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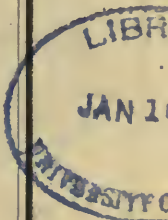
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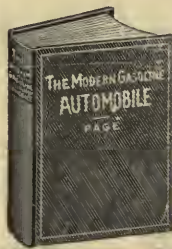
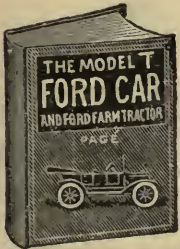
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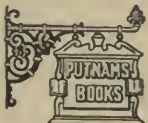
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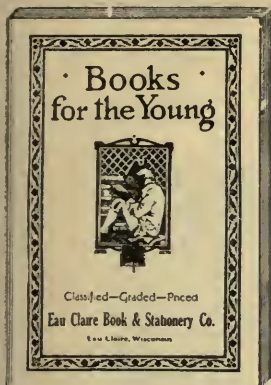
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JANUARY 1, 1922



Some Reference Books of 1921

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE
Reference Librarian of Columbia University

THE aim of this present article, like that of similar surveys of reference-books of earlier years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1921, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1921, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in the earlier surveys. It has been necessary to omit some foreign reference books which probably should be recorded here, because copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access. As a general thing no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form, or scope seems to call for comment.

The classification of titles in the following record follows, in the main, the grouping in the new edition of A. B. Kroeger's "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books" (Chicago, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917), to which this present article forms an informal supplement.

PERIODICALS AND ACADEMIES

Tho there is no long list of new indexes to be recorded this year there are several welcome publications in this field. The unfinished fourth series of the Royal Society's great "Catalogue of Scientific Literature" has moved on thru four more letters of the alphabet by the issue of volume 17, which covers the letters Marc-P, for the years 1884-1900, and lists 57,474 articles by 10,662 authors. Since January, 1921, the revived "Bibliographie de Belgique" has been issuing as its "Seconde Partie" a monthly index to selected important articles in Belgian periodicals. This has the same D. C. classed arrangement, with author index, as the semi-annual "Sommaire des Periodiques," which was interrupted in 1914 by the outbreak of the war, and is obtainable in two forms, either in a regular issue, or on thin paper printed on only one side

for clipping and mounting. A new Scandinavian index is the "Norsk Tidsskriftidex," the first volume of which indexed the contents of 184 Norwegian periodicals of the year 1918.

An important new bibliography of periodicals is the "Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews," published by the London *Times*. This attempts to make as nearly complete a list as possible (excluding annuals and yearbooks, periodicals classed under the heading Academies by the British Museum, local church magazines and official periodicals printed during the war), and while admittedly incomplete for the 18th century, claims to be nearly complete for the other centuries. The list is in two sections, London and suburban, and Provincial, each section is arranged chronologically, with its own alphabetical title index, and the information given for each periodical includes title, date of first issue, or, if that is not accessible, of the earliest issue that has been examined, date of last issue if publication has ceased, or statement "in progress" if publication still continues. In general the work is based on the collections of the British Museum, including the Burney and Thomason collections, but there are references also to other libraries, such as the Bodleian.

Another new work of quite a different type is the catalog of Czechoslovak periodicals, published by the Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute. This is an alphabetical title list of 2,423 periodicals, principally those, in various languages, published within Czechoslovakia, but including also Czechoslovak titles published in other countries. Information given includes title, editor, publisher, place and price, and an index of proper names and a topographical list are included. For American periodicals there is a new edition, revised and greatly enlarged, of a standard list, Severance's "Guide to Current Periodicals" which lists some 12,000 titles, an increase of about twenty-five per cent over the third edition (1914). In general the plan of the previous edition is followed, but a new fea-

ture is the comprehensive list of trade journals and house organs given under that head in the subject list.

A new work which contains much information about French periodicals and French learned societies and institutions for promoting or aiding research, is "Les Ressources du Travail Intellectuel en France" by Edme Tassy and Pierre Leris. This is an attempt to present information about all types of organizations for aiding research or furnishing information: academies, societies, periodicals, libraries, government bureaus and offices, museums, exchange bureaus, etc.

Bibliografický katalog casopisectva Republiky Československé, 1920. Praha, 1921. 243 p.

Bibliographie de Belgique: 2ième partie; Bulletin mensuel des articles de fond parus dans les revues belges. Janvier, 1921—. Bruxelles: Service de la Bibliographie de Belgique, 1921—. 15 fr. per year: printed on one side only, 25 fr. per year.

Norsk tidsskriftindex 1918—, systematisk fortegnelse over indholdet av 184 norske tidsskrifter. Kristiania: Steenske forlag, 1919. 134 p. 10 kr.

Royal Society of London. Catalogue of scientific papers, v. 17, 4th series, 1884-1900, Marc—P. Cambridge: University Press, 1921. 1053 p. £9.

Severance, Henry Ormal. A guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada. 4th ed. 1920. Ann Arbor, Mich.: G. Wahr, 1920. 564 p. \$6.

Tercentenary handlist of English and Welsh newspapers, magazines and reviews. London: The Times, 1920. 324 p., xxxv p. 21s.

Tassy, Edme and Leris, Pierre. Les ressources du travail intellectuel en France. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1921. 50 fr. 711 p.

DICTIONARIES

An important dictionary which has just been completed after many years by the issue of the third and last part of its supplement is the Bosworth-Toller "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary." The part just published covers the letters Geolwin-Ypong and completes the supplement which has been in progress since 1908. "An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English" by Ernest Weekley is a new work of a popular rather than a basic type, which is more likely to interest the general reader for whom the New English Dictionary is a little too heavy or detailed, than to appeal to the research worker who needs fundamental information. A useful new dictionary of English synonyms is "Allen's Synonyms and Antonyms," which follows somewhat the same plan as the smaller work by Flemming, but presents the information with more detail, and with a differentiation of synonyms as "archaic," "colloquial," etc.

Allen, Frederic Sturges. Allen's synonyms and antonyms. New York: Harper, 1921. 481 p. \$3.

Bosworth, Joseph. Anglo-Saxon dictionary: Supplement, by T. N. Toller, pt. 3. Oxford: University Press, 1921. 31s. 6d., suppl. complete 50s.

Weekley, Ernest. An etymological dictionary of modern English. London: Murray, 1921. 1659 p. 42s. New York: Dutton, \$15.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The various Larousse dictionaries have been so useful in their different ways that the publication of a new encyclopedia by this firm is always a matter of interest. The "Larousse Universel" which is now being issued in parts is an up-to-date encyclopedia to be completed in two large volumes, and so intermediate in size between the popular "Petit Larousse" and the larger eight volume "Nouveau Larousse Illustré." The special features are the profuse illustrations the conciseness of the articles, and the biographical material, the latter including a good many contemporary names not contained in the "Nouveau Larousse." The biographical sketches, which include living names, are very brief and in the case of writers do not usually give lists of works, but in the absence of an up-to-date French Who's Who even very brief sketches are useful. Parts so far issued carry the alphabet nearly thru the letter F.

Larousse universel, v. 1 —. Paris: Larousse, 1921 —. price of complete work, 165 fr.

RELIGION

Most of the large reference sets which are in process of publication in this field show some additional volumes or parts since last year's summary, but space does not permit of a detailed checking up of their progress. An entirely new work is the "Dictionary of Religion and Ethics," edited by Shailer Mathews and Gerald Birney Smith. This is a compact, one-volume work which covers in a general way the same field as that treated in Hastings' large encyclopedia, but aims to serve the general reader who needs concise information and the smaller library which either cannot afford or does not need the larger works. The topics covered are those in the fields of history of religions, psychology of religion, present status of religious life, missions, Christian belief and practice, and social and individual ethics. The longer articles are signed, there are some bibliographical references, principally, however, in the selected classified bibliography given at the end of the work. Biographical articles are limited to the more important names, and no living persons are included. For the reader needing only concise information this new dictionary promises to be very useful. A new denominational yearbook is the "Lutheran World Almanac and Annual Encyclopedia for 1921" which aims to furnish a "survey of the Lutheran church in every synod and every land," and includes a large amount of statistical and general information which would be more easily accessible if the general index had not been omitted in this issue. A new Catholic handbook which might be recorded either here or under the heading Education is the "Directory of Catholic

Colleges and Schools," compiled by the Rev. J. H. Ryan.

Directory of Catholic colleges and schools, comp. by the Rev. James H. Ryan. Washington: National Catholic Welfare Council, 1921. 980 p. \$3.50.

Lutheran world almanac and annual encyclopedia for 1921, comp. and ed. by the Statistical and yearbook committee of the National Lutheran council. New York: Lutheran Bureau, c 1921. 966 p.

Mathews, Shailer. A dictionary of religion and ethics, ed. by Shailer Mathews and Gerald Birney Smith. New York: Macmillan, 1921. \$8.

SOCIOLOGY

A new directory of social service organizations which should be useful to either the student or the practical worker is the American Red Cross "Handbook of Social Resources of the United States," compiled by Genevieve Poyneer Hendricks. As this includes only organizations which are national in scope, the various local charity directories must be used for information about local organizations. A working list of the publications by various social agencies is "Social Workers' Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies," compiled by Elsie M. Rushmore. To the growing collection of small reference books on various aspects of labor and labor problems, the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research contributes a new dictionary of an interesting type entitled "Labor Terminology." This defines various labor terms as used by labor union members.

In the subject of education an ambitious work is the new "Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Education," edited by Professor Foster Watson, which is being issued in parts and is about half completed. While the work is general in scope, the greatest emphasis has been laid upon the British subjects and the articles are uneven, some, on questions of British practice or history, being very detailed, while others are distinctly popular in treatment with bibliographies which are unsatisfactory, especially in their frequent omission of dates. "A New Encyclopedia of Freemasonry" by Arthur Edward Waite, should perhaps be mentioned as a recent publication in its field. In the business library, or large general library interested in business subjects, the very comprehensive "Bibliography of Accounting" prepared by the American Institute of Accountants should be useful, and in the same types of libraries the "Survey of Current Business" now being published by the government as a monthly supplement to the "Commerce Reports" is important. "Commercial Commodities" by Frank Mathews is a small reference handbook which contains a good deal of useful information.

The published results of various recent censuses are beginning to be available now in their permanent reference form. Of first importance

in American libraries are the reports of the Fourteenth Census of the United States (1920), of which the first volume has already been issued. The publication of several volumes of the 1918 Census of the Philippine Islands should also be noted here. A useful new yearbook of statistical and general descriptive information, in English, on the various Spanish American countries, is the "Anglo-South American Handbook," edited by W. H. Koebel and published by the Federation of British Industries. To the library or investigator interested in up-to-date descriptive and statistical matter about French West Africa the latest "Annuaire du Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française" will furnish a large amount of important information. This covers the years 1917-21 and is the first published since the issue of 1915-16.

American Institute of Accountants. Accountants' index; a bibliography of accounting literature to December, 1920. New York: American Institute of Accountants, 1921. 1578 p. \$15.

Anglo-South American handbook (incorporating Mexico and Central America). 1921. London: Federation of British Industries, 1921. 907 p. Fisher Unwin, 25s.

French West Africa. Annuaire du gouvernement général de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1917-1921. Paris: Larose, 1921. 1102 p.

Harvard University. Bureau of Business Research. Labor terminology. Cambridge, Mass., 1921. 108 p. (Bulletin no. 25.) \$2.

Mathews, Frank. Commercial commodities. London: Pitman, 1921. 319 p.

Philippine Islands. Census office. Census of the Philippine Islands taken under the direction of the Philippine Legislature in the year 1919. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1920. v. 1-4.

Red Cross, U. S. American National Red Cross. Handbook of social resources of the United States, by Genevieve Poyneer Hendricks. Washington: American Red Cross, 1921. 300 p. \$1.

Rushmore, Elsie Mitchell. Social workers guide to the serial publications of representative social agencies. New York: Russell Sage foundation, 1921. 174 p. \$3.50.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth census of the United States, Vol. 1.—. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1921.

U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Survey of current business. No. 1.—. August 1, 1921. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921.

Waite, Arthur Edward. A new encyclopedia of freemasonry (ars magna latomorum) and of cognate instituted mysteries: their rites, literature and history, by Arthur Edward Waite . . . with sixteen full-page plates and other illustrations. . . . London: W. Rider and son, limited, 1921. 2 v. 42s.

Watson, Foster. Encyclopedia and dictionary of education. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. pts. 1—19, A-Nun, 2s. per pt.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A recent trade catalog which is a really valuable tool for the order department, reference worker or student of the history of science is issued by H. E. Sotheran and Co. under the title "Bibliotheca Chemica-mathematica: Catalogue of Works in Many Tongues on Exact and

Applied Science." The two large volumes list a collection of over 17,000 titles, with bibliographic details, some biographical data, annotations, many illustrations, and notes of current prices. There is a full index of ninety-six pages which refers both to this "Bibliotheca" and to two later lists. For definitions of scientific terms, including some so recent that they are not in the general dictionaries, a useful new dictionary is "A Dictionary of Scientific Terms" by J. F. and M. A. Henderson. This gives brief definitions of some 10,000 terms and indicates the science to which each appertains. In physics a useful small reference dictionary for the student who can use German is Auerbach's "Wörterbuch der Physik." The "Dictionary of British Scientific Instruments," prepared by the British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, is an interesting compilation in an unusual field, but judging from the list of inaccuracies pointed out in the review in the *Geographical Journal* (September, 1921, p. 238), should be used with some caution. An important reference bibliography for the science and art of aeronautics is the "Bibliography of Aeronautics" issued by the Advisory Committee for aeronautics. This, which is the work of Mr. Paul Brockett, covers the years 1909-16 and supplements his previous bibliography published by the Smithsonian in 1910. Artschwager's "Dictionary of Botanical Equivalents; French-English, German-English," contains two bi-lingual lists of by no means equal length, the French list being much briefer than the German.

The many developments in chemistry have shown the need for new reference books in this subject and several new titles of importance are to be recorded this year. Of most general interest is the new revised edition of Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," of which volumes 1-2, A — Explosion, have already appeared. Smaller dictionaries of importance are a second enlarged edition of Comey's "Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities" and Couch's "Dictionary of Chemical Terms." A new book which should be of use to the cataloger as well as the user of chemical books, is A. M. Patterson's "French-English Dictionary for Chemists," a companion volume to his excellent "German-English Dictionary," published several years ago. Ullmann's large "Enzyklopädie der Technischen Chemie" is slowly nearing completion, as volume 9, published in 1921, carries the alphabet to Santyl.

The question of medical reference books suitable for the general library is often so difficult that it is a satisfaction to notice one as excellent for this purpose as F. H. Garrison's "Introduction to the History of Medicine," of which a third edition has just been published. This edition is

larger than the second (1917) by nearly forty pages and includes new material in the subjects of ancient and mediaeval medicine, Chinese medicine, recent Japanese, Spanish and Latin American medicine, medical departments of armies in the European war, etc. It contains many bibliographical notes and suggestions for further reading on the subject treated, a medical chronology, selected bibliography, many biographies, excellent portraits and other historical illustrations and while planned especially as a guide for the medical student or busy practitioner serves the general reference librarian also as a mine of information on questions of medical history, biography and bibliography. The new biennial edition of Dorland's "American Illustrated Medical Dictionary" is revised to include new terms coined since 1919. A new dictionary which should be of use both to the user and cataloger of French medical works is the "French-English Medical Dictionary" by Alfred Gordon.

Artschwager, Ernst Friedrich and Smiley, Edwina M. Dictionary of botanical equivalents; French-English, German-English. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co. 1921. 137 p. \$2.

Auerbach, Felix. Wörterbuch der Physik . . . mit 267 Figuren. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1920. 466 p. illus.

British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association. Dictionary of British scientific instruments. London: The Association, 1921. 334 p. 21s.

Comey, Arthur Messinger and Hahn, Dorothy A. A dictionary of chemical solubilities, inorganic. 2d ed., enl. and rev. New York: Macmillan, 1921. 1141 p. \$14.

Couch, James Fitton. A dictionary of chemical terms. New York: Nostrand, 1920. 204 p. \$2.50.

Dorland, William Alexander Newman. American illustrated medical dictionary, a new and complete dictionary of the terms used in medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, chemistry, nursing, veterinary science, biology, medical biography, etc. 11th ed., rev. and enl. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1921. 1229 p. \$5.50.

Garrison, Fielding Hudson. Introduction to the history of medicine, with medical chronology, suggestions for study and bibliographic data. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1921. 942 p. \$8.20.

Gorden, Alfred. French-English medical dictionary. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1921. 161 p. \$3.50.

Henderson, J. F., and Henderson, M. A. A dictionary of scientific terms; pronunciation, derivation, and definition of terms in biology, botany, zoology, anatomy, cytology, embryology, physiology. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1920. 354 p. 18s.

Patterson, Austin M. French-English dictionary for chemists. New York: Wiley, 1921. 384 p. \$3.00.

Sotheran, Henry, and Co. Bibliotheca chemico-mathematica: Catalogue of works in many tongues on exact and applied science, with a subject index. Compiled and annotated by H. Zeitlinger and H. C. Sotheran. London: Sotheran, 1921. 2 v. illus. 63s.

Thorpe, Sir Edward. Dictionary of applied chemistry. Rev. and enl. ed. \$20 per vol. London and New York: Longmans, 1921. v. 1-2 illus. 60s. per vol.

U. S. Advisory Committee of Aeronautics. Bibliography of aeronautics, 1909-1916. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 1493 p.

Ullmann, Fritz. *Enzyklopädie der technischen chemie*. v. 9 Paracodin-Santyl. Berlin: Urban, 1921. m. 180.

FINE ARTS

An important dictionary of art biography has been completed during the year by the publication of the fourth volume, N-Z, of Lami's *Dictionnaire des Sculpteurs de l'École Française au 19e Siècle*. A new reference work for questions in the chronology of painting is the "Répertoire des Peintures Datées" by Isabelle Errera. This presents a long list of paintings arranged by date from 1085 to 1875 in which, in addition to the date, there is given for each painting the artist's name and native country, subject of the painting, its latest location if known, and the source of this information. An index of names of artists included gives the possibility of more than a chronological approach to the main list. Several new handbooks or dictionaries answer questions about art prices. Among these may be mentioned Lucien Monod's "Le Prix des Estampes Anciennes et Modernes," which is a dictionary of artists and their works with the primary object of supplying information as to the prices realized, altho a small amount of biographical and bibliographical information is given when necessary for identification.

In the field of music a matter of general interest is the American supplement to "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians" which forms volume six of the complete work. The supplementary material is presented in two parts, (1) a compact historical introduction and chronological register, the latter containing brief biographical notices of some seventeen hundred persons, and (2) the main dictionary arrangement in which about seven hundred of these names are given fuller treatment and other articles are included. The term American is used of the United States and Canada together, and some South American names have been included. Some important articles on non-American subjects have been continued from the main work. Other recent publications include new editions of two standard opera handbooks: a revised edition of Melitz' "Opera Goers' Complete Guide" which contains a second supplement giving outlines of twenty-nine more operas, and a third edition of McSpadden's "Opera Synopses," rearranged, by composers instead of titles, and including arguments of 65 additional operas.

Errera, Mme. Isabelle. *Répertoire des peintures datées*. Bruxelles: G. van Oest, 1920-21. v. 1-2. fr. 84.50.

Grove, Sir George. *Grove's dictionary of music and musicians*. American supplement, being the sixth volume of the complete work, Waldo Selden Pratt, editor, Charles N. Boyd, associate editor. New York: Macmillan. 1920. 412 p. \$6.

Lami, Stanislas. *Dictionnaire des sculpteurs de l'école française au 19e siècle*. Paris: Champion, 1921. v. 4, 30 fr.

McSpadden, Joseph Walker. *Opera synopses; a guide to the plots and characters of the standard operas*. 3d ed. rev. and enl. New York: Crowell, 1921. 340 p. \$3.

Melitz, Leo Leopold. *Opera goers' complete guide*, comprising 268 opera plots with musical numbers and casts, tr. by Richard Salinger, rev. and brought to date . . . by Louis Wallace Hackney. N. Y.: Dodd, 1921. 556 p. \$2.50.

Monod, Lucien. *Le prix des estampes anciennes et modernes*. . . . Paris: éditions Albert Morance, 1920-21, v. 1-2.

(To be concluded.)

The American Foundation for the Blind

LIBRARIES will be interested in the organization of the American Foundation for the Blind, the initial meeting of whose Board of Trustees took place in New York on November 28.

Among those qualified for membership in the Foundation, as specified in the Articles of Incorporation, are "Librarians and others officially engaged in libraries for the blind and departments for the blind in libraries for the seeing." This group is also specified in the By-laws as one of five groups which are to be especially represented on the Board of Trustees, and the library representative on the first board is Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, who attended the initial or organization meeting of the Board, held as above stated.

The work of the foundation, whose establishment is the first attempt to unite and co-ordinate all existing agencies for instruction, welfare and betterment of the blind, is to be done largely thru three bureaus, having in charge respectively (1) information and publicity, (2) research, and (3) education.

Among the duties of the bureau of information are to assemble, systematize and disseminate all available data relating to styles and varieties of embossed type and either to issue an ink-print and an embossed magazine devoted to work for the blind or to avail itself of the services of such periodicals already in existence.

The bureau of research, among other things, is to ascertain, develop and standardize the best methods of embossing and printing and of increasing the number of the reading blind, also the best kinds of books and appliances for the use of the partially blind and the best methods of obtaining them.

Among the activities of the bureau of education are to be the financing of the work of the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind and co-operating with embossing plants and libraries in their efforts to improve the quality and increase the quantity of embossed literature,—also to assist in the production of clear-type books and otherwise co-operate with societies for prevention of blindness and conservation of vision.

It will be seen that all the items mentioned are closely related to the work of libraries, and that library activities and those of the Foundation will be mutually helpful.

The work is likely to require an expenditure of \$50,000 a year at the outset, which may be increased in the course of years to as large an amount as \$200,000. This must be financed by contributions from the large Foundations or Funds and by individual subscriptions.

Librarians are likely to be asked in the near future about the character and aims of the Foundation for the Blind and about its connection with library work, and should obtain the pamphlet of information issued in connection with the initial meeting, which may be had from the Director-General of the Foundation, Mr. H. Randolph Latimer, Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh.

The meeting of the Trustees on the afternoon of the 28th was preceded in the morning by an informal conference with some of the best known workers with the blind. The library interests were represented at this conference by Dr. Bostwick, by Lucille Goldthwaite, head of the Department for the Blind in the New York Public Library, and by Mrs. Ryder, in charge of the same department in the Library of Congress at Washington.

A. E. B.

Federal Educational and Public Health Bills

"THE CAPITOL EYE" is the pertinent name of a new publication issued in Washington, D. C., by the Capitol Eye Publishing Co. To quote from a statement by the editors, A. Gram and V. Hitchcock, "This publication will present a monthly digest of federal bills dealing with public health and education. It will follow their progress. It will record their history. It will assemble relative arguments and *pro* and *con*. Such a policy will afford the reader an opportunity to study a bill from every angle and judge its merits. Congress will be able to speak thru these columns directly to the people, and organized bodies will be furnished a forum where all can exchange reasons for opposing or endorsing these public interest measures." It is also stated that "*The Capitol Eye* is not an official organ, not controlled by, or under the influence of any particular interest, class, or sect."

The November number which is no. 2 of volume 1, contains a Health Section and an Educational Section, under these headings the Campbell-Willis Beer Bill and the Foss-Kenyon Public Welfare Department Bill are treated, giving

first the history and outline of the bill, second, the *pro* and *con* views by two Senators and two Representatives, third: "The Lobby" with the opinions of various organizations and individuals on the bills. At the end is a glossary of legislative terms, which is indeed a boon to readers and students. The Towner-Sterling Bill to establish a Department of Education, and the Foss-Capper Bill for the promotion of physical education are the features for number 3. Librarians have noted with interest the helpful combination of popular names and the clear, simple explanations which make this new review a splendid help for debate material for schools, and for legislative committees of woman's clubs.

The publication begins its life (which all who have examined the paper hope will be a long one) at a most opportune time for librarians, who have been struggling with the insatiable thirst of school boys and girls for debate material on current bills, or the rapidly increasing demands of current events classes of woman's clubs. The price of five dollars seems a little high, but its usable and attractive make up and the saving in time and labor which it makes possible make it well worth that sum.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD,

In Charge of Documents.

Chicago Public Library.

Library Service to the Army Assured

Dear Mr. Bowker;

Replying to your letter of December 12, 1921, relative to lack of funds for library purposes in the War Department budget for 1923, it gives me pleasure to say that beside the sum of \$20,000 which had been set aside from the estimate for military post exchanges, for the provision of newspapers, periodicals, etc., I have directed that an additional estimate of \$60,000 be made a supplementary item in the budget. This amount seems as large as the requirements of Governmental economics would warrant at this time. As it is intended that it shall be used for "the conduct and maintenance of libraries," it would accordingly be available for the payment of salaries of librarians as well as the purchase of books and equipment.

I am very appreciative of the interest which you have in the conduction of the Army libraries along efficient lines, and assure you that the War Department desires their continuance under the general principles of operation in effect at the time they were so generously turned over to the Government.

JOHN W. WEEKS,

Secretary of War.

Contributions of College Librarians to General Literature

By EDWARD F. STEVENS, Director of Pratt Institute Free Library.

WHEN Mr. Hicks invited me to compose a paper on what college librarians had produced as men of letters, my first thought was that as librarians traditionally were not supposed to have time to *read*, there was far less reason to expect them to *write*. Then it occurred to me that I had been asked to consider a select and favored class, the college and university librarians, whose lot in their highly intellectual environment was conducive to mental expansion and literary expression. I remembered, too, how a librarian not long ago, who had been invited to an important post with an educational institution of renown, explained to me that he had accepted the librarianship in order that he might have leisure to pursue his studies for the production of literature in his chosen specialization; and I recalled how another college librarian, still more recently, asserted that he did not intend that his librarianship should stand in the way of certain economic pursuits which were his first interest to the end that he might publish a book of his researches. A favored class, I say, into whose ranks I am admitted only by exceptional courtesy as a librarian of a free library which is at the same time connected with a school, more practical than intellectual in its attainments withal.

It has been a pleasurable pursuit, this inquiring into the literary achievements of college librarians. It has permitted me to make contact with many associates in the profession with whom I had never had the occasion for intercourse. My inquiries have shown that the literary contributions from college librarians, past and present, (many only some-time or part-time librarians to be sure) were indeed very considerable, so much so that a comprehensive bibliography of college librarians might prove a valuable document in the archives of this association. In fact the chairman of this conference almost took alarm, when he learned of the extent of my inquiry, and warned me against attempting to present a formidable array of bibliographical data at this meeting, lest I stampede the gathering.

I have appealed to many librarians of the northern and eastern institutions, as no doubt you may all have had reason to suspect. Many replied, many did not, in spite of an urgent reminder. But I gained, from the large number who were interested to answer, most illuminat-

ing revelations of the part played by the men and women who at one time or another had supervision of the book collections of their schools of learning.

It would seem that in many colleges in the earlier days the library was considered quite a minor matter, and retired clergymen were assigned to librarianships as benefices for somnolent old age. So I learn from certain quarters that only old sermons were credited to their librarians as nearest approaching literary contributions. Others tell me that as the library had in the past figured as only a "side-show" of subordinate and uncertain relation to the main circus, no literary freaks had been in the exhibit. In more than one case I am told the librarians have been "very busy teachers," and the library has only been an "incidental issue" in that college.

Notwithstanding the minor consequence of the library in the collegiate scheme of education in years past, men of high literary attainment have begun, finished, or spent their career in the college library.

I have made a hurried geographical survey of what may be considered the northeastern United States, and will venture to touch upon the elements of interest that have revealed themselves to me, not limiting myself altogether to the prominent names and conspicuous publications, but making mention of less notable author-librarians who have given of their talent beyond the confines of their professional activities and considerations.

Beginning farthest "down east" at Colby College, my own alma mater. Justin R. Loomis, as the first librarian, published recognized textbooks on geology and physiology in the fifties after the period of his librarianship. Martin Brewer Anderson, the great first president of Rochester, was next librarian at Colby whose published contributions were chiefly addresses of power appearing as pamphlets only. Edward Winslow Hall, librarian for nearly forty years, until 1910, wrote a History of Higher Education in Maine, and Charles Phillips Chipman, the present librarian, is credited with several acceptable story books for boys.

Bowdoin College presents a galaxy of names of whom in the early 19th century Calvin Ellis Stowe and Henry Boynton Smith were members of the American Commission for the revision of the English Bible. Their publications were properly theological works. Serving as librarian of Bowdoin in an interval of six years between

* Paper read before the meeting of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, November 26, 1920.

these two theologians came Henry Wadsworth Longfellow whose imperishable glory in English literature reflects luster on librarianship from which he emerged such a brilliant figure. Among my own books I prize two contemporary volumes of Longfellow's earliest poems published in 1841. In one volume, grouped as *Earlier Poems*, is a collection of verse written during his college life, as explained in his own introductory note, all of them before the age of nineteen. In the early eighties Henry Johnson, librarian, was a poet not unworthy of his great predecessor; and his culminating translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy* was a literary triumph deserving and receiving renewed recognition in this Dante year.

Dartmouth library makes no pretensions to literary distinction. Nathaniel L. Goodrich, now librarian there, sends me a modest brochure of his own on the *Attractions and Rewards of Trail-making*—a reprint to be sure from *Appalachia*, but a bit of true writing; an artistic description of trail-blazing thru a White Mountain wilderness to the timber line. Dartmouth library is fertile, if not yet prolific.

A long line of librarians in the University of Vermont have been writers, mainly in the way of papers of more or less local historic interest. One of them—Joseph Torrey, a man of great erudition who became president, published a *Theory of Fine Art* in 1874, and translated Neander's extensive *General History of the Christian Religion* in five volumes. Matthew Henry Buckham, librarian 1863-1869, also afterwards president, published a collection of addresses in 1913 entitled *The Very Elect*. John Ellsworth Goodrich, 1873-86, compiled the Vermont rolls of the soldiers in the Revolution, a work of large dimensions and historic consequence. Lorenzo Sears, coming later, is known for his *History of Oratory, the Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism* and other literary and biographical productions.

It seems that in Vermont librarians tended to become presidents of the University, which is something for all of us to contemplate in wonder and in hope.

In Massachusetts the Institute of Technology was once favored by the librarianship of Clement W. Andrews, now of the John Crerar Library, and a contributor to chemical journals in line with his specialties which seem to have been sugar and paraffin; and Robert P. Bigelow of today has contributed often to zoological and biological science in journals, cyclopedias, and pamphlets. Not strictly general literature in either case, but surely writings removed from their librarianship.

Harvard University boasts a great procession

of librarians, sixty of them giving way to one another at frequent intervals during the first two hundred years of the college's history. Only five of these took the profession at all seriously. The second librarian of Harvard, Samuel Sewall, 1674, has been called the Pepys of New England from the minute record of his daily life throwing light on old colony days. This record found permanency when published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Two centuries later John Langdon Sibley was a notable librarian, and his monumental work—*Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Harvard University* is of inestimable historic value to the university, leaving, however, all the graduates since 1689 yet to be accounted for, a heritage he left by will to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Sibley was followed by Justin Winsor, whose distinguished contributions to professional, bibliographical and historical literature are every library's possession. His most important works—the editorship of the *Memorial History of Boston, 1880-1881*, largely the work of other contributors; the *Narrative and Critical History of America* made up of chapters by many historical scholars with numerous important chapters of his own; and his four volumes of *American History in Its Geographical Relations*, establish Justin Winsor as the outstanding literary figure of the long line of Harvard librarians. But it must not be forgotten that a historian of still wider acceptance, and a philosopher of eminence, John Fiske, was assistant librarian at Harvard from 1872-79. His historical works are known and read of all men, and his essays in philosophy and religion have made these speculative subjects attractive and understandable. In volume 10 of his *Miscellaneous Writings*, and in his volume on Darwinism are delightful essays reverting to his librarianship days. It was he who was congratulated (in the same vein as my opening felicitations) on being connected with the Harvard College Library on the ground that "being virtually a sinecure office, it must leave so much leisure for private study and work of a literary sort." His essay on "A Librarian's Work" is devoted to refuting the insinuation.

At Boston University, E. Charlton Black has done considerable editing of English literature, including notably the school and library editions of the *New Hudson Shakespeare*. Thomas Bond Lindsay was a classical scholar with productions of repute; and Dallas Lore Sharp, assistant librarian at Boston for three years, 1899-1902, beginning in his library days, for twenty years thereafter, has been productive of literature of great charm for the lover of nature, wherein all libraries rejoice.

Louis N. Wilson, Clark University's only libra-

rian, has made frequent contributions to print, mainly articles on bibliographical subjects.

