in the institute coming from other colleges on Friday, Oct. 27.

Under the stress of preparing the absolutely necessary recitation and conference rooms and laboratories, the work on the library has been pushed less vigorously. To those familiar with the main room in Rogers, high studded as it was, the new reading room, with the full sweep of the great dome above, will be a revelation. It was expected to have the reading room stacks and study cubicles ready for regular use by the first of November.

*Easthampton.* Work with the children of the town is just being started and the librarian is raising funds to establish a children's corner in the library building. Tables and chairs are to be purchased and there will be magazines, papers and books for the little folks.

*Fall River.* The school committee, at its November meeting, discussed the feasibility of establishing a library specially for teachers. Superintendent Belisle reported to the committee that to establish such a library would entail a cost of approximately \$800, to furnish between 600 and 700 books for the use of teachers of the schools of the city. He stated that it was the plan to secure the best educational literature possible; that it will be an important step in bringing within the reach of the teacher the best information and the best ideas on education; and that it would stimulate the teachers and open their minds and encourage them in their work. It would be a circulating library, purchased out of the general funds. His plan was to have the boys at the vocational schools make boxes, capable of holding 10 to 18 books, and each box would be kept at a school three or four months at a time. The matter was left in the hands of the finance committee.

*Haverhill.* A branch of the Haverhill Public Library has been installed at the parsonage in Ward Hill. There are over three hundred books in the collection, including adult and children's books. The branch is open on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, between the hours of 3-6 and 7-9.

*Lynn P. L.* Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (53d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 4390; withdrawals, 1486; total, 103,302. Circulation, 270,876. New registration, 3066; total, 17,893. Receipts, \$28,000; expenditures, \$27,999.90, including \$4320.88 for books, \$682.04 for periodicals, \$1933.15 for binding, \$10,554.32 for salaries. A series of story

hours, given by members of the North Shore Club and enjoyed equally by the children and ladies, closed at the opening of vacation schools with the promise of a continuation of the work this year. The room for the blind was open 156 days and 511 books were circulated; English Braille was taught to six people, American Braille to one. A gift of \$50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation is being used to erect two branch buildings.

*Millbury.* The new Carnegie Library was opened for public inspection Oct. 12.

*Quincy.* The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation has established a library which includes fiction and reference books.

*Reading.* Contracts were signed in October for the new library building to be built on the Grouard lot. It is hoped to have the building completed by June 1.

*Somerville P. L.* Drew B. Hall, lbn. (43d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 7215; withdrawals, 8475; total, 108,849. Circulation, 422,466. New registration, 4918; total, 15,126. Receipts, \$45,988.62; expenditures, \$44,531.77, including \$7103.76 for books, \$1262.16 for periodicals, \$2262.52 for binding, \$24,975.34 for salaries. The new central building proved more economical in administration than the old and afforded greater comforts to the users of the library, but the branch libraries are very crowded and larger quarters are needed. The rules governing the use of books were made more liberal during the summer, and except for seven-day books and unbound periodicals, of which only one may be taken at a time, any reasonable number of other books may be taken.

*South Deerfield.* The dedication of the Tilton Memorial Library took place Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, with music and a number of appropriate addresses.

*Springfield, City L.* Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ap. 30, 1916.) Accessions, 19,978; withdrawals, 5424; total, 214,588. Circulation, 813,921. New registration, 6150; total, 33,945. Total receipts, \$83,693.09; expenditures for the library and its three branches, \$64,028.25; for the art museum, \$7059.59; and for the museum of natural history, \$2238.21; total expenditures, \$83,608.96. Three and one half months before the end of the year, the restriction of one work of fiction at a time on a card was abolished, and readers were allowed to borrow any reasonable amount of fiction as of other books,

except the current novels of which the supply is inadequate. Nevertheless, the proportion of fiction borrowed by adults was slightly less than in the year previous, and of the books borrowed by both adults and children from the main library, fiction formed only 52½%, the lowest figure ever recorded here. Expenditures for the rental collection were \$1548.07, and the receipts \$1841.81. A special music number of the library *Bulletin* in October increased the music circulation almost 20%. The picture collection now has more than 150,000 prints and photographs. A guide to this collection giving a conspectus of seven hundred of the chief subjects represented has greatly facilitated its use; and the number of pictures borrowed increased nearly 50%, 59,872 having been called for. Saturday mornings parties of children have been taken thru the Art Museum, and other groups from schools have visited the Museum of Natural History. In the latter institution courses of lectures on astronomy, geology and ornithology have also been well attended by the general public; numerous field excursions have been arranged; and informal talks to groups of visitors on Sunday afternoons have proved especially satisfactory. These two museums are housed in buildings sharing the same lot with the library, and all three are administered by the City Library Association.

*Waltham.* The reading room of the Public Library will be open Sundays during the winter from 2 to 6 p. m. No books will be issued on that day. To keep order among the large number of adults and high school pupils using the reading room on winter Sunday afternoons and among the children attending the story hours in the lecture hall, the police department will keep an officer in and about the building. Children of primary and grammar school age are not allowed in the adult reading room.

*West Springfield.* The new Carnegie building was opened Oct. 24 with an informal reception. There were no special dedication exercises. The family of Daniel G. White, former librarian for many years, have presented the library with a fund of \$500, the income from which is to be used to purchase books of nature study for a library which will be known as "The Daniel G. White Nature Library."

*Worcester.* The Worcester County Law Library, unlike other county law libraries, circulates over 90 per cent. of its books if so desired in any part of the county, and publishes annually an illustrated report of its

work. In the latest report, for the year ending Mar. 1, 1916, Dr. G. E. Wire, deputy librarian, shows that the library now contains 33,481 volumes. During the year 3262 readers used 23,735 books. The last pages of the report are devoted to an extended report on the backing of cloth and leather bound books.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*Pawtuxet.* Dedicatory exercises in connection with the opening of the new Public Library were held Oct. 27 at the Commercial Street School. The exercises were conducted under the auspices of the Pawtuxet Parent-Teachers' Association.

*Providence.* A delivery station of the Public Library on Livingstone street has been in operation for several years and is maintained with the help of the Local Council of Women, Christian Endeavor Union, Immigrant Education Bureau and the Local Council of Jewish Women. A few months ago, when the city council was considering plans for the erection of a recreation house on the Livingstone street playground, a strenuous effort was made by the societies interested to have an additional room included in the building which could be used as a home for the library. This plan was blocked, however, largely thru the efforts of the park commission, with the result that the library is now quartered in a store on Livingstone street. A movement is now on foot to secure a Carnegie building and make the station a regular branch of the Public Library.

#### CONNECTICUT

*New Haven F. P. L.* W. K. Stetson, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 12,417; withdrawals 4412; total, about 125,000. Circulation, 521,880. New registration, 13,610; total, 26,246. Receipts, \$45,450.25; expenditures, \$43,361.93, including \$9247.81 for books, \$1152.70 for books and periodicals, \$2564.64 for binding, \$17,758.03 for salaries. Congress branch was opened in the only available building. It was far too small and was found very inconvenient, but, in spite of discomforts to users of the branch, 75,191 volumes were issued there for home reading.

*New Haven.* The Winchester Repeating Arms Company is fitting up for use as a branch of the Public Library the store at 213 Division street and will turn it over to the city temporarily. The library board, at its last meeting, voted to accept the offer of the Winchester Company and will use the store until the new permanent building can

be erected. The sum of \$2500 for a site and \$20,000 for a building are already at the disposal of the library board.

*New Haven.* The first of the new permanent homes for the branches of the Free Public Library will be started very soon. Fair Haven gets the building, and bids on construction of building were due November 15. The new building, which probably will form a standard type of local branch libraries, is to be one of very high story with a large basement. Set back some 50 feet from Grand avenue, on a terrace, the building will be reached by a five-foot walk and a flight of wide steps. The building itself will be 48 feet square, of brick with Stony Creek granite trimming.

*West Hartford.* The construction of the building for the Noah Webster Memorial Library is completed, and as soon as the rest of the subscriptions are paid the D. A. R. committee in charge could see its way practically clear to completing the library, including furnishings and adequate bookstacks. There are outstanding, however, three pledges aggregating over \$2500, and unless these are redeemed it will be necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to ask the town to appropriate sufficient funds for this purpose.

## Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Akron.* The contract for the new Denio Memorial Library and hall has been awarded to the Cold Spring Construction Company and the work of grading is under way. The building will be 36 x 56 feet and will occupy the lot at the corner of Franklin and John streets. The building will be of tapestry brick. The contract calls for the completion of the work by July 1. When the building is completed it will be turned over to the board of education.

*Binghamton.* Talks on "How to become an American citizen," by S. J. Koerbel, were inaugurated in the Binghamton Public Library Nov. 9. Cards printed in English and Italian, announcing the course and with a place for registration of those desiring to enroll for the lectures, have been distributed by the library.

*Brooklyn.* A branch of the Brooklyn Public Library has been established at the Polytechnic Institute. The English department has charge of the library, which is open all day Friday for the distribution of the books to the freshmen, sophomores and evening men.



*Delmar.* The foundation for the Delmar Free Library building has been laid and the cornerstone will be placed soon. The building will be ready about Jan. 1.

*Greenport.* Thru the generosity of Miss Grace Floyd, Greenport will soon boast of a fine Public Library. The building is to be erected on the corner of First and North streets, on what is known as the Congregational Church property, where once stood the Greenport Congregational Church, which was burned some fifteen years ago. The plans, as drawn, show a stone building constructed of cut field stone, which will be taken from the Floyd homestead property on the North road. The design is to resemble the old Floyd homestead and its base dimensions are to be 48 by 30 feet. Besides furnishing a room for the library, Miss Floyd has provided for a lecture room, a children's room and a reading room, so that the building can be used as a community center. The construction work is to be started at once and will be completed by spring. The village every year votes an appropriation of \$300 for running expenses of the Library Association.

*Johnson City.* The work of altering the Brigham mansion, in Main street, into a public library and indoor recreation center for the people of that community was pushed during November so as to be ready for the dedication on Thanksgiving Day. The only feature of the original interior that has been retained is the ornate fireplaces. The first floor is to be used as a reading room, the second floor as a rest room for women and also for the administration offices, and the third floor as a smoking room for men. There are to be four entrances, one on each side, and on the west side is to be a sun parlor, built of glass and brick. A double-decked veranda on the front and one of the sides of the building is also to be constructed. On the first floor the ceiling will be broken with elliptical arches, and the sides of the room will be built on the alcove plan.

*Lyons.* The women of the Lyons Civic Club in one week in October raised \$825 for the running expenses of the Public Library. Last year, in the same length of time, a full \$1000 was raised.

*New York City.* The order department of the New York Public Library and its methods of handling book and magazine purchases, is described by Franklin F. Hopper in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October.

*New York City.* M. W. Dominick, formerly of Dominick & Dominick, stockbrokers, has arranged to equip and endow the new Medical Library of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, at 17-21 West 101st street. Mr. Dominick offers this library as a memorial to his son, the late George Carleton Dominick, M.D., who recently died at sea.

*New York City.* The documents division of the New York Public Library now has probably the most complete collection of material on port and harbor development in the city. Items to the number of 2200, including books, magazine articles and documents, are included in the catalog. Under "United States" there are probably 500 cards, each representing some phase of this important subject related to some city in this country.

*New York City.* Preliminary to consolidating the libraries of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the United Engineering Society, following last summer's vote to unite the two societies, a careful comparison of the two libraries has been made to determine the number of duplicates. With a total of 88,938 books, pamphlets, maps, etc., in the Civil Engineers' Library, 21,696 duplicates, or about 24.4 per cent. of the whole collection, have been found, leaving 67,242 new items for the consolidated library. The United Engineering Society has about 65,000 volumes, most of them bound, whereas only about 26,000 bound volumes belong to the Civil Engineers' Library, but still it seems surprising that the latter library, after taking out its duplicates, should have a larger list of titles to bring to the United Engineering Society Library than its total resources at the present time.

*Pulaski.* A movement is on foot to secure a Carnegie grant of \$10,000 for a library building. The village has been divided into districts, which will be canvassed by special committees to see if the necessary support can be guaranteed. A site for the building has been offered.

*Schenectady.* The Schenectady Free Public Library will probably come into a joint bequest of \$12,000 as the result of the will of Mrs. Catherine J. Oothout, who died in 1889, leaving her estate to her sister, Cornelia Veeder, during the latter's life and providing that thereafter it should revert to the city of Schenectady to build and maintain a free hospital or be used in some other way to the advantage of the city. The surviving sister died in

1915, and left part of her estate to go with that of her sister to the city, recommending that it be applied to the use of the library as the total amount would be far under the sum needed to found and maintain a hospital. The original Oothout bequest now amounts to \$7587, and the additional amount left by Cornelia Veeder brings the total to about \$12,000.

*Syracuse.* Tho not yet in full operation, the branch of the Public Library in the University Library building is proving a great success. Hundreds of volumes of popular fiction, poetry, and books for general reading, which are unobtainable at the University Library, are being eagerly sought by the students and residents of the university section alike. There are no restrictions in the loaning of books from the branch, and the same general rules applicable in the downtown branch are in force at the university.

*Syracuse P. L.* Paul M. Paine, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions 9545, withdrawals 2770; total 121,186. Circulation 422,841. New registration 25,796. Receipts \$50,180.43; expenditures \$48,644.14, including \$10,816.43 for books, \$1683.31 for periodicals, \$3625.89 for binding, \$20,633.33 for salaries. The interior of the Carnegie building was redecorated during 1915, and among other changes in the building, a system of indirect lighting was installed in part of the library. It was proposed to extend this system to the whole building during 1916. The first library station, installed in West Genesee street, was transferred to the Porter School, and another opened in McKinley School. The library now has two branches, ten stations, and nineteen other agencies, besides the Main Building. Supplementing the formal report, four pages are used to tell "How to find a book in the library."

#### NEW JERSEY

*East Orange F. P. L.* Louise G. Hinsdale, lbn. (13th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 5182; withdrawals, 628; total, 46,836. Circulation, 252,479. New registration, 2770; total registration, 29,748. Receipts, \$22,002.13; expenditures, \$21,998.90, including \$2406.84 for books, \$1271.20 for repairs and renewals of books, and \$11,853.88 for salaries. An addition to the main library, made possible by a gift of \$40,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, was completed during the year. The enlargement made it possible for the first time to have classes from the public school come to the library for part of the instruction in the use of the library. Talks

were given by the reference librarian to the eighth grades in five schools, followed by eleven visits to the library for practical work.

*Glen Ridge.* By a referendum vote the voters of Glen Ridge have authorized a bond issue for the purchase of a site for erection of a public library, the gift of Henry S. Chapman. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000 and the land approximately \$34,000. The land will contain sufficient space for the future construction of a municipal building.

*Jersey City.* A branch of the Jersey City Public Library will be opened soon in Greenville, as the result of agitation started by St. Paul's Holy Name Club some months ago. The old store building on Danforth avenue, near Old Bergen road, is being remodeled for the new library branch. Partitions being removed will make a large double room for the branch, and plenty of light and air is promised. The library board is now preparing a catalog of 4000 to 5000 volumes, and will install bookcases and furniture as soon as funds are available.

*Long Branch.* By a vote of 1720 to 343, the referendum calling for the maintenance of a free public library, to cost \$25,000, exclusive of lot, was ratified by the voters at the November election. The proposed site, which the women of the Long Branch Circulating Library will give for the building, adjoins the city hall. It is hoped that with these assurances of support the Carnegie Corporation will make a grant of \$25,000 for a suitable library building. The library figures its lot and books that it will turn over to the city worth \$10,000.

*Newark.* In the will of Vice Chancellor James E. Howell, which provides that the bulk of his estate shall eventually go to the Newark Public Library, it is provided that the income from this library fund shall be used for the purchase by that institution of books in any language "belonging to the class known to librarians as history and biography." The will provides that for the first 100 years of the fund only 85 per cent. of the income is to be expended for these books. In that time the remaining 15 per cent. is to be added to the principal. At the end of 10 years and thenceforth the entire income is to be used for the purchase of books in the designated class. The bequest is estimated at about \$250,000.

*Newark.* Branch libraries in Lafayette and Cleveland Schools were reopened Nov. 2, at the request of the Board of Education, on the same condition as heretofore, namely, that the

board furnish a room properly equipped, including light and heat, and the Public Library furnish books and a competent librarian. Over a year ago the library equipped and opened these two school libraries, but an impression got abroad that the Public Library was trying to get the Board of Education to spend money for something which should come out of library funds, and a special committee of two was appointed to conduct an investigation. This did not get very far, for the library refused to be investigated, the branch libraries at Lafayette and Cleveland Schools were closed and the books returned to the Public Library. At the same meeting when their reopening was requested, another resolution was adopted, which prepares the way for a more general ingrafting of the school branch library plan upon the public school system. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the city superintendent be requested to prepare for submission to the trustees of the Free Public Library a working plan for establishing, from time to time, branch libraries in the public schools of this city, and that this plan, together with a statement of the estimated cost of installing such branches and of the estimated annual cost of maintaining the same, together with a statement of the present cost of obtaining books from the library for the use of the various schools, be submitted to the committee at its next meeting.

*Princeton.* At the meeting of the board of trustees of Princeton University, on Oct. 26, it was announced that through the generosity of Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, M. Taylor Pyne, 1877, and Percy R. Pyne, 1878, the children of the late Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, the donor of the Pyne Library building, the equipment of the south wing of the building as a book stack is now under way. This will provide additional room for about 250,000 volumes, and will increase the total capacity of the building by 65 per cent. For this much needed improvement to meet the marked growth of the library collection, the university is once more indebted to the family whose constant generosity thru many years has met so many of Princeton's wants.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Harrisburg.* Opening of the school libraries by the Harrisburg Public Library in November resulted in requests for the establishment of more such branches. The library now has six branches, which are in charge of the principals of the schools and some splendid work has been done. Requests for an equal number are on hand, but in the present state of the finances it will be impossible to do more this winter.

*Philadelphia.* During the past few months Dr. James H. Penniman has been constantly

making additions to the Library of Education, which he first established about a year ago in the School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, as a memorial to his mother, Maria Hosmer Penniman. The first two large gifts to this library aggregated some three thousand volumes. This latest gift amounts to about two thousand volumes and ranges thru the entire field of educational literature. There are works in Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Italian and other foreign languages, as well as English, and their dates run from the days of the late Middle Ages to the present moment.

*Philadelphia F. L.* John Ashhurst, lbn. (20th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 70,028; withdrawals, 20,869; total, 494,992. Circulation, 2,730,173. New registration, 58,017; total, 165,648. Receipts, \$342,508.53; expenditures, \$294,818.33, including \$53,854.39 for books and periodicals and \$178,203.17 for salaries. The library maintained 30 branches and during the year sent traveling libraries to 34 fire stations, 5 police stations, 1 telegraph station and 25 other addresses; it continued to administer the library of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society. The addition of 137 new borrowers to the blind department brought the total number of borrowers for 1915 to 832, 291 of whom resided in Philadelphia, 226 elsewhere in Pennsylvania and 315 in other states. The department continued co-operation with the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind in joint use of the library building. It also administered the library of the Society for the Promotion of Church Work Among the Blind.

*Wallingford.* The Helen Kate Furness Free Library at Wallingford, made possible by a gift of \$5000 in the will of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the eminent Shakespearean scholar and author, was opened Nov. 4 with appropriate exercises. Dr. Joseph H. Swain, president of Swathmore College, and Dr. John Wesley Carr, principal of Friends' Central School in Philadelphia, were the speakers. Both had known Doctor Furness intimately and had taken great interest in his work and his writings, and both paid high tribute to his worth as a writer and a citizen. While to Doctor Furness's gift is due the fine little stone building which bears the name of his wife, the library was started some years ago in the Wallingford school, and now has 2000 books. Dr. William H. Furness, 3d, gave the land upon which the library is located, and Dr. Horace H. Furness, Jr., gave \$1000 to the fund.

## MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* The technology department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, instituted last June, has been popular, its registration increasing from 1306 in June to 2100 in October. Its success is proved by the recognition and indorsement that the Engineering Club of Baltimore has given it. The club has not only been making constant use of this branch of the library, but has acknowledged its usefulness by featuring it with articles and editorials in the last issue of its journal.

## The South

## WEST VIRGINIA

A Library Commission bill to be submitted to the West Virginia Legislature at the coming session in January, was presented at the third annual session of the West Virginia Library Association in October. The bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner to encourage all work of the existing libraries of the state, as well as the establishment of many more. This library commission is to have full charge of all library work in the state, and especially the establishment and strengthening of traveling libraries.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

*Saluda.* An effort is being made by the Saluda School Improvement Association to enlarge the local school library. It is planned to raise \$30 here, thus entitling the school to the same amount from both the state and county board, making \$90 in all with which to buy new books. The pupils of the school recently organized this improvement association and it is doing much for the betterment of the school.

## GEORGIA

*Savannah.* The new Public Library building, erected at a cost of \$150,000, was opened for public inspection Oct. 31, and the issue of books began the following day. C. Seymour Thompson, formerly assistant librarian in the Public Library at Washington, is the new librarian in charge.

## ALABAMA

*Birmingham.* Mrs. A. O. Lane has presented a thousand volumes of standard works to the Public Library. They are given in the name of her husband, the late Judge A. O. Lane, who died a little over a year ago.

*Montevallo.* The Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, which has a library of about 9000 volumes, is planning to erect a separate library building, of which the first unit will be planned

to hold about 12,000 or 15,000 volumes, with suitable rooms for reading and reference and administration purposes.

## KENTUCKY

*Lexington P. L.* Florence Dillard, lbn. (16th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915). Accessions, 2761; withdrawn, 535; total, 30,133. Circulation, 76,014. Registration, 8572. Receipts, \$9584.02; expenditures, \$7707.82, including \$2497.84 for books, \$291.14 for periodicals, \$415.35 for binding, \$2815.00 for salaries. A supplement to the report contains 11 pages of notes on "Historic shrines in and around Lexington."

*Louisville F. P. L.* George T. Settle, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ag. 31, 1916.) Circulation for home use was 1,074,360, an average of more than five times per volume. Estimating the population of the city at 237,012, this was more than 4½ volumes per capita. Fiction read was 608,546, or 56 per cent.; non-fiction 465,814. New registrations 10,318; total 52,890, or over 22 per cent. of the population. In the reference department 61,469 more important questions were asked and topics looked up, an increase of 14,722. There were 303 bibliographies and reading lists compiled. The new newspaper and civics room had 34,071 visitors, 3343 more important questions were asked and topics looked up; 1561 pamphlets were classified and 5893 clippings from newspapers, 685 about the library, were filed. Accessions 22,078; total 195,424, a net increase of 16,079 volumes. Meetings in the assembly and classrooms numbered 1234. Total receipts, with the balance on hand last year, \$103,655.09; current maintenance, with interest on loan and interest on mortgage, was \$103,355.65. Maintenance expenditures included the following: Books \$20,899.17; salaries, staff, \$41,738.86; janitor service and other labor \$7149.70.

## TENNESSEE

*Knoxville.* The purchase of a site for a library for negroes was authorized at a meeting of the city commission Nov. 7. This property is located at the intersection of Nelson street and E. Vine avenue and is priced at \$3000.

*Memphis. Cossitt L.* Charles D. Johnston, lbn. (22d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915). Accessions, 12,782; withdrawals, 2222; total, 120,263. Circulation, 401,796. New registration, 18,431; total, 20,201.

## LOUISIANA

*New Orleans P. L.* Henry M. Gill, lbn. (2-yr. rpt.—1914-1915). Accessions, 10,110;

withdrawals, 1404; total, 144,638. Circulation, 420,013. New registration, 7253; total, 89,699. Receipts, \$44,861.11; expenditures, \$44,136.08, including \$6287.68 for books, \$1117.03 for periodicals; \$685.34 for binding, \$25,019.85 for salaries. The use of the auditorium has diminished each year, and in 1914 it was hardly used at all. If the board would grant fixed dates throughout the year to societies, so that they would not have to ask each time for the use of the hall, the auditorium might be more generally used. The story hour which had been carried on by volunteer story tellers was discontinued because the library felt it could not call indefinitely on volunteers. Not only in the juvenile department but also in its other departments, the library is working under the disadvantage of having a staff untrained in library work. The public has been annoyed by the closing of the library on holidays which were announced by the Board at the last minute and of which no proper notice could be given. Much work was done by the staff to make the library more useful to the schools and the librarian co-operated with the school officials in speaking in all parts of the city to further the "Stay in school campaign."

## The Central West

### MICHIGAN

*Detroit.* The James E. Scripps branch of the Public Library is briefly described by Maude Ware Bush in the November number of *The American City*. Two pictures show the exterior of the building and a bit of the surrounding grounds.

*Detroit.* At the suggestion of the Detroit Museum of Art, the Public Library has established a branch at the museum. This branch is in charge of Miss Isabel Weadock, who is now engaged in making a list of the books in the museum library. When this list is completed, Library of Congress cards will be bought for the museum catalog. Ultimately all works on art in the Detroit Library will be listed in the museum catalog.

*Detroit.* The voters of the city at the November election authorized the bond issue of \$750,000 for the completion of the new library building. Bids for the remainder of the work will probably be asked for about Dec. 1 and work may be resumed by April 1. Two years will be allowed for the completion of the building which will cost when finished approximately \$1,350,000. It is estimated that with the rapid rise in cost of structural steel and of labor in the last two years, the steel framework

of the building, if erected today, would cost at least \$100,000 more than was paid when it was put up in the winter of 1914-15.

*Grand Rapids P. L.* Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (13th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1916.) Accessions 14,950; withdrawals 1313; total 160,308. Circulation 432,322. New registration 7119; total 26,385. Receipts \$79,605.90; expenditures \$63,747.43, including \$11,937.50 for books, \$2454.31 for periodicals, \$32,036.16 for salaries. The opening of the branch library in the new South High School building in September, 1915, and the full-time opening of the branch libraries in the Alexander and East Leonard Schools in January, brought the number of branch libraries to 11. The purchase of three lots adjoining the West Side branch for expansion at this point, and the establishment thru the activity of the civic music committee of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce of a collection of music scores for circulation, were other important new things of the year's work. There were 191 volumes in the rental collection at the time of the report, as compared with 203 in 1915; 117 volumes were purchased and 170 withdrawn; 3274 were issued for home use. Of the books removed, 38 were missing from previous inventories. Of the 94 remaining, 47 had paid for themselves out of the earnings and showed a profit of \$19.41, while the other 47 did not earn their cost. At the 100 lectures given at the library and the branches, there was an attendance of 17,039. Work was finished on the catalog of books in the library by Catholic authors, and this was published by the Federation of Catholic Parishes in Grand Rapids.

### OHIO

*Cincinnati.* An illustrated "Handbook of the Public Library of Cincinnati" has been published by the library. The first half of the book describes the history, organization, and operation of the library, and the privileges it offers to the public. In addition, a page is devoted to the Main Library Building and to each branch, showing a cut of each at the top, followed by tabulated data on its construction, capacity, cost, etc.

*Cleveland.* Together with the other offices at the City Hall, the Municipal Reference Library has been moved to its new quarters in the new City Hall. It is housed in two adjoining rooms, fairly central in location, and there is every indication of a greatly increased usefulness. It is planned to extend the scope of the work by providing a circulating collection for the employes in the City Hall; this collection

will include general literature as well as books and periodicals more definitely along municipal administration lines.

*Cleveland.* The size and growth of Adelbert College Library, which is the central library of Western Reserve University and occupies the Hatch library building, are described in the annual report of the librarian, just published in the September *Bulletin* of Western Reserve. The library contains 88,000 volumes, of which 72,000 volumes are in the library building. Over 3000 volumes were added to the library last year. Twelve thousand volumes were drawn for home use during 1915-16, as compared with 11,000 in the previous year.

*Cleveland.* The announcement was made on Nov. 6 that the Library Board had selected the firm of Walker & Weeks, of Cleveland, as architects of the central building of the Cleveland Public Library. During the week of Nov. 6 the plans of the winning firm, together with those of the seven other firms admitted to the contest, were exhibited to the public in gallery 8 of the Cleveland Museum of Art. On Sunday, Nov. 12, these plans were transferred to the Cleveland Public Library on the sixth floor of the Kinney and Levan Building, where they will remain on exhibition for some weeks. The decision of the Library Board in appointing Walker and Weeks as architects of the new building does not bind them to accept the plan submitted by this firm. Their design will probably be largely modified when the building of the library is planned in detail. The competitors included two Cleveland firms beside Walker and Weeks, Abram Garfield and Hubbell and Benes; three New York firms, Robert D. Kohn, architect of the Lindner building, Cleveland, John Russell Pope, and Edward Lippincott Tilton, architect of several of the library branches; one Boston firm, Allen and Collins, and one Chicago firm, Holabird and Roche. By a provision of the contest each firm admitted received \$1000 for his plan.

*Columbus.* The Ohio board of library commissioners has authorized the establishment of a summer library school to be conducted at Ohio State University next summer. J. H. Dice, library organizer of the State Library, and his assistant, Miss Amy Allen, have been at work on the project. They will have charge of the school. The exact date of the opening session has not been set as yet. President Thompson of the university has granted the use of a room at the university for the library school.

*Dayton.* The geological collection gathered

together by Attorney O. F. Davisson, and variously estimated to be worth from \$5000 to \$10,000, has been presented to the Dayton Public Library and Museum. If the proposed municipal university materializes, the entire museum, now located at the library, will be transferred to the university.

*Fremont.* The Birchard Library was closed Nov. 14 for at least two weeks, during which time some of the partitions were removed and the interior remodelled.

*Mansfield P. L.* Helen J. Fox, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915). Accessions, 1241; withdrawals, 213; total, 19,564. Circulation, 79,785. New registration, 1428; total, 6004. Receipts, \$3931.22; expenditures, \$3931.22, including \$375.48 for books, \$262.57 for periodicals, \$101.16 for binding, \$1860 for salaries. The library was closed for nearly two weeks during August while the building was being redecorated.

*Oberlin College L.* Azariah S. Root, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ag. 31, 1915.) Accessions 16,411; total 291,879. The library was open 305 days; the total number of readers was 228,832; circulation 61,590. Registration 3012. Receipts \$15,033.97; expenditures \$26,671.80, including \$5262.57 for books and periodicals, \$1299.77 for binding, \$8859.80 for salaries. Loans were made to 54 persons outside Oberlin and to six libraries; books were borrowed from six libraries. A gift of \$40,000 was used to install two additional floors in the stack room, but the extra equipment was expected to give only temporary relief from crowded conditions. The rising cost of books decreased the purchasing power of the income for books.