Amherst modestly disclaims general literary attainments, but it would be impossible before librarians not to mention Melvil Dewey and William I. Fletcher, whose son, Robert S. Fletcher, now Amherst's librarian, naturally regrets that my paper must try to keep outside the bibliographical and library field.

Williams College deploras the incidental inconsequence of librarianship there in earlier years, when instructors and clergymen kept a chance lookout on the book collection. Latterly Truman H. Safford made a reputation for astronomical calculations, and John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian, 1911-1915, now my neighbor in Brooklyn, manfully has stuck to his bibliographical last.

At Mount Holyoke Miss Blakely, present librarian, makes mention of her sole predecessor, Mary O. Nutting, who under the pen name "Mary Barrett" wrote pleasing books for young people dealing with the history and heroes of the Netherlands; and at Wellesley, besides bibliographical matter in the past, Miss Lilla Weed, associate librarian, has composed poems for children accepted for periodical publication, and a member of the staff, Mrs. Ethel Ambler Hunter, has written interesting stories for young people for the *Youth's Companion*.

Brown University presents Horace Mann, librarian 1821-23, with a bewildering list of educational books and papers drawn from his subsequent distinguished career as an educator. Later Reuben Aldridge Guild, who was connected with Brown's library for more than fifty years from 1847-1899 was the author of important biographical and historical works relating mainly to his immediate environment. Following Dr. Guild, Harry Lyman Koopman continues at Brown, a true poet with half a dozen books of finished poetry to his credit and honor, a true bookman, also, as evidenced in his recent volume on *The Booklover and His Books*. George Parker Winship for ten years at the John Carter Brown, now of the Widener Collection, has produced in print, "privately" and otherwise, a number of valuable contributions, including a *History of the John Carter Brown Library*. He has been editor also of numerous scholarly works culminating in the *Census of the 15th Century Books in America*, in 1919, bibliographical essentially, but perhaps I may be allowed to enrich my paper by its mention.

Yale University reports in generous detail on the extensive literary productions of its librarians, omitting "bibliothecal and bibliographical matters" as Mr. Keogh put it. That is to say, it won't do to mention that during his sophomore

year at Yale, William Frederick Poole was made assistant librarian of the Society of Brothers in Unity and there launched his famed Index. Besides an infinite number of scholarly articles in literary, historical, philological, theological and scientific journals Yale's librarians have given much to literature in books and encyclopedic matter. James Luce Kingsley, 1805-24, wrote a life of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College. Josiah Willard Gibbs, 1824-1843, was a prolific contributor to learned journals and the compiler of two Hebrew and English lexicons. Daniel Coit Gilman was librarian at Yale for seven years before beginning his great career at Johns Hopkins, and of his many productions it is possible to allude only to his biographies of James Monroe and James Dwight Dana, the Launching of a University, and his editorship of the *New International Encyclopedia*. Addison Van Name, who first inducted me into librarianship, contributed to encyclopedias on the Arabic and Chinese languages. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, long assistant librarian, wrote extensively on historical subjects with local emphasis. His *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College* appearing at intervals from 1885 to 1912, is his literary monument. John Christopher Schwab, Mr. Keogh's predecessor, was the author of a history of the Confederate States of the South During the War, in the *Cambridge Modern History*, and the article on the Confederate States in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

At Wesleyan, the figure of Professor Caleb T. Winchester stands out in high prominence, whose delightful literary essays made him widely sought as a lecturer on English literature, who won also great esteem as a professor in the college by his gifts and lovable character. Professor Winchester was the author of many articles in denominational and literary journals, and among his books *Some Principles of Literary Criticism*, 1899; *Life of John Wesley*, 1906; a group of *English Essays of the Early 19th Century*, 1910, and *William Wordsworth: How to Know Him*, 1916, merit particular mention.

Trinity points with satisfaction to Samuel Hart who is associated intimately with the *Book of Common Prayer*, and to William N. C. Carlton, later of Newberry, Chicago, and recently of the *American Library in Paris*. Mr. Carlton has published publicly and privately a biographical memoir and studies on the *Poems and Letters of Byron* and on the *Icelandic Sagas*.

The Hartford Theological Seminary rightfully has a claim upon Ernest Cushing Richardson for his librarianship there from 1884-90. But he belongs to Princeton in a much larger measure. Charles Snow Thayer, at present at Hart-

ford, has been assistant editor of Zahn's comprehensive Introduction to the New Testament.

Cornell University, whose library this fall has been the object of pilgrimage of the New York Library Association, brings to notice Willard Fiske, the first librarian, whose publications reveal his penchant for the game of chess and Icelandic literature. It was he who presented to Cornell its rich Dante Collection, cataloged by Theodore W. Koch. George W. Harris was the author of the history of the Cornell Library in its first quarter century, and a monograph on Willard Fiske, his predecessor; and Professor Willard Austen, the present librarian, has written on the Fraternities at Cornell, on Bookworms, and an important article on the Educational Value of Bibliographical Training, which is noted here as belonging also to education.

Wharton Miller at Union College points to Jonathan Pearson, Union's first librarian, who served from 1845-1887. Pearson compiled four historical and genealogical works relating to the environment of Schenectady and Albany. Asa Don Dickinson was librarian there, 1906-07, but Mr. Miller generously grants to the University of Pennsylvania the possession of Mr. Dickinson as a writer.

At Vassar Frances A. Wood, librarian, 1883-1910, wrote of her personal recollections of the earliest years at Vassar, and Amy Louise Reed, lately librarian, wrote in her library days, *The Background of Gray's Elegy* which the Columbia University Press is expected to publish before next February.

Princeton has an extensive list of published contributions, a photostat copy of which Dr. Richardson kindly sent me which I will turn over into the archives of this Association. The enormous catalog of sermons and theological studies which appeared in print as the literary production of early librarians at Princeton, as elsewhere, evidence, it would seem, a change in type of college librarians in the last half-century. John Maclean, Jr., librarian at Princeton, 1824-50, afterwards president, besides many sermons, published in 1877 a history of the first century of the College of New Jersey. V. Lansing Collins, recently reference librarian, in addition to papers of local interest published in 1914 Princeton in the American College and University Series. Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, has printed philological, paleographic and calligraphic papers of value. Ernest Cushing Richardson, coming from Hartford, Princeton's honored librarian since 1890, and also honorary since 1920, in addition to many scholarly bibliographical publications, is the author of such well-known and enjoyable books

as *Beginnings of Libraries*, *Biblical Libraries*; *Some Old Egyptian Librarians*, which, tho bibliothecal, should be classed equally as literature.

Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., late librarian at the University of Pennsylvania, has recently produced three notable biblical works; in 1919, on the Book of Ecclesiastes, called *A Gentle Cynic*: a year ago *The Book of Job*; and lastly *The Song of Songs*, barely finished at the time of his death and just published. Important archeological studies on the Assyrians and Babylonians, and his *War and the Bagdad Railway*; *The War and the Coming Peace*: Zionism and the Future of Palestine combine to place Dr. Jastrow's name at the forefront of librarians who have produced general literature. Asa Don Dickinson, Pennsylvania's new librarian, has edited a number of volumes of collected stories for children, which, albeit a distinct departure from his predecessors' inclinations, have received their due acclaim.

Three of the librarians at the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg have been writers—John A. Himes has published his own poems, and studies of Milton and Shakespeare: John O. Evjen wrote a history of Scandinavian Immigration in New York, 1630-74, and contributed to the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia and to Hauck's *Protestantische Realencyclopaedie*; Karl J. Grimm, at present librarian, published in Leipzig a work on the Liturgical Appendixes in the Old Testament, and has written articles on orientalia, language and religion. At Gettysburg librarianship continues to be a scholar's pursuit without question.

I evoked a very pleasant response from John Russell Hayes, librarian at Swarthmore College, who proves to be an artist in letters. His *Old Quaker Meeting Houses*, *Brandywine Days*, and volume of *Collected Poems* are the more poetic that they are far removed from modern cubist verse. Mr. Hayes has graciously inscribed one of his volumes to me as the "beneficent friend of submerged authors." Submerged perhaps inasmuch as it is deep beneath the surface where we are told lie obscured "full many a gem."

At Haverford College, another Quaker foundation, Allen C. Thomas, librarian, 1878-1914, was an accomplished historian, composing elementary histories of the United States, a history of the Society of Friends in America, jointly with R. H. Thomas, and brief histories of Pennsylvania and of England. Albert J. Edmunds, assistant librarian at Haverford, 1887-89, as a student of comparative religion, has issued anthologies translated from the Pali of sacred verse and prose derived from the scriptures and lore of Buddhism.

Dr. Raney attributes to Johns Hopkins' second librarian, William Hand Browne, chief honors in literature for the University library. Dr. Browne published the Clarendon Dictionary; George Calvert and Cecelius Calvert, Barons of Baltimore; Maryland, the History of a Palatinate; and jointly with Richard Malcolm Johnston, a history of English literature and a Life of Alexander H. Stephens. In addition he edited literary and historical works of importance, including the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for six years. Dr. Raney himself has given freely to library literature; printed a recondite doctor's dissertation, of course, and with a taste for ornithology contributed an official Bulletin on Maryland's Stock of Wild Life.

W. O. Sypherd, acting librarian at Delaware College, has written a Handbook of English for beginners, and his edition of the English Bible consisting of extracts from the important narratives and literatures is reported just off the press.

Making a short excursion westward we meet in Ohio, the land of colleges, the President of the American Library Association at Oberlin. Dr. Root states modestly that he has published nothing, but his predecessor, Rev. Henry Matson, was the author of three books, one of which—References for Literary Workers with Topics and Questions for Debate—had an extensive sale in its day.

Marietta College points to Henry Smith and Martin Dewey Follet, early librarians, as writers, the latter contributing to penology; and in more recent years Rodney Metcalf Stimson, 1881-1913, made compilations of Washingtoniana, Lincolniana and valuable collections of history of the Northwest Territory.

Ohio Wesleyan names T. G. Duvall, L. C. Marshall, as author-librarians who have given variously to educational, psychological and economic subjects; and Russell B. Miller, now librarian there, has contributed largely to the International Biblical Encyclopedia.

At Lake Forest College Hiram Miner Stanley, 1857-1903, published a Psychology for beginners, and other psychological studies and literary essays. The present librarian, Miss Mable Powell, regretfully professes that she has "added nothing to the knowledge or pleasure of the world," neither contention to be allowed for a moment if she be just a librarian.

My writing to Mr. Bishop at Ann Arbor led the University of Michigan library to investigate its own literary attainments hitherto unexplored. The result shows Theodore Wesley Koch to be the most prolific writer in the Michigan group. His five studies on Dante and Danteiana

appearing from 1896 to 1901 are especially deserving of mention this sixcentennial year. Dr. Koch's removal to Evanston gives Northwestern claim on the many publications which have recently appeared by his authorship. His frequent contributions to the LIBRARY JOURNAL have often been separately printed, and his descriptions of the Library War Work, while properly classed as professional, belong also to the history of the World War.

At the University of Chicago Ernest DeWitt Burton has been director of libraries from the beginning. As a prominent theologian and professor of New Testament Interpretation in the University he has published a dozen or more religious works of distinction, the latest being the Commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Galatians in the International Critical Commentary.

While Knox College at Galesburg offers no library-literary bibliography, Miss Nelson of the Knox library makes interesting mention of John H. Finley, who was a library assistant while a student at Knox, and first cataloged the Library. His subsequent career and his writings belong to librarianship only by this tenuous and distant claim which we venture to put forth.

We have made a sufficiently wide excursion perhaps to compass the ambitions of this paper, and now we must hasten back to our own homeland, the tight little Hylan Kingdom of which we are unworthy subjects.

From University Heights New York University speaks of the days of Washington Square when reference is made to the librarianship of Henry Martyn Baird, whose History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France; the Huguenots and Henry of Navarre; the Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, compassing six volumes, prove the erudition and talent of a librarian whose literary work was, as well, the product of his investigations as professor in the University. Dr. Baird's successor, Leslie Jay Tompkins, was an able writer on questions of law.

For many years until 1915 College of the City of New York enjoyed in its library the scholarly services of Charles George Herbermann. Professor Herbermann was perhaps the best-known scholar among Catholic laymen in America. He achieved special distinction as editor-in-chief of the monumental Catholic Encyclopedia.

Our near neighbor the Union Theological Seminary presents a phalanx of eminent librarians all of whom have published books, chiefly, of course, of theological interest. It may be enough to mention such authorities as Edward Robinson, author of books on the Holy Land; H. Boynton Smith, once of Bowdoin, editor of

religious periodicals; Charles Augustus Briggs, whose leadership in Biblical criticism shook the religious world; Charles Ripley Gillett, authority on the antiquities of the Levant; William Adams Brown, who varied his religious writing with a biography of Morris K. Jessup and a study of musical instruments; and today Henry Preserved Smith, maintaining the library's reputation with a succession of learned productions. His newest work, *Essays on Biblical Interpretation*, has just been published as one of the Amherst centennial volumes.

And lastly, how can I attempt to pay proper respect to what Columbia Library has achieved in literary distinction during the centuries! I am not so fortunate as to have before me a list of Columbia's librarians since the beginning of history. Many of them have been professors primarily. It would be itself a theme worthy of separate consideration for Columbia's annals to catalog their attainments in letters.

I might refer again in passing to Melvil Dewey as coming here from Amherst. James H. Canfield was a notable figure in this library for his personality as well as for his writings. William H. Carpenter, Provost of the University, and now acting librarian, besides editing an extensive series of Germanic studies, has received special acknowledgment for his important share in the *Century Cyclopaedia of Names*, especially from German and Scandinavian literature. Dr. Carpenter wrote largely also for Johnson's *Universal Cyclopaedia*, the *International Cyclopaedia* and Warner's *Library of the World's Best Literature*.

Our Chairman and genial host, Frederick C. Hicks, is coming to the fore in authorship, especially with *The New World Order: International Organization; International Law, International Co-operation*—published 1920, and *Men and Books Famous in the Law* which all librarians have ordered from the first announcement. A book about men who were not "mere lawyers" as he himself is not. I cannot neglect to name Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia's reference librarian, for what she has done for bibliography, and specifically, for her joint editorship of the *Thackeray Dictionary* published in London in 1910.

This has been a most cursory review of a subject calling for bibliographical research and construction. I have not been able to attempt the study it deserves. I have failed even to approach consistency in the inclusions I have made. But the many records which have come to me in the course of my inquiring are at the disposal of this body for such preservation, editing or compiling as their bibliographic or historic value may invite.

November's Favorite Books

BOOKS most in demand at the public libraries in November, according to the January *Bookman*, were:

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam
The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner's
Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran

FICTION

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt
If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown
The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan

Best sellers during the same months, as reported by 47 booksellers in 42 cities for the January *Books of the Month* were:

GENERAL LITERATURE

Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam
Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan
Mirrors of Downing St. Anonymous. Putnam
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt
The Cruise of the Kawa. Walter E. Traprock. Putnam
Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner's

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown
The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton Porter. Doubleday
The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small Maynard
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton
Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt

Books on Making Alcohol

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A friend of mine tells me that in one of the principal libraries in a neighboring State he has been unable to get anything on the subject of distillation, including the process of making industrial alcohol. I should like to know what action has been taken by the public libraries since the passage of the National Prohibition Act, to remove from the shelves all books which relate to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, etc.

HUGH F. FOX.

S. Reinach, in reviewing T. W. Koch's "Books in the War" and "Les Livres à la Guerre" in the *Revue Critique* for November 15, 1921, sums up his estimate of Library War Service as "a vast and noble enterprise which has found a good historian." "The philanthropic work, conducted on sound principles and with abundant means," says he, "became primarily a work of education, the influence of which will long be felt in the United States."

Neglected Aspects of Public Libraries*

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

THE importance of public libraries can hardly be exaggerated; yet it is seldom apparent to that most influential but most disastrous of public councillors, the practical man of business. He is revolted by the spectacle of a pretentious building, and a huge and costly collection of books, with seating accommodation for from fifty to two hundred people, and one solitary reader who is not even fashionably dressed. What wicked waste it seems! And yet to anyone who knows, that solitary man is a far more satisfactory spectacle than a crowd of young persons devouring the latest Tarzan. A crowded public library is an absurdity, like a crowded laboratory or observatory. The people who clamor for it are clamoring for something very different: to wit, a crowded popular reading-room. I have nothing to say against reading-rooms any more than against sleeping rooms (most reading-rooms contrive the double debt to pay); but I must insist that a reading-room is not in the classic sense a library. A library is a place in which makers of books work: a reading-room is a space in which ordinary men and women pass the time by reading books, just as they do in railway carriages. The purpose of the reading-room is to enable people of moderate means to share books as they share a towel on a rolling pin, and thus to read fifty novels at the cost of one. The purpose of a library is to enable poor scholars and men of letters, whose traditional lot is "toil, envy, want, the patron and the gaol" to consult books which are store-houses of learning, books which they can no more afford to buy than a chemist can afford to buy a pound of radium. Such men form a very small percentage, or even permillage, of the population; but the quality of the books in the reading-room, which means the quality of the taste of the readers, depends finally on the library and on the unfashionably dressed man who may often be its sole occupant. The debt of British literature, and indeed of every department of British culture, to the British Museum Library is incalculable. I myself worked in its reading-room daily for about eight years at the beginning of my literary career; and oh (if I may quote Wordsworth) the difference to me! And that difference was a difference to all the readers of my books and of my contributions to journalism as well as to all the spectators of my plays: say, to be excessively cautious, not less than a million people.

It is not necessary to go into the question whether the effect on all these people has been for good or evil. It may be that it would have been better for myself and them if I had never been born. But that is neither here nor there for the present point, which is, that the work done in the world by the library cannot be measured by the number of people visibly seated in it. I will go so far as to say that if a public library did not attract even one reader from the outside, its existence would be justified by the presence of its librarian and his official staff. And it never comes quite to that. There are always two or three readers to keep the place in countenance. And if (to take actual cases) one of them is a Carlyle and another a Karl Marx, the results may range from the extension of the English Factory Code thruout the whole modern world, to a European war and a half a dozen revolutions. This may seem a questionable recommendation; but as long as people are impressed only by sensational events like wars and revolutions, and take unmixed benefactions thanklessly as a matter of course, it would be useless to cite the many library workers on whose influence there is no stain of blood. From Plato and Pythagoras to Descartes and Einstein there have been single men who would have justified all that the British Museum costs by spending one week of their lives in it; but the public knows them only as unhappy wretches who never knew the joy of jazzing with ladies of the beauty chorus every night and the daring adventure of buying cocaine for them every day.

The moral is clear: let us have the libraries whether they are empty or full. And do not confuse their high function with that of the reading divan which polices our cities for us by enabling people to read about crimes and vices instead of going out into the streets and practising them. Do not forget, either, that tho this is a very desirable substitution, it is the reverse of desirable in the case of good deeds and virtues. Just as reading about crimes does not make us criminals, but rather causes any propensities we may have in that direction to waste themselves harmlessly thru the imagination, so reading about high virtues does not make us heroes and heroines; it wastes our heroic impulses in precisely the same manner. Therefore it is very questionable whether reading rooms should contain any good books. Rather should they be stocked with the Newgate Calendar, detective stories, lives of Cartouche, Laccenaire Charles Peace, Moll Flanders and all the

* Reprinted by permission from the *New Republic* for December 21.

most infamous characters in fact or fiction. And when the readers, in the disgust and satiety produced by a debauch of such literature, go to the reading-room librarian and say "For heaven's sake give me a book about a saint or a hero: I am sick to death of those stupid malefactors," it should be the duty of that librarian to say, "No my son (or my daughter, as the case

may be): the proper sphere or virtue is the living world. Go out and do good until you feel wicked again. Then come back to me; and I will discharge all your evil impulses for you without hurting anyone by a batch of thoroly bad books." Moral: do not listen to the people who wish to purify public bookshelves: they are sitters on safety valves.

"Home Brew" Binding to Cut Costs

BOOKBINDING costs from 1916 to 1920 more than doubled, and they have not come down appreciably. Volumes of the 80-cent size rose to \$2.10; the \$1.40 size to \$3.55; the \$1.75 and \$2 size to \$4 and even \$6.

To offset this High Cost of Binding, Mr. Fison devised his inexpensive style of magazine binding, as told in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for 1 May, 1921, p. 401.

At Brown we examined his method and found it good, but felt it to be desirable to have stiffer sides in order to make the volume stand up more "on its own." This led us to try the Gaylord Multibinder. At about the same time Professor Kenerson of our College of Engineering had suggested ways of doing a similar job for his engineering periodicals, and submitted a sample stapled with wire. But we find that sewing with twine is working all right.

From these varied sources we have worked out a binding which seems to satisfy us as well as the departments, and we are now sorting our binding into two classes: regular binding as in the past for the volumes most used; and our own "Brown University Binding" or "Home Brew" for the others.

Our process is as follows: After removing the advertising matter (except for the month in which we bind—February) and collating and arranging title-page and index and any fly leaves if necessary, we put the volume in a letter-press with the back edge projecting about an inch, resting it on a bottom board to keep the projection flat while drilling.

We then mark the holes thru the eyelets in the cover, setting them in from a quarter to half an inch and having the bottom of the volume flush with the cover, and bore holes thru to the board with a one-eighth-inch drill. We next remove from the press and sew the numbers together and tie. All this is the same as in Mr. Fison's plan.

Next we prepare the back, cutting it to size and allowing about a half inch beyond the holes, and we type on it the title and the volume number, etc. For the back we are using

binders' cloth or library buckram. This costs at present fifty cents a yard and makes this item run to between three and eight cents per volume—instead of one or two cents, as would be the case, if Kraft paper were used—but it is neater and more durable.

Then we fit on the back and a pair of Gaylord Multibinders of pressboard of the nearest size, trimming if necessary in a photo-cutter. We lace on with the same cord used in the sewing. We like best the cord supplied by Gaylord with the binders: Nile brand braided lisle thread No. C. The Belfast twine No. 533 recommended by Mr. Fison is good but we find that it cuts itself readily if pulled too hard.

For height sizes of the Multibinders we used the schedule worked out by the Binding Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, given in their *Bulletin*, v. 11, no. 3, March-June, 1921. The heights which we have found very adaptable are: *9½"; *10"; 11"; *12"; 13"; 14"; and 17"; the starred ones being those most used. The widths we used for these were 6½"; 7"; 8"; 9"; 9½"; 10"; and 12", respectively.

Our costs have been about the same as the schedule given by Mr. Fison, except that there must be added the pair of Multibinders which average twenty cents. This makes a cost of sixty cents a volume. Our initial costs were higher, as a new worker and much experimenting slowed up the work, but for the first two months the cost per volume was only seventy-four cents, and this has now been reduced close to the estimated figure.

Of course if we make a wrong estimate and a volume receives more usage than this binding will stand, there is nothing to prevent it from being bound in the regular way. But we expect to place on the shelves enough volumes of magazines in the B. U. Bindings in the course of the year to save over one thousand dollars on our annual binding bill, and these volumes will be as readily accessible for occasional reference as if they were sewn and bound in the usual way at a cost of two dollars or more a volume.

F. K. W. DRURY.

*Based on a talk before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, 26 November, 1921.

The Library of Congress in 1920-1921

THE effects of the present administration's program of economy are evident in the reduced size of the report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1921, which is limited, in Dr. Putnam's words, to a minimum résumé of the mere facts of operation and status, precluding general reflections or considerations merely theoretic. The four pressing needs described in the reports of 1919 and 1920 also remain unmet,—readjustment of the salary schedule, a few additional positions, certain additional equipment, and a bookstack in the Northeast Courtyard.

Embarrassing resignations of skilled assistants have continued, especially in the Reading Room, Catalog, and Classification services. In the Catalog Division the number of resignations was two and a half times greater than last year, and included five catalogers and revisers who were in the service from ten to twenty-one years, one six years, one four, one three, and four who had between two and three years' training. The Classification Division suffered fifteen resignations in a staff of nineteen people, losing thereby some of its best classifiers and nearly all its expert shelflisters. The Reading Room force lost twenty assistants. The inadequacy of the stack force is illustrated by the fact that for the care and service of half a million items shelved on eight decks or levels in the South East stack, there are no more than two stack assistants on each of the two shifts of a thirteen-hour daily schedule.

The Library, inclusive of the Law Library, contained 2,918,256 books at the end of the fiscal year, a gain of 86,932. Maps and charts (pieces) totaled 170,005, a gain of 3,557; music (volumes and pieces), 919,041, as against 884,227 in 1920; prints (pieces), 424,783, a gain of 5,807. Books purchased numbered 35,515, and 9,245 were received by gift, 3,301 by transfer from government libraries, 15,545 by copyright, and 15,460 from foreign governments by international exchange.

Purchases, tho not so great as in 1920, were considerably above the pre-war average. The Library acquired its first block book in the "Opera Noua Contemplatiua" of Giovanni Andrea Vavassore, and added six incunabula, the earliest being the first printed edition of the "Philobiblon" of Richard de Bury, Cologne, 1473, by the printer of Augustinus "De Fide." It also had the good fortune to obtain six rare issues of English colonial treaties with the American Indians.

The Manuscript Division had several acces-

sions of great value and interest. Mrs. John Boyd Thacher sent in as an indefinite deposit Mr. Thacher's French Revolution autographs, a collection of about 1,600 letters, documents, maps, and badges, beginning with an autograph letter and a portrait of Montesquieu dated 1740 and ending with a similar signed letter from Napoleon to Josephine, dated May, 1804. At the instance of Dr. Gaillard Hunt, formerly chief of the Division, and now editor for the Department of State and in charge of its Library and Archives, and upon recommendation of the Secretary of State, the President directed the transfer to the Library of Congress of the originals of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and her son, Major U. S. Grant, 3d, gave the original manuscript of the Personal Memoirs of President Grant. Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States presented five hundred letters of his father, Oliver Wendell Holmes, with seven volumes of manuscripts of his writings, including "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." Photostats of Washington papers were received from J. Pierpont Morgan and the New York Public Library. Historians at work in the division during the year included John Bach McMaster, Edward Channing, John Spencer Bassett, and James Truslow Adams.

Current periodicals received (separate titles) numbered 7,283 (7,423 in 1920; 7,260 in 1919). The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received was 130,586 (143,949 last year). Files of Mexican newspapers covering the revolutionary period, 1911-1920, were acquired. The 149 separate titles represent papers of practically all parties and the personal organs of the various revolutionary leaders.

The most considerable acquisition made available to the Print Division for exhibition purposes is the collection of Whistleriana given to the Library in 1917 by Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell.

The Semitic Division devoted its attention to the new Hebrew collection which the Library acquired by purchase from Ephraim Deinard, described in last year's report. Accessions of Semitic and Judaic books from other sources amounted to about 500 volumes.

The Slavic division added about 800 publications, including a noteworthy collection of Lettish publications, 478 in number.

As was the case last year, the Chinese exceeded in number and value all other Far Eastern accessions. These totaled 306 works in 4,871

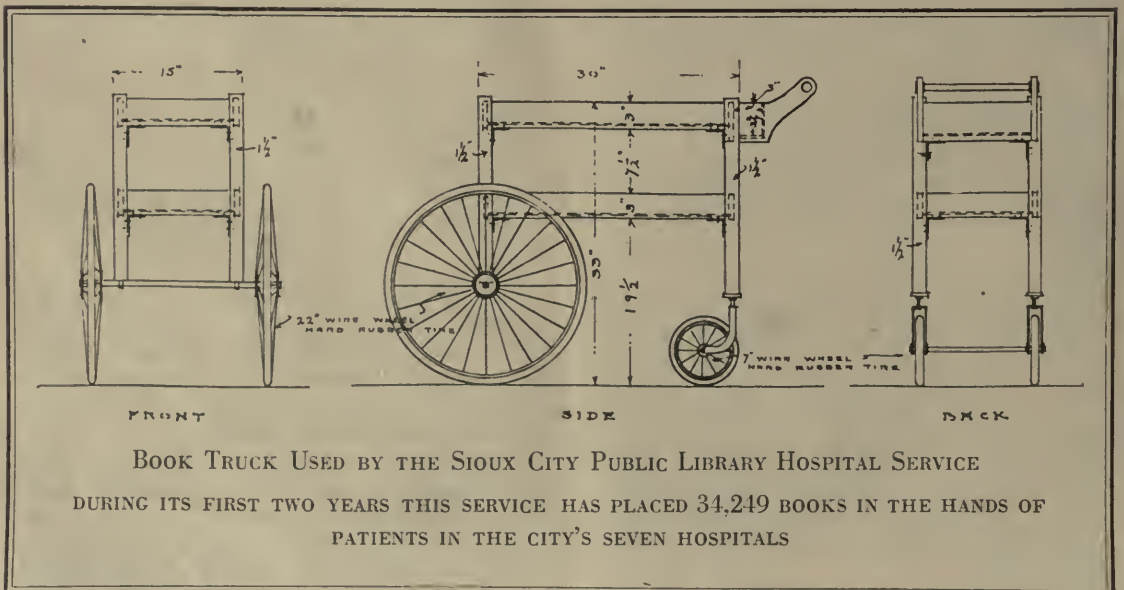
volumes; the Japanese accessions, about 42 works in 112 volumes; Korean, four works in 26 volumes; Annamite, two works in 15 volumes; and the Manchu, three works in 36 volumes. A small number of official gazetteers was added to the library's unrivalled collection. Thirty-seven new *ts'ung shu* or Chinese collea-teana were added. About 275 of the 310 *ts'ung shu* have been fully indexed and about half of the remainder partly classified. In the Room for the Blind the collection was augmented by 1,147 volumes, and now comprises 8,354 volumes. One-tenth more readers borrowed books, and the annual circulation increased forty per cent.

With an appropriation cut from \$45,000 for the year ending June 30, 1920, to \$25,000, it was necessary to reduce the staff of the Legislative Reference Service to its lowest terms, while preserving the three sections of the service: Foreign Law, American Law, and Economics. There was, however, a relative increase in interest and use of nearly forty per cent on the part of members of Congress.

The number of volumes cataloged was 89,479; new accessions, 73,055, recataloged 16,424 (1919-20, 82,192 volumes, accessions 64,280, recataloged 17,912). Work on the more difficult material was postponed to push work within the capacity of the new assistants being trained by the experienced catalogers, and formidable arrears have accumulated. It is feared that if this condition continues for any length of time that the impairment of the catalog service will be quickly felt in other libraries which depend upon

service of the Library of Congress catalog cards, as well as in the Reading Room and other divisions of the Library itself. The number of subscribers to the printed cards increased from 2,877 to 2,948 (2,693 in 1919). The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to the proof sheets amounted to \$88,565, an increase over the receipts of 1919-1920 of about fifteen per cent. Cards for about 29,300 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 2,250 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1,700 printed for other co-operating libraries. The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 20, 1920, was approximately 845,800, or about 63,625,000 cards. Volumes classified and prepared for the shelves numbered 82,256 (83,731 last year) of which 69,696 were new accessions and 12,560 reclassified. The reclassification of classical literature has been finished and the schedules typewritten, but very little has been done in the reclassification of material on religion. About 1,939,000 volumes have now been reclassified. Thirteen more libraries have adopted the classification, including the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo, and Cornell and Princeton Universities, in part.

Expenditures of the Library and Copyright Office for salaries, and contingent expenses and for building and grounds totaled \$711,436 out of an appropriation of \$730,366, as compared with expenditures of \$722,654 in 1920 (\$701,014 in 1919). The appropriation for 1922 is \$711,120, including \$474,355 for Library and Copyright Office salaries, and the usual \$90,000 for the purchase of books.



Libraries and Museums

V. The Museum Idea at Pinnacle

By LOUISE CONNOLLY.

The Educational Adviser of the Newark Library and the Newark Museum. Miss Louise Connolly, wrote the sketch which follows in October last, just before she left for a lecture tour thru North Carolina. It was not written with the intent to make it a part of this series; but it expresses so well, in a rather dramatic and striking way, the general theory of the Utility of Museums, which I am trying to set forth, that I obtained her consent to let me include it as No. V.
J. C. D.

THE Committee met to decide on what sort of memorial should be erected by the little town of Pinnacle to the soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. The subject had been so well canvassed thru the press and in social meetings that it was easily decided. They would have a playground, where young people would gain just that kind of physical vigor and civic consciousness which had been exhibited by the soldier boys.

When the features of the playground were discussed, the usual suggestions were made. They would have a baseball field, tennis courts, football and basketball grounds, picnic grove, wading pool, swimming tank, small gymnasium, running track, swings, see-saws, and all the paraphernalia needed to meet the requirements of boys and girls from six to twenty years of age.

The young daughter of the house in which the Committee met was present. She restrained herself for a while, but finally offered her unwarranted contribution. "I suppose you will have a museum," said she, "and a branch of the public library."

A long pause ensued. "It seems to me," said the Chairman, "that that library business is a good idea. You would catch all the people who were tired and all the people who were waiting for somebody and so you could get across a little good literature and even a little information. Why not?"

"We could make the city pay for the running of it, and the books," said another.

"And for the building, too," said a third. "We would be generous in offering them the land."

"What about the museum?" asked the unwarranted young daughter.

"I never heard," said the Chairman, "of a museum in a playground. What sort of a museum had you in your mind, dear?"

"I suppose," said she, "that I was thinking that when parties went out walking, they might bring home bugs and plants; and I suppose I was thinking that when boys wanted to be quiet, they might take their stamps and coins out of their pockets; and I guess I was thinking that if this is really to be for children, they might

find it a place where nobody would scold them if they cluttered up."

"Then it was a natural history museum you were thinking of," said the Chairman.

The Chairman's wife also was an outsider. She had "come along." "There is an art museum for children in Boston," said she. "Why wouldn't a little annex to that library or a little unpretentious, but beautiful building, built beautifully in proportion I mean, containing a few plaster casts and some simple reproductions of the world's best artists be a very lovely place for people to rest in who have no particular craving for tearing plants to pieces or for identifying bugs and no particular craving for getting information out of books. A quite profound philosopher, who was also a good observer of life as it is, once said, 'The kind of lassitude that is produced by physical exertion puts one in a very receptive mood for aesthetic impressions.'"

"What would we put into this museum?" asked the Chairman.

At that everybody spoke at once. "I have, as you all well know," said Mrs. Smith, "a group of alabaster statuary too big for my house and entirely unsuited for my furniture. I will gladly contribute it to stand in the center of the art museum."

"There is," said Mr. Snooks, "decaying in my attic and scolded about at least once every year by my wife, what I think to be a most interesting collection made in my youth of the hymenoptera of my father's orchard."

"We have," said Mrs. Brown, "a most awful set of foreign coins, representing, my husband tells me, untold values. If anybody will take charge of it and get it out of my library, I shall be deeply grateful."

The two remaining members of the Committee shouted simultaneously: "Stamps, we have stamps!"

And the Chairman added, in a tremulous tone, "My Burt—he will never come back—was a great mineral collector. I will be glad to see his collections shown in such an institution."

"It will be a very lop-sided museum," said the Chairman's wife. "It seems to me that to be of

any real value, this place ought not to be merely a place of deposit for collections which have lost their owners or the interest of their owners. It ought to be a place which would give a synopsis of those things which our nature study and science teachers deal in. It seems to me that the fundamentals of the classification of botany and mineralogy and biology and some diagrams at least, if not models in astronomy—"

"You have been visiting Chicago and Philadelphia," said the Chairman smiling. "I have," answered his wife, "and Newark."

"Couldn't you trade?" said the host's little daughter?

"My child," said her father, "you are inducting this Committee into the necessity of paying somebody a salary, to trade."

"We will shove it onto the school board," said the Chairman. "I mean the salary."

The town of Pinnacle expects to put in a definite place in its new playground, a building, one wing of which is to be devoted to a small branch library and the other to a small museum, which shall be apparently a museum of art, but really a museum of science and industry. It expects to get the price of the building out of the town council, the salary of the librarian-director out of the school board, the books from the Main Library and the objects exhibited out of the whole world by a system of trade and barter. This is the first of some hundred thousand small museums which are going to blossom all over the surface of the United States in the course of the next ten years, like dandelions in a meadow.

Teaching Cataloging

MISS MANN'S paper on the teaching of cataloging in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 15 has given new emphasis to the real purpose of library school teaching—a knowledge of books and their use in daily life. Any division of the subjects taught is a matter of convenience rather than of exactitude, for all instruction rests on the single base, with the students majoring not in library hand, or even in reference or school libraries or work with children, but in books. Thoroughness and detail must be stressed, but always with a larger aim beyond.

For this reason it is good to have Miss Mann remind us that the basis of cataloging is books, not rules, and the suggestions she gives for subordinating technique, using Library of Congress cards and giving the class practice in revision and executive work, are thoroly practical.

The relation of library school courses in Los Angeles is something like Miss Mann's suggested study of subjects. It does not always follow that book selection, reference, classification, and subject heading courses are concerned with the same subject during each week, but it is often possible to plan such a correlation so that in book selection the types of books in a certain class will be discussed, actual reference questions will be answered from these books, and classification numbers and subject headings will be assigned to books in this class. The cataloging lesson in anonymous classics becomes an illuminating commentary on the lecture on children's books, and the series note on the catalog card is a bit of embroidery on the study of series in book selection.

I want to protest, however, against using the same books in each course except as an occasional review lesson. Then there is a little spice

in using copies of very new books borrowed from the cataloging room for the purpose, in sufficient quantity to give one to each student who will classify, assign Cutter number and subject heading, catalog, shelf list, and accession the book. But for daily work it is much more interesting to have a variety of books, each with a personality of its own and piquing curiosity.

I want to suggest also the monotony of using the same books year after year to illustrate each point, this time for the sake of the instructor. The class, to be sure, is new and not familiar with the books, some of which should be emphasized again and again. It is easy for the teaching to become monotonous unless most of the books change as they do in real life. We may think there can be no example of "by the author of" as perfect as "Miss Toosey's Mission," but "Patricia Brent, Spinster," and "The Rain Girl" are much more likely to be in the average library today and form an excellent text for discussions of the taste of the modern generation. *The Publishers' Weekly* is full of suggestions for name entry, and there is another opportunity for correlation when the checking is discussed in book selection, and pseudonyms, compound names, married women and noblemen are recognized. We all know that the permanent satisfaction in a cataloger's day is the acquaintance with the tide of new books. "Everything interesting in the world of books passes over my desk," the cataloger says, and when the cataloging teacher shares this, with her own enthusiasm, the class work never becomes a mere matter of rules and indention, punctuation and spacing.

When cataloging classes are asked about the reasons for the scarcity of catalogers, I have always found a few born catalogers who cannot

imagine why anyone calls the work a matter of routine or irksome detail. The others, unless they are hopelessly illogical or poor spellers, honestly agree with one who said "I do not need to think about the drudgery of cataloging when the books themselves are so fascinating."

Complaints against library school graduates can usually be grouped into two classes: graduates' lack of knowledge of books or their failure to adjust themselves to new conditions. Students in any school, from the kindergarten to the professional school, as all teachers can testify, have little sense of proportion and relationships. In library school it rarely occurs to them that anything ever mentioned in one course can apply in another. It must be pointed out to them that the principles of entry in bibliography and cataloging are the same; that books are arranged in the decimal classification in groups similar to those discussed in book selection; that subject bibliography is equally a part of reference and of book selection, and that documents are noth-

ing more fearsome than reference or circulating books.

Sonnenschein, to be sure, has a way of popping up in every course, but it is an amazing thought to most students that the method of analysis here has some bearing on each different course. More than one student has admitted that his only knowledge of the L. C. depository catalog in library school was the prohibition of its use in book trade bibliography, while it should have been, as it is in daily life, a constant tool in the study of periodicals, book selection, cataloging, and reference.

After all, bibliography in its old wide meaning of the study of books is the basis of library school training, and the inspired teacher will indicate relationships between different subjects by making the most matter of fact study a little window into eternity. At the same time the student will keep details subordinate in mastering technique until he can see life steadily and see it whole and at the same time measure it in centimeter spaces.

MARION HORTON.

Specifications for Conventions

REVISION OF TENTATIVE LIST BASED UPON COMMENTS OF ABOUT A DOZEN PAST PRESIDENTS IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND AN EQUAL NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS.

1. For large associations there should be a special "Conventions Committee," with membership holding over for two or three seasons.

2. In every "convention city" a local committee on conventions should supply the routine of details (e. g., transportation, "housing," etc.), so that committees specially appointed for the occasion will not have to consider such matters as can be cared for regularly by experts.

3. Committees on information and on hospitality should be adequately prepared in anticipation of requests that are likely to be made of them; it being a function of the Association's "Conventions Committee" to see that such committees work in co-ordination and with the local committee on conventions, and have a constructive program to further the interests of all delegates.

4. All committees that have regular office hours should arrange to be represented as far as practicable during their closed hours; and should see that information regarding changes of hours and of meeting places is conspicuously posted and not left to be given over the counter.

5. The general information committee should (thru the local committee on conventions) be amply equipped with maps, timetables, reference books, etc., and should carefully note the experiences of each convention with a view to perfecting the equipment of subsequent ones.

There should be a frame for displaying maps made in compact form; there should be a large map or plan of the convention locality so that locations can be indicated at once. (This would serve for all conventions coming to the particular place. Information of this kind should result from association of convention committees, and such conveniences should be standardized.)

6. The committee that gives general information should have at least one representative in attendance during the entire period of the convention, except possibly between 1:00 a. m. and 6:00 a. m., when a hotel night clerk or other night official should cover the service. (It has been found that many questions are submitted towards midnight, or after the closing of late sessions or festivities, when people are more at leisure than during the earlier rush hours of the evening.)

7. Special festivities, etc., should not be injected into a program that has been published; but if injected, they should be conspicuously posted or announced, not only for the benefit of those immediately interested in the events, but for those who would be inconvenienced by the change. While this is especially a matter for the Program Committee, that committee can hardly be expected to have a sense of proportion between hospitality and technical procedure. It is, therefore, a matter for the "Conventions Com-

mittee" to study and for the executive to act upon with expert advice.

8. Detailed and timely registration should be secured and classified lists of delegates published, so as to afford a clearing house of "Who's Who" and where each delegate comes from. A card catalog should be made previous to the convention, with registration of name, state, position, special work, facilities, etc. In fact, there should be a membership census kept up to date regardless of conventions, so that the data may be taken therefrom for convention and other purposes at a minimum of effort.

9. Conventions should be primarily in the interests of their constituents and but secondarily in the interests of those who happen to be present. Junketing, or the social side, is to a large extent important, but should be co-ordinated with the technical program. "Junketeering" has too often been condoned on the ground of unwieldiness because of numbers. The problem of unwieldiness, however, should be squarely met by the convention management.

10. Programs should not be so full as to crowd out discussion, and the majority of papers presented or addresses made should readily result in motions so that in so far as they contain methods that can be recommended by those who present them, these may be discussed and acted upon accordingly. (It is well recognized that conventions are not, as a rule, for statutory matter, but only for recommended practice, and that resolutions should be passed with this in mind. The chairman of the session should thus see that motions are duly made, so that matters needing to be considered and to have continuity of thought should not be overlooked.)

11. Papers and addresses should make for progress, and it should be one of the important duties of the "Conventions Committee" to control the program committee in this respect. (Sessions for the uninitiated might to advantage be distinguished from those for the experienced: the former calling for subjects that would be redundant for the latter.)

12. Conventions should be democratic, each delegate being made to feel that he is a contributor, finding opportunity distinctly before him to help to make the convention of value. While often the management needs to be in the hands of a few, this few should take pains to avoid the impression of being a clique (often a difficult matter as their power and responsibility frequently results from neglect on the part of the many).

GEORGE WINTHROP LEE.

Librarian, Stone and Webster.

147 Milk Street,
Boston, Mass.

"A Bibliophilosopher"



"A man of the world among men of letters and a man of letters among men of the world" is Thomas Lynch Montgomery, recently appointed librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of truly bibliographic attainments, his name is associated with the custody and collection of literary, scientific or historical works thruout the State. 'In science, read the newest works,' he quotes, 'in literature, the oldest.'—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

" . . . The libraries are often so uncomfortable that many people would rather be anywhere than in one of them. Even the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid is not free from reproach. Some parts of it, such as the section on fine arts, are comfortable and hospitable enough; but the reading room is dirty and cold and the roof leaks; the process of getting out a book is long and cumbersome. . . . At Seville University Library the arrangements are not much better. I asked . . . if I might see the catalogue. 'See the catalogue!' said in a horror-struck voice: 'see the catalogue!' He was as surprised and pained as if I had asked him to show me the Mystery of the Stigmata or to give a demonstration of the Seven Deadly Sins. The library at the Residencia is on a different principle. You can go and look at the books as well as the catalogue. You can sit and read them comfortably or you can borrow them and take them away. . . . I am bound to say that on subsequent visits to Seville no one could have been more obliging than the officials of the University Library. . . ." "A Picture of Modern Spain," by J. B. Trend (Houghton).



Photograph by Kenneth Clark, reproduced here by courtesy of the Architectural Record.

ENTRANCE TO THE JAMES JEROME HILL REFERENCE LIBRARY

THIS LIBRARY WHICH IS PART OF THE BUILDING WHICH ALSO HOUSES THE ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON DECEMBER 20. OWING TO THE VERY RECENT DEATH OF MRS. HILL THERE WERE NO CEREMONIES. AN ARTICLE WITH PLANS ILLUSTRATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO BUILDINGS WILL BE GIVEN IN AN EARLY NUMBER

American War Libraries

W. N. C. CARLTON writes on American collections on the Great War in a recent number of the *Literary Review of the New York Evening Post*.

The chief American libraries possessing collections of large size and research character are the Library of Congress, New York Public Library and the libraries of Harvard, Yale and Leland Stanford Universities. Moderate sized collections, restricted in scope, but offering adequate material for intensive study within certain special fields are at Princeton University, Clark University at Worcester, Mass., and the Watkinson Reference Library in Hartford, Conn.

The Library of Congress collection numbers probably not less than 75,000 printed books, pamphlets, etc. The collection of prints and posters represents every warring country; the music collection is reported as well nigh overwhelming; and especially rich in official and documentary material, including a large number of semi-confidential publications of the allied governments. The Library is also strong in files of European newspapers, including a collection made by the National Board for Historical Service, which also prepared a file of 20,000 typewritten cards containing summaries and translations of articles published in newspapers and periodicals of enemy countries. Other important acquisitions were the working library of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and an extensive collection of literature relating to the activities of the Peace Conference.

Leland Stanford University was offered \$50,000 in 1919 by Herbert Hoover for a war collection, and provision has also been made for adding to this collection for the next twenty-five years. Professor E. D. Adams, who undertook the work, has issued a report of the Hoover war collection. This collection will be the depository of the archives of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium and will also aim to procure all Belgian publications about Belgium and its relation to the war. Already it has over 27,000 official documents of twenty-five of the countries involved, thousands of posters, proclamations, newspapers, "trench papers," and the entire library of the Russian scholar and statesman, Miliukov, gathered by him for the study of Russian history and institutions.

The Yale war collection, conducted under the direction of the history faculty, has placed special emphasis on the acquisition of source material, and is rich in war posters and in

French official war proclamations and decrees.

The Harvard University Library ". . . aims at utility and service rather than at show or the pictorial quality of its material." The collection is already rich and is growing.

The New York Public Library possesses the best collection in any American municipal library. Its primary aim has been to secure "what past experience has shown will be the kind of material scholars and investigators may reasonably expect to find." Careful selection has been the rule. The card catalog contains under the general heading "European War 1914-1918" about 20,000 titles. Under related headings there are 2,000 more, and 8,000 entries appear under naval history, aeroplanes, diplomatic history, international law.

The making of a national survey of all existing archive and library resources on the Great War and a descriptive guide or index might well be sponsored, Dr. Carlton suggests, by the Carnegie Institution, the United States Bureau of Education, the American Historical Association, or the American Library Association.

No complete bibliography of the war can be expected, and Dr. Carlton does not "anticipate a long life for the 'International Bibliography of the War,' which is said to have been initiated somewhere in Europe and to which cards are to be added at the rate of 1,000 a week for a period of time impossible to estimate."

Boston Special Libraries Registration Service

The Special Libraries Association in Boston has appointed a committee on registration consisting of Bertha D. Hartzell, 18 Somerset Street, and Daniel N. Handy, to meet the need of some means by which members who desire change of position may be informed of vacancies in the special library field, and second, the need among many industries and business firms for the kind of service which a business librarian could give them. The committee does not intend to run an employment agency and shrinks from the responsibility of recommending people about whom it knows comparatively little to firms whose requirements it knows even less. It plans to act merely as a clearing house, leaving the actual selection to the applicant. The committee will work in co-operation with the placement service of the Simmons College Library School, the registration department of the Massachusetts Library Commission, the Y. W. C. A. and the appointment bureau of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union.

Library Exhibit at the Texas State Fair

THE Dallas Public Library's recent exhibit at the State Fair of Texas attracted thousands of visitors not only from Texas and the other states of the Union, but also from Canada and Mexico.

Following the lead of the A. L. A. at its Swampscott meeting, Dallas selected the county library as the phase of the work on which to put the greatest emphasis, altho advertising the local library and the extension of its lending privileges to the entire county was by no means a minor purpose.

Books naturally form the basis of any library exhibit, therefore one hundred and seventy-five books and a few magazines as varied in subject as Peter Rabbit, live-stock judging, and the plays of William Butler Yeats were selected, those of direct interest to the rural home being in predominance. These books were arranged in roughly classified groups on a four-shelved bookcase on the wide molding capping the wainscot, and on tables—one table being devoted to books for the children.

Among the outstanding features of the exhibit were the county library panels prepared by the A. L. A. and loaned by the Texas State Library, a large map of Texas indicating the four counties having county libraries, and a group of pictures of the Cooke County Free Library and its various branches. The map bore the suggestive legend: Cooke, Dallam, Harris, and Potter counties have libraries, Why not your county? The Gainesville Commercial Club, at the suggestion of Librarian Lillian Gunter, made itself financially responsible for the panel advertising the Gainesville Public Library.

Of the local features the most striking were the graph with the Dallas library as a center showing the different classes of people who use the library, and photographs of the Oak Cliff Branch Library. A small card catalog file added a characteristic touch to the exhibit, and numerous posters carried their subtle suggestions to the passing crowds.

By no means all the crowd, however, could be called "passing" for many stopped at the registration desk, just inside the railing, to make application for membership in the Dallas Public Library or to examine the exhibit more closely. As opportunity presented itself, the assistant in charge explained the advantages of taking books directly to the rural community, and the Texas laws governing the establishment of libraries with the county as the unit. Thru the co-operation of Elizabeth H. West, state

librarian, literature was at hand for distribution to those interested in the library welfare of their own counties, as well as a leaflet describing the work of the State Department of Traveling Libraries.

Those instrumental in furthering this effort to spread the gospel of the county library are much gratified by the results so far shown. Registration statistics will give tangible proof that it has been worth while; but the memory of little children poring over the books while their mothers visited other features of the fair, of eager school teachers making note of helpful books on their profession, of home-makers coming in—not once but many times—to consult books of house plans, and of those who left us prepared to take home with them the message of the county library and its possibilities, would have been a sufficient reward.

MARY VICK BURNEY.

News from Home in Kansas City

NEWS FROM HOME

Daily Newspapers at
The Public Library, 9th and Locust.

At the recent convention of the American Legion in Kansas City, the Public Library, in co-operation with publishers of many daily newspapers from all over the country, tried to provide "news from home." The service was very much appreciated. Library made bulletins were placed at the various meeting places and hotels. Two daily newspapers printed reproductions. At the close of the session, all papers were sent to the convention, where they were distributed to be read on the way home.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1922



THE library year 1921 was not one of salient features or remarkable progress, except that the Swampscott Conference reached a banner registration of 1900, lacking one, who ran around so fast that she could not be counted. At this meeting the revised Constitution was finally adopted, but with further revision immediately in sight. There was an increasing number of other library meetings over the length and breadth of the land, and the year closed with the Council sessions and associated meetings at Chicago at which, happily, there was time for the Council to consider several of the most important questions before the library profession, as revenue, certification, tariff and copyright provisions affecting libraries. There has been a serious tendency, especially notable in New York, to curtail library appropriations, particularly book funds, which must result in crippling the facilities of public libraries in face of the constantly increasing public demand. The saddest example was the omission from the new federal budget of appropriations for continuing welfare work, including library service, for the army in peace times, which has been partly remedied thru the effort of Secretary Weeks to secure an appropriation of \$60,000 for books and service. The new budget carried satisfactory appropriations for the navy, and the merchant marine will be cared for by a chartered organization which will have the benefit of the quarter million volumes of the A. L. A. collection. The library interest, in common with others, is thus seriously affected all along the line by the aftermath of war.

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ON the other hand, while A. L. A. work abroad, except thru the American Library in Paris, has technically ceased, the needs of the boys on the Rhine were met by a special appropriation from the A. L. A. balance, and much work has been done thru American channels in the further development of libraries, especially for children in the devastated regions of France. Meantime, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has taken up library work in foreign countries, the Carnegie Corporation being limited to those in English-speaking countries, and has

supplied \$200,000 for erecting and equipping a library building in Rheims, France, and \$100,000 also for books for Belgrade University and has added to the libraries on American history, civics and economics in several capitals, similar collections for Strassburg and other places. The A. L. A. is also doing survey work in several foreign fields thru its Committee on Co-operation with other Countries, especially with relation to the Far East and Latin America, and one of its plans is being partially carried out in the offer from some of the library schools to give scholarships for would-be librarians in foreign countries desiring American training.

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AS to library buildings, the opening of the magnificent Detroit Public Library edifice and of the new quarters of the John Crerar, in the office building which it has specially constructed for library needs, marked the year nevertheless as notable. Philadelphia has laid the foundations of its great public library, Wilmington has broken ground for an important edifice, Cleveland and Los Angeles have secured their bond issues, but Brooklyn is still at a standstill. New branches have been opened in several library systems, notably two more of Cleveland's "reading factories," two additional branches for Newark, and negro branches at Atlanta and Norfolk. College libraries have made noteworthy progress: Williams with an imposing building well advanced, Boston College, the Catholic institution at Chestnut Hill, with a \$400,000 building under weigh, Luther College, Decorah (Ia.) with a library building just completed, McGill University at Montreal with an important extension, while the University of Minnesota is still marking time. Yale is still considering site as well as plans for a building which will rival the splendid edifice at Harvard. The James J. Hill Reference Library building, which adjoins and supplements the fine St. Paul Public Library, completes the central library system in that city, the Henry E. Huntington Library at Pasadena is in partial operation in its superb new building, and the Grosvenor Reference Library at Buffalo has broken ground for a new building.

THERE was more library legislation than usual in 1921, as most of the states held their biennial legislative sessions in this year. These were fully summarized in Chairman Yust's excellent reports printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1st, p. 687-696, and October 15th, p. 845-846, and need not be repeated here. There remains a gap in the record for the intervening year 1920, which Mr. Yust hopes to fill by an early report thru the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Of library gifts there has been little of importance to record, especially as the Carnegie Corporation, after providing for more than twenty-five hundred buildings, maintains the suspension of new library grants upon which it decided at the commencement of the war and is devoting itself in the library field chiefly to rounding up work provided for earlier.

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OF important changes the most noticeable were W. N. C. Carlton's retirement from the American Library in Paris for work in America, temporarily at Hamilton (Canada), the resignation of W. Dawson Johnston of St. Paul to become his successor at Paris, and that of Thomas L. Montgomery, as State librarian at Harrisburg, to join his Philadelphia friends as librarian of the Pennsylvania State Historical Society, his successor at Harrisburg being the Rev. George P. Donehoo. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, State librarian at Illinois, was legislated from office under the law which makes the Secretary of State the *ex officio* holder of that post. There has been an unusual number of changes in university and college libraries, Frank K. Walter going to the University of Minnesota, William A. Alexander to Indiana State University, Earl N. Manchester to Kansas State University. David F. Estes, who had retired from Colgate University after twenty-three years of service, was succeeded by Charles W. Spencer, and Prof. Homer C. Newton became definitely librarian of the College of the City of New York, a post which had been for some time in suspense. Miss Linda A. Clatworthy went to the University of Denver, while Mrs. J. B. Hyder succeeded her chief, Miss Alice L. Rathborne, at the University of Colorado. Charles A. Green left Massachusetts "Aggie" to become librarian of the richly endowed Jones Memorial Library at Amherst, being succeeded by Henry S. Green, and Harold L. Wheeler left the Missouri School of Mines to re-organize the Hackley Memorial Library at Muskegon, Michigan. In the field of library schools, Miss Elizabeth G. Thorne retains her directorship of the Syracuse School while becoming librarian of the University, and at Atlanta Miss Susie Lee Crumley takes charge of the School under the directorship of Atlanta's librarian, Miss Tommie Dora Barker. Two posts made vacant by death in 1920 were

filled in 1921 by the succession of Miss Marion F. Dutcher at Poughkeepsie, and the appointment of Elmar T. Boyd at Bangor, Maine.

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DEATH was busy during 1921 among the leaders of the profession, and also removed from us several of the most promising of the later generation. The small company of the participants in the 1876 Conference was reduced to nine by the death of Dr. Edward J. Nolan in Philadelphia after his service of fifty-seven years for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences—a man living in a quiet nook, but intimate with many of the leading men and women of his time, and the passing of Miss Rule after nearly as long service at Lynn. Mrs. Milton Fairchild, known to the elders as Salome Cutler, died at the end of the year after long retirement from her long service—especially notable in her leadership of the New York State Library School—and Miss May Seymour, another valued early associate of Mr. Dewey, also passed over the great divide. Two men of middle age and of great promise to the library future were lost in Joseph F. Daniels, the leader so much beloved in Riverside, and John G. Moulton of Haverhill, who had done great service for the Massachusetts Library Club at home as well as important war service at the great Le Mans center in France. Two men within the library field, perhaps better known for their literary work, were Dr. Morris Jastrow, resigned after distinguished service in the University of Pennsylvania which closed two years ago, and Lindsay Swift, who had long been editor of publications for the Boston Public Library. One of the brightest of the younger women was Miss Eunice R. Oberly, who, after graduation from Vassar in 1900, went directly to the Department of Agriculture in Washington and became a notable specialist in the very special library of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mrs. Annie F. McDonell is entitled to mention for her services not only at Bay City, but as a leader in the Michigan Library Association. Canada lost its Parliamentary librarian for the House of Commons in the death of Martin U. Griffin. On the other hand, the library profession may be considered noteworthy for the longevity and long service of many of its members, Dr. James K. Hosmer having celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday early in the year, while the law librarians at Swampscott sent salutations to J. Himes Arnold, eighty-two years of age, librarian of Harvard Law School for over forty years. Miss Medora Simpson at Chelsea, Miss Carrie M. Worthen at Melrose and Mrs. Margaret McBain at Owosso had completed each a half century of service before retirement.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE new Sherman House which the LIBRARY JOURNAL on mistaken information moved across the river to the north side remains on its old site at Randolph and Clark Streets rebuilt after its half century's repute as a hostelry, and this week it houses for the first time the mid-winter library meetings. For these gatherings of the A. L. A. Council and the half score meetings of other organizations and groups, a goodly company, numbering one hundred and eighty or more came together, of whom nearly fifty are members of the Council in attendance at the two executive sessions and one public session scheduled on the general program.

The first subject for discussion on the order of business for the opening Council meeting Thursday morning was the report of the Committee on Library Revenues, presented by Mr. S. H. Ranck, which proposed the following memorandum:

The American Library Association declares that \$1 per capita of the population of the community served is a reasonable minimum annual revenue for the library in communities desiring to maintain a good modern public library with trained librarians. This sum should cover a main library with reading room facilities, branch libraries and reading rooms within easy reach of all the people in the larger communities, a registration of card holders equal to thirty per cent of the population, and a considerable collection of the more expensive books of reference, with a home use of about five volumes per capita. Communities desiring their libraries to supply these needs extensively, will need to provide support beyond the minimum of \$1 per capita, and for the highest grade of service \$2 per capita would be a reasonable sum. This would include extension work sufficient to bring home to the children, the foreign speaking people, business men, artisans, advanced students, public officials, and in general all classes of the people, the opportunities that such a library is not only ready but is able to afford, with a service that is administered by trained librarians having special knowledge in their particular departments. Such a service should lead to a registration of card holders equal to fifty per cent of the population and a reading room attendance equal to or greater than the number of books issued for home use.

The Committee recommends that further study be given to the whole subject of adequate support for high school and grade school libraries,

and for college and university libraries, to be based on a knowledge of the existing situation with reference to such libraries.

This led to an interesting and useful debate, in which Miss Julia Robinson secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission, urged that small towns need more than a dollar per capita to support adequate libraries, while Mr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library said that large cities needed less than the dollar suggested as a standard. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn of Bridgeport considered that small town libraries are better off on a valuation basis than by an appropriation per capita. Mr. Wheeler suggested that the best plea for libraries would be made by paralleling their needs and work with those of other civic enterprises. The discussion brought out the fact that many favored what might be called a sliding scale rather than a fixed standard, and the subject was referred back to the Committee for further consideration and report at a later opportunity.

The subject of copyright legislation, originally scheduled along with certification for the open session on Friday, had been transferred to the Thursday morning session, and Dr. Raney, in presenting the proposed resolutions printed in the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 1033, spoke vigorously for over an hour in defense of the proposed action.

The discussion went over to the afternoon session, when Mr. F. G. Melcher presented the view of the publishers, and some sharp questioning followed on the part of Mr. Andrews, Mr. E. H. Anderson of the New York Public Library and others. A letter from Mr. Bowker, as a member of the Council, was read by the Secretary, urging less uncompromising action, lest the proposed resolution should lead to such opposition as would endanger the passage of the measure and bringing America into the International Copyright Union. Dr. Raney assured the Council that on the contrary the United States would enter the Berne Union with strong backing in Congress.

Mr. W. W. Bishop of Ann Arbor favored moderate action, but the current set strongly in favor of vigorous protest, and the resolutions presented by Dr. Raney were carried by thirty-five votes in the affirmative without negative votes, several of those present not voting.

The third subject, also discussed Thursday afternoon, was the report of the Committee on Committees, presented by Mr. Carl B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library, its Chairman. The resolutions as printed in the last issue of the Li-

BRARY JOURNAL, p. 1033, were passed without dissent after a motion had prevailed, striking out at the end of the second resolution the words "and as to membership to persons who are members of the Council."

The subject of certification was the first order of business for the Friday morning session, and the report was presented by Dr. C. C. Williamson, Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on National Certification and Training, concluding with the resolutions and recommendations printed in the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL (page 1035-6). After considerable discussion it was voted to recommit the resolution to the existing committee with direction that it formulate standards of certification and provisions which are to be recommended for incorporation into the state laws and to suggest methods by which the Association can co-operate in securing proper legislation.

The subject of library revenues was again taken up on the modification of the report by the Committee, headed by Mr. Ranck, and it was unanimously adopted after it was modified in the latter portion to read as follows:

" . . . of about five volumes per capita. This allowance of per capita revenue may need modification in the case of the very small or very large communities, or which are otherwise exceptional. Small communities may often obtain increased library service for the same money per capita by enlarging the area of administration. The situation in large communities is often modified by the presence of good endowed libraries free for public use. Communities desiring their libraries to supply these needs extensively and with the highest grade of trained service, will find it necessary to provide a support much larger than the minimum of \$1 per capita. This should cover extension work sufficient to bring home to the children, the foreign speaking people, business men, artisans, advanced students, public officials, and in general all classes of the people, the opportunities that such a library is not only ready but is able to afford, with a service that is administered by trained librarians having special knowledge in their particular departments.

"The Committee recommends that further study be given to the whole subject of adequate support for high school and grade school libraries, and for college and university libraries, to be based on a knowledge of the existing situation with reference to such libraries."

It is impracticable to report in time for this issue the meetings held simultaneously by other groups, but it may be said that the ardour and interest of the several meetings were not even tempered by the cold wave.

GERMAN LIBRARIANS IN CONFERENCE

A RECENT number of *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* is devoted chiefly to an account of the annual meeting of the German Librarians for 1921, held at Wernigerode. At this meeting Dr. Christoph Weber of Berlin furnished an important contribution to the subject of library co-operation, restricting himself, however, quite closely to the problems confronting German libraries.

What strikes an outsider on reading Dr. Weber's paper, is the fact that in the midst of conditions resulting from the war, the German Universities are still able to continue, on the one hand, their general university libraries, on the other, their so-called *Institutsbibliotheken*. In fact, Dr. Weber emphasizes particularly the importance of continuing the latter with as little interference as possible from the general University Library. True, he favors co-operation between the two to the extent that the general University Library be given notice of periodicals and other serials received at the *Institutsbibliothek*; also of other important works added and which are not in the University Library. Books rejected by the *Institutsbibliothek*, he believes should be offered to the University Library. Finally, he expresses the opinion that the use of books in the *Institutsbibliothek*, but not in the University Library, might well be extended to students and professors not immediately connected with the particular department served by the *Institutsbibliothek*.

One is tempted to look with some skepticism on the outcome of any co-operation established on so loose a basis as this seems to be. With the *Institutsbibliotheken* administered largely by amateur librarians, or with no administration at all, it would seem difficult to secure anything like effective and intelligent co-operation. Judging by experience on this side of the Atlantic, those in charge of *Institutsbibliotheken* are often averse to co-operation, sometimes a little suspicious of offers from the general University Library. A change of attitude usually comes when the University Library has organized its catalog and classification on modern lines, has filled up the more serious gaps, established a strong reference collection, organized a capable and well trained force, while the *Institutsbibliothek* (the departmental library) on the other hand, has grown to a size when the absence of adequate catalogs and classification and also experienced attendants, gradually tends to make its use and administration difficult and cumbersome. Unfortunately, when this stage has been reached, effective co-operation is only possible thru drastic reorganization, and reorganization as Dr. Leyh pointed out about ten

years ago in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, usually costs about three times as much as the organization of a new library. Much closer co-operation than that indicated by Dr. Weber and more centralization of the technical work in the general library would seem advisable.