#### INDIANA

A codification of the library laws of the state, and better provision for rural extension work, will be the main features of a bill to be introduced at the next session of the legislature. A discussion of this proposed bill is given in the *Library Occurrent* for October, and was also a feature of the recent joint meeting of the two state library associations. The associations also propose to introduce into the legislature, either as a separate bill or as a part of this codification bill, a provision for the certification of those hereafter appointed for the first time to the librarianship of any library with a possible income of \$1000 or more.

*Gary.* The Froebel School is so crowded that the branch of the Public Library located in the building will soon have to be moved.

The library board is now making plans for the erection of a \$15,000 branch library building in the vicinity of the school.

*South Bend.* The new library building for the University of Notre Dame, which was begun in May, will be one of the most modern college libraries in the country. Edward L. Tilton of New York City is the architect and the building is expected to cost about \$250,000 when completed.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* A definite step toward establishing branches of the Public Library in the schools was taken in October when a special committee on libraries met with city Librarian Henry E. Legler. It was moved that he should confer with the architect and committee on buildings and grounds with a view to including in new school buildings space for such libraries.

*Chicago.* In view of the interest aroused in Illinois history by the approaching celebration of one hundred years of statehood, a large relief map of Illinois has been installed on the fourth floor of the Main Building. Preparations are also under way for an extensive exhibit, to be located on the same floor, of old publications, prints, illustrations, maps, and other graphic material touching upon the history of Illinois. These will not be restricted to the period of statehood, but will comprise as well historic and picturesque episodes in territorial days. In addition, it is proposed to assemble for the use of clubs, organizations and schools, a collection of stereopticon slides which may be borrowed without charge on suitable conditions for local lectures.

*Chicago.* *John Crerar L.* Clement W. Andrews, lbn. (21st ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions 16,889; withdrawals 633; total 353,394. The Laufer purchase of about 14,000 volumes and the Gerritsen purchase of something under 1600, have their own catalogs, but have not yet been entered. A room for current periodicals, to take the place of the old periodical alcove, was provided, Oct. 1, by a rearrangement of the treasurer's office. The increased accommodations in the main reading room, due to the removal of the periodicals, resulted in a great increase in attendance; the increase from 1914 in calls for the first nine months was 13,246, and for the last three would normally have been 4415, but really was 5888. The library has started a collection of trade catalogs; it has discontinued the use of Harvard and Royal Library

of Berlin cards in the public catalogs; it has simplified and made less liable to unintentional neglect the process of replacing lost and mutilated books. The Senn collection on the medical sciences, still in process of adjustment, was consolidated, so that it occupied 375 shelves, 335 with books and 40 with pamphlets. The addition of periodicals and 33 volumes to the collection purchased from the Gradle Fund brought the total number of volumes and pamphlets in the collection to about 1450. The 547 books in the Chanute collection on aviation have been reclassified and cataloged, together with about two-thirds of the 300 pamphlets and 2000 clippings. The Cremation Association of America has presented to the library its books on cremation, and has made provision for the future development of the collection. An increase in the admissions to the stack from 2472 in 1914 to 4013 in 1915 was due chiefly to three special investigations carried on by the U. S. Industrial Commission, the Interstate Commission, and the city of Chicago. The increase in calls for books from the stacks from 176,368 in 1914 to 195,502 in 1915 was out of proportion to the increase in the number of visitors. The loans for use outside the library increased; 462 requests for 634 volumes from 94 libraries and 866 requests from 261 individuals were granted and 12 requests refused, as against 1077 loans and 2 refusals in 1914. In 16 cases the books loaned were asked for while out; nearly all loans to individuals were for short periods, chiefly over night or over Sunday. Orders for cameragrams numbered 142, requiring 1725 sheets, for which charges amounting to \$195.50 were made. A "List of books on the history of industry and industrial arts," a work of 486 pages, giving some 2800 titles, was issued by the library in November. The distribution of printed cards amounted to 273,362, of which 75,678 were sent to the depository libraries, 1799 sent as gifts, and 195,885 sold or sent in exchange. The library's share of books collected by Dr. Lichtenstein on his South American trip amounted, after eliminating duplicates and material not wanted, to 1733 volumes and 2366 pamphlets. The purchase was weak in books of science and technology, but contained much useful material on social and economic conditions. The total cost, exclusive of transportation, was \$7679. An important purchase of 23 incunabula and one manuscript dealing with medicine and the natural sciences was made from Olschki, of Florence, at a total of \$2683.71.

*Chicago. Univ. of Chicago L.* Ernest D. Burton, director. (Rpt.—1914-15.) Comple-

tion of the Classics Building, Hiram Kelly Memorial, in March, 1915, and of Julius Rosenwald Hall in December, 1914, provided quarters for the classical department, with its library of about 39,000 volumes, and the geology and geography departments, with a departmental library of about 11,000 volumes. Of the collections purchased during the year, may be mentioned the library of George Emery Littlefield, consisting mainly of early English and American textbooks, and the Boggs-Lyle collection, chiefly early American newspapers and periodicals, supplementing, therefore, the so-called Durrett collection purchased in 1912. The accessions of the year include 28,280 bound volumes, the total number of bound and accessioned volumes in the libraries amounting at the end of June, 1915, to 458,616. There were also received a large number of pamphlets and bound volumes not as yet accessioned and cataloged, the total number of uncataloged volumes being estimated at 113,000 to 120,000. According to the report of the cataloging department, there were cataloged during the year under the new system 60,440 volumes, representing 30,506 titles. Under the old system, the number of volumes cataloged was 5341, representing 4446 titles. Of the 458,616 volumes on the shelves, 195,801, or a percentage of 42.7, now stand under the new classification, an increase of 10.1 per cent. over the preceding year. There were purchased from the Library of Congress printed cards representing 14,035 titles. Only 563 titles were printed by the University of Chicago Press, as against 6418 multigraphed in the library. The total number of cards in the various catalogs of the libraries (exclusive of the union catalog) is estimated at 1,573,549. A test on the cost of cataloging, covering 100 titles, 60 of them being in foreign languages and the majority representing rather difficult books, showed an average cost per title of nearly 60 cents. A later test, in which a larger percentage of the books were in English, and representing, on the whole, a smaller proportion of difficult books, showed an average cost of 26 cents per title, exclusive of the cost of Library of Congress and other printed cards, and 37 cents with the cards. The total number of readers in the General Library (Harper Memorial Library) was 335,542, as against 290,874 in 1913-14; the circulation of books outside the library was 116,123, as against 94,429 in 1913-14. In the Library of the School of Education, the total number of readers for the year was 170,743, as against 156,736 for the preceding year. Complete figures of readers and circulation in other departmental libraries are not available.

*Chillicothe.* The new township library was opened with appropriate services the first week in September. The books belonging to the Association Library have been turned over to the new library and many new books have been purchased. Miss Gladys Carrol has been appointed librarian. The building is the gift of the Carnegie Corporation.

*Gilman.* The reception and dedication of the new township library occurred Oct. 28. Hurbert Phillips, president of Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, made the principal address. He spoke especially of the library as an educational institution. Miss Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, followed with a talk on the extension work throughout the township. The library at Gilman was established in the year 1870 by a Library Association. In 1902 it was turned over to the city and the city council voted a tax support. Two years ago the people of the township voted a two mill tax and the city library was merged into a township library. It is now housed in a beautiful building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation.

*Griggsville.* The new Carnegie-Brakefield library building has been completed and formally opened to the public.

*Minonk.* Some few years ago David Filger left by will, a lot and \$20,000 to the city of Minonk for a library building. The building has now been completed and many people attended the dedicatory services Oct. 10. Mr. Simpson, the first speaker, told of Mr. Filger's life. Judge Fort gave an address on the library as an educational factor. He also spoke of Mr. Filger, and of what his gift of the library may mean to the city. This was followed by a speech by Judge Kennedy, in which he emphasized the value of the library. The last speaker, Miss Price, secretary of the Library Extension Commission gave many practical suggestions as to how the library may be of use to the people. All the speakers brought out the idea that the library must be used by everyone in order to be a success and that it belongs to everyone. Miss Edith Ford has been appointed librarian.

*Springfield Lincoln L.* Henry C. Remann, lbn. (30th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 29, 1916). Accessions, 5893; total, 65,883. Circulation, 193,409. New registration, 5107; total, 9670. Receipts, \$23,945.88; expenditures, \$17,771.21, including \$3075.02 for books, \$334.93 for periodicals, \$704.68 for binding, \$8570.31 for salaries. Two important changes were made in the rules and regulation of the library. The



first permitted the issuance of all books (except seven-day novels and works for class study) for a period of four weeks instead of two; the second increased the number of books issued on one card from two to five. A regular system of stations was established from which books might be drawn by adults; the library board allowed \$1400 for the purchase of books, and the Board of Education granted permission for the establishment of stations in four schools in the outlying districts which were open certain nights for community center work.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Marinette.* Stephenson P. L. Gladys May Andrews, lbn. (38th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916.) Accessions 1113; withdrawals 545; total 15,326. Circulation 61,490. New registration 1560; total 4784. Receipts \$4739.94; expenditures \$4703.25, including \$1025.44 for books, \$217.18 for periodicals, \$124.36 for binding, and \$1998.26 for salaries. Circulation has increased nearly 500 per cent. since 1912, when it was only 13,682.

*Superior P. L.* Blanch L. Unterkircher, lbn. (27th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916.) Accessions 4126; withdrawals 861; total 32,665. Circulation 144,489. Receipts \$27,211.32; expenditures \$15,106.92, including \$3788.74 for books, \$474.86 for periodicals, \$765.70 for binding, \$6966.80 for salaries. Three new deposit stations were organized, making a total of seven stations served by the library.

### MINNESOTA

*Duluth.* Duluth has been presented with the valuable musical library owned by the late Horace W. Reyner. The presentation was made by the Matinee Musicale, which organization received the library from Mrs. Reyner. It includes 18 biographies, 150 chorus selections and oratorios, about 20 music manuals and books of instruction, 1 history of music, 52 organ selections, 75 miscellaneous books on music, groups of French songs and a large number of vocal and quartet selections.

*St. Paul.* Several months ago Dr. Johnston of the Public Library proposed establishing a branch library in the City Hospital, and the plan met with Superintendent Ancker's approval. On investigation he found he had no available room for use as a library branch, however, and it was not until recently that he was able to obtain quarters. The branch will be opened in a few weeks.

*St. Paul.* The order and catalog divisions of the Public Library moved into the new building last May, the branch and school divisions in September, the reference, circulation and juvenile divisions on Nov. 1. The work of the library was not interrupted in this removal. A feature of the moving of the juvenile division was the appearance of representatives of the different Boy Scout troops of the city to transfer the books from the old library to the new. The basement only of the new building is being occupied at present. Specifications for the furniture for the building are now ready. The advertisement for bids was published Nov. 11. It is hoped that the furniture will be installed and the entire building, including the Hill Reference Library, will be ready for use in the autumn of 1917.

### IOWA

*Marshalltown P. L.* Anna Maude Kimberly, lbn. (18th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions 1064; total 17,087. Circulation 77,295. New registration 915; total 5328. Receipts \$5320.59; expenditures \$5470.42, including \$877.88 for books, \$134.10 for periodicals, \$205.31 for binding, \$2230 for salaries. The reclassification of the 16,000 books of the library was accomplished during the last seven months of the year. The books were reclassified, recataloged, and all the cards were typed and filed.

### NEBRASKA

*Lincoln City L.* Lulu Horne, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1916.) Accessions 3084, withdrawals 521; total 40,562. Circulation 212,731. New registration 2648; total 11,932. Receipts \$14,249.70; expenditures \$13,017.07, including \$2946.81 for books and \$5295.10 for salaries.

*Plattsmouth.* The new Carnegie Library here was formally opened Nov. 1. The building was erected last summer from the donation of \$12,500 by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Plattsmouth. The principal address was given by Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian at the University of Nebraska, who spoke on "The library in the community."

### MONTANA

*Missoula.* The trustees of the Missoula Public Library and the Missoula county commissioners are to meet soon to draw up and sign a contract by which the use of the library will be extended to all the people of the county. As soon as the contract is signed

preparations will be started to carry out the plan. Funds for the extension purpose are expected to be available Dec. 1.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

*Jefferson City.* This city has been chosen as the next meeting place of the Missouri Library Association.

*Kansas City.* Another branch of the Public Library was opened in the Kensington School Nov. 3. Miss Jeanette Maxwell, formerly at the Main Library, is to be in charge. On a recent visit of inspection in Kansas City schools, Prof. George D. Strayer of Columbia University made a special point of investigating these branch libraries in schools. He gave them his hearty endorsement, calling the plan "the most perfect method of correlation of education and the library" he had ever seen.

*Liberty.* William Jewell College L. Ward H. Edwards, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 3, 1916.) Additions 1124; withdrawals 53; total 27,900; the sum of \$300 was spent for books during the year. No record is kept of books used in the library itself; 6063 were circulated. The librarian conducted classes in freshman and sophomore English during the year. The library bindery handled 666 volumes for the library, and also did some work for outsiders.

*St. Joseph F. P. L.* Jesse Cunningham, lbn. (26th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1916.) Accessions 6909, withdrawals 1665; total 77,022. Circulation 285,290. Registration 18,656. Receipts \$27,805.13; expenditures \$27,690, including \$4444.21 for books, \$1096.21 for periodicals, \$1838.22 for binding, and \$13,933.36 for salaries.

*Sedalia F. P. L.* Frances Fordice, lbn. (21st ann. rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1916.) Accessions, 1219; withdrawals, 329; total, 17,897. Circulation, 75,988. New registration, 1535; total, 4275. Receipts, \$8195.57; expenditures, \$5814.97, including \$997.14 for books, \$216.97 for periodicals, \$259.40 for binding, \$2300 for salaries. Library service to farm homes in Pettis county was developed thru the parcel post and by co-operation with teachers in county schools; 103 schools have been reached and books were sent out with no charge except the payment of postage. The library had an exhibit in the Parcel Post booth at the State Fair in the fall.

### KANSAS

According to statistics compiled by W. H.

Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, eighteen new libraries have been started since October 1915. All are privately supported—that is, by library associations, women's clubs, W. C. T. U., etc. In five cases (Atwood, Rugoton, Liberal, Neta-waka, and Syracuse), these new libraries are the first in their respective counties; and four of these are in the western third of the state. According to reports, there are now 26 Kansas counties having no public libraries, either privately or tax-supported; 22 of these are in the western half of the state. In the same time five public libraries have changed from private to public-tax support. According to reports, there are now 74 tax-supported public libraries in the state, and 75 privately supported.

*Horton.* Three of the women's organizations of the city have commenced a campaign to secure a free library and reading room. During the winter the town will have a free reading room equipped with twenty or more current magazines and daily newspapers. The city commissioners have granted the use of a room in the city hall for this purpose. Donations of books, and money for the purchase of books are now being solicited.

*Leavenworth F. P. L.* Irving R. Bundy, lbn. (16th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Accessions, 1678; withdrawals, 429; total, 24,549. Circulation, 73,845. New registration, 1501; total, 4747. Receipts, \$6561.89; expenditures, \$6150.20, including \$1564.57 for books, \$210.10 for periodicals, \$465.21 for binding, \$2500 for salaries.

### TEXAS

*Austin.* The authorities of the Library of the University of Texas intend to establish a school in connection with the university library for the training of librarians as soon as the appropriations from the legislature permit. The establishment of such a school would fill a long-felt want in the Southwest, especially in the smaller Texas libraries, as the nearest training schools for librarians are in Georgia and Illinois. The proposal to establish such a school was given hearty support at the recent meeting of the Texas Library Association at Galveston.