Of great interest to American librarians is the possible transfer of the printing of cards for German publications to the Deutsche Bücherei at Leipzig. Whether the transfer is actually made, or the enterprise continued by the Staatsbibliothek at Berlin, may be immaterial to us, so long as it is continued and along lines which will make the cards of service also outside of Germany. It is to be hoped that in the printing of these cards, duplication on a large scale of what the Library of Congress has already in stock will be avoided. It would be a pity, for instance, to have all the entries in the many German series of monographs, for which the Library of Congress already has titles for sale, duplicated in Germany. If German colleagues will examine the Library of Congress printed entries for monographs in such series as Schmoller's *Staats- und Socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen*, *Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien*, *Sammlung Chemisch- und Chemisch-technischer Vorträge*, or the many thousands of other series now covered by the Library of Congress stock, they will see at a glance that these entries can be adapted to the card catalogs in German libraries with just as little difficulty as the printed cards received from Germany are now added to so many catalogs in this country. The writer has examined many catalogs in university and reference libraries and has been pleasantly surprised to see how few changes have been required in order to make the Berlin cards fit into the American system.

The slogan "No centralized cataloging without absolute unity of rules and system" has been heard in Germany, as it was here twenty years ago. I believe that our experience has shown conclusively that while absolute unity of rules is desirable, we need not look upon it as a *sine qua non*.

The chief English speaking countries agreed fourteen years ago on one hundred and seventy-four rules, minor disagreements as to practice arising only with respect to five or six of them. Certainly, the differences which to-day exist between the Prussian and Bavarian codes of cataloging cannot be so vital as to prove any serious hindrance to co-operative cataloging in which both North and South German libraries may participate to the mutual advantage of both sections.

The old and cumbrous method of printing on one side of a thin strip of paper and then cutting the titles and pasting it on the card

seems still to find favor with a considerable number of German librarians. As they become more familiar with the printed card, this practice will gradually fall into disfavor. I do not recall a single library to-day which, while subscribing to both the Library of Congress proof strips and its printed cards, prefers to cut the proof strips and mount titles on cards for its public catalog. They all favor the printed card, the greater cost of which is more than offset by the labor of cutting and pasting, and the awkward and cumbersome card resulting therefrom.

Government documents form the subject of a paper by Georg Schwiedetzki of Leipzig. His opening sentence refers to Government documents as the step-children of libraries, a class of publications whose importance has seemed to appeal more to American librarians than to those of Europe. Speaking of the method of entry for official publications, he asks: "Shall we continue to treat these publications as anonymous and thus scatter them all over the catalog, or shall Government Offices and Bureaus be regarded as authors and their publications thus collected under their names, as required by the American rules, which are constantly gaining in favor? The latter is not only correct and logical, but it is the method which will prove most advantageous both to public and librarian."

Let us hope that Mr. Schwiedetzki's brave assertion will prove the entering wedge that will result in greater agreement on entry of publications issued by corporate bodies as between the Anglo-American school of cataloging on the one side and the Germanic on the other. This has been the rock which has so far wrecked all efforts to establish harmony between the two schools.

Over one hundred and twenty-six librarians were in attendance at the meeting, a fact which would seem to indicate that German libraries are returning to normal quite as rapidly as are those of other European countries directly affected by the war.

J. C. M. HANSON, *Associate Director*,
University of Chicago Libraries.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

THE meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity on November 25, was devoted to a round table on the care and use of periodicals. A full outline of the problem had been prepared by M. Stella Heim, E. F. Houghton & Company, and all present, about twenty in number, contributed to the discussion. The outstanding points in the re-

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porter's mind can be briefly summarized as follows:

The use of periodicals in special libraries differs greatly; but study and comparison might make possible several types of recommended practices.

Subscription agencies were generally recommended.

Unanimous approval was given to the practices of having all subscriptions expire at one time and of having the library handle subscriptions of magazines sent to individuals in the organization and all memberships in societies issuing publications.

Lack of space and the expense of binding play a considerable part in deciding policies. A few librarians advocated the clipping or disposal of all magazines at the end of six months.

Considerable variation exists in the methods of recording the receipt of magazines. The Library of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, is trying out a loose leaf book which will combine a check card and routing card in one.

Librarians are apparently too busy or too subject to interruptions to engage in time studies. On several occasions an estimate of time required for certain pieces of work was desired, and only one or two could respond with an answer.

JOSEPH F. KWAPIL, *Chairman,*
Publicity Committee.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE N. Y. S. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

THE Library Section of the New York State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at the Buffalo Public Library on Tuesday, No-

vember 22nd, Mary C. Richardson, Librarian of the State Normal School at Geneseo, presided.

Sabra W. Vought, inspector of school libraries in New York State, conducted an informal conference for all school librarians. Topics discussed were: Library instruction for grades, for high schools, and for teachers; The relation of the school library to other departments of the school, the public library, and the State library; Student government in libraries; School library organizations.

C. C. Certain, head of the English Department of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, spoke on "Present Needs in School Library Work." He commended the strides which the library profession has made in school work and warned against the danger of allowing school administrators to accept booklists instead of librarians.

Edith M. Parker, story-teller for the Buffalo schools, discussed the part of story-telling in promoting appreciation of better literature, and delighted her audience with a story from Howard Pyle's "Story of King Arthur" and two stories from Kipling. Anna G. Hall, of the H. R. Hunting Company, Springfield, Mass., spoke on children's books and exhibited various editions for library and private use. A symposium of Inspirational Books for Young People was conducted by Bessie Eldridge, librarian of the State Normal School at Oswego, at which reviews were given by Marguerite Robinson, Cortland; Celestine Loney, Chautauqua, and Grace Viele, Buffalo.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Ella Green, Librarian of the Jamestown High School; Secretary, Grace Viele, Librarian of Buffalo Normal School.

BESSIE L. ELDRIDGE, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Young woman with library school training and varied experience wants position with State library commission as organizer. The West preferred. H. H. 1.

Cataloger, library school graduate with two years' college work and six years' experience in

public, college and special libraries, wants position in New York City. C. H. 1.

Librarian, college and library school graduate, with ten years' experience chiefly, administrative, wants responsible position in public or special library, preferably in the East. E. G. 1.

A reference librarian, normal school and college graduate, with one year's library school training, experience in teaching and general library work, wants position in New England as librarian, reference or assistant librarian, or instructor in library school. L. L.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. Appropriations for 1922 for the city's libraries have been made as follows:

New York Public Library: Total appropriation \$1,032,328 (\$1,120,037 for 1921) of which \$819,757 is for personal service (\$820,227 in 1921); \$60,000 for books and periodicals (as compared with \$100,000 last year), and \$60,000 for binding.

Brooklyn Public Library: Total \$674,184 (\$709,679 last year); including \$483,143 for personal service (\$491,041 last year); \$70,000 (\$85,000 in 1921) for books and periodicals, and \$30,000 for binding.

Queens: Total \$236,830 (\$252,806 in 1921) including \$163,747 for personal service (\$164,737 last year), \$27,000 (\$36,500) for books and periodicals, and \$6,500 for binding.

New York City. Teachers College is to have a new building costing \$3,000,000 and including a library. The General Education Board has given \$1,000,000 and the Trustees of the college a like amount. The alumni are active in raising part of the other million dollars.

Ogdensburg. The fire which destroyed the recently remodeled public library causing the loss estimated at about \$100,000, did not affect the book collection as the books had been removed to a temporary library across the street during the remodeling operations.

OHIO

Toledo. Two years ago an experiment in co-operation of library and school authorities was begun in Toledo, when a class to train people for service in the Toledo Public Library was started under the auspices of the Board of Education. This is a fifth year course and is open only to those who have a high school education or its equivalent. The entrance requirements are the same for the Teacher Training and Library courses. The latter, however, is a one-year course while two years is required for the training of teachers. Each course has its own director but there is an exchange of lectures. The Board of Education in addition to employing the Director of the Library Course, furnishing supplies, etc., provides instructors from the high school staff for courses in contemporary literature and general history, planned to enrich the background of those who have entered the library course immediately after finishing high school. College graduates who have had courses covering this ground are excused from these particular courses.

The Public Library gives the opportunity for practical work and co-operates in the instruction. Not only do members of the staff give individual lectures but the Catalog Librarian and Director of Children's Work give semester courses in cataloging and work with children and children's literature respectively. The office of the Director of the Library Training Course, thru the courtesy of the library authorities, is in the Public Library, a block from Woodward High School where the class meets for recitation.

The course of study is in the process of being worked out and is subject to change. The ruling consideration, however, is the fact that this is a class being prepared for the Toledo Public Library, therefore the content of particular courses, i.e., reference and fiction, is based upon what is actually in the library. The work in library routine is that which is followed in the system. Classification is given from the viewpoint of what the library has in various classes. After each display of new books these are discussed. In cataloging the emphasis is placed on how to use the public and official records of the library rather than on how to do independent cataloging. In a series known as the Library and Community, the history of Toledo, its industries and institutions are studied. Speakers representing various organizations appear before the class and trips are made to such institutions as the special schools for crippled children, the Detention Home, the Newsboys Building, the Art Museum, etc., where the work of each is explained and demonstrated. General current events are discussed as well as the history and extension of the work of libraries and library literature. A reading program of a book a week is outlined. Annotations of these titles are required, thus giving a check upon the reading done and also giving practice in the writing of annotations.

Trips to the various libraries in Toledo are made as well as to nearby towns and a trip to inspect the library system of a neighboring city is a part of the course.

Of the eighteen members of the first two classes five are college graduates. Two colleges are represented in the present class of fourteen members and each class has had others among its numbers, who have had some college work. All of those who have satisfactorily completed the course are or have been employed in the Toledo Public Library.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMS, Leta E., 1909 N. Y. S., who has been consulting librarian for Gaylord Brothers, is to succeed Mrs. Watterson (Anna G. Hubbard) when the latter gives up her work in the order department of the Cleveland Public Library.

AIKEN, Gertrude E., 1913 Wis., was elected librarian of the Crawfordsville (Ind.) Public Library, on October 1.

ALLEN, Harriet L., 1907 Wis., has resigned the librarianship of the Houghton (Mich.) Public Library to join the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, and is succeeded by Isabel D. Farand, 1920 Wis.

ALLISON, Evie, 1919 A., formerly assistant in the Public Library of Raleigh, N. C., is librarian of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

BARNES, Clara M., 1919 Wis., elected assistant in charge of work with schools, Council Bluffs (Iowa) Public Library.

BARTH, Gertrude E., 1918 W. R., has been appointed a branch librarian, Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BREWITT, Mrs. Theodore R., 1908 Wis., has resigned the librarianship of the Alhambra (Cal.) Public Library, to become assistant librarian of the Long Beach (Cal.) Public Library.

BROWN, Charles H., library specialist attached to the Bureau of Navigation, has been detailed to the Pacific Coast for about three months to aid in increasing the efficiency of the libraries of the Pacific Fleet and of the shore stations of the 11th, 12th and 13th Naval Districts. Mr. Brown left Washington on December 1st.

BUTTON, Mrs. Frances Hogg, 1916 Wis., elected librarian of the Neillsville (Wis.) Public Library.

CRAWFORD, Clara, 1918 A., for several years librarian of the Public Library, Burlington, N. C., has resigned to become assistant librarian of the Public Library, Durham, N. C.

CROWELL, Edith, 1911-1913 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Public Library.

CUTLER, Mary Salome Fairchild, died on December 20 in Washington. Born in 1855, she graduated from the Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1875, became cataloger at Columbia College Library in 1884, continuing this work and teaching at the pioneer Columbia College Library School until the removal of the School to Albany in 1889, when she became first vice-director of the New York State Library School, a post which she held until 1895. She married the Rev. E. Milton Fairchild in 1897, at which time she retired from regular library work, retaining her interest, however, as shown by her lectures and writings on library matters and her membership of the A. L. A. of which she was a vice-president in 1900-1901.

DAVIS, Mildred E., 1910 P., assistant librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, was married on December 22nd to Everett Skillings, professor of English at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

DAWSON, Annie Maud, 1918 A., is temporarily high school librarian on the staff of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

FAISON, Georgie H., 1920 P., formerly at Yale University Library, appointed librarian of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.

GILPIN, Margaret, 1917 Wis., has been appointed librarian at Stout Institute, Menomone, Wis., resigning as librarian of the Nashauk (Minn.) Public Library.

GRAHAM, Bessie, author of the Bookman's Manual, is now librarian of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia.

HEINS, Dorothea C., 1912 Wis., became chief of the Traveling Library Department, Iowa Library Commission on October 1.

HIRANO, Chie, 1914-16 S., who is a cataloger for the Japanese and Chinese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, expects to sail for Europe in February, and will return to the Museum in June.

HOWE, Harriet E., will be in charge of the Simmons College School of Library Science during Miss Donnelly's sabbatical year. Alice L. Hopkins will be in charge of the library and Marion Craig of the Placement Service.

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INGRAM, Lottie N. 1914 Wis., is librarian for the Abbott Laboratories, 4753 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago.

JAMISON, Alma, 1915 A., formerly on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, is now librarian of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

KELLER, Helen Rex. 1901 N. Y. S., who recently returned from a year's service in the Library of the League of Nations at Geneva, is now research librarian for the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City.

KEMP, Emily, 1913 A., who for several years has not been in library work, is now holding the position of high school librarian in El Paso, Texas.

LEDBETTER, Eleanor E., librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, is English editor of *The Serbian Independent Herald* and in the December 1st number writes the leading article on Saint Sava.

MCINERNEY, Marie, 1917 C. P. Dip., who for the last two years has been doing psychiatric work for the Red Cross in Philadelphia, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Soho Reading Room, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MACKENZIE, Vivien C., 1911 W. R., is assistant librarian, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

MAYES, Olive, 1913 P., librarian of the United States Public Health Service Hospital in Philadelphia, appointed librarian of Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

OBERHEIM, Grace M., 1920 Wis., has been appointed librarian of the Frances Shimer School, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

PAULSON, Thelma, 1920 Wis., appointed librarian of the U. S. Forests Products Laboratory, Madison.

PEEK, Zona, 1916 A., has left the University of Texas Library to become librarian of the Sul Ross State Normal School, Alpine, Texas.

PROWSE, S. Patterson, librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, died suddenly on December 14th, at the age of 64. Mr. Prowse was born in Scotland and graduated from the University of Glasgow. Thirty years ago he went to Peoria and became a newspaper contributor and later telegraph editor of the *Peoria Star*. In its early days he left the *Star* to become deputy collector of customs. He was for many years a keenly interested member of the library board, and was named librarian in May, 1915, in succession to the late E. Wilcox.

RECHCYGL, Edith A., 1918 Wis., has resigned the librarianship of the Stanley (Wis.) Public Library, to become librarian of the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.

ROBBINS, Pamela, 1907-08 S., is organizing the Harrison (Me.) Public Library.

ROCKWELL, Anna G., 1890-91 N. Y. S., who resigned the librarianship of the New Britain (Conn.) Institute Library, in September, is now on the staff of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J.

SIAS, Louise A., 1916 Wis., is librarian of the Medical Library at the Henry Ford hospital, Detroit.

SOLHEIM, Olea M., 1919 Wis., librarian of the Wisconsin Rapids (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned to join the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, and is succeeded by Adelheid R. Rutzen, 1920 Wis.

SABIN, Lilian, 1918 P., librarian of the Lincoln County Library, Libby, Mont., appointed field organizer of the Minneapolis Public Library.

SKAAR, Martha O., 1918 Wis., returned to the La Crosse (Wis.) Normal School Library as assistant librarian at the beginning of the summer session.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., 1912-14 N. Y. P. L. director of school libraries and museums for the Peruvian government has returned to this country. The proposed library extension has been postponed owing to the acute financial depression in that country.

TAYLOR, Jean K., 1920 N. Y. S., head of the technology department of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., has resigned to become reference librarian of the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

TASHJIAN, Nouvart, 1908 W. R., appointed to the editorial staff of *Modern Priscilla*.

TOBEY, Mary, 1918 S., is assistant librarian at the Waterville (Me.) Public Library.

TOBEY, Ruth H., 1917 Wis., appointed assistant in the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute. She is to be directly in charge of teaching the use of the library to students, and organizing a course for training public school librarians.

WILKINSON, Mary S., 1918 C. P. Cert., gave up her work as children's librarian of the Henry E. Legler Library of Chicago in November, to become supervisor of work with children and with schools at the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Jan. 9. At the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Pennsylvania Library Club.

April 28-29. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at Hotel Chelsea. Annual joint meeting of Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association.

Jan. 7. At the Santa Barbara Free Public Library. Annual meeting of the Sixth District of the California Library Association.

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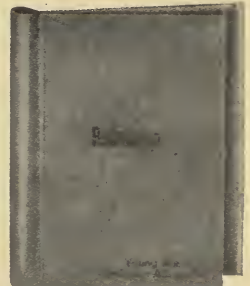
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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCOUNTING

Nixon, Alfred, and H. E. Evans. Manual of book-keeping and accountancy. London: Pitman. Bibl. 10s. 6d.

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Farmers' bulletins nos. 1151-1175, with contents and index. 27 p.

— Publications available for distribution (rev. to June 1, 1921). 170 p.

ALCOHOL

Roxas, M. L. and R. V. Manio. Industrial alcohol from cassava. Los Baños, Laguna: University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture. *Philippine Agriculturist*. September, 1921. p. 75-84. Bibl. 25 c.

ANABAPTISTS

Dosker, Henry E. The Dutch Anabaptists; the Stone lectures delivered at the Princeton theological seminary, 1918-1919. Philadelphia: Judson Press. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

Allen, M. A. and G. M. Butler. Asbestos. Tucson: University of Arizona. Bibl. (Bull. no. 113; Mineral technology ser. no. 24.)

BARYTES

Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, war period: barium minerals (1913-1919). London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 9d.

BUSINESS

Lincoln, E. E. Problems in business finance. New York: Shaw. Bibl. \$5.

CANADA

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Natural Resources Intelligence Branch. Lower Athabaska and Slave river district: a synopsis of all available and useful information of the district lying in the valleys of the lower Athabaska and Slave rivers from McMurray north to the Great Slave lake. Bibl. 44 p.

CANDY INDUSTRY

Grant, James. Confectioners' raw materials: their sources, modes of preparation, chemical composition, the chief impurities and adulterations, their more important uses and other points of interest. London: Edward Arnold. Bibl. 8s. 6d.

CHILDREN

Child welfare, with a supplement on present day social and industrial conditions in Austria. *Annals of the American Academy of Science*. November, 1921. p. 1-167. Bibl.

Mitchell, H. M. Need for special health protection of employed adolescents. *American Journal of Public Health*. November, 1921. p. 973-978. Bibl. See also SCHOOL HYGIENE

CHILDREN'S READING. See under SPECIAL CLASSES, above.

CLOSED SHOP

Iowa State Teachers College. Fall debate, 1921. (On closed shop.) 17 typew. p. gratis.

COLORADO—FAUNA

Warren, Edward R. The small mammals of Colorado. Denver: The Colorado Mountain Club. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. 25 c. n. (Pub. no. 7.)

CO-OPERATION

Webb, Beatrice. Co-operative movement of Great Britain and its recent developments. *International Labour Review*. November, 1921. p. 227-256. Bibl.

CRADLE ROLL. See SUNDAY SCHOOLS

CZECHS IN THE UNITED STATES

Capek, Thomas. Cech (Bohemian) community of New York, with introduction remarks on The Czechs in the United States. 1429 First Avenue, New York: Author. Bibl.

ECONOMIC HISTORY, U. S.

Van Metre, Thurman W. Economic history of the United States. New York: Holt. 5 p. bibl. D. \$3.25 n.

ECONOMICS

Seligman, Edwin R. A. Principles of economics; with special reference to American conditions; 9th ed. rev. New York: Longmans. 34 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS

Betts, George Herbert. The new problem of religious education. New York: Abingdon Press. 2 p. bibl. D. 75 c. n. (The Abingdon religious education texts.)

See also SUNDAY SCHOOLS

EXPLORATION. See TRAVEL

EXPLOSIVES

Adams, W. W. Production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1920, with notes on mine accidents due to explosives. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Technical paper 291.)

FAR EAST

Eldridge, E. R., Jr. Trading with Asia. New York: Appleton. Bibl. \$3.50.

FOOD

Hunt, C. L. and H. W. Atwater. How to select foods; I, What the body needs. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. October, 1921. (Farmers' bull. 808.)

FISHERIES. See WATER POLLUTION

FORESTRY. See LOGGING

FOREIGN TRADE. See FAR EAST

GEORGIA—GEOLOGY

Teas, Livingston P. Preliminary report on the sand and gravel deposits of Georgia. Atlanta: Geological Survey of Georgia. 4 p. bibl. O. (Bull. no. 37.)

HOME ECONOMICS

Hershey, Edythe P. Putting the home on a business basis; rev. ed. Austin: University of Texas. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bull. no. 2155, Oct. 1, 1921.)

HYGIENE

Taylor, John L. The stages of life. New York: Dutton. 5 p. bibl. O. \$7 n.

See also SCHOOL HYGIENE

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Fisk, E. L. Health of industrial workers. In: Federated American Engineering Societies. Com. on Elimination of Waste in Industries. Waste in industry. p. 342-373. Bibl.

INSURANCE, MARINE. See SHIPPING

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Bell, F. C., comp. Select list of references on public international law for college students. *Bulletin of Bibliography*. January-May, 1921. p. 64-67, 86-87. (To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. See SERIALS

LIBRARIES, HIGH SCHOOL

Marshall, Jane R. G., comp. A list of books for high school libraries in Indiana. Indianapolis: State Dept. of Public Instruction. 63 p. O. pap. (Bull. no. 45.)

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LIVESTOCK

Goding, Harry, *comp.* State laws and court decisions relating to cattle-tick eradication. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. November, 1921. Bibl. (Dept. circular 184.)

LOGGING

Knapp, Fredrick M. Motor truck logging methods. Seattle: University of Washington. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 50 c. (Engineering experiment station ser., bull. no. 12.)

MALARIA

U. S. Public Health Service. Transactions of the second annual antimalaria conference of sanitary engineers and others engaged in malaria field investigations and mosquito control, held at Louisville, Ky., November 16-17, 1920. Bibl. January, 1921. (Public health bull. no. 115.)

MARKETS AND MARKETING

White, Percival. Market analysis: its principles and methods. New York: McGraw. Bibl. \$3.50.

MEDICAL LITERATURE

Exhibit of early medical texts illustrating practice in fevers, plague, etc. Exhibition room, Fine Arts dept., Boston Public Library. 42 p. pap. May, 1921.

MERCHANT MARINE. See SHIPPING

METRIC SYSTEM

National Industrial Conference Board. Metric versus the English system of weights and measures. New York: Century. Bibl. \$2.50. (Research rpt. no. 42.)

MEXICO—RAILROADS

Powell, Fred W. The railroads of Mexico. Boston: Stratford Co. 24 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

MILK

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Milk and its use in the home. Bibl. August, 1921. (Farmers' bull. 1207.)

MINES AND MINING

Roush, G. A. and Allison Butts, *eds.* Mineral industry: its statistics, technology and trade, during 1920. New York: McGraw. Bibl. \$10. (V. 29.)

MOVING PICTURES

Patterson, Frances T. Cinema craftsmanship, a book for photo-playwrights. New York: Harcourt. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

NUTRITION. See FOOD

ORIGINS

Peck, Charles H. Our world; a sketch of origins according to science. 117 West Street, New York: Franklaye Press. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.

PERIODICALS. See SERIALS

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

University of Kansas. Announcement: Kansas high school debating league for 1921-'22: debate question: Resolved that the United States should grant the Philippine Islands their immediate independence. Lawrence, Kansas. Bibl. (Bull. v. 21. no. 15.)

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Burbank, Albert S. Guide to historic Plymouth, localities and objects of interest. Plymouth, Mass.: Author. 3 p. bibl. D. pap. 25 c. n.

PRICES

Giusti, Ugo. Methods of recording retail prices and measuring the cost of living in Italy. *International Labour Review*. November, 1921. p. 257-274. Bibl.

RAILROADS. See MEXICO—RAILROADS

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE

Gamble, G. C., *comp.* School buildings and school architecture. *Journal of the National Education Association*. January, 1922. p. 32-33.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Harris, L. I. Minimum health and sanitation

standards in schools. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York: Teachers Union of the City of N. Y. Bibl. 10 c. (Survey of the schools by teachers no. 1).

New York State Library. Books on health as related to the school child; 2nd rev. ed. Albany: University of the State of New York. 37 p. O. pap.

SCIENCE

Indiana Academy of Science. Proceedings, 1920. Indianapolis: State Library. Bibl.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Great Britain. Privy Council. Com. for Scientific and Industrial Research. Report, for the year 1920-1921. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 1s. [Cmd. 1491]

SERIALS

Haldeman, Elizabeth, and Elsie Basset. Serials of an international character; tentative list, prepared in the Columbia university law library. New York: Institute of International Education. May 10, 1921. 61 p. pap. (Bull. no. 3, second ser.)

SHIPPING

Zimmermann, E. W. Zimmermann on ocean shipping. New York: Prentice-Hall. Bibl. \$5.

SOCIOLOGY

Maciver, Robert M. The elements of social science. New York: Dutton. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Moore, Jessie E. The cradle roll manual; for superintendents of cradle roll depts. and others interested in or responsible for cradle roll activities, ed. by Henry H. Meyer and E. B. Chappell. New York: Methodist Book Concern. 5 p. bibl. S. 65 c. n.

TAGORE, RABINDRANATH

Kitch, Ethel M., *comp.* Bibliography of the writings of Rabindranath Tagore. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, Sept.-Dec., 1921.

TEACHERS

Hillyer, T. A. The teacher and partisan activity. *Educational Administration and Supervision*. November, 1921. p. 421-426. Bibl.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bray, H. A. Textile fibres and fabrics. Denton: Texas College of Industrial Arts. Bibl. August 1, 1921. Bibl. (Bull. no. 92.)

Tear, J. F. What's what in textiles. Denton: Texas College of Industrial Arts. Bibl. May 1, 1921.

TRAVEL

Dellenbaugh, Frederick S. Books by American travellers and explorers from 1846 to 1900. New York: Putnam. 47 p. bibl. pap. 1920.

UNITED STATES—ARMY

U. S. War Department. Organization of the services of supply, American expeditionary forces. Bibl. June, 1921. (Doc. no. 1009, Monograph no. 7.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Hackett, Homer C., and Arthur M. Schlesinger. A syllabus of United States history; 1492-1920; 3d ed. Columbus, O.: Hackett and Schlesinger. 3 p. bibl. D. pap. 70 c.

VOTING

Feickert, E. F., *comp.* New Jersey voters manual. Plainfield: New Jersey Women's Republican Club. Bibl. August, 1921. 15 c.

WATER POLLUTION

Gutsell, J. S. Danger to fisheries from oil and tar pollution of waters. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. Bibl. O. pap. 5 c. (Dept. of Commerce; Bur. of Fisheries; doc. 919.)

ERRATA

In the L. J. for Dec. 15, p. 1023, for Ronse read Rouse, and for Wapperbuch read Wappenbuch.

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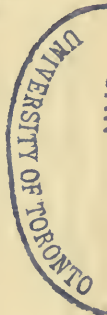
TWICE-A-MONTH

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MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1922



A Co-operation in the Interests of Music

By AMY MEYER

Chief of the Music and Drama Department of the Detroit Public Library

DESPITE the undoubted love for music which almost every American professes, the cause of good music in this prosperous land generally wears a precarious air. Like a mountain climber it clings passionately to each foothold, and one has the feeling that a step backward is certain death. What kind of music does the American love? The ordinary man in the pursuit of "pleasure"—eating, dancing, going to the theater—thrills to the magnetism of the blithe lilt of ragtime. Young ladies in the suburbs play with tenacious devotion "The Rosary" and the "Melody in F." Camping parties sing "Love's Old Sweet Song" and college songs. These are all very well in their place; but every symphony orchestra in the country west of New York are attended only by hardy souls with convictions of their own and a healthy curiosity in the search for beauty. This is a situation which is improving, but it needs the interest of every public and educational agency.

Good music, by which I mean music which does not wear itself out in a few months' time and is not merely the jargon of the day, ought not to be the heritage of the few. If it is really the "universal language of mankind," it should become more universally understood than it is now. A music-lover is not necessarily the musically educated man, versed in the technicalities of the art, but the man to whom music brings a sense of satisfaction and companionship. Poor music is like a weed and like a weed can only be entirely eradicated by planting something stronger in its place. To combat the love of poor music we must make the best music easily accessible. A symphony can never be fully appreciated at first hearing. We must render it common enough so that ordinary people will love its inherent truth and beauty, thru hearing it many times, and cheap enough so that we can all hear it as often as we desire without sacrifice. The city with its own orchestra and choral organizations is fortunate, but these cannot ful-

fill their functions unless they are backed by municipal co-operation thru all its channels—the clubs, the schools, the Board of Commerce, the churches, the factories, the business organizations and the library.

The small library in a small town can be as vibrant a part of any community's musical life as can the large city library. Every collection of books for public use may contain its proportion of scores. An established connection between the library, church choirs, music teachers, clubs and Victrola enthusiasts will make work—but work that gives a sense of satisfaction. It does not even require a musically educated librarian, but it does require intelligence and interest. Even Charles Lamb, whose gentle soul and delicate intuitions made him a lover of beauty, admitted, perhaps he even mildly boasted, that "tho I am sentimentally disposed toward harmony, I am organically incapable of a tune."

The project of connecting the library and the musical interests of a community has been effected in Detroit during the last season largely thru the Symphony Orchestra. The library backed the orchestra, the orchestra backed the library. The library distributed prospectuses of the year's concerts thru all its branches, posted the program of the week and gathered together material of interest to concert-goers. The orchestra offered pages in its program to the library, after the program notes, for a section on books about music and the allied arts.

The library tried to obtain readers for these notes, not only the musician, but also the man or woman who goes to all the good concerts who does not understand the technical whys and wherefors of the art, and is ordinarily known as an "unmusical" person. Its ambition was to provide this person with free, readable material which would convert him from the average puzzled outsider to an intelligent friend of good music.

The section varied from six to eleven pages of notes about books or musical subjects. To

musicians and students, it attempted to suggest possibilities of further research in correlation with the particular program of the week, or offered information about the resources of the library's musical collection not generally understood. A special use was made of attractive quotations from books designed to give the flavor of the book and to entice the reader into wishing to read further. To shun the didactic, to avoid the technical, and to taboo the supercilious and aloof air of the musical snob has been the intention of the section, as embodied in the following quotation which headed the notes:

"The power of enjoying and loving the best music is not a rare and special privilege, but the natural inheritance of every one who has ear enough to distinguish one tune from another, and wit enough to prefer order to incoherence."

To popularize musical essays which are not crabbed or dull, the first program notes included the following:

"Carl Van Vechten who writes lively essays on a variety of subjects is always whole-hearted and progressive; his appreciations are invariably fresh and warm. And for all who enjoy discussions which are not academic, a light artistic touch and a scholarship which is truly musicianly, his books will prove an unending delight.

"In the Garret' is his latest group of essays. 'Music and Bad Manners,' 'The Merry-go-round,' 'Interpreters and Interpretations,' and the 'Music of Spain' have been amazingly popular, and all may be obtained at the Public Library.

"Defending modern music in 'Music and Bad Manners,' Mr. Van Vechten relates how 'Strawinsky played some measures of his ballet, 'The Firebird,' on the piano to his master Rimsky-Korsakow, until the composer of Scheherazade interposed, 'Stop playing that horrid thing; otherwise I might begin to enjoy it.'" And even the usually open-minded James Huneker says in his essay on Arnold Schoenberg "If such music making is ever to become accepted then I long for Death the Releaser. More shocking still would be the suspicion that in time I might be persuaded to like this music, to embrace it, after abhorring it." These phrases of Huneker's remind me of a personal incident. My father has subscribed for the *Atlantic Monthly* since the first issue and one of the earliest memories of my childhood is connected with the inevitable copy . . . on the library table. On one occasion contemplating it I burst into tears. . . . My explanation, between sobs, was, "Some day I'll grow up and like a magazine without pictures! I can't bear to think of it." Well, there is many a man who weeps because some day he may grow up to like music without melody. Music has changed. Of that there can be no

doubt. Don't go to a concert and expect to hear what you might have heard fifty years ago; don't expect anything and don't hate yourself if you happen to like what you hear."

When Mabel Garrison sang an aria from "Le Coq d'Or" the library notes ran:

"The music of Rimsky-Korsakow, according to Paul Rosenfeld in 'Musical Portraits,' is like 'one of the books full of gay pictures which are given to children: and in "Le Coq d'Or" we seem to have before us one of the pictures beloved by the Russian folk—a picture with bright and joyous dabs of color, with clumsy but gleeful depictions of battles and cavalcades and festivities and banqueting tables loaded with fruits, meats and flagons."

"In order to overcome difficulties in producing the opera, 'Le Coq d'Or,' Michael Fokine of the Ballet Russe converted the score into an operatic pantomime. 'The singing was divorced from the actual performers and confined to an immovable chorus placed on two flights of steps on both sides of the stage. Acting, on the other hand, was entrusted to dancers, who illustrated, in plastic forms, the words and music of their singing counterparts.' (The Path of the Modern Russian Stage, Bakshy.) Altho the family of Rimsky-Korsakow objected to this method of production, it was successfully achieved in both Europe and America with indisputable quaintness and poignancy of effect. The song of the Princess which fills nearly the whole of the second act is an example of modern Russian *bel canto*.

"The library contains a monograph on Rimsky-Korsakow by M. Montagu-Nathan, who has written extensively on modern Russian music during the last few years."

To introduce books for the listener, this quotation from Schauffler's "The Musical Amateur" served:

"The ordinary person regrets few things more in life than his inability to play or sing. Or, if he does play or sing, he regrets all the more wistfully his inability to play or sing well. He calls music 'the universal language' and, unless he can talk it loud and clear, he looks as pathetically shamed as the after-dinner orator who, after mute agonies, sinks back into the poignant silence without having been able to utter a syllable. . . .

"Tho the player first makes audible the poetry of the universal language, his recitation will not be effective without the co-operation of the creative listener. The two are absolute correlatives. The beautiful thing is that the more such a listener receives, the more he gives. Mundane music would soon come to be a fitting overture to the music of the spheres if our audiences were composed wholly of listeners . . . like the man

I once read of in the *Hibbert Journal*: 'a most pitiable cripple, ship-wrecked in all save the noble intelligence, who hobbled away from the hearing of a Beethoven symphony exclaiming, 'I have heard that music for the fiftieth time; you see what I am; yet with this in my soul I go down Regent Street a god!'

"There are books for plain simple people who like music but are a little bewildered by its complexity and by the pace at which it passes across their attention. Ask for them at the Public Library.

The Education of a Music Lover, by Edward Dickinson.

Listening Lessons in Music, by A. M. Fryberger.

What is Good Music, by W. J. Henderson.

How to Listen to Music, by H. E. Krehbiel.

On Listening to Music, by E. Markham Lee.

Listening to Music, by P. A. Scholes."

The following note about orchestral instruments ended the first program:

"Many people who are genuinely fond of music know as little about orchestral instruments as the poet John Drinkwater, who, according to Ernest Newman in 'A Musical Motley,' 'gives us a delightful little picture of Anthony and his piccolo, on which 'he played of a night to himself and Sue.' When I next see Mr. Drinkwater I am going to urge on him the desirability of studying a book on orchestration . . . When he had worked thru the wood-wind section he would know that had Anthony played the piccolo every evening he would never have lived to be eighty-two. Susan would have poisoned him the first year of their married life."

"The following books which are available at the Public Library will assist the concert-goer in recognizing the various instruments both by sight and hearing, and stimulate his perception of the thousand and one beauties of orchestral coloring.

Orchestral Instruments, by Arthur Elson.

Orchestral Instruments, by D. G. Mason.

Instruments of the Modern Orchestra, by Kathleen Schlesinger.

The Orchestra and Its Instruments, by Esther Singleton."

Interesting bits about the instruments, culled from books in the library were inserted in each program. Who would not be more friendly to the bassoon after reading this amusing story related by Mr. Elson in his book on orchestral instruments?

"The bassoon once enabled Von Bülow to get rid of an unwelcome audience. It was at a rehearsal, and some insistent ladies had forced an entrance, in hopes of being allowed to stay for the music. Seeing that they did not go, Von

Bülow, who was conducting, turned to his orchestra and said, 'Gentlemen, we will take the bassoon part first.' He gravely conducted thru thirty-two measures of rests, when a couple of grunts announced two notes for the instrument. Then came sixty-four more measures of rests. Finally the leader looked around, and found to his satisfaction that the uninvited auditors had taken the hint and fled."

Or the following:

"Of all the instruments in the orchestra, the oboe and the bassoon are for the amateur the hardest to distinguish and the least understood. Samuel Butler in his Notebook pleased the faithful Jones by saying that 'the oboe was a clarinet with a cold in its head, and the bassoon the same with a cold in its chest.' The oboe and the clarinet look much alike from the audience except at the mouthpiece. Both are reed instruments, that is, have a small detachable reed or piece of thin wood in the mouthpiece, which produces the actual sound, modified and controlled by the tube and keys, the difference being that the clarinet has a single reed and the oboe a double reed."

"Endicott and I," Frances Warner's book of essays, contains a lively account of a family orchestra, and an excerpt from it amused everyone who had ever engaged in that "indoor sport." Likewise, an element of literary charm can be infused into a Wagner program by reprinting Romain Rolland's inimitable account of his first Wagner concert, thus bringing into prominence that delightful book "Musicians of Today."

When Godowsky played Chopin, there was Huneker's tale—in "Steeplejack"—about the first time he entertained de Pachmann in his Dream Barn, when de Pachmann played nothing but Godowsky until the elevator boy listening on the stairway succumbed to sleep. "Madame Sand," Moeller's play, added interest to notes on Chopin biography.

Mention of new books and unusual articles in the magazines, such as one on musical snobishness in *Arts and Decoration*, and one on color music in *Vanity Fair* supplied up-to-the-minute color.

In connection with Mr. Kinkeldey's article on "Musical Impressionism" which was reprinted from the New York Symphony Society *Bulletin*, the library wandered further afield and suggested a group of books on impressionism in art and poetry for the man whose interest might be engaged.

In an effort to prevent the notes from becoming too prosaic, poetry which had especial charm was inserted here and there; and for the fiction reader who enjoys a bit of gossip with his music

a list of musical novels supplied entertainment.

Perfect books about music, according to James Huneker, are those which expound the musical gospel but do not preach. There are many such for the person who chooses to use them.

The effect on the library from the season's work with the orchestra was very noticeable. Long after the concerts had ceased people came to the library with their programs to look for

the books, and many of them seemed to be newcomers and the orchestra testified that the library notes made the program more readable, and gave it a permanent value which was a potent argument in selling the advertising space so that from all points of view it seemed worth repeating the experiment. From a material as well as a cultural standpoint the experiment seemed worth repeating another year.

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- Boy Scouts of America. *Be Prepared; Firemanship; Safety-First*. Boy Scouts, 1919. 50c. each.
- Boy Scouts of America. *Scout Emergency Units. First Aid*. Boy Scouts, 1919. 5c.
- Cole, Norman B., and Clayton H. Ernst. *First Aid for Boys*. Appleton, 1917. \$1.25.
- Gulick, Charlotte V. *Emergencies*. Quinn, 1919. 50c.
- Hill, Charles T. *Fighting a Fire*. Century, 1918. \$1.75.
- Jameson, Hallie. *The Flame Fiend*. Allyn & Bacon, 1921. 80c.
- Jewett, Frances Gulick. *Health and Safety*. (Gulick hygiene series) Ginn, 1916. 40c.
- Town and City. (Gulick hygiene series) Ginn, 1906. 50c.
- Martin, Frank E., and George M. Daris. *Fire-brands*. Little, Brown, 1911. \$1.25.
- National Board of Fire Underwriters. *Safeguarding the Home Against Fire*. N. Y.: National Board of Fire Underwriters. 4c.
- The Trial of Fire. National Board of Fire Underwriters. (Written especially for school use—a pay).
- Waldo, Lillian M. *Safety First for Little Folks*. Scribner, 1918. 65c.
- Weeks, G. D. *The Avoidance of Fires*. Heath, 1916.
- Hughes, Ray O. *Community Civics*. Allyn & Bacon, 1917. \$1.25
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- Oregon Department of Education. *Course of Study for Safety Education in Oregon Schools, 1920*.
- Payne, E. George. *Education in Accident Prevention*. Chicago: Lyons & Carnahan, 1920. \$1.00.
- St. Louis Board of Education. *Annual Report, 1919-20*. pp. 90-13. Contains chapter by Dr. Payne entitled *Safety Instructions in the St. Louis Public Schools*.
- Whitney, Albert W. *Safety Education in the Public Schools*. (An address before the N. E. A., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. September 4, 1919. Reprinted by National Safety Council. 1919).

Growth of A. L. A. Membership

THERE are now 5270 members of the A. L. A. according to the December A. L. A. Bulletin. Last year at this time there were 4464, so that the net gain is 806. The membership as reported in the handbooks of the last ten years and the net gain each year are as follows:

Year	Total Membership	Net Gain over Previous Year
1912	2365	319
1913	2563	198
1914	2905	342
1915	3024	119
1916	3188	164
1917	3346	158
1918	3380	34
1919	4178	798
1920	4464	286
1921	5270	806

For the Teacher

- Chicago Board of Education. *Safety Lessons*. Chicago Board of Education, 1921.
- Cleveland Board of Education. *Safety Instruction Manual*. Cleveland Board of Education, (grades 1-6). 1921. 25c.
- Detroit Department of Instruction and Manual Training and Research. *Course of study, 1920*, by Harriet Beard. Detroit Board of Education. 35c.
- Detroit Board of Education. *Annual Reports, 1920, 1921*.

Education and the Tariff Measure*

BY M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

IN its Book sections (Art. 1529-1532) the pending Tariff Bill (H. R. 7456) makes five removals from the existing Free List, and changes the rate to 20 per cent from 15 per cent (Art. 1310), as shown in detail below.

Organized Education, Art, Science and Scholarship condemn all six of these changes. Upon many other measures they disagree, as, for example, the taxing of scientific apparatus imported, or the proposals of the Sterling-Towner Bill. But upon the nation's proper treatment of foreign art and printed matter, they are absolutely unanimous.

Specifically, the following bodies endorse without dissenting vote the position here outlined in the name of the American Council on Education and the American Library Association: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors, American Chemical Society, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Philological Association, American Physical Society, American Political Science Association, Association of American Colleges, Association of Urban Universities, College Art Association of America, Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Conference of Western University and College Librarians, Geological Society of America, Modern Language Association of America, National Education Association.

Of the two proponents of this brief, the American Library Association is well enough identified by a reference to its service as one of the Seven Welfare Organizations of the war period. It has five thousand members.

The American Council on Education, formed in 1918, is a confederation of associations and institutions for discussion and joint action on major matters of educational policy. In its membership are thirteen national organizations (including ten not named above), one hundred and thirty-one colleges and universities, besides twelve other associated bodies.

So much for the petitioners. Now, their petition.

Analysis of the Bill

The five items removed from the Free to the Dutiable List are these:

1. English books more than twenty years old. (Free since 1870.)
2. Foreign language books. (Those more

than twenty years old free since 1870; others free since 1890.)

3. Excess of two copies imported by an educational institution. (Free since 1816. No limit, except as to number in a single invoice [fixed at two since the Act of 1872]).

4. Textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions. (Free since 1913.)

5. An immigrant's books if valued at more than \$250, together with his necessary household effects. (All free since 1790.)

As to the *ad valorem* rate, our history has been as follows: 1789-1860, 5 per cent to 10 per cent (except 1841-46, 20 per cent); 1861, 15 per cent; 1862, 20 per cent; 1864-1913, 25 per cent; 1913-, 15 per cent.

The Background, American and International

In exposition, note two important facts at the outset:

1. In the book sections, our Tariff Acts have since 1789 shown steady progress in liberalism. Practically no tariff maker in half a century has failed to do himself honor in this respect. This is especially true from 1890 on, regardless of party. McKinley freed the rest of foreign language books and those for the blind; W. L. Wilson added hydrographic charts, learned society publications to subscribers, government documents, issues in gratis private circulation, and even works 'devoted to original scientific research'; Dingley included 'exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies'; while Underwood expanded the free blind schedule, added textbooks, and lowered the rate.

The present measure reverses this praiseworthy tendency, taking six steps backward, and none ahead.

2. With all our progress, we are behind other nations in recognizing the wisdom of allowing knowledge to spread freely. The Fordney measure would put us humiliatingly far behind.

Thus, the United Kingdom, France and Germany admit all (decent) publications without duty.

Italy admits foreign language books free and lays a duty of twenty lire per one hundred kilograms (less than two cents a pound, when exchange is normal) on bound Italian books, or, if unbound, the duty on the paper only.

Switzerland, with the franc near par, bordered by three kindred nations possessed of badly depreciated currency, nevertheless fixes in the face of competition as low a duty as five francs the 100 kilograms, or less than one-half cent a pound, and that only on large shipments.

*Brief presented at the Senate Committee's hearing on the Fordney Tariff Bill, Washington, December 21, 1921.

Canada, which has just reversed her former refusal of our proffered reciprocity, already lays a duty of but 10 per cent (except fiction, 25 per cent), while admitting free, among others, the following which the Fordney Bill would make dutiable for us:

1. Books on the application of science to industry.
2. Books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.
3. Textbooks used in any university, college or school.
4. Books printed and manufactured more than twelve years.

Thus the Old World is virtually of one opinion on this business, and the New had taken all but the last step to reach the same conclusion when the Fordney Bill brought a halt.

Why Such Unanimity?

Just because civilized nations realize that the one which impedes the spread of knowledge is but bleeding itself, for Knowledge is Power and no people has a monopoly of it.

Why do we exempt school and church property from taxation? Why do we freely admit works of art, Bibles, magazines, newspapers, hydrographic charts, learned society publications, books for the blind, for the Government, and for educational establishments? Because we have come to think that a gain in information and inspiration is greater than one in money.

But the authors of the present bill do not follow this thought to its conclusion. Shall we let the wealthy connoisseur have his object of art, but deny those equally appreciative but less fortunate the only approach to such possession possible to them, *viz.* the picture and description of it found in a book? Regardless of station we had better let brains browse where they will, with assurance that if they find satisfaction the public will be the beneficiary. Wireless telegraphy was not the sudden flowering of Marconi's imagination. The idea was of slow growth, with one of its progenitors a stiff bit of mathematical analysis published as long ago as 1853 by William Thomson in the *Philosophical Magazine*. We had better not limit the food of thinkers.

If the public library can render a larger service by importing more than two copies of a useful book, let us not balk its worthy design. It will be only a live one that will harbor such a desire. We can well save our kicks for the dead ones.

We must remember, too, that our population is composite. We are the gainers if they bring with them a love of their native literature. It is easier to transmute such appreciation into an understanding of Americanism, than to create

this out of whole cloth. To bar against the enjoyment of worthy books, while others have free access to journals not so worthy, is a foolish policy and but awakens resentment.

Finally, who could have expected any American statesman to assert the advisability of discouraging the immigration of a family found to own a library worth more than \$250? Yet that is what Art. 1532 by implication does. Oddly enough the first exemption from the book duty ever granted by Congress was to the immigrant. This occurred in our second Tariff Act, August 10, 1790, and thus actually antedated by more than a quarter of a century the same exemption accorded learned societies and educational institutions. We shall surely not wish to advertise to the world our repudiation of this course.

The Rate

Historically, as seen above, the proposed rate rests on two legs—the Acts of 1842 and 1864. The former was conceived in haste and passion, lasted but four years, and constitutes in its book sections the most bizarre of all our tariff enactments. Books were thrown into thirteen categories, and for the duty; some were counted, some weighed, others valued. The *ad valorem* rate was the twenty per cent of the present measure.

The Act of 1864 was, it is needless to say, passed in time of unexampled emergency and dire financial need. Yet the phenomenally high war rate of twenty-five per cent stuck to books till 1913. It is not too much to say that serious readers everywhere, rejoicing that after a half century the account with the Civil War had been closed, earnestly hoped that we should shortly complete the reduction to our own antebellum, and the world's, level.

In fact, as might be surmised, the present petitioners feel that any rate on printed matter is a mistake. It is only expediency, therefore, and not conviction that restrains them from urging the removal of the existing duty on English books under twenty years of age. The American Chemical Society, for example, stresses the importance of a closer accord with English chemists in order to break down the old tradition of German super-excellence in this field. The time must inevitably come when we shall yield to that sensible plea. The least that we can do now is not to lengthen the handicap, tho by every consideration of the national welfare, we ought to shorten it.

Effect on Libraries

Despite the continuance of their duty-free privilege, libraries are adversely affected by the Bill in the following particulars:

1. Since virtually all foreign books are made dutiable (instead of recent English books only,

as heretofore), libraries will have to make affidavit on all shipments from abroad. For important libraries this means a great increase in clerical work added to the already heavy burden of library administration.

2. Restriction to two copies as a maximum (without even the allegation of any past abuse) means Federal taxation of Municipal, State, and educational foundations, when a greater number are to be bought.

3. American dealers will be discouraged from buying up European stocks from which we might select, at a time of special opportunity. In fact, it is difficult to see how the importing bookseller, already beset with well-nigh insuperable difficulties of competition on account of the depreciation of foreign money, could survive such a measure, coupled with a rejection of the invoice in favor of an arbitrary valuation as the basis of the duty. He could not calculate his course. He can now not live on his discount. This would be highly unfortunate just now, for there exists, in European demoralization, an unexampled opportunity of securing (to their benefit, as to ours) the fundamental literature of history, art, science and scholarship, as important for America, the child of Europe, as for Europe herself. Such a chance, let us hope, devastating War may never offer again. We must not let this one pass.

4. The duty (especially one on an American estimate) would be the reason or excuse for a sharp advance in the prices on all foreign publications. When the Government sets the example, others with less reason follow. The ultimate consumer supports the pyramid. This has happened in the case of English books. While there are many American houses that sell at fair rates the English stocks under their control, others of great importance are unfortunately to be found which list such books at from sixty per cent to one hundred sixty-five per cent increase over London prices. The same thing, if this Bill passes, may be feared for all foreign books, with trade agreements fixing the terms.

The Defenders of the Bill

There are four classes seeking to change the existing law in the sections here discussed. These are the Typothetae, the Bookbinders, the Lithographers, and the Toybook makers. Educators, librarians, scientists have no real quarrel with any one of these four. Their goal is worthy, but the way chosen by the first three to reach it is devious and indefensible. The manufacturers of children's playbooks are right in asking that their product be classified as toys instead of books.

The printers and their allies, in asking a fifty

per cent duty, have not the remotest interest in increasing the price of foreign books to American buyers. What they seek by this provision is to prevent American publishers from sending their copy abroad for typesetting, or lithography, or binding. They ought to succeed, but there is no possible excuse for knocking down the whole line of innocent importers in order to get at their man on the end. Let them strike direct. It should be easy. A moderate duty on imported books of American origin should turn the trick.

Upon this subject, their fears are probably overdrawn. I had occasion this year to examine critically a proposal to have one of the Johns Hopkins University journals transferred to a German publisher. This was not done, because, entirely aside from reasons of sentiment, it was seen to be uneconomical. To aid decision, we compared two contracts of a German publisher for the same piece of work in 1914 and 1921, and both with the corresponding charges of our Baltimore printers. The result was that in 1914 a signature of sixteen octavo pages would have cost us fifty per cent more if done in Leipzig than at home; in 1921 the German's offer was in marks 21.4 times as high as in 1914; and with the mark at only, .0066 cents he tied our home printer's offer. This, of course, takes into account the duty on both sides, and especially the German Government's requirement that the foreign book buyer be charged more than the domestic—one hundred per cent more in the case of the United States. So that a scoffer might be tempted to say in this instance that if the American competitor claims he is unable to meet his foe, he needs, not a larger tariff allowance, but an emetic.

Amendments

To effect the desired ends, the following changes in the text of the Bill are accordingly requested:

1. In Par. 1310, lines 9 and 15 change "20 per centum ad valorem" to "15 per centum ad valorem."

2. To Par. 1529 prefix the following: "Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all."

3. To Par. 1530 prefix the following: "Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English, and all textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions; also"

4. In Par. 1531, line 9 insert "in any one invoice" after the word "exceed."

5. In Par. 1532, line 17 strike out the words "and not exceeding \$250 in value."

Summary

I. The Bill alters present and past practice as follows:

1. Makes dutiable virtually all books of foreign origin. [Books twenty years old free since 1870; rest, except English, free since 1890.]

2. Institutions limited to two duty-free copies. [All free since 1816.]

3. Textbooks removed from Free List. [Freed in 1913.]

4. Immigrant's books made subject to duty when exceeding \$250 in value. [His books and household effects free since 1790.]

5. Duty raised to twenty per cent from fifteen per cent. [Duty from five per cent to ten per cent before the Civil War (except 1841-46, twenty per cent); twenty-five per cent thence to 1913; fifteen per cent, 1913—]

II. Organized Education, Art, Science and Scholarship oppose these changes because,

1. It reverses our own tariff tendency, regardless of party, the duty resting historically on two emergency rates, which do not fit present conditions.

2. It violates foreign practice, since

(a) The United Kingdom, France and Germany admit all free.

(b) Italy and Switzerland fix nominal duties, if at all—two cents and a half a cent per pound, respectively.

(c) Canada has ten per cent (except twenty-five per cent on fiction), frees much that we do not, and now has voted for reciprocity.

3. The revenue gained would be out of all proportion to the harm done in checking the spread of knowledge.

4. Our foreign population will resent the bar against their literature.

5. Cost of foreign language books would rise, as have those in English.

6. Libraries would be handicapped by red tape, be taxed for multiple copies, suffer from international trade agreements between publishers and lose an unequalled opportunity to stock with European fundamentals, because of crippling the booksellers.

7. These importing firms, already handicapped by exchange, would be afraid to import on a problematical duty.

8. Taxing textbooks violates the spirit of educational exemption. It is upon ambitious students that the blow would fall.

III. The Typothetae, Lithographers and Bookbinders who espouse the change have a worthy aim but a mistaken notion of the way to

attain it. They do not object to the free entry of *bona fide* foreign books. They seek only to prevent American publishers from sending American work abroad to be done. They can attain their end without felling the whole line of innocent importers. (It should, however, be added that their need is overstated, as shown by a concrete example.) It is a happy discovery, therefore, that the desires of the users and the makers of books are in reality not at variance.

German Periodicals of the War Period

THE Committee on Completing the Files of German Periodicals has received from the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft acknowledgment of the receipt of the lists of desiderata in German periodicals for the war period sent to them last September.

The Committee has received also from the Notgemeinschaft a list of American periodicals for the war period needed by German libraries. The New York Public Library is now engaged in examining this list to see which items can be supplied from its duplicates. As soon as this examination has been completed the list will be forwarded to other libraries, following the order set forth in the statement in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15th, 1921, page 837. A duplicate copy of the list has been sent to the Library of Congress to see what can be done thru government collections in Washington.

Shipments made as a result of this list should be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, International Exchange Service, Washington, D. C. It will be necessary to see that (1) the shipments are securely wrapped; (2) plainly marked to show their destination, namely the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin C, Schloss Portal 3, Germany; (3) bear the address of the shipping institution to show their source; (4) and—most important—have all transportation charges in this country fully prepaid. They must be delivered, free of expense, to the Smithsonian Institution, which will in its turn undertake the burden of forwarding them from Washington to Germany.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman.*

J. T. GEROULD

WILLARD AUSTEN

“Now the frank recognition of books and not the lecture as the substantial basis of instruction opens up a large and interesting range of possibilities. It releases the process of learning from its old servitude to place and to time.”—H. G. Wells in “The Outline of History” (Macmillan).

Some Reference Books of 1921

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE
Reference Librarian of Columbia University
II

LITERATURE

THE "Cambridge History of American Literature," which has been in progress since 1917, has been completed by the publication of volumes 3-4. While the whole work is of first importance as a reference book in its subject, special attention should be called to the extensive bibliographies included in the last volume. For modern English writers a compact reference handbook is "Contemporary British Literature, Bibliographies and Study Outlines," by J. M. Manly and Edith Rickert, which should prove useful in work with either the undergraduate student, general reader, or study club.

In the field of drama several titles should be noted. Perhaps the most important of these, for the large reference library, is "La Comédie-Française de 1860 à 1920, Tableau de Représentations, par Auteurs et par Pièces," by A. Joannidès. This is a final part of the author's reference work on the Comédie Française and complements the main volume published in 1901, "La Comédie-Française de 1680 à 1900: Dictionnaire des Pièces et des Auteurs," by supplying, in its author list, summarized statistics of performances of each play, not available in that form in the main volume. A complete set of this reference work on French drama should consist of the main volume of 1901, this new complementary volume and the nineteen annuals published 1901-19. A useful reference list of material about a dramatist and his work is Miss Firkins' "Ibsen Bibliography."

In the field of Spanish and Spanish-American literature several new publications are of reference value. The most important of these, Fouché-Delbec's "Manuel de l'Hispanisant," is described more fully in the section on bibliography, as is also the new British Museum list of Spanish books. A title which should be noted here, however, is Miss Lutrell's "Mexican Writers, a Catalogue of Books in the Library of the University of Arizona," which furnishes useful biographical notes about modern Mexican writers.

Arizona University. Library. Mexican writers, a catalogue of books . . . with synopses and biographical notes, prepared by Estelle Lutrell. Tucson: The University, 1920. 83 p.

Cambridge History of American Literature, v. 3-4. New York: Putnam, 1921. 2 v.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. Henrik Ibsen, a bibliography of criticism and biography, with an index to characters. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1921. 80 p. 75 cts.

Joannidès, A. La Comédie-Française de 1680 à 1920. Tableau des représentations par auteurs et par pièces. Paris: Plon-Nourrit, 1921. 138 p. fr. 80.

Manly, John Matthews and Edith Rickert. Con-

temporary British literature, bibliographies and study outlines. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921. 196 p. \$1.25.

BIOGRAPHY

A rather unusual number of recent publications is to be noted in this subject, including new works or new volumes in the three fields of contemporary, national and classed biography. Two volumes which have been added to the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" are volume 17, which contains biographies of persons not included in earlier volumes, and a revised edition of volume 2 which shows changes and the inclusion of new material. These changes are incorporated in the index to this particular volume, and reference workers in libraries which substitute the new edition for the old will have to remember to use this volume index in addition to the general index.

One of the older Canadian works, Rose's "Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography," of which two volumes were published in 1886-88, has been continued by Charlesworth's "Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography" which forms a third volume in the series. As in the earlier volumes, the arrangement of articles is not alphabetical but there is an alphabetical index. Many of the names included are of men known in business or political life and the biographies are popular in type. A Canadian work of quite a different type which has recently been completed is Allaire's "Dictionnaire Biographique du Clergé Canadien-Français." The last part of this complicated publication consists of a monthly periodical entitled "Le Clergé Canadien-Français," issued January, 1919—December, 1920, after which the monthly ceased publication. This is linked to the rest of the set by a general index which refers in one alphabet to the two main volumes of the dictionary, the six supplements and all the monthly numbers. The "Diccionario Historico y Biographico de la República Argentina" by Julio A. Muzzio supplies a new work of a popular type.

That very useful English work, Boase's "Modern English Biography," which was nearing completion at the time of its compiler's death a few years ago, has been finished by the publication of volume 6, which completes the supplementary alphabet and shows the same type of concise articles and useful subject index as those of the earlier volumes. Other works on British biography useful from certain special points of view are: The Eton College Register, 1753-90, edited with biographical notes by R. A. Austen-Leigh, and "Burke's Handbook of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire,"

edited by A. W. Thorpe, which gives brief biographical data about the many men and women non-combatant war workers) who have been made members of that Order. A new edition of that standard biographical and genealogical work, Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain," has been announced.

In the field of continental European biography new parts of two important works should be mentioned. The new volume of the Belgian "Biographie Nationale" is noteworthy, both for its own excellence and as a welcome indication that publication of this important set, necessarily interrupted by the war, has begun again. The new Swedish dictionary of national biography which began publication in parts in 1917, has now completed its second volume, carrying the alphabet thru the name Becker. This shows long signed articles, good bibliographies and some portraits and is an important addition to its class. Three new titles in the National "Who's Who" section are: "Who's Who in China," a compilation of popular biographical sketches which appeared in *Millard's Review*, 1918-1920; the "Schweizerisches Zeitgenossenlexikon" which gives brief articles in French, German or Italian and claims to be the first general dictionary of Swiss biography since the 18th century work of Leu; and a Finnish work entitled "Aikalaiskirja," which gives compact biographies of the regular "Who's Who" type.

In the field of biographical dictionaries of special classes several new titles should be noted. The completion of Lami's *Dictionnaire des Sculpteurs de l'Ecole Française au 19e Siècle* has already been mentioned under the heading Arts. The "Biographical Dictionary of Modern Rationalists" by Joseph McCabe will be of interest primarily to the reader who wants the subject grouping, as most of the names are included in more general lists. Of greater importance are two dictionaries of scientists. The third edition of "American Men of Science," work on which was delayed by the war, is much enlarged from the earlier editions, showing 9500 biographies as against 4000 in the first edition and 5500 in the second. The Italian work of Mieli, "Gli Scienziati Italiani," is an ambitious work which should be of great value if it can be carried to completion on the scale on which it has been started. The articles are long and signed, there are bibliographies of each scientist's works giving full information about editions and translations, notes about the manuscripts and the libraries in which they may be found, further bibliographies about the writer, and good portraits and other illustrations. The arrangement of material is not alphabetical, but there is an alphabetical index.

Aikalaiskirja, henkilötietoja nykypolven suomalaisista. Helsinki: Tietosanakirja-Osakeyhtiö, 1920. 531 p. 2.50 kr.

Allaire, Jean Baptiste Arthur. *Dictionnaire biographique du clergé canadien-français*, vol. 4, La revue. Jan. 1919-Dec. 1920, and *Table général des quatre volumes*. Montreal: L'Ecole Catholique des Sourds muets, 1920. \$5.

Biographie nationale, publ. par l'Académie, tome 22. Siger-Smyters. Bruxelles: Bruylant, 1914-1920.

Boase, Frederick. *Modern English biography*, v. 6 (Suppl. v. 3. L-Z). Truro: Netherton, 1921. 30s.

Burke's handbook to the excellent Order of the British Empire containing biographies, a full list of persons appointed to the order, showing their relative precedence, and colored plates of the insignia. Ed. by A. Winton Thorpe. London: Burke Publ. Co., 1921. 704 p. 52s. 6d.

Burke, Sir Bernard. *Genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Great Britain*. London: Burke Publ. Co., 1921. 126s.

Cattell, James McKeen. *American men of science; a biographical directory*, ed. by J. McKeen Cattell and Dean R. Brimhall. 3d ed. Garrison, N. Y.: Science Press, 1921. 808 p. \$10.

Charlesworth, Hector. *A cyclopedia of Canadian biography; brief biographies of persons distinguished in the professional, military and political life, and the commerce and industry of Canada, in the twentieth century*. Toronto: Hunter-Rose company, Ltd., 1919. 303 p. (National biographical series, 3.) \$4.

Eton college register 1753-90, ed. with biographical notes by R. A. Austen-Leigh. London: Spottiswoode, 1921. 658 p. 30s.

McCabe, Joseph. *A biographical dictionary of modern rationalists*, comp. by Joseph McCabe. London: Watts and Co., 1920. 934 numb. col. 45s.

Mieli, Aldo. *Gli scienziati italiani dall' inizio del medio evo al nostri giorni*. Repertorio bibliografico: dei filosofi-matematici-astronomi-fisici-chimici-naturalisti-biologi-medici-geografi italiani, diretto da Aldo Mieli... Roma: Nordeccchia, 1921. Pt. 1, 45 l.

Muzzio, Julio A. *Diccionario histórico y biográfico de la República Argentina*, por Julio A. Muzzio. Buenos Aires: J. Roldan, 1920. 2 v. \$12.50.

National cyclopedia of American biography, volume 2 (revised ed.), volume 17. New York: White, c. 1921. 2 v. \$10 each.

Schweizerisches zeitgenossenlexikon. *Dictionnaire suisse des contemporains*, hrsg. von Hermann Aellen. Bern: Verlag der Schweizerischen zeitgenossenlexikon, 1921. 764 p. 25 fr.

Svenskt biografiskt lexikon. Redaktionskommitté: J. A. Almqvist... Redaktör: Bertil Boëthius. Stockholm: Bonnier, 1917-20. v. 1-2. 65 kr. per vol.