*Belton.* "Library week" for Belton closed Oct. 28, and resulted in an addition of nearly two hundred books collected and promised for the Carnegie Library as addition to the present supply. It also resulted in provision being

made for keeping the library open several hours at night for the benefit of those who work during the day.

*Fort Worth.* Texas Christian University Library, of which Nell Andrew is librarian, now contains about 14,000 volumes, 7000 being government publications. The library is crowded into four rooms, and a separate building is now under consideration. Besides the accessions secured from the regular book appropriations, within the past few months the student organizations, consisting of the 1916 seniors, laws, music, home economics, and art seniors, have contributed over \$300 worth of new and carefully selected books. Dr. F. D. Kershner, a former president of this institution, presented over 600 volumes of travel, foreign literature, history, etc. To the "L. C. Strange Memorial Library," \$67 worth of new Latin and Greek books were added, and a prohibition library, to commemorate the lifework of Braxton B. Wade, an alumnus of the university, has just been founded. Mr. Wade's family started the fund with \$100 and the gift of his personal library on prohibition, and a public presentation of this library was made at Thanksgiving time. The "Brite College of the Bible Library" has been established in the new Brite Building, which is one of five buildings on the T. C. U. campus. Two librarians are in charge, and more than 2000 volumes are ready for use.

*Galveston.* The children's department of the Rosenberg Public Library, and especially the story telling work, is made the subject of a full-page illustrated article in the *Galveston News* of Nov. 5.

#### COLORADO

*Boulder.* The University of Colorado Library has received from E. M. Pease, 1883, of New York City, the gift of his private classical library. Mr. Pease was professor of Latin many years in Leland Stanford Junior University. The three thousand titles in this donation include texts in language and literature, files of classical periodicals, dissertations and doctoral theses.

*Denver.* Closer relations with the schools are being established this year by the Public Library. The library has arranged to put in each room of six or seven grade schools which are distant from any of the branch buildings a class room library of fifty or sixty serious books, such as history, biography and travel. Another experiment this year will be that of loaning a librarian for a half day to the East Denver High School. The school authorities

have agreed to pay half her salary. A carefully arranged loan library will be conducted, special attention being paid to providing the reference books needed for classroom themes, debates and special studies. Pupils at the Opportunity School also will be given special opportunities for borrowing books from the library. Books suitable and interesting to the students, many of whom are adult foreigners, will be sent to the school weekly for distribution and several nights will be set aside on which the different classes will visit the library. On these nights, librarians who speak German, Russian and Yiddish will be in charge and will show the students how to use the library catalogs, how to take out cards and borrow books. In Globeville a branch library at Forty-sixth and Washington streets will be opened. Last year there was such a demand for books that in the hour and a half a librarian spent at the Globeville Day nursery each day more than 9000 books were distributed. The library, therefore, decided to establish a branch, which will be open on Mondays and Thursdays from 2 to 9 p. m. Books in Polish, German and other foreign languages, books on truck gardening, chicken raising and household arts will be a specialty. There will be story hours also for the children.

#### The Pacific Coast

##### WASHINGTON

*Langley.* A Public Library will be opened here soon. A small building adjoining the office of the *Langley Islander* has been secured and completely renovated and equipped for the library. The inauguration of a library here is due to the efforts of the Ladies' Civic Improvement Club.

*Seattle.* For the first time since the establishment of the Public Library the board in October invoked aid of the criminal law in the protection of its property, when a complaint was made charging Allen Pinckney Smith with keeping books overtime. A warrant was issued and Smith, if convicted, is subject to a fine of not less than \$1 or more than \$25 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months. The complaint alleges that Smith had in his possession on October 15 four volumes belonging to the public library, which were due to be returned in April, 1915. The library authorities assert that they have repeatedly written and sent messengers to Smith, receiving repeated promises, but no return of the volumes. The statute declares a patron guilty of a misdemeanor who shall keep books thirty days after notice in writing.

## OREGON

*Hood River.* At a meeting of the new library board in October the budget adopted for the ensuing year provides for items that will require \$4040 to meet. The board asks that the salary of Miss See, librarian, be raised from \$75 per month to \$85, and that the salary of the assistant librarian be raised from \$50 to \$55. Under the new joint contract between the city and county, each will be required to pay one-half of the amount asked for by the budget committee. It is expected that the raise in the librarian's salary will meet with opposition as the former split between the city and county over library matters hinged on the salary paid to the former librarian, which was \$90. The city council and county court have power to reduce any item in the budget.

*Portland.* The new Vernon branch library was formally opened Oct. 23.

## CALIFORNIA

*Exeter.* Exeter's new Carnegie Library was formally opened to the public by a house warming at the building Friday evening, Oct. 6. The library was finished and occupied about a month before. It is situated in the northwest corner of the public park, and is of white stucco and cement, with red brick roof and trimmings.

*Los Angeles P. L.* Everett R. Perry, lbn. (28th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916.) Accessions 36,405, withdrawals 6294; total 277,634. Circulation 2,027,673. New registration 42,113; total 110,388. Receipts \$197,680.69; expenditures \$191,358.08, including \$32,389.05 for books, \$4196.25 for periodicals, \$11,309.79 for binding, and \$99,073.81 for salaries. The Vernon branch moved into its new building in September, 1915, and Boyle Heights branch was completed and occupied before the end of the fiscal year. Plans were made for the erection of the North East branch and the Caluenga branch. The catalog department cataloged 36,358 books, recataloged 6196, filed 45,595 Library of Congress slips in the depository catalog, ordered cards for 3946 titles, and typed 109,472 cards. This department now exercises a general supervision over the taking of the inventory, and each department must make a "lost card" for each book missing at inventory. Books not found within three years are considered permanently lost and are so stamped on the official shelf list. The use of foreign literature from the circulation department declined, attributed to loans to branches and difficulty in replacing worn-out

stock, and the enlistment of some foreign-born readers. Armenian books were added to the foreign collection, but there were unsatisfied inquiries for Servian, Syrian, and Bohemian literature. Night schools created a demand for text books in French, German and Spanish. There was felt a need for an attendant in the circulation department with some knowledge of foreign languages to assist in book selection and to wait upon readers. The department had 8010 books in foreign languages having a circulation of 30,483. The juvenile circulation increased 19 per cent. over that for 1914-1915, and was 52 per cent. of the total increase. Thirty-three talks on "How to use the library" and "Books for pleasure" were given to children in the public schools, with 25 return visits to the nearest branch. Several indexes are being made in the library. To the index of Handbooks on Robert Browning, not yet completed, were added 11 new books; to the Poetry index, containing author and title entries of verse published in *Current Opinion*, six volumes were added. The annotated bibliography on California source material for the Spanish period proved helpful, and it was planned that a continuation of the bibliography, covering the Mexican period and the period of American invasion, would be completed during 1916-1917. A catalog of the Luther A. Ingersoll collection of California portraits and pictures of pioneer buildings and historic scenes was begun in December, and a card index to periodical articles relating to public affairs in Los Angeles, was started. In the art and music department, it was found by actual count in November that there were 9787 pictures; from December to June 30, 699 mounted pictures were added. The picture circulation for the year was 12,675, as compared with 6283 for 1914-1915. Composers living in the vicinity were asked to help build up a musical section devoted to California composers; it is proposed to have one copy of each composition bound for reference and another for circulation.

*Merced.* At a special meeting of the city trustees in October, a conference was held with representatives of the city library trustees and the county supervisors relative to the proposed change from a city to county library system. As a result of the conference the city trustees passed a motion asking the supervisors to reconsider their recent action in withdrawing their yearly contract patronage with the city, whereby county money has been appropriated for library service in the rural branches, and to continue as heretofore

for another year. This means that in case the supervisors do as requested the library will remain a city institution instead of becoming a county institution. The plan of changing the administration of the library from a board of library trustees to the supervisors was entered upon at the advice of the state librarian, having the approval of the library trustees and the supervisors. Later the city attorney opposed the move, arguing that it was unlawful and against the interests of the city. The city trustees' motion passed last night was in accordance with the city attorney's advice.

*Oakland.* By unanimous vote, the library trustees on Oct. 13 decided to close the Municipal Reference Library room on the first floor of the city hall. It will be removed to the Main Library building at Fourteenth and Grove streets.

*Riverside.* Under the title, "The civic work of a public library," Joseph F. Daniels describes in the November *American City* the various lines of work carried on by the Riverside Public Library.

*Sacramento.* All contracts for the construction of the new Public Library building at the southwest corner of Ninth and I streets have been awarded, and work has been commenced. It will be a three-story terra-cotta and reinforced concrete, fireproof structure, 150 feet long and 74 feet deep, facing I street, with a garden and terra-cotta balustrade in front. Loring P. Rixford, of San Francisco, is the architect. If the work goes forward as planned, the library will be able to move in about the first of next September.

*Stanford University.* Orders have been issued to the architects to prepare plans for the \$500,000 library building that will be erected by Leland Stanford Jr. University on the campus here. Bakewell & Brown, of San Francisco, will have the plans ready soon after the first of the year, but the bids on the structural steel will be called for earlier than that. The library will be of class A construction, three stories and basement. The exterior facing will be of cut stone.

## Canada

### ONTARIO

*Toronto.* The new High Park branch was opened Oct. 31.

*Toronto P. L.* George H. Locke, lbn. (32d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1915.) Acces-

sions, 31,615; withdrawals, 4911; total, 257,411. Circulation, 892,161. New registration, 12,801; total, 66,653. Receipts, \$185,713.42; expenditures, \$142,565.58; including \$27,021.65 for books, \$2699.59 for subscriptions to periodicals, \$514.71 for binding, \$67,608.62 for salaries. The war brought to the library new opportunities of service and the reference department was especially busy. Great interest was shown in the relief map of northern Europe where, on a scale of 18 feet to the inch horizontal and 5000 feet to the inch vertical, the east and west fronts of the struggle could be followed. To the soldiers in many of the camps cases of books were sent, and a branch library was established at the permanent training quarters in Toronto. A library of music containing 2000 titles was opened in the circulating room of the Reference Building. The accommodation at the College Street Circulating Library was doubled and as a result, the circulation for the year increased by 26,000 books. A department which has grown beyond its accommodation is the J. Ross Robertson collection of historical Canadian pictures. The collection contained 2873 pictures by the end of 1915 and had been visited by 12,392 people during the year. With the present gallery overcrowded and additional pictures in prospect, the librarian urges in his report that an extension be built to the present Reference Library in which suitable room could be given the collection. Three branch buildings were begun during 1915 and were to be paid for with a gift of \$50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. In the new branches traditional library architecture was abandoned; the plans followed the Collegiate Grammar School type of the seventeenth century in England.

### QUEBEC

*Montreal. McGill Univ. L.* C. H. Gould, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1915.) Accessions 5194, withdrawals 133; total 151,361. Circulation 16,144. Attendance 27,812. The Canadian Regional Bureau of the International Catalogue felt keenly the effect of the war by the loss of many experts, and, as a result, the output of cards in certain subjects was temporarily stopped. The financial stringency caused by the war induced the library to discontinue for 1915 its summer course in library training. Traveling libraries, whose circulation exceeded 12,000 volumes, to which 65 sets of stereoscopes, 126 lectures with lantern slides, and 13 wall pictures, should be added, were sent to 88 different places. During the year, 6106 volumes were cataloged and 1254 bound or repaired.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## ADMINISTRATION—BY COMMISSION

At this time, when the question of the commission form of government of cities is receiving much attention and is being tried out in a number of places, it may be interesting to librarians to know that a library was governed, and governed well, by a commission from May, 1914, to September, 1916.

When the librarian of the Ohio State University was granted leave of absence in the spring of 1914, she recommended to the president of the university that, instead of an acting librarian being appointed, there should be created a library commission composed of the heads of the departments of the library, *i. e.*, the two reference librarians, the accession librarian and the head cataloger. She recommended that this body of four elect a chairman from its own number, the chairman to represent the library in the Library Council (which, in the Ohio State University, is composed of the president, the deans and the librarian) and to act as the executive officer of the commission. The recommendation of the librarian was approved by the president, and on May 19, 1914, the commission was organized. It was composed of Maud D. Jeffrey, reference librarian; Gertrude K. Kellicot, accession librarian, and Bertha M. Schneider, head cataloger. Mr. Reeder was elected chairman. In this body was vested the administration of the library, subject to the regulations of the Library Council, and at its weekly meetings all matters of administrative detail were decided. This proved to be an admirable arrangement. The members of the commission brought to their work a knowledge of library and university conditions which only those could have who had been in the library, and they gave most loyal and efficient service.

Now that the librarian has returned to active duty, the commission, as such, goes out of existence, but she has asked the commission members to become her cabinet, meeting with her regularly once a week. The regular meetings of the whole staff will be held as usual once a month.

ADVERTISING, LIBRARY. See Publicity

## ANTS

The 1915-1916 report (p. 59) of the Grand Rapids Public Library describes the method

which the library used to rid its book cases of ants.

"Last August the library made an unusual discovery in the catalog room: namely, that some of the book cases were infested with white ants. It appears that they got into the room thru cracks in the concrete floor where wood had been laid for nailing down the cork matting. As a result of the campaign against them every piece of wood and furniture in the whole basement was moved and carefully examined, and wherever it was discovered that the ants had infested a piece it was burned. Several hundred dollars worth of oak book cases were destroyed in this way. Fortunately, very few books were damaged—only four. It appears that the ants attacked the wood where there was no paint or varnish, and that they worked almost entirely behind the varnish line. In other words, where the wood was painted or varnished it was seldom that they came or went thru. The cases that were put back were varnished and the bottoms covered with tar, for the purpose of catching any straggling ants. It is planned to move this furniture and examine it at regular intervals for several years so as to be sure that the ants have been wholly exterminated.

"It was found in dealing with them that when a piece of wood literally alive with them was moved, and they began to run in all directions, the best way to dispose of them was to sprinkle them with ammonia, which had the effect of curling them up and killing them instantly. Kerosene, gasoline, formaldehyde, and turpentine were also tried, but with little or no success. It also appeared that in no case did they attack a piece of furniture or shelving which was slightly raised from the floor so as to be accessible to light and air: in other words, the creatures worked only in the dark and more or less closed-in places. The new cases that have been put in these rooms have all been raised from the floor about an inch.

"Some of the oak cases infested by the ants were literally honey-combed. From the outside they looked as substantial as ever, but one could run a knife right thru an inch and a half piece of what was presumably solid white oak. Enough of the wood remained so as to keep the cases from collapsing from

the weight upon them, but some were in such a condition that they would soon have crumbled from the weight upon them had we not discovered the ants."

BIBLIOGRAPHY. See Medical bibliography

#### BOOK BUYING

In response to the query, "Do you advise purchasing the cheaper reprint editions of popular copyright fiction?" LeRoy Jeffers, of the order department of the New York Public Library, writes as follows in the October number of the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*:

"It seems probable that some libraries are unacquainted with the facts concerning the reprints of popular copyright fiction. In the case of lower priced editions bearing the imprint of the original publisher, they are of course printed from the same plates as the regular edition. This is likewise the case with a large number of titles bearing the imprint of publishers of reprint editions. The entire book is manufactured by the original publishers, being printed from the same plates, bound by machine in the same manner, and differs from the regular edition only in a somewhat less expensive paper and in a cheaper cloth for the cover which is not lettered in gold.

"A fair comparison of the regular with the reprint edition on each title will determine whether one is warranted in expending the difference in their cost for the purchase of the more expensive book. It should be noted whether the type shows thru the paper and whether sufficient ink is used for a clear impression. If the cover design of the cheaper book is offensive, the sheets may be rebound at once in buckram at less total cost than that of the regular edition in publisher's covers.

"In the actual number of circulations obtained from regular and reprint editions before they have to be rebound, we have found surprisingly little difference. After they are rebound in full buckram statistics show that the reprint continues to give good service. About three copies of a reprint may be purchased for the same total cost as one copy of the regular edition, and far more circulations may be obtained in this way. In the matter of cleanliness three copies of the same title in reprint form, purchased successively as the sheets become soiled and ready for discarding, will give better service than reliance on one copy in the original form which is retained for the same number of circulations.

"Classic fiction should rarely be bought in the form of reprints, and juvenile titles intended for reading room collections are often

best purchased in the original elaborately decorated covers, for their æsthetic value."

BOOK SELECTION. See also Children's reading—Selection of; Non-fiction—Stimulating interest in

#### CARD CATALOGS—INSTRUCTION IN USE OF

Cards like the following were devised by Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to facilitate the use of the public card catalog in his library, and the same idea has been adopted by the City Library of Springfield, Mass. The cards are about three-eighths of an inch higher than the regular catalog card, and are scattered thru the drawers, where their extra height makes them conspicuous.

##### How to Use This Catalog

Cards for authors, subjects and in many cases titles of books are filed here in one alphabet.

Look just as you would for a word in the dictionary—  
under Lloyd, John W. Productive vegetable growing.

or Productive vegetable growing by  
Lloyd, J. W.

or Vegetable gardening. Lloyd, J. W.  
Productive vegetable growing.

Copy from the card all of the call number in the upper left hand corner; including the volume, year or bulletin number if needed.

The words, *Botany department, Reference collection, Office, Zoology department,* and others which appear on some cards indicate that the books are in special collections.

Per as part of the call number refers to the collection of general periodicals.

The sign + after some call numbers, indicates a book too large for its regular place which may be found in a collection of quartos and folios near by.

If you cannot find what you want, do not hesitate to ask for assistance.

#### CHILDREN, WORK FOR. See also Reading circles

Jewish children in the public library; their love of reading and the books they read. Celia Silbert. (*Amer. Jewish Chronicle*, O. 13, 1916. vol. I, p. 701-702.)

A popular account of the work with Jewish children in the New York Public Library.

#### CHILDREN'S READING—SELECTION OF

Standards in children's literature. Effie L. Power. *New Jersey Lib. Bull.*, Ja., 1916. p. 10-15.

Never before has so much thought and effort been lavished on children's books, and the book problem to-day is one of selection. For convenience in discussing standards, Miss Power divides child life into three periods: the period of early childhood, or the first seven years; the later period of childhood, between eight and twelve; and the adolescent period, between twelve and sixteen. The literature of early childhood consists of nursery songs, rhymes, story poems and folk-tales

which appeal primarily to the ear. Next come the cumulative nonsense tales. Folk-tales, with their direct, impersonal style, are told chiefly to amuse, but they do also enrich and direct the imagination, train the attention, increase the child's use of words, and give inspiration to learning to read.

As soon as the imagination is sufficiently developed for the child to picture situations, the realistic story, descriptive poem and heroic folk-tale take their places among his books. Most modern nature books fail at this point, but Kipling's jungle books are splendid examples of an imaginative treatment of nature interests. Even young children like a scientific treatment when looking for facts. Their reference books should be concise, not too technical, well arranged well indexed, and pictorially illustrated. Most of the modern books available for use with little children are lacking in literary quality, but they may teach manners and customs and suggest ideas of conduct. The longer folk-tales bring out the cardinal virtues of childhood, and when properly selected establish moral sense and tend toward a constructive philosophy of life. They introduce a heroic ideal which is later developed in myth, saga, legend, and biography. As a boy grows older his life becomes active and objective, and he immediately imitates his heroes. If you can choose a boy's heroes at this age, you have given his life its trend, since his instinct toward hero worship is the strongest factor in his development. As he passes into the adolescent period the social feeling moves him. This is the age when the gang spirit develops, and along with an excess of animal spirits comes a rapid awakening of his spiritual nature. He is more than ever a hero worshipper, but he wants the facts of wide experience. Stories of adventure at sea, books of travel, historical adventures, biography and travel become popular.

The girl reads fairy tales far into the years of later childhood. She develops emotionally more rapidly than the boy and may be more easily led to poetry and the higher forms of great world literature. She is more personal in her attitude toward life in books and out of books, and needs a sympathetic leader. She is also much more limited in her range of interests than the boy. The best love stories for girls from twelve to sixteen are the stories of romantic adventure. Well-selected adult fiction may be given her, but beware of the modern girl's novel, in which a self-conscious girl heroine occupies the center of the stage. We need never be afraid of great works of fiction. They present life broadly, but in right perspective.

CLUBS. *See also* Reading circles

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT. *See* Administration  
—By commission

#### FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection in libraries. Sidney J. Williams. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1916. p. 344-346.

Mr. Williams is the state building inspector, and the suggestions he gives for fire protection are all for fire prevention. He warns against the accumulation of floor sweepings, oily rags, waste paper or other inflammable material; the storing of ashes in anything except metal, brick, or concrete receptacles; and against the careless handling of matches. All woodwork less than two feet from boiler or furnace, smoke pipe or hot-air pipe, should be protected with heavy asbestos paper covered with sheet metal. All wiring should be done by an experienced electrician. Fire extinguishers approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories should be provided and those in charge should have practice in using them.

In all but the smallest libraries at least two exits should be provided. A basement assembly room should have two separate exits to the outside. If a library is on the second floor, it is well to have two inside stairways at opposite ends of the building, the second stairway forming a safer emergency exit than an outside fire escape. The latter should be confined to old buildings where only one inside stairway has been provided, and should be of the stairway type, not ladders. They should be kept clear of snow and ice in winter and the exit to the fire escape should be a door wherever possible.

In the library a general fire drill is not practicable, since the occupants are continually changing, but the librarian should think out and practice all the different actions she would perform if fire were discovered. These would include (1) getting the occupants out of the building; (2) calling the fire department; and (3) putting out the fire herself with the extinguishers if possible.

#### GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

A special file has been developed at the library of the society, Sons of the Revolution, in Los Angeles, for the accommodation of the members and their friends, whereby those seeking information relative to early ancestors may register the names of those persons, or such other persons as they may desire. It is advised that all known emigrant ancestors, and others, be registered. Such registration brings together those who are



seeking facts along similar lines, and forms a basis for mutual exchange of information.

As far as possible the following facts are recorded about each person:

Name in full.

Location first known of—date.

How many generations worked out in this country.

How many generations worked out in Europe and where, if any.

What parts of the country the descendants have gone to, with dates.

Names and addresses of others also interested.

Published references, genealogies, etc., about the line.

Remarks.

Date, name of person making registration, address.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See also* Instruction in use of libraries—In high schools

#### —STUDY HELPS

Opportunities for study in the high school library. Irene Warren. *Wilson Bull.*, O., 1916. p. 139-141.

To meet the generally accepted practice now in vogue with most educators, of supplementing each text-book used in high school subjects with outside reading, high school librarians and teachers have prepared lists of *required* readings further supplemented by lists of *advised* readings. The estimated number of titles needed for work of this sort in a high school library varies from three to eight thousand, exclusive of duplicates necessary. To this should be added magazines and newspapers, together with large quantities of "visualizing material"—pictures, maps, lantern slides, post cards and museum specimens.

Comparatively few schools have such libraries, and where they do exist the pupils often get only glimpses of the material. The libraries are often small and space for special exhibits is inadequate; the pupils must get written permission to go to the library, unless they are assigned there for one or two periods a week. If the required reading cannot be done in the brief, irregular times usually allowed, they are expected to go to the library after school and borrow the books for home use.

Meanwhile, the pupil is spending one or more study periods each day in classrooms or assembly halls, where he has only his text-book to study. If he is to be expected to supplement this with the material in the library, it seems obvious that the study and library rooms should be in closer relations. They might be in adjoining rooms, if

the library proper is too small for a study room, or trucks with the recommended books might be sent to the study room.

"It is, however, plainly to be seen that the best plan is to give the pupils every study hour in a room fitted up with the material carefully chosen for the purpose by the joint efforts of the special teachers and the librarian. This means a combination of the study-room and library in some such fashion as is now in operation at the University High School (University of Chicago).

"The librarian in charge of such a high school library should have her technical library work well in hand, be a special student of the study habits of high school pupils, know intimately the best literature for them in all lines and be thoroly familiar with the details of the course of study.

"If the teachers will then systematically cooperate with her, to lay out such material for each subject as pupils will need for a week or more, the supervised study hour in the library may become more vital at times to a pupil's progress than even a recitation period."

Good study habits mean good class-room work. The study room librarian can plan for a progression in the pupil's study habits, and check up the amount of reading or studying he does each day. She can also equalize the time spent in preparation of each lesson, by calling individual teachers' attention when necessary to the fact that they are taking more than their proportionate time. Study periods should be as carefully planned as recitation periods are, and some high schools have even given a mark for study habits as they do for various subjects.

A small slip on "How to study" was given to pupils in the University High School in Chicago, to be pasted into their note-books and text-books. Excellent practical results came from the use of this slip [printed in LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 40, p. 450], which Miss Warren has expanded into the following:

#### HOW TO STUDY

##### *Suggestions for High School Students*

*Lesson Assignments.* Be sure to record accurately the following items for each class:

- (a) The lesson assignment.
- (b) The teacher's suggestions for the preparation of the lesson.
- (c) The reading references, starring (\*) those of the greatest importance.

*When to Study.* Arrange for yourself a daily program. Assign a definite time of the day for the study of each subject, in the same manner in which the school assigns recitation periods.

*Making Ready for Study.* Don't fritter time while getting ready to study. Lay out pencils, paper, pens, ink, ruler and other materials needed for the lesson in hand. Sit down and begin at once. Each day aim to get your lessons not only better, but in less time. Slowness is usually a habit.

*How to Study.* Keep yourself fit for study by leading a wholesome life. Attack your work with

cheerfulness and determination. Concentrate on it. Read directly thru the lesson assignment once. Learn to sweep thru a paragraph for the important points in it. Re-read to master the details. If it is a foreign language to be translated, read thru the assignment to see how much you can understand before translating in detail with the help of a vocabulary. If it is a problem, make certain the question to be solved is understood, before attempting to solve it. Every day prepare each lesson assignment. Once a week review your lesson. Once a month review the accumulated lesson. This will clear up points not plain at first and give you a broader grasp of a subject than when it is studied in small portions only. Form the habit of looking up words, phrases, places, and people unfamiliar to you. Study alone. It strengthens your ability concentrate and to form independent judgments.

*External Aids to Study.* Examine each new textbook and learn the use of the devices placed in it for your assistance—table of contents, index, appendix, vocabulary, maps, illustrations, footnotes, marginal notes. Form the habit of using these. Other books have these same devices. Use them. Save time by studying where you may easily consult the best dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and other special reference books, and where you may also consult the library catalog for other good books on a given subject.

*Practical Application.* Apply the facts you learn in school to your daily life where possible. Discuss them with your family and friends. Keep track of what the newspapers and magazines say about the subjects you are studying in school. It is now of greater importance that you learn how to study, where to get information that you want, and how to organize data, than that you should master many subjects.

#### INDEXES—TO SONGS

An index to the songs included in the 300 odd volumes of collected songs, in the Grace Rumrill department of music in the City Library of Springfield, Mass., has proved itself one of the most useful of the indexes in the institution. Kindergarten song books are not indexed as Miss Quigley's printed index covers that field. Neither are hymnals indexed, nor volumes containing songs all by one composer; but for each song title appearing in all other collections a card is filed bearing title of song, names of composer and author of words, and number and name of each volume containing that song. The City Library will gladly answer inquiries sent on return post cards.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

A printed circular on "The use of the Public Library," based on the Central Library building and its resources, is being distributed by the English teachers of the high schools in Birmingham, Ala., to the members of the third and fourth year classes. It is to be filed by them in their note books for future reference. At the time the circular is distributed, the teacher makes the necessary explanations and assigns to each pupil certain problems that can be answered only by intelligent use of the catalog, the indexes to periodicals, and the encyclopedias. The pupils do not go by classes to the library, but go individually to work out their own problems.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS. *See also Vacations.*

#### —QUALIFICATIONS OF

"During the year a general scheme of service analysis for employes of the library was worked out, and adopted by the board," says the librarian in the 1915-1916 report of the Grand Rapids Public Library. "The blanks used in this analysis, after being graded, serve also as a record of efficiency. The following are the main headings: Health, Personal qualifications for work, Relations with public and with fellow workers, Attitude toward the library and its work, Ability in the use of books and knowledge, Skill in professional work, Improvement during period of this record, Specially good points, Specially weak points, Remarks. Under the first six headings there are a number of subdivisions indicating the most desirable things for our work.

"The general plan of the analysis is to secure the co-operation of the employes for their own advancement by indicating the elements that enter into good service, and thus arrive at a basis for a greater degree of perfection. With this end in view each employe analyzes his or her service, as do also the department heads for each person working in the department, and the whole is checked up and adjusted by the librarian in conference with the heads of the departments and with the persons directly concerned. In short, the whole plan is designed to bring out the best in each person by getting his active co-operation thru a better understanding of the elements of good service, rather than by superimposing a mere paper system of efficiency records. It is believed that such a service analysis may be made an important factor in the administration of the library."

#### —TRAINING OF

In the report of the Cleveland Public Library for 1915, the value of the Training Class for Library Work with Children is discussed at some length. "With graduates of three consecutive classes at work," says the report, "it is now possible to arrive at some definite conclusions as to the value of the training class to the library from the angles of the service the students render while in training, the types of positions they fill acceptably and the cost to the library of maintaining the class, in relation to what the library is getting out of it.

"Nineteen out of thirty-three graduates are on the library staff. They are filling positions of branch librarian, children's librarian, school librarian, first assistant and children's librarian. Other libraries of high standing have

tions, as head of children's department, branch librarian, school librarian, children's librarian.

"The value of the student body is evidenced by the fact that as individuals they have been able to meet the demands of assignments which carry with them considerable responsibility. If less capable people were assigned to these positions, the number of such people would have to be considerably increased over and above the number of students we now have, and even then the results would be less satisfactory.

"One other general result of having a student body available is that it has practically eliminated the necessity of trying out numbers of young women who are immature, without general library experience or background for work with children; the last resort as other sources of supply fail. Such service is the most expensive of any in relation to what is accomplished, and to have reached a definite solution of the problem of filling the minor vacancies is a marked advantage to the entire branch system.

"The factors that enter into any consideration of the true cost of the class are as follows: The cost of giving instruction; the amount paid in salaries to the students for their actual services rendered; the probable cost of filling positions now occupied by the students by outsiders who could do the work as acceptably. While this last factor must be largely suppositional, the expense of conducting the department in the past without a training class gives some definite conclusions on which to base the estimate. A carefully figured estimate indicates that economy is effected by the department by maintaining the training class. The amount of economy, however, depends upon the standard of admission; in other words, the higher the qualifications of the students, the larger the number of students which can be used with advantage to the library and with economy as well. It is noteworthy that the qualifications of the applicants accepted for the first three classes, worked out on an average per class, is as follows: Of every 11 students (average per class) five had had full or partial college training; the 11 students had had experience in library work in seven different libraries, averaging per student, two and one-third years of library experience; in addition to this, eight of the 11 had received professional training in one of five different library schools. Without doubt, the employment of a student body with such qualifications makes for a considerable economy.