Who's who in China, containing the pictures and biographies of some of China's political, financial, business and professional leaders. 2d ed. Shanghai: Millard's Review (1920). 314 p. illus.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

As might be expected several of the new works which fall within this class have to do either directly or indirectly with the European War. The "Chronology of the War," prepared under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information, has been completed by the publication of a third volume. Another chronology, of a different sort, is included in the useful "Times

Diary and Index of the War," which has a chronological list, a detailed alphabetical index and various statistical tables. A very complete and well executed regional encyclopedia is Schnee's "Deutsches Kolonial Lexikon," which covers the history, organization, geography, biography, fauna, flora, etc., of the former German colonies.

Great Britain. Ministry of Information. Chronology of the War, v. 3. London: Constable, 1921. 7s. 6d.

Schnee, Heinrich. Deutsches kolonial Lexikon. Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer, 1920. 3 v. illus., maps. M. 360.
Times, London. Times diary and index of the war, 1914-1918. London: Hodder, 1920. 342 p. £2 2s.

ATLASES

Practically all the standard general atlases have been undergoing revision as a result of the War and the past year has seen the publication, at least in part, of several of these. The "Times Survey Atlas," mentioned in last year's survey of reference books, has been completed as far as the maps are concerned, but the index has not yet been published. The following list gives a selection of the principal revised editions, together with a few titles of new works. A new work which should be mentioned especially is the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment's "Atlas of the Straits Settlements." This includes in addition to its maps a good deal of gazetteer information, and data about rubber establishments, tin mines, etc.

Andree, Karl Theodor. Andrees Allgemeiner Handatlas in 222 Hauptund 192 Nebenkarten. Mit vollständigem alphabetischem Namenverzeichnis in besonderem Bande. Siebente, neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. Herausgegeben von Dr. Ernst Ambrosius. Bielefeld und Leipzig: Velhagen und Klasing, 1921. 224 p. 2 v. M. 350.

Daily Telegraph victory atlas of the world; a series of 100 plates containing over 450 maps and diagrams. Prepared under the direction of Alexander Gross. London: Daily Telegraph, 1920. 16 p., 286 double-page maps. 145s. half mor. 175s.

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment. New atlas and commercial gazetteer of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States; a work devoted to its geography, history, resources, and economic and commercial development. Singapore: Kelly and Walsh, selling agents, 1917.

Philip, George. Philip's mercantile marine atlas: a series of 35 plates containing over 200 charts and plans with tables of 12,000 distances between ports, supplemented by a new and original diagrammatic chart for calculating speed, time and distance; national and commercial flags, cable, oiling stations and wireless telegraphy charts with list of wireless stations, and complete index of over 20,000 ports, etc. Specially designed for merchant shippers, exporters and ocean travellers and for general use. 8th ed. London: Philip, 1920. £5, 15s. 6d.

Rand, McNally and Co. Rand McNally commercial atlas of foreign countries. A companion volume to the Commercial Atlas of America, containing maps showing all recent boundary changes of all the countries and principal political divisions of the world outside of the United States of America, and detail maps of important islands, cities and ports with an alphabetical index of more than 150,000 place names. . . 2d ed. Chicago: Rand, McNally, 1921. 349 p. 53 cm. \$35.

U. S. Geological Survey. World atlas of commercial geology: pt. 1. Distribution of mineral production. Washington: Geological Survey, 1921.

Vivien de St. Martin et Schrader, Fr. Atlas universel de géographie dressé sous la direction de F. Schrader, comprenant 80 cartes, avec un index alphabétique des noms contenus dans l'atlas. Nouv. éd., conforme aux traités de paix de 1919-21. Ouvr. publ. sous les Auspices du Ministère de la Guerre. Paris: Hachette, 1921. Livr. 1-16. compl. work 240 fr.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

So many questions of the form and spelling of geographic names have arisen in the last few years that new reference books on this subject are especially needed now. The fifth report of the United States Geographic Board supplies a timely list, enlarged by more than one hundred and fifty pages over the fourth report (1916) and arranged in three alphabets, *viz.*, a general list, Hawaiian names, and Philippine names. The Permanent Committee on geographical names for British official use, which is working on the problem in England, has published two pamphlets this year, one on European names and one on Asiatic, and promises later lists. The two lists so far issued give the approved spelling and pronunciation, mention forms used in other languages and point out some popular mis-spellings and mis-pronunciations. These lists are published for the Permanent Committee by the Royal Geographical Society and distributed with the *Geographical Journal*.

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. First general list of Asiatic names. London: Royal Geog. Soc., 1921. 8 p. 6d.

—First general list of European names. London: Royal Geog. Soc., 1921. 12 p. 6d.

U. S. Geographic Board. Fifth report of the United States Geographic Board 1890 to 1920. Prepared by Charles S. Sloane, secretary. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 492 p.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Miss Hassé's "Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs, 1828-1861," has been completed by the publication of the third part covering the section R-Z. Two new agricultural lists which call for mention are the "Check List of Publications Issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1901-20, and by the Divisions and Offices which Combined to Form this Bureau, 1862-1901," and "Statistical Data Compiled and Published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, 1863-1920." Of these, the former is primarily a tool for the catalog and order departments, while the latter has been prepared with a view to the needs of the research worker and includes, in addition to the list of publications, an alphabetical subject index to statistical matter included in these, in the "Monthly Crop Reporter" and in various bureau files and tables. A subject list which includes a good deal of minute analysis and should be very useful to the research worker in a special field is "An Analytical Subject Bib-

liography of the Publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871-1920."

Hasse, Adelaide Rosalie. Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs, 1828-1861. Pt. 3, R-Z. Washington: Carnegie Inst., 1921. \$6.

MacDonald, Rose Mortimer Ellzey. An analytical subject bibliography of the publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871-1920. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 306 p. (U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Doc. 899.)

U. S. Bureau of crop estimates. Statistical data compiled and published by the Bureau of crop estimates, 1863-1920. . . . Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 64 p. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Dept. circular 150.)

U. S. Bureau of plant industry. Check list of publications issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1901-20, and by the divisions and offices which combined to form this bureau, 1862-1901. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Several new issues of standard national and trade bibliographies are to be recorded. For American publications the most important new volume of this sort is the new cumulation of the "United States Catalog" which covers the three and one-half year period from January, 1918, to June, 1921, and forms the third permanent volume in the set which starts with the basic volume of books in print in 1912. An important new volume in a standard bibliography is volume 10 of the "English Catalogue" which lists more than 45,000 books for the period 1916-1920. English trade bibliography is represented by the 1920 edition of the "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature," the first revision of this important work since 1913. For Danish national bibliography, a new volume of Ehrencron-Muller's "Dansk-bog-fortegnelse" covering the period 1915-1919, has been issued.

For Spanish bibliography there have been two new works which are distinctly noteworthy. The first of these is the British Museum's "Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in Spain and of Spanish Books Printed Elsewhere in Europe Before 1601." While full bibliographical description is omitted and the principal purpose of the list is to furnish the student of Spanish literature with a quick means of finding what books of this period the Museum possesses, the catalog will be useful to many others than those actually using the Museum's collection. The second work, the "Manuel de l'Hispanisant," tome 1, by Raymond Foulché-Delbosc, is a bibliographical manual of first importance for either the investigator in the field of Hispanic studies or the librarian who is building up a bibliographical reference collection in this field. The works listed include biographical and bibliographical dictionaries, catalogs and other lists of libraries, archives, museums, etc., in short the collection of all types of published lists upon which one might base the eventual preparation of (1) a dictionary of Spanish biography,

(2) a bibliography of books published in the Peninsula or published elsewhere by Peninsular authors, and (3) a general inventory of all historical documents preserved in the Peninsula and of all Spanish historical documents in foreign collections. A bibliography of bibliography on these lines is of course of great value to the student, reference worker or expert cataloger.

Among French bibliographical publications which should be noted are the index volume of Vicaire's "Manuel," a new volume, series 12 of Baudrier's monumental "Bibliographie Lyonnaise," and an annual of French auction prices of books, "Annuaire des Ventes de Livres," by L. Delteil. Libraries purchasing out of print French publications have long felt the need of such a list and it is to be hoped that this volume may be the first of a long series.

Annuaire des ventes de livres. année 1, Oct. 1918-juillet 1920. Paris, 1920. \$6.

Baudrier, Henri Louis. Bibliographie lyonnaise. 12 série. Lyon, 1921. 507 p.

British Museum. Dept. of Printed Books. Short-title catalog of books printed in Spain and of Spanish books printed elsewhere in Europe. London, 1921. 101 p.

Dansk-bog-fortegnelse, 1915-1919. for aarene 1915-1919, udarbejdet af H. Ehrencron-Müller. Kobenhavn, Gad, 1921. 598 p. 2 kr. per hft.

English Catalogue of books. v. 10, January 1916 to December 1920. London: The Publishers' Circular, 1921. 1328 p. £10. 10s.

Foulché-Delbosc, Raymond. . . . Manuel de l'hispanisant . . . v. 1. New York: Putnam, 1920. \$2.50.

Reference catalogue of current literature, 1920 London: Whitaker, 1921. 3 v. New York: Publishers' Weekly. \$15.

United States catalog, Supplement, Jan. 1918-June 1921. New York: Wilson, 1921. 2185 p. Service basis.

Vicaire, Georges. Manuel de l'amateur de livres du 19e siècle: Tome 8, Table des ouvrages cités. Paris: Libraire Rouquette, 1920. 646 col. fr. 25.

Books and Thrift

Books and Thrift by Ruth G. Nichols, Librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, lists thirty-one books and pamphlets under the headings: Thrift, Household Thrift, Teaching Thrift, and Special Topics (such as home building, wills and life insurance). It is an attractive eight-page leaflet, suitable for distribution to employees and customers of banks, school teachers and others interested.

Prices: 6 copies, 25c (in stamps); 30 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$3.00; 250 copies, \$7.00; 500 copies, \$12.00; 1000 copies, \$20.00. Postage extra.

Your own imprint one dollar extra on quantities of 100 or more.

American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

The Polish Immigrant and the Library

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER*

Part I

TO Americans the Poles are the best known of the Slavic group. Their independent history is most recent. All students know the crime of the partition of Poland. Kosciuszko, Pulaski and Sobieski, fighting with us and for us in our Revolution established for their nation a permanent claim upon our interest and sympathy. Every American has a mental picture of how "Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell" altho he mispronounces the hero's name. The information of the average American stops right here, but the person who wishes really to make friends with the Polish people must know much more. The librarian who would contribute to their culture and education thru the medium of the public library, must have a fairly detailed understanding of their past, of their national character, and of the conditions of the European situation which preceded their emigration.

A foundation for this understanding may be secured thru the librarian's own medium, the printed page. "Poland, the Knight among Nations," by Van Norman, is the best single book, and gives a certain amount of both history and interpretation. "A Brief History of Poland," by Julia Swift Orvis, is very readable, and "Poland," by Phillips in the Home University Library, is a good brief volume, especially strong on modern conditions. "The Litany of the Polish Pilgrim," by Mickiewicz, greatest of Polish poets, concentrates into a few words the essence of Polish history, religion, and national feeling, and its petitions now seem to have been prophetic. This splendid bit of literature is conveniently found in Monica M. Gardner's "Life of Adam Mickiewicz." The Polish Information Committee of London has published a number of pamphlets on such topics as "Landmarks of Polish History," "The National Music of Poland," etc. which give excellent information in brief and convenient form.

A background of knowledge thus secured, one should become absorbed in the national feeling thru the medium of the great Trilogy of Sienkiewicz, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." One whose spirit has kindled with Kmita's in his prodigious deeds of valor during the Swedish siege of the shrine of

Czenstohowa, will see in every American Polish church a reflection of Czenstohowa, and in every Polish priest a suggestion of the indomitable prior Kordecki.

The mentality of the peasant is interpreted in some of the short stories of Sienkiewicz; "Sielanka" is a beautiful picture of country life; "Bartek the Victor" a painful true delineation of the bewilderment of the peasant under a foreign military dominance; and "Without Bread" portrays the sufferings of some early immigrants to America. These three stories may be found in various collections of the minor writings of Sienkiewicz.

Then in order to balance the picture by a realization that the Pole's self-interpretation is not the interpretation of his neighbors, one should read Gogol's great work "Taras Bulba," and try to realize that the Ukrainian nationalist in America hates the Polish nation just as Bulba did, although, unlike Bulba, he may be friendly to individual Poles. "The Oppression Psychosis and the Immigrant," by Herbert Adolphus Miller, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, January, 1921, must not be omitted, since it gives the key to mental attitudes otherwise difficult to understand. Finally one must know that the Poles of America are politically divided into parties between whom no bridge exists; and that the acquaintance of each party must be sought as separately as that of Ulsterites and Sinn Fein. One party is identified with the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the other with the National Defense Committee (known by the Polish initials K. O. N.); both are working for the development and upbuilding of the new Poland, but without co-operation. The K. O. N. party are accused of being anti-clerical and socialistic, and some of its leaders are outspoken foes of the parochial school; while the National Alliance members are in general conservative and conformists. Policy and good feeling suggest also the wisdom of at least an elementary acquaintance with Polish phonetics. The correct pronunciation of a foreign name is a sort of high sign proving that one belongs to the initiate. It is true that Polish names do look formidable, the preponderance of z's being especially staggering. But the formidableness is in appearance only; sz is just as good a combination of letters as sh, cz as ch, when one knows that they represent the same sound. Every letter always has the same sound and is always sounded. One has only to start at the beginning of a name and keep going, accenting the penult when he gets to it. The few necessary simple

*This is the second of a series of articles on library work with the foreign born, furnished by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born; "The Library and the Oriental," by Marion Horton of Los Angeles, will be the subject of the next article, which will be followed by the second part of "The Polish Immigrant and the Library."

ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER, *Chairman.*

rules may be found in many places, such as the appendix to "With Fire and Sword," the preface to "The Deluge," the appendix to Van Norman's "Poland," etc.; while the librarian who wishes a little technical knowledge of the language may secure it through Baluta's "Practical Handbook of the Polish Language," published by the Polish Book Importing Company in New York.

Acquaintance must be initiated along lines of natural contact. The librarian should absorb all she can from every Pole whom she meets, asking questions like an interested friend, not as a professional investigator. A walk thru the district is always illuminating to a good observer, and one can drop into a corner grocery to inquire one's way, and linger to converse a while, extending an invitation to the library as a return courtesy. Such informal excursions are absolutely essential to a visualization of neighborhood conditions as related to the possible use of books and the library, and they should form a part of the librarian's regular routine.

"The quiet work of air and moisture" was a chapter heading in an old geology. The gist of its theme was that the quiet work of air and moisture, going on unremittingly day in and day out, summer and winter, has wrought far greater changes in the earth's surface than all the earthquakes, all the avalanches, all the tidal waves, and all the volcanic eruptions that have ever taken place. So in any work with immigrant people, the quiet work of personal interest and friendly assistance will accomplish more than all the brass bands and all the mass meetings ever staged—alho the brass band and the mass meeting have their mission too.

And the librarian, working as unremittingly as do the air and moisture in the quiet work of personal contacts, will also seek for mass movements thru the formal agencies of the church, the press, and the school.

Almost all Poles are faithful Roman Catholics, giving as a rule unquestioned obedience to the advice of their pastors. The librarian must therefore put no limit to her efforts to win for the library the active approval and recommendation of the local priest. The method must always be individual, depending on the idiosyncracies of the local situation, and on the personality of the priest and of the librarian. There is no advantage in trying to make the acquaintance on the ground of a common faith. A Roman Catholic is more easily turned down by an unfriendly priest than is a Protestant, who, not recognizing authority in him, feels no inhibition to keep her from persistence. The foreign born Polish clergy who have not already had acquaintance with a public library are apt to have very erroneous ideas re-

garding its character and functions, imagining that its books are all either frivolous or materialistic. The best way to convert him is of course to get him to the library and to show him its contents and methods; if that cannot be done, then books or booklists must be taken to him, choosing themes with which he is familiar, so that he can personally weigh their value. Here again the quiet work of sincere friendly interest is bound to produce an ultimate response, which will probably come in the opportunity to do him a personal favor. When that time comes the favor should be done, regardless of time or trouble.

Tact and diplomacy are sometimes needed also where the parish considers itself provided for by a library of its own. The public library must then be demonstrated as supplementing the parish collection with greater resources and wider range of themes. As the parish collection is expensive to maintain and troublesome to administer, there is always a possibility that after a while it may be turned over to the public library. During the war some such collections were sent to the Polish army, because their owners, using the public library, no longer needed them.

Next to the church is the parochial school, which most Polish children attend. Courtesy requires the priest's permission before visiting the school, where the Sister Superior must first be sought. The principal orders teaching in Polish parochial schools are: The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; the Felician Sisters; the Franciscan Sisters of St. Kungunda; the Sisters of the Resurrection; and the Polish Sisters of St. Joseph. These Sisters have under their care considerably more than one hundred thousand children. The Sisters of St. Joseph, alho a comparatively small order, teach 21,660 pupils.

All these orders are made up of women of Polish parentage, most of whom have themselves been educated in parochial schools in this country. A large proportion entered the convent directly from the grammar grades, completing their education in the academy of the order during their novitiate. Thus very few of them had any acquaintance with public libraries before beginning their teaching, and the librarian must win her way in the school by first making the library valuable to the teachers. The cloistered life is literally and actually a life shut away from the world and without knowledge of the world, therefore all the advances must come from the library side. The Sister cannot ask for aids of which she has never heard: the librarian must offer her wares and demonstrate their usefulness.

A golden opportunity for service is at hand in the fact that many sisters in these orders are now studying diligently and systematically through summer schools, correspondence courses, and extension classes toward a goal of recognized standard credentials. The librarian can render an inestimable service to the cause of education and a friendly service great in personal reward by connecting these teachers with local educational advantages, the availability of which they do not know. Nowhere will she find gratitude more touching, friendship more complete than that which follows such a service. A religious community is a big family and service to one part of the family influences the whole group. Good library service in Menasha, Wisconsin, produces results in Cleveland, Ohio, and the news of what libraries can do spreads, not only from sister to sister, but from order to order. Among my personal rewards, I count my visit in last June to the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Joseph, where I was invited to address the order on what the library can do to help the sisters in their teaching. The audience was the most responsive I have ever addressed. The door of opportunity is wide open.

Acquaintance with school and teachers brings invitations to school entertainments in the parish hall, where one may meet parents and friends. This leads naturally to attendance at the musical and dramatic entertainments given by the various parish organizations. Public friendly attention by the priest gives standing and inspires confidence and an invitation to sit upon the platform must be regarded as official recognition of one's work.

In the average Polish settlement, most social activities are in connection with the church, just as they are in American villages; but in large city colonies there are also independent societies, such as chapters of the Veterans of the Polish Army and musical and dramatic organizations, whose friendship is worth cultivating.

The church, the school and the press are the three universal agencies to be enlisted in work with the foreign born. The Polish press, like every other press, has two fundamental intentions: first, to give its readers what they are interested in; and second, to give them what the editor wants them to be interested in. The amount of space which the library may expect depends upon its balance between these two considerations. Before planning newspaper publicity the librarian should examine her intended mediums as to their arrangement and division of space: how much is foreign news, how much official society business, and how much local news, and the relative appearance

and prominence of each. Even though she does not know Polish she can observe with sufficient intelligence for this purpose, and can thus know how to gauge the publicity she may receive. The long essaylike article giving a general account of the whole library has no place in the foreign language press. An article of not more than one hundred and fifty words developing simply and clearly a single idea is the one which will produce the best results. A whole column is the tribute which a newspaper may give once to a fine monument; a succession of short items is news of a live institution. These items may be prepared in English and offered to the editor as suggestions merely. He will then, according to his mood, either translate them literally or use them as texts for themes of his own composition. This co-operation may be confidently expected, but the librarian must be prepared also for the fact that every Polish editor is victim to some degree of the oppression psychosis and is likely to break out in the most unexpected place. For instance a Polish paper commented scathingly on the absence of Polish assistants in its local library, and at the same time the editor admitted privately that he did not know a single qualified person available for recommendation. One has to learn not to take these things too seriously. After all, criticism indicates interest; to be ignored is worse.

The average Polish immigrant is timid and shy. In the Old World he occupied an inferior position and was always made to feel his inferiority; he never traveled and he knew little except his immediate surroundings. The enormous wrench of coming to America temporarily exhausts his initiative and demands the relaxation of settling down in the Polish colony where he seeks to have things as much like home as possible. From this relaxation he emerges slowly to an acquaintance with American institutions. Shyness and humility are qualities which have in them elements of loveliness; masked by a protective covering of apparent indifference or hostility they fail of their true appraisal. The librarian must see through the mask and provide ease for the shyness, equality for the humility.

To do this it is essential that the library atmosphere be one of friendly hospitality and sympathetic interest. An easy informality of entrance should be provided for even in the architectural design, and must be supplemented by a socially-minded staff trained to gracious manners, quick observation, and keen analysis. Such a staff intuitively recognizes Timid Stranger's first visit as soon as he enters the door, and invites him in if his courage threatens

to fail him in the vestibule. The necessary registration questions, prefaced by a "Good morning" or "Good evening," will be carefully phrased; never a blunt "How do you spell it?" because Poles are not accustomed to spelling by letter, rather, "Will you write it, please?" And if he says "Good-bye" on leaving he will be answered as though that courtesy were our own custom.

Such a policy consistently carried on will eventuate in some visitor's saying, in a burst of

unrestraint, "The Polish people like very much the way they are treated at the library," and the speaker will never know that in those words the librarian feels the laurel crown upon her brow. Scarcely twice in a lifetime can one hope for such a tribute as came from an educated foreign social worker who spoke with tears in his eyes of a group of librarians, saying, "I thought to myself, these are American *intelligentsia*, and they are *intelligentsia*, not only of the mind, but of the soul."

Decision in Favor of Independent Administration in Brooklyn

THE trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library in defence of the independent administration of City appropriations in accordance with the Carnegie contracts have been engaged in court proceedings to obtain a mandamus to that effect, and the following decision may be of use in similar relations elsewhere than in Brooklyn:

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY

In the matter of the application of The Brooklyn Public Library for peremptory writ of mandamus directed to Charles L. Craig, as Comptroller of the City of New York.

For the Brooklyn Public Library, Meier Steinbrink and Frank E. Johnson; for Comptroller of the City of New York, Charles L. Craig, in person. Opinion of Mr. Justice Charles H. Kelby.

Application for a mandamus directing the Comptroller of the City of New York forthwith to audit and approve the payroll of the employees of the Brooklyn Public Library for the month of January, 1921, in the form and amount heretofore submitted to him, showing the monies needed to pay the administrative expenses of said library for said month, and to prepare the necessary warrant for the amount thereof, and do all other acts necessary to pay the petitioner the said sum out of the monies appropriated for its maintenance for the year 1921 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The question presented is the concrete test of a controversy between the Comptroller and the library board of directors as to whether the annual appropriation for the year 1921 is disbursable only in equal monthly divisions of the various items which entered into its fixation, or whether it is an appropriation in gross disbursable in accordance with the judgment of the library board of directors. Entire good faith in a fair difference of opinion on a question of law is on both sides assumed and admitted.

The library is not a branch of the city government, but it is a distinct and separate corpora-

tion, receiving budgetary contribution from the city, like other educational agencies, such as the various museums of art, and of natural history, and the College of the City of New York. See Peo. *ex rel* College of the City of New York v. Hylan, *New York Law Journal*, p. 1508, August 18th, 1921. Without detailing the process of its evolution the relator is the successor of the old Brooklyn Library, which was a private corporation, owning an effective subscription library; and also of the Brooklyn Public Library, which was a more or less inchoate public project for a free public library system. These were consolidated into the present Brooklyn Public Library for the purpose of participating in the benefits of the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$5,200,000 for the erection of free public library buildings, provided the city would supply the sites and agree to furnish the maintenance. To that end the city and the library entered into a formal contract in June, 1903.

Regarding for brevity the contract as including various auxiliary and enabling statutes, the city recognized and accepted the separate corporate identity and existence of the Brooklyn Public Library, and envisaged the survival or devolution into it of the powers of self control possessed by the merged organizations, including the right to appoint the library staff and to fix the compensation thereof. The city agreed to appropriate, in its annual budget, such sums as might be requisite for the maintenance and administration of the library, with the single expressed restriction that no salaries or compensations were to be paid to the board of directors, or others than the direct library personnel.

The particular part of the contract in question in this proceeding provides that it was "agreed and understood . . . that the *entire* amount of the *annual* appropriation . . . shall be disbursed and paid *from time to time* by the Comp-

troller, upon submission to him of proper vouchers, *in form to be approved by him* The italics are added to accentuate the textual bases of the opposing contentions. The Comptroller's contention requires a holding that there was intended an equal monthly division, or allocation, of the amount of the appropriation, importing and requiring a corresponding incidence in disbursement. This is not supported by the terms used in the contract, but is opposed thereby. No such prescription appears in the phrase that the *entire* amount of the *annual* appropriation shall be disbursed *from time to time*, with the *form* only of the vouchers to be subject to the comptroller's approval. The comptroller invokes what he terms "a fundamental principle of audit," whereby, as it is argued, no municipal appropriation is to be considered as an appropriation in gross, or by entirety, but as an appropriation limited by the *items* stated in the estimate furnished to the board of estimate and apportionment, and revised in the budget making process. To establish this principle of audit reference is made to the mandate of the State constitution (Article III, Section 21) that all laws making appropriations shall specify sum and object, and it is also said that the State legislative appropriation laws always speak by item, and express no totals. This may be by prudent practice rather than by fundamental principle, but assuming that there is in state finance this principle of audit, it is noticeable that the city's practice differs from the state's, for in the city budget all appropriations, including that to the library, do express totals. This appears to follow the sections of the charter dealing with the budget making process. Thus section 226 of the Charter speaks of that process as embracing consideration of "the aggregate sum and the items thereof allowed to each department," but its concluding words state as the final end and effect of that process that "the several sums shall be appropriated."

Other portions of the same section also indicate that the measure inheres not in the items, but in the total. Thus the section directs that annually "in order to enable said board to make such budget" each department head shall furnish "an estimate . . . called a departmental estimate, of the amount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof . . . including a statement of each of the salaries to officers, employees and subordinates." This statement of details or items of salaries, is thus explicitly informative in character. It is necessarily subjected to constant tentative revision, by addition and subtraction, in the reconciliation of the many pressing needs, which is the purpose of all budget building.

Section 149 of the Charter contains the direction that the comptroller shall furnish to the head of each department monthly, a statement of the unexpended balances of his appropriation. This direction surely does not imply the hypothesis of an annual appropriation which automatically divides itself into equal monthly payments in accord with the final form of the revised items entering into the budget. And Section 1542 of the Charter plainly looks to yearly limitation, and furnishes the rule of audit, which is not, as to the library limited by whatever may be the usual or uniform practice between the city and its various departments, for convenience and control.

The board of estimate having made its annual appropriation that sum cannot be questioned, in the absence of bad faith, as being adequate provision for the year 1921, but it seems clear that under the various statutes delegating powers to various libraries and the contract made with the city of New York that the board of trustees of the library is the body charged with the duty of distributing the fund already appropriated by the board of estimate. The board of trustees were intended, both by the Statutes and the contract, to have discretionary powers so long as they were exercised in good faith to fix the various salaries of its employees and carry out generally its administrative duties.

The case of *Matter of Flaherty v. Craig* (226 N. Y. 176) does not conflict with this holding. In the Flaherty case the budget had already been made up. The sum asked for was an increase and not an already existing salary provided for in the budget. The projected increase in the salary had not been one of the items submitted to the budget making power which would be needed for the next financial year. In the case at bar all the facts to guide the budget making power were present before the appropriation of a gross sum, and there was no complaint made that the library has not fully complied with all the procedural requirements mentioned in the Flaherty case.

For the foregoing reasons the motion is granted, with \$10 costs. Submit order on or before the 29th day of December, 1921.

J. S. C.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

We will pay 50 cents each for seven or eight copies of LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1st, 1921; and 25 cents each for three copies of February 1st, 1921.

R. R. BOWKER Co.

Library Opening on Holidays

THE question of the opening of public libraries on holidays, and especially on Armistice Day, is discussed by James Cunningham Moffat and by Librarian George P. Settle in the Louisville (Ky.) *Civic Journal* for November 26th and December 10th. Mr. Moffat sent a questionnaire to librarians of thirty-six representative city libraries. Of these eighteen opened while eighteen closed on that day. Those which opened were: New York City, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Newark, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Jersey City, Memphis, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland (Ore), and St. Joseph, while the following closed: Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cincinnati, Providence, Toledo, Allegheny, Evansville (Ind.), Covington, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans and Louisville.

Expense is given as the reason for closing by many of the librarians addressed. "Keeping them open costs so much money," writes John Cotton Dana. Librarian George Bowerman, if he "were a rich man, would gladly meet the expenses out of his own pocket." Mr. Settle, of Louisville, says public libraries "should not be closed on holidays. . . . I favor an every day public library, full library hours for circulation. . . . and reference work, and would make such recommendation to the library board if we had sufficient funds available to take care of the necessary additional expense."

The other main reason for closing given was the very special nature of that particular holiday. In Baltimore the library was kept open "to impress upon our citizens the lessons to be learned from the great war, and to obtain guidance as to the proper position to take in connection with the Washington conference." In Boston "it was thought best as a matter of respect not to open on this special, unique holiday." In Philadelphia the library was closed "in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress having declared November 11, 1921 a holiday and the Governor of Pennsylvania having issued a proclamation calling on all citizens of Philadelphia to lay aside all non-essential business activities on Armistice Day."

S. L. A. Employment Registry

THE Special Libraries Association announces that its Employment Committee is ready to keep a registration file of all persons experienced and trained in special library work seeking positions. It is also ready and willing to co-

operate with any library, business house, agency or other institution requiring special librarians. The Employment Committee acts only as an intermediary, and its services are free. It is willing to do everything possible to bring the right persons to the right job. Librarians and executives are requested to communicate with the Chairman, Estelle L. Liebmann, c/o Ronald Press Company, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Library Affairs in Congress

LIBRARIANS will wish to lend support to proposals for increases in library appropriations now before Congress.

The budget (p. 15 ff.) and the alternative budget (p. 14 ff.) carry proposals for the increase of practically every salary in the Library of Congress, including the catalog division. The House sub-committee to which the Library of Congress (considered a part of the legislative establishment) falls for consideration is composed of Representatives Cannon, Anderson, Vare, Gallivan and Ben Johnson.

Definite announcement has been made by Representative Madden, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that all increases must come thru reclassification.

The Lehlbach Reclassification Bill (H. R. 8928) was strongly supported and passed the House with only sixty-five votes against it. It is now before the Senate and it would be well if home librarians and trustees would interest their Senators in getting this Bill reported out.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service consists of Senators Sterling (South Dakota) chairman, Cummings (Iowa), Colt (Rhode Island), Ball (Delaware), Nicholson (Colorado), Stanfield (Oregon), Bursom (New Mexico), McKeller (Tennessee), Ransdall (Louisiana), Hefflin (Alabama) and Watson (Georgia).

Open Courses at the Library School of the New York Public Library

THE Library School of the New York Public Library is offering again this winter several series of lectures which are open to auditors.

The course on "Special Library Methods" will be given on Wednesday afternoon, at 5:30 in Room 68 in the Central Building except when a visit to some special library is scheduled instead of a lecture.

The "Literature of Economics" course will be given on Monday afternoons in Room 68, Central Building, at 5.30.

The fee for each course is \$5, payable in advance. Applications should reach the Principal, Ernest J. Reece, 476 Fifth Avenue, not later than January 31st.

Duplicate Titles of Novels

IN order to place on record for future reference by author, publisher and public, novels with the same title by different authors, Archibald Sparke, chief librarian of the Bolton (Lancs.) Public Libraries, prepared the following list for *The Publishers' Circular*:

"In recommending novels to each other," says the *Circular* "people very often remember the title only, so one may read and dislike a story which is not the one recommended—and the author suffers undeserved neglect in future." The list might be extended indefinitely but it is unnecessary to hunt up titles of forgotten novels.