"The number of class periods for the year

placed our graduates in equally important positions 1914-15 was 148. Lectures and courses were given by 32 librarians, social workers and teachers; 24 of these were members of the library staff. The class of 1914-15 finished the year with 12 members, nine of whom were appointed to the staff of the library."

LIBRARIES. See High school libraries; Prison libraries; Safety and sanitation library; School libraries; Statistical libraries

—DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST IN. See Publicity

#### LIBRARY SCHOOLS

More and more states are planning summer library schools for those librarians who are unable to attend accredited library schools. It is reported that Ohio State University will start a summer school next year. Texas University will establish a library course if it can be assured of proper support, and the need of a more or less peripatetic summer school, to be held in different parts of Colorado in different years, was discussed at the annual meeting of that state association.

LOAN DEPARTMENT. See also Readers, Rules for—Number of books; Reserved books

#### —SERVICE TO READERS

Because of the confusion resulting from diversity of classification systems and catalogs, lack of adequate shelving, and the necessity of depending to a large extent on catalogs and classifications made by untrained students working without supervision, the service of books to readers has left much to be desired in the University of Chicago Library. A three-weeks' test in the fall of 1914 showed that only 95 per cent. of the books called for were delivered inside of ten minutes, the remaining 5 per cent. representing books, the majority of which were supplied in from ten to twenty minutes. The installation of new book stacks in the basement of Harper Library, permitting proper shelving, and the completion of the recataloging and reclassification of some of the most important collections, *e. g.*, English literature and philology, has, according to a recent test, reduced the percentage of books not produced inside of ten minutes to less than 1 in 100, the average time for each being less than five minutes.

#### MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medical literature as a specialty. F. Robbins. Repr. from *Med. Record*, My. 27, 1916. 8 p.

Since 1904, Dr. Robbins has made a specialty of the literary side of medicine, or, in other words, the profession of medical bibliographer, following it exclusively and uninter-

ruptedly, and he here offers some practical suggestions to future workers in the field.

"Those who contemplate the adoption of this specialty, men or women, should take careful stock of their assets, meaning their general fitness and special qualifications for this work. . . . Medical literature is exacting in its demands, and requests the unflinching devotion of its followers. . . . The devotee must be willing to pursue untiringly the host of incomplete or erroneous references which many a careless writer in the more or less remote past has planted in his path. . . .

"A thoro knowledge, not a mere smattering, of at least two modern languages, besides English, is imperative for even a modicum of success in medical literature. French and German are barely sufficient, and a reading knowledge of Italian and Spanish, as well as of the Scandinavian languages, is extremely desirable. The acquisition of Russian or Japanese will place a literary specialist of the future in an enviable position by himself. To have recourse to the brief and often belated abstracts provided by American periodicals, instead of tapping the spring itself, is to cripple the work from the start. Deficient linguistic equipment of physicians has already led to the invasion of this field by what for want of a better term may be called the quack in medical literature. Our libraries are invaded by a host of understudies, recruited from the ranks of nurses, clerks, stenographers, secretaries, governesses, and what not, who in the long run are bound to discredit this side of the profession. Medical literature, like other specialties, belongs by rights to those alone who have devoted years of their youth not only to the winning of the medical degree, but to the cultivation of that fine sense of personal responsibility, and the *esprit de corps*, which is perhaps nowhere so well developed as among the disciples of Hippocrates. Only a brother practitioner will serve the patron's interests in the most efficient way, and with absolute self-effacement."

The bibliographer of the future must aim at such high standing in his specialty that the fact of his being responsible for a compilation of cases of a given disease will serve as a sufficient refutation against the statements of a non-specialist, no matter how high his rank as a surgeon or clinician, who claims in a discussion the existence of a series of cases not included in the list.

Next to his linguistic accomplishments, a medical bibliographer needs perseverance. "Make it a rule to be found day after day at a given hour (and for many hours to come) in the same place, so that your personality

becomes identified with your chosen occupation." Good health is an important asset in this work, and residence in one of the few cities having large medical libraries, is imperative. If possible, the bibliographer should live within a stone's throw of library and post office, for time is often at a premium. Punctuality in form of immediate replies to correspondents and unflinching deliveries of material on the promised date is extremely important in this specialty.

"Ambition as to personal fame, *except as a bibliographer*, must be curbed in the interest of this retiring specialty. Not only must the abstract-maker and compiler of medical literature apparently have no view of his own, or, at any rate, reveal no bias, but he may be asked to merge his own personality altogether in a paper that he has prepared for publication under another name."

#### NON-FICTION—STIMULATING INTEREST IN

The reading of non-fiction—how to increase it. Mabel Kingsley Richardson. Proceedings of the South Dakota Educ. Assn., 1915. p. 308-315.

Readers to-day may be divided into two classes—readers for pleasure and readers for profit, with all the intervening exceptions. One engaged in pressing mental work may find relaxation in almost any light reading, nor is this harmful in itself. The danger lies in the growing tendency to read the new and the trivial to the exclusion of the good and old, and the abnormal circulation of fiction in many public libraries demands far more serious consideration than it is receiving. It is the world-old hunger for a story, but we must insist that this story shall be sane and healthy.

In order that non-fiction shall have its fair chance in its appeal to the reading public, we must begin with the publisher. Too often the reasonably priced editions of the classics and works of non-fiction are presented in bindings that repel rather than attract. If the "English men of letters" series were presented as attractively as "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," they would have a fair start at least. In advertising, likewise, all the color plates and full-page ads are for "Pollyanna" and "The honey bee."

"Why may we not have gay posters of Homer in his bathing suit, Chaucer riding to the hounds, Jane Austen and her favorite make of toilet preparations? Less than a year ago every girl had to have a 'Mary Pickford' auto bonnet and a 'Castle' haircut. Why not a 'Lucy Larcom Locket,' 'Kipling's Krisp Breakfast Flakes,' and 'Jane Addams Safe, Sane and Sanitary Soaps and Scrubbing Pow-

ders'? 'Alice' blue and 'Helen' pink have had their day. Why not a 'Riley' red? Where is the 'Merry Widow' sailor of yesteryear? A 'Tagore' turban should prove a more conservative and enduring fashion.

"It is not true that the great books of the world have not been appreciated by the multitude. If they are neglected it is because they are not properly brought to the public attention. In any fair system of competition, the great authors will be the most popular authors. The fact that they are still read so widely, despite all the influence to the contrary, is sufficient proof of the truth. We frequently hear the criticism that the only copies of the good old classics to be had at the public libraries are soiled, dog-eared, broken-backed and generally disgraceful in appearance. It seems extravagance to the librarian nearing bankruptcy to rebind books so little called for, and the result is that they are not called for at all. Every classic in the library should be in presentable condition. New copies are often almost as economical as rebinding, and they have the added charm of immaculate freshness. We should be willing to stake our chances on the ability of the old masters to hold a place in the hearts of the people. Neither is it necessary to assume that the only good authors are dead authors. There are modern writers of merit, whose works are all but unknown to the majority of readers."

With the desirable books as attractively published and as effectively advertised as the gay "best seller," the librarian's problem is to know what to buy. Clean, wholesome books that amuse should be purchased, but not at the expense of those that instruct and uplift. In place of fiction, buy books that are of immediate interest to the community. Begin at home and work outward to foreign countries. Begin with topics of timely interest, and work backward in history, science, art and all the fields of knowledge. Keep up the files of the best periodicals.

To help the public select its books from the library shelves, many librarians paste in their volumes short notes of evaluation, typed or clipped from good reviews. "If nine-tenths of the current fiction found in the average public library were plainly labeled, and honestly, as 'Fair,' 'Mere trash,' 'Not worth while,' 'Mush,' and so on, and the desirable books were as distinctly and as truthfully labeled, 'Good,' 'Worth while,' 'Unusually interesting,' as the case might be, few readers would carry away the book with the adverse criticism."

Timely notes in the newspapers, and work with clubs and literary societies, will also help the average reader to choose wisely from the wealth and diversity of books.

"There are a large number of people who are willing and anxious to read seriously if they can only be advised to read intelligently. The efficient library in care of the efficient librarian not only supplies books to its readers, but offers guidance in the choice of books. The public will welcome such guidance if it is courteously given and is of merit. The librarian deserving his title should be a professor of books, and his patrons should recognize his leadership in his calling as unquestioningly as underclassmen learn from their college faculty."

ORDER DEPARTMENT. See Book buying

#### PRISON LIBRARIES

In the October *Occasional Leaflet*, published quarterly by the Colorado Library Association, F. E. Cain, chaplain of the State Penitentiary in Canon City, writes of the library in that institution: "We are adding to our library from time to time from the 'library fund' which is sustained from the gate receipts of those visiting the institution. During the last three months we have purchased about \$300 worth of books covering a wide range of subjects such as fiction, travel, biography, sociology, economics, education and technical books. Among the travel, we bought the Stoddard Lectures.

"We now have in round numbers 6000 volumes. All prisoners who are not on lost privileges (and there are not many at the same time) are entitled to draw three books each week, and if they are doing special reading they are given the right to take as many as they want. They make their selections from catalogs that are placed in all the buildings, entering their choice on slips. These are sent in to the librarian who sees that the books are delivered. We are also continually receiving magazines and periodicals that are passed on from one to the other. In this way our readers get a large amount of material. Practically everyone who can read uses the library. Our circulation for the month of September just passed was 2500 volumes aside from the magazines."

#### PUBLICITY

Five thousand copies of the card printed below were sent to residents of St. Louis by courtesy of the City Club, the Civic League and the Business Men's League with their regular communications to their members:

**You are Paying for the Services of your Public Library thru Taxation**

*In Return It Offers You, as a Business Man:*

THE LATEST BOOKS on Commerce, Transportation, Salesmanship, Advertising and Accounting.

THE OPPORTUNITY to consult these at the library, to take most of them home or to order then sent to you by messenger or post.

TELEPHONE SERVICE for answering all kinds of tough questions, or for ordering or renewing books.

A SPECIAL ROOM for business men and those interested in the industries—engineers, inventors, builders, etc. (northwest corner downstairs).

COMMERCIAL ART collection with hints and personal aid for advertisers, catalog-makers, designers and architects.

DIRECTORIES of other cities; maps in a special room; information regarding addresses, locations and the local peculiarities of other cities.

CITY HALL bureau Room 206 for gathering and disseminating all sorts of information about city legislation and administration, here and elsewhere.

**READERS, RULES FOR—NUMBER OF BOOKS**

The extension of privileges to borrowers in public libraries is growing in favor. One large library after another is finding that no injustice is done to anyone by increasing the number of books a borrower may take at one time, while it often proves a great convenience to patrons. Beginning Oct. 16 the Chicago Public Library now allows five books (fiction or non-fiction) to be drawn on a reader's card issued to any adult user and two books on a juvenile card. The issuance of non-fiction cards is discontinued.

As heretofore, books, except those labeled "seven-day," may be retained two weeks, and renewed for two weeks longer. In justice to all concerned, no second renewal, and no transfer to another card will be allowed. Seven-day books are not renewable. Telephone renewals will not be taken. Books must be presented with the card to secure renewal.

A fine of three cents a day, plus postage expended in notices, is charged for overdue books on regular cards. For books on juvenile and vacation cards, one cent a day, plus postage, is charged for overdue books, and in all cases where it is necessary to send a messenger to secure the return of the book an additional charge of 25 cents is made.

In Providence, R. I., the "vacation plan" in vogue the past three years, of lending any reasonable number of books desired, is to be continued the whole year round. Exceptions are the newest books (fiction or non-fiction), periodicals, and books in special demand or a group of books on special subjects. With these exceptions, the books may be kept four weeks, and renewed for two weeks more if no reserves are held on them. Beginning with Sept. 18, 1916, the "teacher's class card," heretofore used by all teachers, will be used only by the teachers in the grades below the high schools. All other teachers will use the or-

inary borrower's card, on which they (in common with all other readers), will be able to take as many books as they desire (with the exceptions named above). The system of deposits of books at the school buildings will be continued.

READING. See Children's reading—Selection of; Non-fiction—Stimulating interest in

**READING CIRCLE**

The 1915 report of the Cleveland Public Library describes a reading circle for boys started in one of the branches: "In all 16 readings were given with a total attendance of 224. These meetings were much enjoyed by the boys and looked forward to from week to week. The selections read were taken from the boys' intermediate collection, in order to stimulate their interest in these books. The boys who attended the readings were not primarily readers, being ardent devotees of the cheap moving picture theaters, of which there are several in the district. One boy, when invited to come to the meeting, said that if the stories read were as good as the moving picture plays he had seen, mentioning two or three lurid Western dramas, he would come every time and save his money. Taking into account the boys' interests as well as their mental capacity, the first reading selected was from Johnston's 'Famous Scouts,' called 'Wild Bill Hickok: fearless gun fighter.' After the reading it was suggested that a scenario be made. A spirited discussion followed concerning the various scenes which should be included, the boys almost coming to blows as to whether or not the inscription on the stone which marked Wild Bill's grave should be allowed to stand. It is a long step from this 'movie' thriller to Seawell's 'Little Jarvis,' there being as much difference in the way the story is told, as in the quality of courage displayed, but the latter was enjoyed fully as much as the former. This small beginning has proved how important and necessary it is to 'open the book' to these young people."

REPRINT EDITIONS. See Book buying

**RESERVED BOOKS**

In connection with the reserved book system in the University of Chicago Library, it was customary to display a large number of books (nearly 8000 volumes in certain quarters) on open shelves. The losses during 1914-15, however, were so extensive that it was found necessary to withdraw the open access privilege for the great bulk of these books. In order to reduce somewhat the use

of the reserved books, the experiment has been tried of purchasing sets of books representing all the required reading in certain courses, particularly in English literature, and renting these sets for a fee of \$3.00 a quarter. This experiment has proved very successful and is being extended as rapidly as funds will permit to other subjects and other courses.

#### SAFETY AND SANITATION LIBRARY

The library organized by the committee on safety and sanitation of the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations, mentioned in the October issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, is now well along towards completion. Under the caption "A library for the manufacturer," the library is briefly described in the October *Civics and Commerce*, published monthly by the association. The article says: "Hundreds of books, pamphlets, photographs and drawings have been gathered from the manufacturers who have made their plants safe and healthy. State and Federal reports have also been secured. This mass of information has been carefully classified and indexed and is now available.

"If the superintendent of some Milwaukee factory desires to publish a little monthly magazine for his workmen, he can find in the Safety and Sanitation Library material on all phases of the subject of safety and sanitation. From them may be secured suggestions regarding features which have proven most successful in such publications. If he desires to organize an efficient first aid department, or to know the experience of other companies regarding physical examination of employes, or if he is interested in employes' sick benefit associations, or any one of a hundred other subjects pertaining to safety, health and efficiency in shops, he can secure from the library the latest and best experience. In brief, this is a library of experience. Every member of the association with his superintendents and foremen is urged to make use of this valuable collection of information. Reference to it will save the cost of experimenting and supply the latest and most approved methods in connection with safety work.

"Among the activities of the committee is the conducting of the safety round table during the coming winter. The library will prove a most valuable adjunct to this phase of the committee's work. From the file's exhibits of guards, posters for bulletin boards, safety rule books, etc., may be secured the material to assist in the round table discussions. The committee on safety and sanitation has the honor of organizing the first safety round

table in the United States, and now it claims an added distinction thru its establishment of its safety and sanitation library, the first of its kind to be organized under the auspices of a commercial organization."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. See also Children's reading  
—Selection of; High school libraries

#### —ARGUMENTS FOR

A plea for the library in public schools, Florence M. Hopkins. *Education*, S., 1916. p. 35-41.

A survey of commercial exhibits shown at any educational convention could scarcely fail to impress one with the fact that America is making a great effort to have her schools excel in equipment as well as in scholarship. Such an exhibit visualizes recent progress in an impressive and interesting way, and is apt to leave one wondering if there is anything left to be developed in the field of education. Yet no one is completely satisfied.

"Is there any one medium of education, except the library, which touches all possible interests? Books are needed at every step of life, from the earliest days of picture books to the declining days of philosophy and reflection. . . . Tho the primary work of the public library is to serve the public, it has shared its resources most generously with the school. Few normal schools have given to teachers the systematic training in children's literature that is given to children's librarians. The work of the story hour is a veritable movement for the development of a taste for the best literature and therefore for American national life. . . . The school should do its share in this development.

"The public libraries have been pioneers and missionaries for the schools. They have done great work in encouraging and in supplying supplementary reading; they are doing a great work in connection with all of the schools all of the time, but the field has grown and is one which is growing, probably more rapidly than any other one field in school life, and, like all other large modern activities, should be divided. The modern library is a laboratory, and like other laboratories should have its material at hand in the school building and under the immediate direction of one trained to handle it. If the school librarian is in every sense a faculty member, one in position, authority, opportunity, compensation, with other teachers of the local system, she has a hold upon the situation which could never be gained by one not so connected."

"'Go to the library and look it up' is an easy direction for a teacher to give a class,

but a very difficult one for individual members of a class to follow and for the librarian to fulfil. . . . Not infrequently a class of 30 or more will be sent to a library which contains only one book for a required lesson on the reference desired; many times the teacher herself has drawn that book out. Such conditions as these are discouraging to the pupil, detrimental to the class work, and unjust to the librarian. . . .

"The place of the library in the work of all departments is one of increasing importance. . . . Every new student should be required to take some course in which is given definite practical instruction in the handling of library tools. Such a course should not only be required, but it should constitute a definite part of the work required for a degree. . . .

"A school library would occupy much less space in a school building than is now generally given to a gymnasium and a swimming pool. It would cost less for equipment than do the engines and tools and benches and sewing machines and laundry tubs and food supplies of the manual training and domestic science departments; it would require much less expenditure to maintain the teaching and reference work in connection with it than is now allowed for athletics and gymnastics; and yet in face of all other recent developments the school library is given very little consideration of a really constructive order, by school men. It usually is either very weak or supported in part or whole by the public library, or dependent upon teacher and student helpers instead of being under the direction of trained workers in its own field. It is seriously hampered by a lack of an understanding of the kind of work it could and should do for the school.

"Many of the high schools of the country now have independent school libraries with a librarian, and often assistants also, giving uninterrupted time to the work. Many of these libraries are giving systematic instruction in the use of books, in regular classes. A school librarian in connection with the grammar grades is still quite unusual, tho the field is as rich here as in high and normal schools. Instruction in the use of dictionaries, indexes to general reference guides, as well as the development of the cultural side of general reading thru the story hour and reading circles should be begun in the grades and carried thru the high schools under a continuous developing program, cordially supported by trained workers, adequate assistants and sufficient equipment."

SONG INDEX. *See* Indexes—To songs

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. *See* Genealogical records

STATISTICAL LIBRARIES—UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The *Washington Star* of Sept. 17, 1916, contained an extended write-up of the statistical library maintained by the Department of Commerce. The library has been in the charge of Anne Gunnell Cross since it was organized in 1914, when the libraries belonging to the various bureaus of this department, with three exceptions, were incorporated as one library for the greater benefit of the whole.

The libraries thus combined were those of the bureaus of the census, foreign and domestic commerce, navigation, lighthouses and steamboat inspection service. Those not included were the libraries of the bureaus of fisheries, standards, and the coast and geodetic survey, which are situated at some distance from the Department of Commerce, to which they belong. Comprising some 90,000 volumes, the libraries incorporated were brought together in a room on the tenth floor of the Department of Commerce building, and they form to-day one useful, well arranged, combined library of statistics. It now has about 103,000 volumes and over 1000 periodicals. The library is intended primarily for the use of the department, but many special students use it, and business men come to it for helpful trade statistics. To further its usefulness the catalog has entries not only for book titles, but for special articles and chapters in books which it is believed will be of service to the statistician and the student pursuing special investigation.

#### VACATIONS

"The experiment of closing the cataloging department of the Cleveland Public Library (in conjunction with the order department) for the vacation period of four weeks in July and August proved a decided improvement on the old method of distributing the staff vacations from May to October," says the 1915 report of the library. "The work of the department was benefited thereby and no serious inconvenience was felt by the rest of the system. The first assistant remained on duty to take care of emergencies. Members of the staff not entitled to a full month's vacation either requested the extra leave of absence necessary to make up the month, or profited by a brief experience in some other department of the library or in some outside library work."



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### Bibliographical Notes

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A second edition of F. F. Hopper's pamphlet on the "Order and accession department," revised in August, 1916, has been published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. This is a pre-print of chapter XVII of the "Manual of library economy."

"The library situation in Mississippi," by Whitman Davis, is the title of the July *Bulletin* of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is the result of a survey begun by Mr. Davis in October, 1915, as the first step in an effort to improve library conditions in the state.

In a recent number of the Toronto Public Library *Book Bulletin*, the subject of suitable books for Canadian boys is discussed, and the discussion, together with the list of titles finally chosen, is reprinted in the Canadian *Bookseller and Stationer* for October.

The Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library has a copy of Amos and Elizabeth S. Satterthwaite's "Genealogy of the Satterthwaite family descended from William Satterthwaite," which it will give to the first library applying for it.

The Chicago Public Library is soon to issue a new edition of its handbook, long out of print. The descriptive material in the earlier edition will be enlarged with fuller information about the details in some parts of the building.

The Library of Congress is revising its mailing list of libraries receiving the annual report of the librarian. Any library or institution not at present on the mailing list, and having a definite need for or interest in the report, should communicate at once with the librarian.

The librarian of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., writes that the institute has duplicates of college catalogs and educational periodicals, hymn books and missionary magazines and reports of charitable societies, which it will be glad to give to any library whose files are incomplete.

The "Plan of organization for small libraries," prepared by Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong for the North Dakota Public Library Commission, is being reprinted in the quarterly *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries*, beginning with the September number.

The John Crerar Library in Chicago has just published in a 7-page pamphlet some "Cataloguing rules," supplementary to those compiled and published in 1908 by committees of the A. L. A. and the British L. A., and to the supplementary rules issued on cards by the Library of Congress.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has compiled from books and newspapers of the period, located in the library, various notes and sketches which together form the subject-matter of the 75-page pamphlet, "Pittsburgh in 1816," compiled as the library's contribution to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the city charter.

Following in the footsteps of the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library, with its weekly *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, the Municipal Reference Library of St. Louis in October started a semi-monthly *Bulletin* in mimeographed form. If the *Bulletin* succeeds in its purpose of arousing greater interest in the library among city employes, it will be printed.

The *Iowa Library Quarterly* for July-September reprints from "Iowa Day," 1916 (issued by the Department of Public Instruction) an article on "Literary Iowa," by Johnson Brigham, state librarian. In it Mr. Brigham has gathered together notes on the present-day writers of the state, grouping together those who are best known for their poetry, those whose work is chiefly fiction, and those who write on scientific, historical, or economic themes.

A reading course on foreign trade has been prepared by the Business Training Corporation of New York. The course is under the direction of Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has designed it to meet the need for systematic means of training men to handle export work. In preparing the course, Dr. Pratt has had the co-operation of men prominent in the various phases of export activity.

In preparation for the celebration in Illinois of one hundred years of statehood, the Chicago Public Library has begun the compilation of a serviceable bibliography of materials in print, both books and pamphlets being represented. Anticipating the demand from students of Illinois history, schools, and citizens interested in a general way, duplicates of the material possessed by the library are also being acquired.

The old monthly *Bulletin* of the Pasadena Public Library has been expanded into the *Pasadena Library and Civic Magazine*, with notes on books old and new, as well as articles signed and unsigned on civic enterprises of general interest. In size, shape, typography and illustration the new magazine is a great improvement over its predecessor, and well worth its subscription price of fifty cents a year.

"Aids in high school teaching; pictures and objects," by J. C. Dana and Blanche Gardner, is one of the latest numbers in the series on "Modern American library economy" as illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. This pamphlet is devoted particularly to the material which may be borrowed from libraries and museums and used in teaching English literature, Greek, Roman and English history, and Latin. A contemplated revision will include many other subjects.

Our attention has been called to a misprint in the "Library list for the United States" in the 1915-16 edition of the American Library Annual. A transposition of lines in the "Name" column has resulted in an unfortunate mix-up of libraries and librarians in Tyler and Waco, Texas. The entries should read: Tyler—Carnegie Public Library—Doris M. Hanson; Waco—Baylor University Library—Willard P. Lewis. The entry for the Waco Public Library is correct as printed, as are also all figures in their respective columns.

The New York State Library has published, as History Bulletin 9, volume 2 of the "Early records of the city and county of Albany and colony of Rensselaerwyck." The records were translated from the original Dutch by Jonathan Pearson, late professor of natural philosophy in Union College, and have been revised and edited by A. J. F. Van Laer, state archivist. The material included in the present volume is rich in source material for the social, personal and political history of colonial New York.

The first bound volume of the *Athenaeum's* "Subject index to periodicals" for the year 1915, has just reached this office. This index, which is issued at the request of the Council of the British Library Association, contains entries for 13,374 articles in 420 English, American, and continental publications. The edition is small, and few copies will remain on sale after publication. It is intended to cumulate the 1915 index into that for 1916, and 1916 subscribers will receive the

consolidated volume, together with an interim number which it is hoped will be issued before the year is out.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of September, 1916, is devoted entirely to a series of discussions under the general subject "New possibilities in education." Several of the articles deal directly with the public library, and several more indirectly. Of those dealing directly are the following: "Children, libraries, and the love of reading," by Annie Carroll Moore; "The library extension movement in American cities," by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick; and "Library work in the open country," by Sarah Askew. Librarians will find this whole number worth while.

In "The booklover and his books," which the Boston Book Company promises for delivery early in December, Harry Lyman Koopman has gathered together twenty-four of his essays. These essays have been printed independently in various magazines, mostly those of the printing world, but they are all related in thought and are interested and intimate talks by one who loves good books and who can convey to his readers much of his own pleasure in their beauty. The book will be in itself an example of the ideal of which Mr. Koopman writes, and for its form as well as content will be worthy of a place of honor in every booklover's library.

In anticipation of the meeting of the Michigan Teachers' Association in Grand Rapids during the week of Oct. 29, the Grand Rapids Public Library published in its October *Bulletin* a list of books called "Home reading for high school pupils." It also published a second edition of the little pamphlet "The library and the schools in Grand Rapids," describing the work of the library with and for both children and teachers in public, parochial and private schools in the city. The pamphlet, which is attractively printed, is the work of the boys in the printing department of the Junior High School.

In view of the sixtieth anniversary of the opening of the Norwich (England) Public Library, which will take place in March, 1917, Geo. A. Stephen, the city librarian of Norwich, is preparing for publication by the Public Library Committee a historical and descriptive account of the old City Library and the present Public Library which was opened in 1857. Norwich occupies a unique place in the history of British libraries. It has the distinction of having established in 1608 one

of the earliest public libraries in England, and it was the first municipality to adopt the first Public Library Act, 1850. This forthcoming book should therefore form an interesting chapter in the history of British libraries.

The new Bookshop for Boys and Girls established by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of 264 Boylston street, Boston, has issued an uncommonly attractive purchase list of "Books for boys and girls." An introductory sketch of "Early juvenile bookstores" is contributed by Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford, and the bookshop director gives thanks in her preface for the personal help she received in compiling the catalog from Miss Hewins, Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public Library and Miss Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library. The shop will well repay a visit from children's librarians and all who are interested in children's books.

Evidence of an increasing appreciation of the value of books to business men is shown in the growing number of bulletins and lists of business books. The Town Criers Club of St. Paul published in October volume I, number 1 of *Business Books*, "an index to recent books and articles in magazines of interest to business men," issued in the interest of the business men's division of the St. Paul Public Library. In its four pages it calls attention to articles of business interest in the current periodicals on file in the library, and supplements this with a short but comprehensive list of books on advertising and its application. A practical list on some division of business will be given each month under the heading "Books for the busy man."

The first volume, "New York City," of the new series of American guidebooks under the general editorship of Fremont Rider, published by Henry Holt & Company, has just appeared. It is on the Baedeker order, containing no illustrations other than maps and plans, but aiming to include every scrap of authenticated information that the traveler may legitimately require. "Rider's New York City" is a sizable little flexibly-bound volume of about 600 pages. One notes, among the many names listed in the preface as collaborators, two well-known librarians: John Cotton Dana, who assisted in the compilation of the Newark section, and Edmund Lester Pearson, who prepared the extensive section on the New York Public Library. Among further volumes of the series announced for publication during 1917 are Washington, D. C., and Boston. The completeness of the material in these

volumes and their detailed indexes should make them of value as library reference tools as well as for tourists.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

BINGHAMTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. A list of cheerful books. 7 p.

#### FRENCH LANGUAGE

New Bedford Public Library. Catalogue des livres de la langue française de la Bibliothèque Publique de New Bedford, Mass. 45 p.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.—DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH. List of books for general reading. 84 p.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CHILDREN

Books for boys and girls; a suggestive purchase list. Boston: Women's Educ. and Indus. Union, Bookshop for boys and girls. 110 p.

#### FOREIGNERS

Binghamton Public Library. Books about America for new Americans. 6 p.

#### TEACHERS

Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library. Books of practical interest to teachers. 27 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### AMERICANA

Heartman, Charles F., *comp.* An important collection of rare Americana . . . also a remarkable collection of several hundred broadsides. C. F. Heartman. 19 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 63. 279 items.)

Heartman, Charles F., *comp.* Rare Americana . . . including some books from the library of Bret Harte. New York: C. F. Heartman. (Heartman's auction, no. 61. 297 items.)

Local history and genealogy. Portland, Me.: A. J. Huston. 32 p. (No. 23—1916. 792 items.)

Rare and scarce Americana and books from the library of Genl. Anthony Wayne; also rare periodicals on photography. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. (Catalogue no. 1178. 401 items.)

#### BIRDS

Trafton, Gilbert Haven. Bird friends; a complete bird book for Americans. Houghton Mifflin. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

#### BOSTON—FINANCIAL HISTORY

Huse, Charles Phillips. The financial history of Boston from May 1, 1822, to January 31, 1909. Harvard Univ. Press. 3 p. bibl. \$2. (Harvard economic studies.)

#### BUSINESS

Gilbert, Eleanor. The ambitious woman in business. Funk & Wagnalls. 11 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

#### CANALS

List of books and pamphlets relating to canals. Peekskill, N. Y.: "The Literary Junk-shop." (items, c. 731—c. 931.)