- Aftermath. James Lane Allen; Hilaire Belloc; Henry B. M. Watson.
- Afterwards. Ian Maclaren; Kathlyn Rhodes.
- Angel. (Mrs.) B. M. Croker; C. A. E. Ranger-Gull.
- Autobiography of a Thief. Mrs. H. Hapgood; Charles Reade.
- Average Man. Robert Hugh Benson; Arthur C. Fox-Davies.
- Beacon Fires. H. Hill; M. Gerard.
- Betrothed. Alessandro Manzoni; Sir Walter Scott.
- Better Man. Cyrus T. Brady; Robert W. Chambers.
- Between the Dark and the Daylight. William Dean Howells; Richard Marsh.
- Beyond. Frank T. Bullen; John Galsworthy.
- Builders. Joseph S. Fletcher; Ellen Glasgow.
- Cabin. Vicente Blasco Ibanez; Stewart E. White.
- Christmas Books. Charles Dickens; William Makepeace Thackeray.
- Cleopatra. George Moritz Ebers; Sir H. Rider Haggard.
- Conflict. M. E. Braddon; David Graham Phillips.
- Conspirators. Alexandre Dumas; E. Phillips Oppenheim.
- Contraband. Randall Parrish; George J. W. Melville.
- Cost, The. David Graham Phillips; L. G. Moberley.
- County Family. Joseph S. Clouston; James Payn.
- Day of Wrath. Maurus Jokai; Louis Tracy.
- Debtor. M. A. Dickens; Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.
- Deliverance. Allan Monkhouse; Mark Rutherford.
- Double Marriage. L. Cleeve; Charles Reade.
- Dupe. Gerald Biss; C. Mansfield.
- Eve. Sabine Baring-Gould; M. Maartens.
- Faith and Unfaith. J. Blyth; Margaret Wolfe Hungerford.
- Family, The. Evelyn Everett Green; Elinor Mordaunt.
- Fancy Free. C. Gibbon; Eden Phillpotts.
- First Love. I. S. Turgenev; Marie Van Vorst.
- Fortune. Douglas Goldring; J. C. Snaith.
- Fugitive. Ezra Selig Brudno; Robert Bridges.
- God of Clay. Henry Christopher Bailey; B. Waugh.
- Graven Image. Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; D. Lyall.
- Grip of Fear. S. H. Burchell; Maurice Level.
- Happiness. Maud Stepney Rawson; J. Travers.
- Harvest. E. Close; Mrs. Humphry Ward.
- Harvest Moon. Joseph S. Fletcher; Justus Miles Forman.
- Head of the Family. Dinah Maria (Craik) Mulock; Mrs. Henry Ernest Dudeney.
- High Stakes. Reginald Wright Kauffman; Laurence L. Lynch.
- His Father's Wife. Ernest Daudet; John Edward Patterson.
- Husband, The. E. H. Anstruther; Julia Magruder.
- Individualist. (Sir) Philip Gibbs; William H. Mallock.
- Innocent. Marie Corelli; Mrs. M. Oliphant.
- In the Wilderness. Robert Smythe Hichens; E. F. A. Sergeant.
- Intriguers. T. Cobb; William Le Queux.
- Invaders. Leo Tolstoi; Margaret Louisa Woods.
- Island, The. Elinor Mordaunt; Richard Whiteing.
- Jew. D. Heller; I. S. Turgenev.
- Joyce. Mrs. M. Oliphant; Curtis Yorke, pseud.
- King's Highway. George P. R. James; Henry B. M. Watson.
- Kit. James Payn; Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
- Leila. Antonio Fogazzaro; Bulwer-Lytton.
- Long Live the King. Guy Boothby; Mary Roberts Rinehart.
- Lovers. Elizabeth Robins Pennell; Mrs. Humphry Ward.
- Message. Alec John Dawson; Louis Tracy.
- Messenger. F. Frankfort Moore; E. Robins.
- Miss Gascoigne. (Mrs.) J. H. Riddell; Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
- Missing. F. E. Penny. Mrs. Humphry Ward.
- Money. M. C. Leighton; Emile Zola.
- Nancy. Rhoda Broughton; Silas K. Hocking.
- Nightshade. P. Gwynne; Roy Horniman.
- No Man's Land. "Sapper;" Louis J. Vance.

No Other Way. Sir Walter Besant; Louis Tracy.
 Old Dominion. George P. R. James; M. Johnston.
 Open Sesame. Berman Paul Neuman; Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.
 Outlaw. David Hennessey; Maurice Hewlett.
 Path of Glory. Joseph Hocking; Georges Ohnet.
 Pauline. William E. Norris; (Mrs.) L. B. Walford.
 Perpetua. Sabine Baring-Gould; D. Clayton Calthrop.
 Pirate. Frederick Marryat; Sir Walter Scott.
 Prime Minister. Orme Agnus, pseud; Anthony Trollope.
 Proof of the Pudding. Meredith Nicholson; Edwin W. Pugh.
 Quicksands. (Mrs.) B. M. Croker; John Alexander Steuart.
 Rachel. Jane Helen Findlater; L. Turner.
 Red Stain. Achmed Abdullah; Sir William Magray.
 Rose of Life. M. E. Braddon; E. A. Rowlands.
 Scar. Ruby Mildred Ayres; F. W. Dawson.
 Silent Battle. George Gibbs; Mrs. A. M. Williamson.
 Sisters. A. Cambridge; Kathleen Norris.
 Sixth Sense. Stephen McKenna; E. F. A. Sergeant.
 Sentence of the Court. H. Hill; Fred M. White.
 Shadow of Evil. W. C. Dawe; Joyce Emerson Preston Muddock.
 Tainted Gold, P. Trent; Hugh Noel Williams.
 Test, The. Jane Adams; S. Spottiswoode.
 There and Back. George Macdonald; F. Richardson.
 Tree of Heaven. Robert W. Chambers; May Sinclair.
 Turmoil. Booth Tarkington; P. Urquhart.
 Uncanny Tales. Marion Crawford; Mrs. Mary Louisa Milesworth.
 Unguarded Hour. Arthur Williams Marchmont; Lady Troubridge.
 Ursula. K. D. King; E. M. Sewell.
 Vengeance is Mine. A. Balfour; Marie Connor Leighton.
 Victory. Joseph Conrad; L. T. Meade.
 Virginia. Ellen Glasgow; L. T. Meade.
 Vision Splendid. F. K. Bright; Robert Machray.
 Vision Splendid. D. K. Broster; G. W. Taylor.
 Wanderers. Mary Johnston; Sidney Pickering.
 Way of a Man. Thomas Dixon; M. Roberts.
 White Magic. Matthias McDonnell Bodkin; Stewart Edward White.
 White Shield. Bertram Mitford; Myrtle Reed.

Who Goes There? Blackwood Ketchum Benson; Robert W. Chambers.
 Wilderness. Thomas Bailey Clegg; Joseph Hocking.
 Wisdom of Folly. Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; Cosmo Hamilton.
 Wolves and the Lamb. Joseph S. Fletcher; William Makepeace Thackeray.
 Woman Hater. Ruby Mildred Ayres; Charles Reade.
 Woman's Way. George Brown Burgin; Charles Garvice.

For Exchange—French War Material

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have been asked by M. Camille Bloch, Inspecteur Général des Bibliothèques and Directeur de la Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, to assist him in the collection of American books relating to the European War, and America's part in it. If librarians will send me lists of their duplicates on this subject, and especially titles of local publications, I shall be very glad to transmit them to him. It is his desire to make his collections the most complete in Europe, if not in the world. He will be glad to send in exchange French books or posters of interest to Americans.

The nucleus of this great library was the collection of Mr. Henri Le Blanc, presented to the nation in 1917. A catalog of this collection de luxe was published in eight volumes between 1916 and 1920.

The Bibliothèque de la Guerre is the headquarters of the Société de l'Histoire de la Guerre. Under its auspices is published a monthly entitled *Les archives de la grande guerre: revue internationale*. It is proposed to publish an edition of this in English if enough subscribers are secured.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,

Librarian American Library in Paris.

10 rue de l'Elysée,

PARIS 8^e

Herbert Haviland Field, founder and director of the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, died in April last at the age of fifty-three. Death came to Dr. Field just at the moment when he was undertaking work on the scientific literature issued during the war period. During the war he had placed his extensive knowledge of European affairs at the disposal of the American government. At the time of the revolutionary movement in Munich, when Kurt Eisner was assassinated, he was in that city presumably as an official delegate of President Wilson.

J. B. C.

The Ruskin Collection at the Wellesley College Library

THE generous gift to the Wellesley College Library of the Ruskin Collection of Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed, the well-known bookseller and bibliophile of Boston, adds another notable collection in the field of English literature to those already owned by the Library, the Browning and Tennyson Collections, gifts of Professor George Herbert Palmer, being most noteworthy. The latter consist of first and rare editions of these writers, complete in the case of Tennyson, and in the case of both Robert and Elizabeth Browning with the one exception of the first edition of Pauline. Both include manuscripts of great value; in the one case, the still unpublished love letters of Arthur Hallam to Emily Tennyson, in the other the original manuscript of Aurora Leigh, crossed and recrossed and annotated so as to be almost undecipherable.

The Ruskin Collection, which is the fruit of many years' painstaking search on the part of one in an especially favorable position to pick up rare items, contains all the authorized editions of "Modern Painters," "Stones of Venice" and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," besides early American editions of these works. The India proofs of the "Examples of the Architecture of Venice," lithographs and engravings from drawings made to illustrate the "Stones of Venice," as well as the first prints issued by Smith Elder in 1851; the India proofs of the re-issue by George Allen in 1887 are included and the collection also contains Ruskin's collected works in the authorized English and American editions, including the "Works" series published by George Allen, bound in the beautiful dark blue calf known to the trade as the Ruskin calf. Ruskin's earliest work which appeared in periodicals and literary annuals is especially well represented by a set of *Friendship's Offering*, 1835-43, *Heath's Book of Beauty*, *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*, *Loudon's Architectural Magazine*, etc.

The "Poetry of Architecture," the early work which foreshadowed the principles of art criticism later to be developed in "Stones of Venice" and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," was published first in *Loudon's Architectural Magazine*, 1837-8, and not reprinted in England until 1893 when the only authorized edition was issued by George Allen with chromo-lithographic frontispiece and fourteen plates in photogravure besides new woodcuts taking the place

of the cruder illustrations in the magazine. An edition of three hundred copies on Arnold hand-made paper, bound in half parchment, and a cloth-bound edition of 1,000 copies were issued, both of which are represented in this collection, also the unauthorized American edition issued by Wiley in 1873.

Ruskin tried three times for the Oxford prize and won it in 1839 with his poem "Salsette and Elephanta." A copy of the original edition in paper wrappers as issued, and a copy of Allen's edition are in the collection. The collected poems privately printed by Ruskin's father in 1850, a very rare item, is represented by a copy in the original binding.

The collection besides including the original issues of such of Ruskin's important works as were issued in parts, "Fors Clavigera," "Praeterita," "Ariadne Florentina," "Proserpina," "Deucalion," etc., is remarkably rich in rare pamphlet material. Owing to Ruskin's activity as a lecturer, pamphleteer and letter writer, a tremendous amount of such material was issued during his life time and copies of many such pamphlets are extremely scarce. There also arose innumerable controversies concerning his pronouncements on art, religion, etc., which led to the issue of pamphlets by his opponents or supporters and these are well represented. Of his famous pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism of 1851, the London and New York editions of that year and the London edition of 1862 are in the collection while of the "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds" which, issued the same year, produced as much controversy in the domain of religion as the former pamphlet in the domain of art there are three editions including the first, and also the letters exchanged between Ruskin and F. D. Maurice on the subject. The pamphlet reprint of the "Nature of Gothic" from the "Stones of Venice," London, 1854, stands on the shelf beside the beautiful edition from the Kelmscott Press, 1892, and near this is the very rare pamphlet on the "Nature of Miracle," a lecture before the Metaphysical Society, 1873, of which only a few copies were printed.

A full set of the Academy Notes, 1855-59 and 1875, the Turner Catalogues and Letters to the *Times* bring echoes of the Pre-Raphaelite controversy, while a set of George Allen's catalogues, 1874-98, recall the fact that Ruskin was the originator of the net book system. The spuri-

ous reprints of Ruskin's early work are of much bibliographical interest. The reprint in 1868 of *Leoni*, a legend of Italy, which first appeared in *Friendship's Annual* for 1837, is very rare and the introduced by a letter signed J. R. is not considered authentic. A copy of "The Scythian Guest," reprinted for the author from the *Annual* in 1849, sold in 1892 for £65 (sixty-five pounds). "Queen's Gardens," dated 1864, a reprint which came to light in 1892 and shows use of the 1871 edition of "Sesame and Lilies," is also not authentic.

A human interest attaches to the autographed copies in the collection; a volume of "Modern Painters," which is a presentation copy to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon from the author, the 1863 edition of the *King of the Golden River*, given to "Mary Nina Firth with John Ruskin's love, 1864," and an autographed letter, signed and dated September 1st, 1877, in the pamphlet "Yewdale and its Streamlets," a lecture delivered October 1st, 1877, asking his correspondent to send him any books or maps which would give an account of that part of the country as he possessed none—from which one might infer that Ruskin prepared his lectures as hastily as many another busy man.

Besides works edited by him and selections from his works, the collection includes early reports issued by the Ruskin Societies of Manchester, London and Glasgow, a set of *St. George*, the journal published by the Birmingham Society, the *Masters Reports* of *St. George's* Guild, and much other collateral material.

The collection as a whole is the most extensive in this country and probably not surpassed by any in England with the possible exception of that belonging to Sir Alexander Wedderburn.

ETHEL DANE ROBERTS,
Librarian.

Co-operative Binding of Advertisements

TO assure the preservation of advertisements throught the year, a dozen New England libraries have now agreed to co-operate in binding in advertising pages.

Many a magazine seems to be "a small body of literature entirely surrounded by advertisements." What shall be done with all these advertising pages? Of course, when they are paged in, it becomes rather necessary to bind

them in the volume, especially when a river of reading runs thru banks of advertising. But shall all advertising pages be summarily discarded when they are separately paged? Advertisements in trade and professional journals are of value for reference and study, and the student of advertising, of economics, even of illustration, will wish to turn to them and will expect to find them in our libraries. But the very thickness of some of the engineering magazines makes this almost a physical impossibility.

Many libraries are trying to solve this problem by binding in the advertisements of one issue in each year. This will serve as a sample at least of the advertisements of that period. As a further development, it is now arranged by these twelve libraries in New England, that, so far as each will bind in separately-paged advertisements, a different month will be saved. This is better than to have all twelve bind in those for the same month, as all might select the last number in a volume, or December.

It does not prevent any library from binding in other months, or whatever else it may choose, but in this certain area the earnest student may hereafter find a series of months if he needs them. It is rather expected that this agreement will cover the entire list of periodicals and that the advertising pages when separate will be bound in at the end of the volume.

For purposes of record and for general library information the following list of months is published. It will be noted that where two libraries are in the same city, they are placed six months apart; and that the first half of the year includes college libraries only, and the second half, public libraries.

MONTHS ASSIGNED TO LIBRARIES IN NEW ENGLAND FOR BINDING IN ADVERTISEMENTS

January	Yale University Library
February	Brown University Library
March	Amherst College Library
April	Trinity College Library
May	Dartmouth College Library
June	Harvard University Library
July	New Haven Free Public Library
August	Providence Public Library
September	Springfield City Library Association
October	Hartford Public Library
November	Worcester Free Public Library
December	Boston Public Library

F. K. W. DRURY, *Assistant Librarian.*
Brown University Library,
Providence, R. I.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1922



THE Council at the Chicago meeting gave adequate consideration for the first time in years to the important professional questions which it is its function, especially under the new constitution, to consider. It adopted with modifications the estimate of Mr. Ranck's Committee that one dollar per capita of population is a fair revenue for most libraries, altho a sensible amendment pointed out that in some cities this would be more than could be asked and in some places less than should be expected for adequate library service thruout the community. This is not a head tax as mistakenly construed in the press; but an estimate for inclusion in the ordinary tax levied on property values. Under the amendatory copyright act to bring this country into the International Copyright Union, the vote solidly supported Dr. Raney in advocating entrance into the Union, but insisting on continuing unrestricted importation by libraries in contradistinction to the publishers' view. On the important matter of certification, the Council marked time in the belief that further consultation is necessary before a definite policy is defined. The report of Mr. Roden's Committee on Committees met with approval and it should lead to better demarcation between committees and more effective work on the part of each. The meeting brought together a considerable proportion of the members of the Council, which justified its existence as has not before been the case for many years. The decision of the Executive Board to hold the 1922 Conference in Detroit is dependent on accommodation, and that of the New York State Library Association in choosing Brooklyn for "Library Week" proves impracticable for lack of suitable accommodation.

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THE Brooklyn decision, which stoutly defends the right of the Brooklyn Public Library under the Carnegie contract with the city to administer the library affairs under the city appropriation, without dictation or insistence

by the city authorities on its own methods, may prove of service to many libraries as a precedent fitting their own circumstances. The Brooklyn Public Library has administered its affairs according to the best library methods, distributing the total city appropriation according to the needs of the Library and the services of its staff, with a system of Civil Service examinations for entrance and promotion more specially apt for the conditions than the general scheme of the municipal Civil Service Commission. The city authorities required that salaries should be paid according to schedules adopted by the city for its several departments, and was disposed also to insist that the municipal Civil Service Board should control examinations. The court decision is based largely on the fact of the Carnegie tri-partite contract, but is likely to have a broader effect in giving libraries which have not Carnegie contracts moral support in standing up for themselves. Civil Service examinations for entrance should be the rule for all libraries with staff of any size, and where a library has not a system of its own, it can scarcely object to the jurisdiction of a state or municipal Civil Service Board, but when a library has developed a special and admirably apt system of its own, as in New York, Brooklyn and other centres, it is not wise for the more comprehensive bodies to interfere and libraries do well under such circumstances to make protest.

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IN the field of library economy and administration the most notable event last year was the long-awaited publication of the third edition of the Abridged Decimal Classifications. A much enlarged edition of John Cotton Dana's "Library Primer" reflects the extent of library progress during the last twelve years. J. H. Friedel's "Training for Librarianship: Library Work as a Career," in Lippincott's Training Series, is a contribution to the growing literature of recruiting. In work with schools there were the "Library Service for Schools," prepared by Martha

C. Prichard and others for the Massachusetts Department of Education and the second editions of Martha Wilson's "School Library Management," and Superintendent O. S. Rice's "Lessons on the Use of Books and Libraries." Louise B. Krause's "Business Library," and Dorsey W. Hyde's "Workshop for Assembling Business Facts" will be used without as well as within the special library. New periodicals are the Lynn Public Library's quarterly *Book List* and its monthly *Library Service*, the latter of which replaces the bimonthly *Bulletin*, and *Library Life*, the Boston Public Library's lively monthly to which *News Notes of Government Publications* is now issued as a supplement. The *Branch Library News* of the New York Public Library has suspended publication owing to lack of funds. Wellesley College published a fine handbook of its library and new editions of handbooks were issued by the New York and Boston public libraries, the latter on the occasion of the Swampscott Conference which also prompted perhaps the "Harvard Library and the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library Building" reprinted from the office guide to Harvard University. The District of Columbia Public Library combined its annual report with a handbook of the library.

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FOREMOST among the year's bibliographies stands the third cumulation of the "United States Catalog," covering the period from January 1918 to June 1921 and edited by Eleanor E. Hawkins and Estella Painter. "The Bookman's Manual" prepared by Bessie Graham for students of book salesmanship and published serially in the *Publishers' Weekly* has been much used in libraries also. "The Accountant's Index" is a sixteen hundred page list on the literature of accountancy to the end of 1920, compiled by Louise S. Miltimore. The concluding part of Adelaide R. Hasse's "Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs," 1828-1881, was published by Carnegie Institution of Washington, as was also the second part of her "Index to Economic Material in Documents of Pennsylvania." "Modern Social Movements," an up-to-date summary with bibliographies by Savel Zimand, is well supplemented by Elsie M. Rushmore's "Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies." James T. Gerould's "Sources of English History of the 17th Century in the University of Minnesota Library" is the first volume in the bibliographical series planned by that University. In literature there were Harold L. Wheeler's "Contemporary Novels and Novelists" and Amelia E. Brooks' "Browningiana in Baylor University"; and in science a second edition of Marion E. Sparks'

"Chemical Literature and Its Use" and a "List of Technical and Scientific Serials in the Libraries of Providence," edited by F. K. W. Drury. Other union lists were the Boston Special Libraries Association's List of Periodicals and Annuals in Eleven Special Libraries in Boston; the List of Magazines Chiefly of a Scientific Character in the Libraries of Certain Government Offices in Ottawa, compiled by the Carnegie Library of Ottawa, and the Pacific Northwest Americana, edited by Charles W. Smith with the co-operation of fifteen libraries of the Northwest. To Americana also belongs chiefly the Catalog of the John Carter Brown Library, the second part of which lists material down to 1599. In children's lists the year was unusually prolific. A third supplement to the Children's Section of the Standard Catalog was prepared by Corinne Bacon and Mertice James and published by the H. W. Wilson Company, which also issued Effie L. Power's Lists of Stories and Programs for Story Hours, first published in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library. To this *Bulletin* belongs also the credit for the first edition of Alice I. Hazeltine's annotated index to Plays for Children, the second edition of which is now published by the A.L.A. The Annotated Catalogue of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Bookshop was compiled from various authoritative library lists and the catalog prepared for Marian Cutter of the Children's Bookshop of New York, was the work of Jacqueline Overton. "The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls" was again under the direction of Clara W. Hunt and Franklin K. Mathews, the third editor being Ruth G. Hopkins.

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UNDER the title "The Library and Society," Arthur E. Bostwich has collected some sixty essays and papers to form a volume in the Classics of American Librarianship series. Morris Jastrow's "Song of Songs," a companion volume to his Book of Job" was barely finished at the time of his sudden death. Bernard C. Steiner has added another title to his biographies, a "Life of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney" being in the press. Henry Preserved Smith's "Essays in Biblical Interpretation" were published as one of the Amherst Centenary books; and his neighbor Frederick C. Hicks has given us "Men and Books Famous in the Law." Harry M. Lydenberg's History of the New York Public Library, the publication of which in the Library's *Bulletin* was long interrupted, has been concluded. From this Library come also Anna C. Tyler's Twenty-four Unusual Stories, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, and a third revised edition of Frank Weitenkamp's "How to Appreciate Prints" by Scribner's.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association held its second monthly meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, at the Fairfax Restaurant, 80 Nassau St. when 170 people sat down to an excellent dinner. The members of each group, as Legal, Insurance, Financial, etc., were seated together so that they might become better acquainted.

Carl Snyder, manager of the Statistical Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gave a comprehensive view of the development of a modern business, how each individual contributes his share to this important organization and how even a seemingly small bit of information secured by the Statistical Department or the Library may be the important fact on which hinges a great invention in modern industry or business.

Prof. David Friday, the well-known economist, gave an inspiring, humorous and practical talk. He prophesied in what direction of business the demands would come within the next six months, year or two years, and made suggestions concerning ways in which the special librarian can be of real value to her executive. R. B. R.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

A MEETING of the Club was held on Monday evening, January 9th, 1922, at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

The annual meeting will be held at Atlantic City, with headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea, on April 28th and 29th.

Officers for the current year are: President, Asa Don Dickinson, University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut Street, and Elizabeth V. Kelly, librarian of the Apprentices Free Library, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Bertha Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia; secretary, Martha Lee Coplin, chief of the Documents Department, Philadelphia Free Library.

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fall meeting of the Maritime Library Association proposed has been postponed until Easter, owing to the impossibility of many of the most prominent members attending a fall meeting.

The Association was organized in April 1918, at the Library of Acadia University. President George B. Cutten of Acadia University, who had conceived the idea that library interest might be aroused in these provinces thru the efforts of an organized association of library workers, invited all the librarians of the Maritime Provinces to a conference. Fourteen re-

sponded, nine of whom were from public libraries and four from colleges and universities. The conference, after lively discussion, organized itself into a permanent body, to be known as the Maritime Library Association, in which all librarians in the Maritime Provinces should have the right of membership. E. J. Lay of Amherst (N. S.) Public Library, was appointed president, and Mrs. Mary Kinley Ingraham of Acadia University Library, secretary-treasurer. Before another meeting could be arranged President Lay died, and the Secretary was for one year laid aside from active work because of illness.

Some work, however, has been accomplished. New libraries have been established, the working conditions of old ones improved, and steps are being taken at Acadia University Library to get ready a separate collection of books to be circulated by mail thruout the Provinces. This will be known as the Acadia Mail Library. Moreover, tho we failed to have our meeting this fall, the letters received show that interest in the movement is again active and promising. The libraries in these provinces are far apart from one another, the public is as yet apathetic, and many of the librarians are without special training. The enthusiasm of those who sustain the work, however, is marvellous considering the difficulties. When we have our meeting in the spring we shall doubtless find that organized effort will give new inspiration to the different librarians in our Association, and unity to our work as a whole.

MARY KINLEY INGRAHAM, *Secretary.*
Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

THE first meeting of the Chicago Library Club for the year 1921-1922, was held at the Art Institute, where Professor J. W. Roberts gave an illustrated travelog, describing his visits to the homes of British authors.

At the November meeting, held at the Newberry Library, Theodore Wesley Koch lectured on "Dante, the Man and His Works." The lecture was supplemented by a most attractive exhibit of books, prints and manuscripts relating to Dante.

As usual, the December meeting took the form of round table. The new John Crerar Library afforded excellent space for this type of meeting. A general assembly was held in the main reading room. After the assembly, groups scattered to various floors and rooms for the individual sections. The programs of the sections were:

1. The Library's Relations with Other Organizations and Institutions and with Non-Library Patrons. Chairman: Carl H. Milam, secretary

of the A. L. A. Questions presented were: 1. Meetings in the library; 2. Service to other agencies; 3. Talks to other organizations; 4. Reaching non-patrons generally.

2. Medical Libraries. Chairman: J. Christian Bay, John Crerar Library. The medical librarians discussed the following problems and expressed the hope of continuing their meetings as a formal organization. 1. Availability of new volumes of periodicals; 2. Relations between medical school faculties and centers of literary medical research; 3. Problems of classification of new subjects; 4. Student readers; 5. Losses and the means of their prevention; 6. Preparation of a new edition of the Crerar Library's List of Current Medical Periodicals.

3. Reference. Chairman: Wm. Stetson Merrill, Newberry Library. Mr. Usher brought up the question of making more generally known among the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, the location of special works of reference. Mr. Merrill mentioned the fact that the Newberry Library is the recipient of all official publications for distribution by the general and provincial governments of India. The need for a new union list of serials was also discussed. The following resolution was passed, and the Chairman was asked to transmit it to the Executive Committee of the Club: That the Handbook of the Chicago Library Club be brought up to date and be made more detailed and concrete by mention of some special works as well as of valuable collections to be found at different libraries.

4. Financial Periodicals. Chairman: Sue M. Wuchter, librarian, Continental and Commercial Bank. About twelve were present at this section. The topics were: Better indexing of financial periodicals; Location of bound volumes of financial periodicals in Chicago.

5. Cataloging. Chairman: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library. Practical questions as to cataloguing difficulties were presented and discussed, especially economies in reprinting, arrangement of compound names and words, what catalogers can do to help reference librarians, and how an author's nationality can be determined.

6. Popularizing Documents. Chairman: Jessie M. Woodford, Chicago Public Library. The aim of this section was to invite discussion as to what librarians are doing to encourage the use of documents, and what documents mean to the community. Mr. Tweedell, Miss Leeson, Miss Sheffield, Miss Bemis, Mr. Lapp, and Mr. Rex presented their opinions as to best methods and results obtained from the intelligent use of documents.

7. Training for Librarianship. Chairman: Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A.

L. A. The keynote of this meeting was the need for upholding high standards in the choice of library workers. The general expression of opinion was that college education and one or two years of professional training are essential to the library worker, if librarianship as a profession is to progress.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE meeting of the Texas Library Association held in Dallas, November 22-23, had as its main topic the county library. The discussion of this topic was led by Lillian Gunter, librarian of the Cooke County Free Library, and consisted mainly of an "experience meeting" in which the history and problems of the libraries of Cooke, Harris, Dallam, and Potter Counties were recounted by their librarians either in person or by proxy, and plans for the library service recently provided for by the Commissioners' Court of Tarrant County were noted.

The Association went on record as favoring a uniform county library sign thruout the United States, and recommended some modification of the A. L. A. open book symbol for this purpose.

The question of providing effectively for the distribution of suitable public documents to libraries too small to be designated as depositories was discussed, and a committee was appointed to work out a plan to be reported at the next annual meeting.

It was definitely decided to undertake the compilation of a co-operative union catalog of printed material relating to Texas history to be found in Texas libraries, and a committee was appointed to work out the plan and to assign to each co-operating library its part in the general scheme.

Another topic of discussion was the business and special libraries of Texas, which brought out the fact that Texas has entered upon this phase of library development.

An informal discussion of Children's Book Week as observed in Texas Libraries was led by Jessie Van Cleve, children's librarian of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, who also presented the topic of recruiting for librarianship. Elva L. Bascom, head of the University of Texas Library School, spoke on the work of the School.

Following a talk in which Julia Ideson, librarian, Houston Public Library, set forth the advantages of individual and institutional membership in the A. L. A., the Association voted to become a chapter of the A. L. A., and appointed a committee to request affiliation. Betsy T. Wiley, librarian, Dallas Public Library, was elected delegate.

A new feature of this meeting was the Texas Authors and Musicians' program given in the

City Hall Auditorium. The authors appearing on the program were Grace Noll Crowell, Clyde Walton Hill, Hilton Ross Greer, and Karle Wilson Baker. The musicians participating were David W. Guion, George A. Brewster, and Mrs. Albert Smith. The music was especially interesting in view of the suggestion which several of the compositions made as to the artistic possibility of folk music, especially of cowboy music.

It is hoped at succeeding meetings to feature Texas work, drawing so far as possible upon the talent of the town in which the meeting is held. The Association will thus be able to co-operate with such groups as the recently organized Texas Poetry Society in quickening interest in original artistic endeavor.

Officers elected were: President, Dorothy Amann, Southern Methodist University's librarian; vice presidents, Mrs. W. C. Houston of Corsicana and Mrs. John Humphrey of San Antonio; secretary, Mary Hill, West Texas State Normal College, Canyon.

PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

THE Pasadena Library Club held its November meeting on November 13 with an attendance of seventy-five. George Watson Cole and L. Bendikson of the Huntington Library spoke interestingly of the place the photostat is now taking in all lines of business and the special use made of it by bibliographers. Dr. Cole spoke especially of the small cost of the photostat reproductions, and Dr. Bendikson of the special work with the photostat in the Henry E. Huntington Library. Susan C. Ott, reference librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, spoke on photographic reproduction of illustrations for reference use.

FRANCES H. SPINING, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE forty-fourth annual meeting of the British Library Association took place at Manchester during the week September 12 to 17, 1921.

The retiring president, Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, expressed his thanks for his election the previous year, acknowledging that his share in carrying thru the Libraries Act had some bearing on that election. He said that the Act had done two great things in freeing the libraries from the fetters and shackles imposed upon them by the limitation of the penny rate, and in enabling rural communities to have good libraries with small outlay.

The address of the new president, Alderman T. C. Abbott, emphasized the need of a general expansion of library activities to keep pace with the general demand for education. Reta Oldham, president of the Headmistresses' Association,

spoke upon "Libraries and Education," appealing for a more intimate and active association between libraries and schools. The junior department in British public libraries has recently made great progress, but school libraries, except when under the care of trained librarians, are not all that they should be.

Dr. A. E. Cowley, Bodley's Librarian, read a paper on "The Recent History of the Bodleian Library," which was followed by a contribution from Sir Charles Oman on "The Present Hindrance to Research caused by the Enhanced Price of Printing."

STANDARDIZING OF LIBRARY FITTINGS

At the second morning session John Ballinger of the National Library of Wales discussed the standardization of library fittings and appliances. He argued that standardization of bookcases and shelves was a logical step from the already accepted standardization of catalog cards and the cabinets to contain them. Many library buildings are planned without any regard to the bookcases, with the result that the fittings have to conform to the eccentricities of walling, windows, heating pipes and other accessories. Agreement should be arrived at with regard to a unit of length, width and thickness for a shelf, the height of the bookcase, etc., to the end that any shelf may fit any bookcase in any standardized library, subject only to the variation in width. Other appliances, such as reading tables, newspaper stands, and chairs could be considered with advantage.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Ballinger's paper and his resolution that a committee be appointed to draw up a scheme for standardization, objections were raised that there is no finality in regard to library fittings, and that such a scheme would exclude individual ideas, and thus endanger real progress. On the other hand, if the Association were able to put forward standardized data for fittings, the architect and furniture designer would consult the librarian before proceeding and an old-standing quarrel would be abolished.

THE I. I. B.

W. Berwick Sayers of Croydon read a paper on "The Institut International de Bibliographie: Its Work, and Possibilities of Co-operation," describing its quarters in the Palais Mondial at Brussels, and outlining its plan of producing a catalog of all books and literary pieces, of all ages and of all times, covering the forty millions of books in existence or known to exist before the great outpouring of books which marked the last half of the nineteenth century and the time subsequent. The repertory embodies the whole British Museum catalog, on which it is based, the catalogs of the Bibliothèque National and other

great libraries, and places its information at the disposal of all countries for a subscription little in excess of the pre-war fee of ten francs per annum. Entries from the bibliography either in subject or author form are sent to inquirers everywhere for approximately one cent per card. The Institute aims to perfect and to standardize every method in connection with the book production and circulation, and especially desires to produce a revised, expanded edition of the already much-expanded *Classification Décimale* (Expanded Dewey Classification) to be published in French and English in one volume. The International Encyclopaedia takes the form of a vast vertical file in which are arranged holders containing minutely classified cuttings, pamphlets and periodical articles. It is intended to furnish a representative collection for the twentieth century of every country.