#### CHRISTIANITY

Osmun, George W. The undiscovered country; studies in the Christian doctrine of an intermediate state between death and the consummation of the world. Abingdon Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

#### CHURCH DISCIPLINE

Milton, John. Of reformation touching church-discipline in England. Yale Univ. Press. 14 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Yale studies in English.)

#### CIVICS

Lapp, John A. Our America; the elements of civics. Bobbs-Merrill. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

#### COTTON

Scherer, James Augustin Brown. Cotton as a world power; a study in the economic interpretation of history. Stokes. 11 p. bibl. \$2 n.

#### COUNTRY LIFE

North Carolina University—Bureau of Extension. Country-life institutions. Durham, N. C.: The university. bibls. (Record.)

- EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS**  
Heatcote, Charles William. The essentials of religious education. Sherman, French. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- EPILEPSY**  
New York [State] Bd. of Charities.—Bureau of Analysis and Investigation. Nine family histories of epileptics in one rural county. 5 p. bibl. (Eugenics and social welfare bulletin.)
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., O.*, 1916. p. 792-801.)
- FONTAINE, CHARLES**  
Hawkins, Richmond Laurin. Maistre Charles Fontaine, Parisien. Harvard Univ. Press. 27 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Harvard studies in Romance languages.)
- FOOD**  
Vulté, Hermann Theodore, and Vanderbilt, Sadie Bird. Food industries; an elementary text-book on the production and manufacture of staple foods, designed for use in high schools and colleges. Easton, Pa.: Chemical Pub. Co. 8 p. bibl. \$2.
- FRANCE**  
Jerrold, Lawrence. France; her people and her spirit. Bobbs-Merrill. 7 p. bibl. \$3 n.
- GERMAN LANGUAGE**  
Schlenker, Carl. Bulletin for teachers of German. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. bibls. 25 c. (Current problems. No. 8.)
- GOVERNMENT**  
Allen, Stephen Haley. The evolution of governments and laws; exhibiting the governmental structures of ancient and modern states, their growth and decay and the leading principles of their laws. Princeton Univ. Press. bibls. \$4 n.
- HISTORY, ANCIENT**  
Breasted, James Henry. Ancient times; a history of the early world; an introduction to the study of ancient history and the career of early man. Ginn. 16 p. bibl. \$1.60.
- HUNGER**  
Carlson, Anton Julius. The control of hunger in health and disease. Univ. of Chicago. 14 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- INVERTEBRATES**  
Pratt, Henry Sherring. A manual of the common invertebrate animals, exclusive of insects. McClurg. 17 p. bibl. \$3.50.
- IRELAND—LITERATURE**  
Boyd, Ernest A. Ireland's literary renaissance. Lane. 15 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- JAMES, HENRY**  
West, Rebecca. Henry James. Holt. 8 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Writers of the day.)
- JEWS**  
Schneider, Rebecca. Bibliography of Jewish life in the fiction of America and England. Albany: New York State Library School. 41 p.
- LAW, INTERNATIONAL**  
Davis, George Breckenridge. The elements of international law; with an account of its origin, sources, and historical development. Harper. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.
- LINCOLN, ABRAHAM**  
Autograph letters and Lincolniana. New York: The Anderson Galleries, Inc. (No. 1248—1916. Items 237-1173 are on Lincoln.)
- MAGAZINES**  
Stephens, Ethel, comp. American popular magazines; a bibliography. Part IV. (In *Bull. of Bibl., O.*, 1916. p. 95-98.)
- MEDICINE—HISTORY**  
St. Louis Medical History Club. In commemoration of the quartercentenary of the birth of Andreas Vesalius; a list of books and pamphlets exhibited by members of the club and others, Dec. 2-24, 1914, at the Missouri Hist. Soc., Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, 1914.
- MYTHOLOGY**  
Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all races. v. 9. Oceanic, by Roland B. Dixon. Boston: M. Jones Co. 18 p. bibl. \$6; \$8.
- MUSIC**  
Catalogue de livres anciens et modernes sur la musique. The Hague. Holland: Van Stockum's Antiquariaat, J. B. J. Kerling. (No. 48. 1852 items.)  
Musical library of the late Samuel P. Warren . . . and a collection of Americana and valuable miscellaneous books from other sources. New York: The Anderson Galleries, Inc. (No. 1240—1916. 604 items.)
- NATURAL HISTORY**  
Catalogue of the . . . library of . . . John B. Pearse . . . Part II—Forestry, botany, and natural history . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 93 p. (1484 items.)
- NEW YORK CITY**  
New York City books, maps, views, plans, broadsides and general Americana from the collection of John D. Crimmins. New York: The Anderson Galleries, Inc. 61 p. (No. 1246. 460 items.)  
Rider, Fremont, comp. and ed. Rider's New York City, and vicinity, including Newark, Yonkers and Jersey City; a guide-book for travelers. Holt. 4 p. bibl. \$3.10 n.
- NEWSPAPERS**  
Brigham, Clarence S. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part V: Michigan to New Hampshire. (In *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* . . . April, 1916. New series, vol. 26, part 1. p. 80-184.)  
Rare early American newspapers mainly of the Stamp Act and Revolutionary periods (1737-1781); Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. (No. 27—1916. 237 items.)  
Swem, Earl G. French newspapers of 1848-50 in the Virginia State Library. (In *Bull. of the Va. State L., O.*, 1916. p. 289-347.)  
Wieder, Callie, comp. Daily newspapers in the United States. H. W. Wilson Co. 25 c. (Practical bibliographies.)
- ORIENT**  
Catalogue of second-hand books on Arabia, Persia, Turkey, with an important collection of books on Islam. London: Luzac & Co. 135 p. (Bibliotheca orientalis, xvi. 2529 items.)  
Luzac's oriental list and book review. London: Luzac & Co. 44 p. 1s. (Vol. xxvii, nos. 1-4. Ja.-Ap., 1916.)
- ORNITHOLOGY, BRITISH**  
Mullens, W. H., and Swann, H. Kirke. A bibliography of British ornithology. Parts 1 and 2. Macmillan. 112 p.; 113-240 p. ea. \$2 n.
- PAGEANTS**  
Davis, Caroline Hill, comp. Pageants in Great Britain and the United States. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., O.*, 1916. p. 753-791.)
- PAINTERS**  
McSpadden, Jos. Walker. Famous painters of America. Dodd, Mead. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- PAPER-MAKING**  
Cross, Charles Frederick, and Bevan, Edward John. A text-book of paper-making. Spon & Chamberlain. 9 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.
- PASSION PLAY**  
Rudwin, Maximilian J., comp. Passion Play literature; being a partial list of books and magazine articles relating to the Passion Play in Oberammergau and other villages in Catholic Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Part II. (In *Bull. of Bibl., O.*, 1916. p. 90-93.)
- PATHOLOGY**  
Woolley, Paul Gerhardt. Fundamentals of pathology; for students and general practitioners of medicine and dentistry and for nurses in training schools. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. bibls. \$2.25 n.

## PENNSYLVANIA—HISTORY

Wentz, Abdel Ross. The beginnings of the German element in York county, Pennsylvania. Lancaster, Pa.: Pennsylvania-German Soc. 9 p. bibl. \$1 n.

## PERIODICALS, SLAVONIC

Rosenthal, Herman. A list of Russian, other Slavonic, and Baltic periodicals in the [New York Public] Library. New York: The library. 36 p. 15 c. n.

## POETRY—ENGLISH

Osborne, Edna. Oriental diction and theme in English verse, 1740-1840. Univ. of Kansas. 41 p. bibl. 75 c. (Humanistic studies.)

Shakespeare, William. The sonnets of Shakespeare from the quarto of 1609; with variorum readings and commentary. Houghton Mifflin. 40 p. bibl. \$6 n.

## PSYCHOLOGY

Coover, James Edgar. Formal discipline from the standpoint of experimental psychology. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co. 13 p. bibl. \$3 n. (Psychological monographs.)

Fisher, Sara Carolyn. The process of generalizing abstraction; and its product, the general concept. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co. 5 p. bibl. \$2. (Psychological monographs.)

## READING, TEACHING OF

Tear, Grace. Study reading for grades. (In *Teaching*, May 15, 1916. Vol. II, no. 13. p. 28-31.)

## RECREATION

Books for playground recreation. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, S., 1916. p. 105-106.)

## RELIGION

Autumn catalogue . . . comprising a large subsection devoted to Hebraica and Judaica; another dealing with mystical, occult, and cognate subjects; smaller collections of Baptist, Wesleyan, Plymouth Brethren, and Quaker interest . . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 546. S., 1916. 1524 items.)

## SEX

Northcote, Hugh. Christianity and sex problems. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. 7 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## SOCIAL SURVEY

Aronovici, Carol. The Bureau for Social Research of the Seybert Institution: the social survey. Philadelphia: The Harper Press. 36 p. bibl. \$1.25 (Bibliography includes: Bibliographies; General reading; Statistics; Legislation; Purpose and method of survey, including city, district, special subject, and special surveys; Municipal administration; Rural surveys; Health; Housing; Special housing literature; School surveys; Schools—general literature; Immigration and race; Vice; Leisure time surveys; Leisure—general literature; Mental hygiene; Industrial conditions; Industrial conditions—general literature; Delinquency and corrections surveys; Special subject reports, including poverty and charities surveys.)

## SOCIETY

Rowe, Henry Kalloch. Society, its origin and development. Scribner. bibls. \$1.50 n.

## SPAIN—HISTORY

Van Nostrand, John James, Jr. The reorganization of Spain by Augustus. Univ. of Cal. 9 p. bibl. 75 c. (Publs. in history.)

## SPANISH AMERICA—LITERATURE

Coester, Alfred Lester. The literary history of Spanish America. Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## SPORT

Lewis, A. G., ed. Sport, travel and adventure. Dodd, Mead. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Sunday school work; some books in the Birmingham [Ala.] Public Library. 3 typewritten p.

## TACTICS, MILITARY

Bond, Paul Stanley, and McDonough, Michael Joseph. Technique of modern tactics; a study of troop leading methods in the operations of detachments of all arms. Banta. 3 p. bibl. \$2.65.

## TECHNOLOGY

New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library, June-August, 1916. New York Public Library. 26 p.

Pratt Institute Free Library. Technical books of 1915; a selection. 27 p. (Annotated.)

## UNITED STATES—MANUFACTURES

Clark, Victor Selden. History of manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860; with an introductory note by Henry W. Farnam. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington. 28 p. bibl. \$6.50; pap. \$6.

## UNITED STATES—TRADE

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on the trade of the United States as affected by the war. (In *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1916. p. 120-126.)

## VINELAND, N. J.

Andrews, Frank DeWitte, comp. A bibliography of Vineland, its authors and writers. Vineland, N. J.: The author. 21 p. 35 c.

## VIRGINIA

Robinson, Morgan Poitiaux. Virginia counties: those resulting from Virginia legislation. (*Bull. of the Va. State L.*, Ja.-Jl., 1916. bibl. p. 209-276.)

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational education letter no. 16 . . . selected list of references to indicate the sources of material relating to courses of study recently published. U. S. Bur. of Educ. 3 typewritten p.

## WEST INDIES

Jones, Chester Lloyd. Caribbean interests in the United States. Appleton. 16 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

## WOMEN

MacLean, Annie Marion. Wage-earning women. Macmillan. bibls. 50 c. (Macmillan standard library.)

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## The Open Round Table

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### CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL

Editor *Library Journal*:

I write to inquire if you know of, or can put me on the track of, any classification scheme for all literature in a town or city. I refer to such a condition as where a library decides to group all its local material in one place, or where a local historical society wishes to keep everything together. Such a scheme must include city or town documents, geology, botany, railroads, schools, institutions, business, health, literature, clubs, biography, history, maps, local imprints, etc., all in one group and not scattered all over the stack, as would be the case were the Decimal, Cutter, or any other regular classification scheme be used.

The question comes up in connection with the classification of the library of the Bangor Historical Society, which is housed in our building.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. FLAGG.

Bangor Public Library.  
Bangor, Maine.

BUREAU OF ASSOCIATED MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS OF NORTH AMERICA

*Editor Library Journal:*

During the summer of 1915, I visited the mountaineering clubs and geographical societies of the country and suggested the formation of an association for the furtherance of common aims, and for the establishment of headquarters in New York where mountaineering information might be collected and made available. The plan was outlined as follows:

It was proposed to form an association of clubs and societies, each of which shall cooperate thru its secretary and transact its business by correspondence with the general secretary. Each club shall send its printed matter, which will be added to the collection of mountaineering literature established in the New York Public Library. An annual bulletin of information on the membership, officers and activities of the leading organizations shall be issued. The secretary of each club will notify the general secretary of the movements of local members who have interesting slides, and who can address the members of the association at such times as they may be in different parts of the country.

One of the most important features of a club's activities is that of its library. Members should be encouraged to read what is being done in the mountaineering world, for education in this direction is as essential to a true appreciation and enjoyment of mountaineering as is the work in the field. Copies of many of the new books on mountaineering will be sent to each club for review in its annual publication and bulletins, thereby materially assisting in the growth of its library.

It is believed that the existence of this association will have a valuable influence in many directions, and, occupying the field, its activities may expand as experience and occasion make desirable.

Meeting with a favorable response to the above ideas, I sent out a preliminary letter and received unofficial replies in approval of the plan. At the annual meeting of the American Alpine Club, held at the New York Public Library on Jan. 8, 1916, I presented these letters and asked that the councillors of the club be instructed to consider the plan and to send out an official letter to each club inviting it to become a member of the proposed association.

After due consideration, the councillors of the American Alpine Club sent such a letter in March to the leading clubs asking them to join in a bureau of associated mountaineering

clubs of North America. Securing a majority of acceptances, they declared the plan in operation on May 2, 1916.

The first official act of the bureau was the publication in May of a bulletin containing statistics of the membership, officers, and activities of the leading mountaineering clubs and geographical societies of the continent. The present membership of the bureau comprises the following organizations (some others await the annual meeting of their directors):

American Alpine Club.  
 American Geographical Society.  
 Appalachian Mountain Club.  
 British Columbia Mountaineering Club.  
 Colorado Mountain Club.  
 Fresh Air Club of New York.  
 Geographic Society of Chicago.  
 Geographical Society of Philadelphia.  
 Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club.  
 Mazamas.  
 Mountaineers.  
 Prairie Club.  
 Sierra Club.  
 United States National Parks Service.

A valuable reference collection of mountaineering books has been formed by the New York Public Library in the main building at 476 Fifth avenue, and we have secured the deposit of the library of the American Alpine Club. The combined collection promises to become one of the most important in existence. A collection of photographs and enlargements of mountain scenery in all parts of the world is also being made, and contributions of mounted or unmounted views will be appreciatively received.

LE ROY JEFFERS,  
*General Secretary,*  
*Librarian American Alpine Club.*

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### Library Calendar

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- Dec. 2. Eastern College Librarians. Columbia University, New York.  
 Dec. 8-9. Special Libraries Association—Eastern District. New Haven.  
 Dec. 28-30. American Library Association. Midwinter meeting. Hotel La Salle, Chicago.  
 Jan. 8, 1917. Pennsylvania Library Club.  
 Mar. 2-3, 1917. New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club. Joint meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

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- Abbott, Elizabeth, appt., 421.
- Aberdeen (Scotland) P. L., chamber music collection, 298.
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- Abraham, Effic, appt., 196.
- Acker, I. A., resignation, 693.
- Acquisition of material. *See* Gifts and bequests.
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- Adams, Leta E., appt., 915.
- Adamson, Ruth E., appt., 687, 765.
- Adelaide P. L., rpt., 506.
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