Discussion of the paper brought out the fact that the bibliography has been made at second hand without actual examination of the books, and since classification from titles is attended with large possibilities of error it would be well for cards relating to British publications to be corrected by British librarians. The organization also suffers from lack of good library facilities in Geneva and Brussels, it was stated. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of Manchester, was of the opinion that the proper place for an international bibliography is in Washington, because "the Americans are a great nation of bibliographers; they are willing to spend money on it."

CITY MOTOR VAN BOOK EXCHANGES

G. F. Staley of the Manchester Public Libraries discussed "The Motor Van Exchange in Manchester," which by a daily service makes available at any point in the city a collection of 250,000 volumes housed in the twenty-three district libraries, and including the Music and Foreign Libraries and the Northern branch of the National Library for the Blind. For the purposes of this Exchange the libraries are designated Lending Libraries, those which issue books applied for, and Source Libraries, those which stock and supply the books. Deliveries are made over a thirty-four mile route by a four-cylinder, twenty-horse-power Ford, with a carrying capacity of seven and one-half hundredweight.

S. A. Pitt, city librarian of Glasgow, described the motor exchange service of books carried on in that city, in operation since 1904. The library had the advantage of studying the experience of other libraries, and was able in establishing branches to concentrate in each locality the books most likely to be used there.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE LIBRARY

At the third morning session Hilda A. Lake,

librarian of the International Labour Office of Geneva, set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, outlined the history of the library, which is designed to collect material relating to the conditions of labor in the various countries of the world and to make it as fully as possible available for the use of the Office.

When more general information is required it can be obtained thru the interchange system arranged between the four libraries of Geneva, that is, the libraries of the League of Nations, the League of Red Cross Societies, the University of Geneva, and the International Labour Office. The current weekly growth of the library now amounts to seven hundred books and pamphlets and nearly nine hundred periodicals, with nearly two thousand newspapers. Material is received in twenty-four different languages, and the Office itself publishes material in five different languages. The library staff of 12 members consists of representatives of five nationalities all of whom know several languages.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Three papers upon Works Libraries were read by J. G. Pearce of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd.; H. Vincent Garrett, librarian to Messrs. Rowntree, York; and E. A. Clarke, librarian of the Dunlop Rubber Company. All showed that large industrial corporations are becoming alive to the fact that "the task of collecting, indexing, abstracting, cataloging information has a technique of its own, which is more effectively carried out by a small specially trained staff at a lower cost than is entailed by each expert searching for his own facts and maintaining private records."

L. Acland Taylor, city librarian, Bristol, also described "Twelve Months' Work in a Library of Commerce." A department, now independently administered, contains books on the whole system of economic procedure as applied to production and distribution, separated from the Reference Library's general collection, and made thoroly available by bold descriptive labels and intensive cataloging.

POETRY IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"Modern Poetry in Public Libraries" was the title of an interesting paper by J. H. Swann of the Administration Department, Manchester Public Libraries, who advocated the formation of poetry-reading circles in libraries and a generous representation of contemporary poetry, or at least of anthologies. Among American poets the following at least should be represented in British libraries, he said:—Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Edgar Lee Masters, Ezra Pound, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg and Sara Teasdale.

LIBRARIES IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

At the last morning session Jessie Carson, director of the Library Department of the American Committee for Devastated France, spoke upon American public library work in that country and showed a film of the first American library opened at Soissons, and of other library work in that area. There are now five completely equipped library reading-rooms with open shelves and standard library furniture for both children and adults. On the shelves of these reading rooms and in the foyers or schools of fifty villages where there are traveling libraries there are more than 13,000 books for all ages, carefully selected as to subject matter, edition and binding.

The fifth and largest library, at Soissons, was opened in March, 1921. The library at Soissons is open every day, the other four two or three times a week, while the traveling libraries vary. At the time of Miss Carson's talk each of the five Centre libraries had been open about sixty-five days of seven hours each, and all five had circulated 37,778 books to 2769 registered readers, with 20,177 circulated thru the schools and foyers. About 25,000 francs has been expended on the library "barracks." The book collection, special library furniture, magazine subscriptions, printed supplies, salaries, etc. cost under 175,000 francs, making a grand total expenditure of less than 200,000 francs, or perhaps about \$17,000.

 AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ARMS, Jessie L., 1911 I., head of the catalog department of the University of Iowa library, has been appointed chief classifier of the University of Minnesota Library.

BROWNING, Earl W., 1918 N. Y. S. for the last three years librarian of the Jackson City (Mich.) Public Library appointed librarian of the Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library.

DOHERTY, Katharyn, formerly with the National Bank of Commerce, is librarian of the Silk Association of America, New York.

ETHIER, Eleanor, is the new librarian of the Citizens' Union, New York.

FINK, Julia M., 1918 Wis., appointed librarian of the Faribault (Minn.) Public Library.

JOHNSTONE, Helen M., formerly with Haskins and Sells, accountants, is now with the Library

of the New York University School of Commerce, Wall Street Division.

KAMPS, Patience M., 1919 Wis., is librarian of the Chinook (Mont.) Public Library.

LEWIS, Winifred, 1919 Wis., has assumed charge of the Chisholm (Minn.) High School Library.

MACPHAIL, Edith, has accepted a position with the Westinghouse Air Spring Company at New Haven, Conn.

MAGILL, H. N., for ten years librarian of Pleasant Valley (N. Y.), succeeded Ruth Parker as librarian of the Port Jefferson (N. Y.) Public Library, January 1.

PLUMB, Ruth W., 1921 Syr., who recently organized the Hepburn Library at Norfolk, New York, appointed assistant in the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

SAWYER, Ellen M., for many years assistant librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, died on January 4th. Miss Sawyer was one of the pioneer librarians, having begun her library service in 1866. She did splendid work in compiling the catalog of the Massachusetts State Library in 1880, and the Catalog of Foreign Laws in 1911. In the following year she retired from library work.

TAPPERT, Katherine, 1910 P., formerly librarian of the New York *Evening Post*, is now in charge of the Pratt Institute Free Library Reading Room.

WHITE, Mrs. Flora H., 1918 Wis., is cataloger in the Vancouver (B. C.) Public Library.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MAINE

The Maine State Library exhibited at the annual convention of the Maine Teachers' Association in Portland in October. The high school building with its crowded corridors, gymnasium and class rooms, looked like an indoor fair. The library exhibit was on the main floor in a class room with two entrances. Colored posters on the doors and a huge sign on the corridor wall attracted passers (there were 4,700 registered at the convention) and many who stopped to look remained to ask questions. Books were arranged in loosely classified groups on the pupils' desks and an opportunity thus given for individual examination.

Altho there was plenty of material for the teaching profession, no attempt was made to emphasize that type. Rather was it the intention to indicate in a general way the resources of the library on all subjects. Traveling libraries were shown in the same cases in which the books actually travel. There were "general" ones for community use, and "specials" for teachers, rural schools and high schools.

At Augusta, early in November, the assessors from the various municipalities held their fifth annual convention. Each state department was requested to exhibit some of its work. The library was assigned one side of the Senate chamber and there displayed groups of books and posters in much the same manner as at Portland. A small table was covered with taxation literature as being of particular interest to the assessors.

A local man photographed the Augusta exhibit and a print has been carefully preserved. A small leaflet distributed in both cities described the work of the library and served as a reminder after the visitor had reached home.

Books were lent at both these exhibits and orders taken for many more. The numerous reference questions asked have kept the staff busy for two weeks and every mail brings its evidence that the publicity leaven is still at work.

NEW YORK

Buffalo. The Grosvenor Library started work on its new building December 12th. It consists of an addition built between the present main building erected in 1897 and the medical department opened in 1919. It will provide stack room for 96,000 books, new offices, a reading room which can be used for an auditorium seating 400, and a room for the music collection. The cost will be about \$100,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Public Library of the District of Columbia, heretofore operating only one full-size branch in a city of 437,571 population, is assured of two more during the coming year, one in a building of its own. Congress appropriated \$10,000 in June for the purchase of a site for a branch library for Southeast Washington, and authorized the acceptance from the Carnegie Corporation of not less than \$50,000 for the erection of the building. An admirable site for the new branch has been bought at the intersection of Seventh and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue SE., just off Pennsylvania Avenue, one square west of the navy yard transfer point. The second branch will occupy a suitable room assigned for library uses in the new Eastern High School Building, now under construction, which is expected to be ready for occupancy in September when the branch will be opened.

With these additions in prospect the need of a larger staff and more appropriations becomes acute, and the Board of Trustees recommends to the Commissioners of the District the addition of ten new positions and increased salaries throughout the staff. The salaries as estimated conform to the classifications under the Smoot-Wood bill, and the allocations of employees to positions are approved by a representative of the Bureau of Efficiency.

Various makeshifts have been necessary during the year ending June 30 to cope with the increased circulation. The number of books loaned, 985,309, shows a gain of ten per cent over that for the preceding year, in spite of the dismissal from the public service of thousands of war workers and Government clerks, from which a decided decrease in library use was anticipated. The fourteen stations and eleven high schools and colleges circulated 88,415 volumes, an increase of 11,355. The circulation of 47,742 volumes from the Takoma Park branch showed an increase of 3,576 over the previous year and represented an average of fifteen books for each card holder. The salaries of seven extra assistants were paid from the desk fund, usually reserved for the purchase of books, and the central library has closed every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and every Saturday in summer at 1 p. m.

The children of Washington borrowed nearly half a million volumes during the year, of which 212,540 were taken from the collections in the schools, but the children's department has had to refuse a long list of requests, placing it in

"the embarrassing position of denying the book privileges which the best modern thought has long since agreed should be the right of tax-paying communities." There was a turnover of 150 per cent of assistants and pages in the department. The turnover in the entire staff of ninety-nine was forty per cent, an improvement, however, over the forty-nine per cent of 1920 and ninety-eight per cent of 1919.

During the year 15,132 books were purchased at an expenditure of \$17,670, an increase in expenditure over last year of \$511 and a decrease of 2,067 in the number of volumes purchased. The library had 232,921 volumes at the end of the year. The number of registered borrowers was 60,638. Total receipts were \$157,550 and expenditures \$156,919, of which \$108,075 went for salaries.

INDIANA

The statistical tables accompanying the report of the Public Library Commission of Indiana for the year ending September 30, 1921, show 207 cities and towns having tax-supported libraries and 14 other towns having association libraries. The first 207 libraries serve a town population of 1,602,009, and a rural population of 394,851. The association libraries serve a population of 9,306. The number of residents of Indiana having local library service is therefore 2,066,266, as compared with a population for the state of 2,930,390. Statistics of service, drawn from figures submitted by tax-supported public libraries, as the association reports were fragmentary, show 582,591 registered borrowers; 1,960,929 volumes on the shelves of public libraries, with about 732,156 volumes in 82 institution and college libraries; a circulation of 8,028,120 volumes; a total income of \$1,172,946; a book expenditure of \$195,828 and salary expenditure, exclusive of janitor service of \$477,636. Circulation and income figures do not include East Chicago or Michigan City, where figures could not be obtained.

Of the 207 tax-supported libraries, 77 are in towns of 3,000 population or over. Four such towns, Bicknell, Huntingburg, Jasonville, and West Terre Haute have no libraries. Nineteen more libraries are in towns between 2,000 and 3,000, and five more towns of this size are without libraries. One hundred and eleven towns with a population under 2,000 are supporting public libraries, usually in co-operation with the township government, and 55 of these libraries are in towns of less than 1,000 population. About 300 townships in the state co-operate in local library service. The 924,000 residents of the state without library service live in the other 700 townships. This is less than one-third of the actual state population, but more than two-thirds

of the rural population. Crawford, Dubois, and Pike counties have no public libraries within their borders.

Five new Carnegie library buildings were dedicated during the year, at Laporte, Lowell, Scottsburg, Syracuse, and New Carlisle. The libraries of Hebron, North Judson and Linden have buildings in course of erection. These are the last of the before-the-war donations. Three new tax-supported and four association libraries were reported. No new county libraries are recorded.

The Elkhart Library has installed for township service a library book wagon, and Rochester has ordered one for county work. Fort Wayne likewise has ordered a runabout for county station service. The book wagons now in operation are at Plainfield (1915), Gas City (1917), Logansport (1919), Noblesville (1920), and Elkhart (1921).

The public libraries of the state as a whole have recovered much of the ground lost because of curtailed appropriations two years ago when the State Tax Board trimmed all tax rates as authorized by the new tax law of 1919. There is still serious difficulty in some cases in obtaining adequate appropriations from township advisory boards, who cling to the low rate fixed by the 1919 slashes and refuse to raise it the penny or two which would make possible real extension service.

The 1921 session of the general assembly reamended the 1919 act already once amended by a 1920 special session. Under the law as it now stands, rates fixed by town and city library boards are to stand unless formally protested by ten taxpayers. In case of such protest filed with the county auditor, the State Board of Tax Commissioners holds a hearing on the rate as levied and decides whether it shall stand or be reduced. Of the 206 tax-supported libraries, only four had their levies protested and of these the East Chicago library had its original rate upheld. In Evansville, where the rate was cut 13 per cent last year, it was again cut 25 per cent this fall. As Evansville acts as a central library for all the communities of southwestern Indiana and is constantly called on for help by individuals and club groups from towns where the library service is weak, the effect of the cut is widely felt. The Logansport-Cass County library, seriously crippled by the rate-slashing of two years ago, levied eight cents in town and four in the county last year to make up its deficiency, and in consequence had a margin which the board planned to spend for new stacks and more assistance, levying for the coming year only six cents in town and three cents in county. A faction antagonistic to the school board, of which

the Logansport library is in charge, protested all school levies, and a compromise was effected whereby the rates were reduced to 4½ cents in town and 2½ cents in the county. The North Manchester library suffered most severely, with its rate of eight cents flatly cut in two, leaving \$2,300 with which to provide 2,700 people with service for two years, altho Chester Township will pay the library about \$1,100 each year in addition for rural service.

The Commission did its work on an appropriation of \$12,500, unchanged since 1913, till the 1920 special session of the legislature gave it a supplementary \$1,000. After it was demonstrated to the Legislative Investigating Committee and Governor McCray that this was still far from adequate, a supplemental appropriation of \$5,000 was allowed for the fiscal year just closed and \$21,250 for each of the two ensuing years, enabling the Commission to strengthen its staff and to undertake for the new year the work with High School libraries which its means had not permitted before. The Staff made 284 visits during the fiscal year to 185 public libraries. The Traveling Library Department circulated 30,235 volumes. For books and periodicals \$3,410 was expended, and \$9,373 for salaries.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The \$642,000 given in our November 1st issue as the income of the St. Louis Public Library includes an unexpended balance of \$244,280. This balance does not indicate that the library is not spending its income. It simply means that the taxes all come in during the last month or two of the year and that a great part of the income must be held for use during the year.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The close of the third decade in the history of the Seattle Public Library furnishes Librarian Judson T. Jennings an appropriate occasion for the ten-year survey undertaken in the report of the library for 1920.

In that period the population of Seattle increased from 237,194 to 315,652; the number of volumes in the library from 128,309 to 335,509; the number of borrowers from 41,963 to 80,481, and the annual circulation of books from 649,611 to 1,828,496. The circulation per capita is now 5.79. The library has nine branches as opposed to six in 1910, all of them housed in buildings belonging to the city.

Departments and features of work organized or greatly developed in the last decade include the municipal reference division, technology division, schools division, work with foreign born, and high school libraries. The reference

department has grown to the point where six telephones are needed to meet demands.

In 1910 the receipts from the city were \$146,538, in 1920 \$277,676, while salaries increased from \$62,275 to \$192,740, an increase of 209 per cent. The average salary was \$662 in 1910 and \$1219 in 1920, an increase of 84 per cent. The staff, numbering 94 in 1910, included 158 people in 1920, of whom 75 full and part-time assistants are engaged in operating the nine branches and thirty-nine deposit stations. The total juvenile circulation for the year was 691,996, an increase of 92,374 over the previous year. In 64 schools 468 lessons in the use of the library have been given to 6,455 children.

The Youngstown plan of home reading for school credit has been adopted in nineteen schools representing different sections of the city. Pupils who read eight books from the class room library during the school year, and report upon these books to their grade teachers, receive school credit for their reading and a "School Reading Certificate" presented by the Public Library.

The total foreign circulation of the library system was 15,781, and reports from main library and branches show that of the foreign collections French was the most read. German was second, Dano-Norwegian third, and Swedish fourth, with Russian, Italian, Spanish and Finnish following. The library's directory of leaders among foreign groups has grown during 1920 to 552 names, representing 24 nationalities.

The extra-mural activities of the library included service to rural districts, to merchant vessels, and public health hospitals. In the early spring the Library Board approved a plan for a parcel post service to non-resident borrowers, who pay the non-resident fee of one dollar. It is evident to the library from the numbers and kinds of requests received that if the question of county library service could be submitted to the rural districts there would be but one decision. In response to 116 requests 214 titles were sent from the beginning of the service in March until the end of the year. Acting as the Seattle representative for the A. L. A. the library placed small libraries totaling 10,520 books and 4,654 magazines aboard 134 ships plying out of Seattle. Practical books dealing with the sailor's work aboard ship or with the requirements of the special position towards which he is working are furnished, as well as fiction and general literature. Books have been placed on the U. S. Revenue Cutters and Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels going to Alaska, with the request that they be turned over to the people in isolated places. The Public Health hospitals at Port Townsend and Tacoma were also equipped with libraries for the use of the men.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

The Bibliographical Institute of Czechoslovakia has issued a bibliographical catalog of periodical publications received during 1920.

Elizabeth Kemper Adams in her book "Woman Professional Workers," Macmillan, 1921, \$2.50, has a chapter on Library and Museum Services.

In the December *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* Mary E. Hazeltine presents "Some Material to Use in Recruiting." This is not merely a list but an annotated summary of recent literature on this subject in books and periodicals.

The second part of Adelaide R. Hasse's "Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States: Pennsylvania 1790-1904," is now ready. This part covers F-Railroads and is publication No. 85 (Pennsylvania) of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Up to date information on geographical subjects is rare, the best sources are government reports from the councils. There have recently been published by the Department of Overseas Trade of the English Government reports on the Canary Islands, dated March, 1921, and illustrated by a clear sketch map of the Canary Archipelago. The price is about 25 cents. It is purchasable thru H. M.'s Stationery Office, London.

Joseph Pennell, in his latest volume, "The Graphic Arts," a stenographic report of his Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago, gives *inter alia* the substance of the interesting talk on "Illustrators, past and present," which he delivered several years ago before the District of Columbia Library Association and also at the Atlantic City meeting of 1919. Many of the slides which he used on those occasions are represented among the illustrations in the volume which has been published by the University of Chicago Press.

The Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute is about to start a weekly bibliographical list of books, pamphlets, music and maps appearing in the Republic. The first number will be issued in January, 1922, and will be sent in exchange to all bibliographical and library periodicals wishing to have it. The glossary of terms used in the catalog and the other items needed for the use of entries will be explained in both Czech and French. The yearly subscription price for America will be about \$2.50.

In order to facilitate the filing and binding of the *Weekly News Release*, the Polish Bureau of Information will, at the end of each month, beginning January, 1922, reprint fully, in the same order and under the same dates, the material appearing in the weekly issues. These reprints will be in the form of pamphlets, copies of which will be sent to libraries now receiving the *Release* and to other organizations or individuals requesting them.

In the *Scientific American* for November, Howard F. Leach, reference librarian of Princeton University, explains the title-a-line slugs used for keeping the catalog up to date in that library. Each book in the library has one linotype slug containing space for one hundred letters which permit of an entry for the author with his initials, short title, place, date and library call number. Using this title-a-line slug minimizes the danger of misprints thru loss of portions of the entry. After the classified list has been printed the slugs are rearranged for the author catalog.

The 'Liste de nouvelles acquisitions, 1921' published by the Bibliothèques municipales de Paris contains an introduction by M. Coyecque, inspector of libraries of the city of Paris, entitled 'L'oeuvre Américaine de la lecture publique en France.' It is a description of the library service of the American Committee for devastated France, and of the inauguration of the library at Soissons. It includes the address delivered on that occasion by Dr. Carlton, at that time director of the American Library in Paris, together with a report of the work of the American Committee, prepared by Miss Jessie Carson.

The catalog of the Musée Céramique de Sèvres published by Henri Laurans, Paris, France, is inexpensive and may be of service to many librarians. This well known collection of pottery contains specimens of almost all the known porcelains to which this catalog is an excellent guide. Over and above the list of specimens arranged by the places of origin there are given tables of the marks used by the potters of Delft, a history of the Sèvres Pottery, a chronological list of the marks used at Sèvres, an alphabetical list giving the monograms of the artists who work there, also classified catalog of the library marks of foreign potters, a good index and a series of twenty-four plates showing the most valuable specimens in the museum.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES OF READERS

BLIND

Library of Congress. Reading Room for the Blind. American Braille books in the Room for the Blind, Library of Congress, July, 1921; classified finding list. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., Library Branch. O. 16 p.

— English Braille grades 1, 2 and 3* books in the Room for the Blind, July, 1921. O. 31 p.

— Moon type books in the Room for the Blind, July, 1921. O. 16 p.

— New York point books in the Room for the Blind, July, 1921. O. 37 p.

— Revised Braille grade 1½*, books in the Room for the Blind. O. 12 p.

CHILDREN

Bacon, Corinne, and Mertice James, *comps.* Children's catalog supplement; a guide to the best reading for boys and girls; 950 books chosen chiefly from books published between June 1, 1916 and July 1, 1921; arr. under author, title and subject; with analytical entries for 116 volumes. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 128 p. pap. 75 c.

Bogle, Sarah C. N., *comp.* Children's books for Christmas presents. Chicago: American Library Association. 16 p.

Conkling, Grace Hazard. Imagination and children's reading; containing list of books of imaginative quality. Northampton, Mass.: Hampshire Bookshop, Inc. 3 p. D. pap. 30 c.

Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company. Books for the young; classified, graded, priced. Rev. ed. 180 p. Eau Claire, Wis.

Savannah (Ga.) Public Library. Fifty books for Christmas gifts to the children. 20 p. pap.

INVALIDS

O'Connor, Rose A., *comp.* Two hundred books for every-day use in the hospital. Sioux City, Ia.: Public Library, Hospital Service. Chicago: November, 1921. 12 p. pap.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AERONAUTICS

Canada. Air Board Intelligence Branch. Bibliography on air photographic surveying and mapping. 9 mim. p. August 10, 1921. (Search no. 2.)

— Bibliography on air photography generally. 9 mim. p. August 10, 1921. (Search no. 3.)

— Bibliography on forestry reconnaissance, photography, and forest fire protection by air. 6 mim. p. August 10, 1921. (Search no. 1.)

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Safety education, a reading list for teacher and pupil; elementary. 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago: National Safety Council Library. 3 typew. p.

ADVERTISING. See PUBLICITY.

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Statistical data compiled and published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, 1863-1920. 64 p. January, 1921. (Dept. circular 150.)

Waller, Adolph E. The relation of plant succession to crop production; a contribution to crop ecology. Columbus: Ohio State University. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bull. v. 25, no. 9; Contributions to botany, no. 117.)

AGRICULTURE—ACCOUNTING

Orwin, V. S. Farming costs: being a new edition

rewritten and brought to date of "The Determination of Farming Costs," 1917. London: Oxford University Press. 8s. 6d.

ANIMALS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Animal industry; farm animals, poultry and dairying: list of publications for sale by the supt. of documents. 26 p. October, 1921. (*Price List* 38, 14th ed.)

See also FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

ARCHITECTURE, FRENCH

Bloomfield, Sir Reginald. A history of French architecture from the death of Mazarin till the death of Louis XV; 1661-1774. New York: Scribner. 6 p. bibl. Q. \$25 n.

ASTHMA

Vander Veer, Albert, Jr. Modern therapy in asthma and hay fever. Albany: N. Y. State Dept. of Health. Bibl. *Health News*. October, 1921. p. 204-215.

BIRDS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Birds and wild animals; list of publications for sale by the Supt. of Documents. 12 p. October, 1921. (*Price List* 39, 11th ed.)

BOTANY. See AGRICULTURE

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. Budgetary control for business. Bibl. 27 p.

CALIFORNIA—FLORA

Smiley, Frank J. A report upon the boreal flora of the Sierra Nevada of California. Berkeley: University of California. 8 p. bibl. O. pap. \$5. (Univ. of Cal. pub. in botany, v. 9.)

CALIFORNIA—HISTORY

Williams, Mary F. History of the San Francisco committee of vigilance of 1851; a study of social control on the California frontier in the days of the gold rush. Berkeley: University of California. 43 p. bibl. O. pap. \$5. (Univ. of Cal. pub. in history, v. 12.)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Roberts, S. C. A history of the Cambridge University Press; 1521-1921. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

CITIZENSHIP

Davidson, Charles. Active citizenship: a study outline. 2nd rev. ed. New York: H. W. Wilson. Bibl. 50 c. (Study outline ser.)

McClenehan, P. E. Course in American citizenship in the grades for the public schools. Des Moines: Dept. of Public Instruction, State of Iowa. 5 p. bibl. O. pap.

CITY MANAGER

Anderson, William. Is the city manager plan constitutional in Minnesota? Minneapolis: League of Minnesota Municipalities. *Minnesota Municipalities*. December, 1921. p. 163-169. Bibl. 25 c.

CIVILIZATION

Columbia University. Introduction to contemporary civilization; a syllabus; 3d ed. New York: Lemcke and Buechner. 5 p. bibl. O. \$1.25 n.

COAL. See LIGNITE.

COMMUNISM.

Paul, Eden, and Cedar Paul. Communism. 6 Tavistock Square, London: Labour Publishing Co. Bibl. 6d. (Labour booklets no. 3.)

See also SOCIALISM.



Witchcraft in Western Europe

By MARGARET ALICE MURRAY \$5.65
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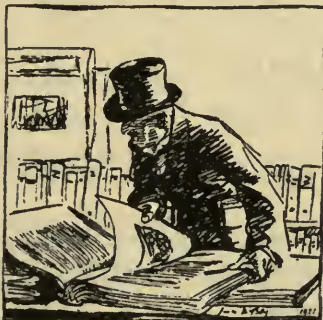
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COST OF LIVING

Donham, S. A. Spending the family income. Boston: Little. Bibl. \$1.75.

Hershey, E. P. Putting the home on a business basis. Austin: University of Texas. Bibl. October 1, 1921. (Bull. no. 2155.)

DISARMAMENT

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Library. Select list of references on disarmament. 6 mim. p. Washington, June 13, 1921.

Reely, Mary K., *comp.* Selected articles on disarmament. New York: H. W. Wilson. 10 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.

Gaw, Allison. Studying the play: a questionnaire method. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press. [Author.] 2 p. bibl. pap. 50 c.

ECOLOGY. See AGRICULTURE.

EDUCATION

U. S. Bureau of Education. Biennial survey of education, 1916-1918. Bibl. v. 1. (Bull. 1919, no. 88.)

See also TEACHERS; SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS. See SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

ETHNOLOGY

Tozzer, Alfred M. Excavation of a site at Santiago Ahuizotla, D. F. Mexico. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 1 p. bibl. O. (Smithsonian Inst., Bur. of American ethnology, bull. 74.)

FINANCE

Lincoln, Edmond E. Problems in business finance. Chicago: A. W. Shaw. 16 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

FISHES

Pearse, Arthur S. The distribution and food of fishes of three Wisconsin lakes in summer. Madison: University of Wisconsin. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 50 c. (Studies in science, no. 3.)

FORESTRY. See also WOOD DISTILLATION INDUSTRY.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Lawyer, G. A., and F. L. Earnshaw. Laws relating to fur-bearing animals, 1921: a summary of laws in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, relating to trapping, open seasons, propagation, and bounties. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. September, 1921. (Farmers' bulletin 1238.)

GEOGRAPHY

Blair, R. Baxter. The world remapped; a summary of the geographical results of the peace settlement after the world war. Chicago: Denoyer-Geppert Co. Contains references to the company's political geography wall maps. pap.

GEOLOGY. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

GLASS. See SAND, GLASS.

HAY FEVER. See ASTHMA.

HISTORY, CONTEMPORARY. See GEOGRAPHY.

HOME ECONOMICS. See COST OF LIVING.

IMMIGRATION

Shurter, E. D., and C. A. Gulick, *eds.* Suspension of immigration. Austin: University of Texas. Bibl. August 15, 1921. (Bull. no. 2146.)

INCOME TAX

Comstock, Alzada. State taxation of personal incomes. New York: Longmans. Bibl. \$2.50. (Columbia univ. studies in history, econ. and public law v. 101, no. 1.)

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Stockton, Charles H. A manual of international law for use of naval officers; 2nd rev. ed. Annapolis: U. S. Naval Institute. 2 p. bibl. D. \$4 n.

IRELAND

McKnight, W. A. Ireland and the Ulster legend; or, The truth about Ulster; statistical tables comp.

from parliamentary blue books and white papers, etc. 119 West 57th St., New York: Encyclopedia Press. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 50 c.

Maxwell, Constantia. Short bibliography of Irish history. 22 Russell Square, London: Historical Association. 32 p. (Leaflet no. 23, rev.)

JEWS

Adeney, J. H. The Jews of Eastern Europe. 6 St. Martin's Place, London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Bibl. \$1.40. (Jewish studies.)

Schneiderman, Harry, *ed.* American Jewish year book, 5682, October 3, 1921, to September 22, 1922. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Soc. of America. Bibl. \$2.

JOURNALISM

Ginsburg, C. E., *comp.* A newspaperman's library. rev. ed. Columbia: University of Missouri. 123 p. January, 1921. (Bull. v. 22, no. 19, Journalism ser. no. 22.)

KENTUCKY—GEOLOGY. See SAND, GLASS.

LABOR

Browne, Ralph Waldo, *comp.* What's what in the labor movement; a dictionary of labor affairs and labor terminology. New York: Huebsch. 2 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.

Lowe, Boutelle Ellsworth. The international protection of labor. New York: Macmillan. 55 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

LABOR PARTIES

Macdonald, J. R. History of the I. I. P. [Independent labour party], with notes, for lecturers and class leaders. 5 York Bldgs., Adelphi, London: I. L. P. Information Committee. Bibl. 6d.

LAW. See INTERNATIONAL LAW.

LIGNITE

[Glenk, Robert]. Louisiana lignite; its occurrences and utilization. New Orleans: State of Louisiana Dept. of Conservation. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. gratis. (Bull. no. 8.)

LOUISIANA. See LIGNITE.

MAPS. See GEOGRAPHY.

MARKETS AND MARKETING

U. S. Bureau of Markets. List of publications issued by the Bureau of Markets, prior to July 1, 1921; also publications issued . . . prior to July 1, 1921; also publications issued by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, since July 1, 1921. 9 mim. p. October, 1921.

MELVILLE, HERMAN

Weaver, Raymond M. Herman Melville, mariner and mystic. New York: Doran. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.

MEXICO

Jones, Chester L. Mexico and its reconstruction. New York: Appleton. 9 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.

MILK

Nye, M. C., *comp.* Bibliography on the nutritive value of milk and milk products. Baltimore: American Home Economics Assn. *Journal of Home Economics*. December, 1921. p. 620-622. 30 c.

MINES AND MINING

Williams, R. C., *comp.* Safety and health almanac for 1922. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl.

MISSIONS

Milligan, Anna Augusta. Facts and folks in our fields abroad. Philadelphia: United Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. 3 p. bibl. D. pap. 50 c.; 75 c.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. See CITY MANAGER.

NEW YORK—SCHOOLS

Finegan, Thomas E. Free schools; a documentary history of the free school movement in New York state. Albany: University of the State of New York. 9 p. bibl. O. (15th annual rpt. of the Education dept.; v. 1, April 19, 1919.)

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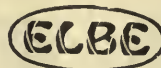
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NEWTON, ALFRED

Wollaston, Alexander F. R. *Life of Alfred Newton*; professor of comparative anatomy, Cambridge University, 1866-1907. New York: Dutton. 9 p. bibl. O. \$7 n.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Kansas, Normal School. Kellogg Library. On normal schools and their work: select list of material called to the attention of the Committee of Seven, K. S. N., 3 mim. p. Emporia, May 4, 1921.

PARKS, NATIONAL. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Katzoff, S. L. *Timely truths on human health*. Bridgeport, Conn.: Co-operative Pub. Co. Bibl.

PHYSICS—STUDY AND TEACHING

Camp, Harold L. *Scales for measuring results of physics teaching*. Iowa City: University of Iowa. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. \$1. (Univ. of Iowa studies; Studies in education, 1st series, no. 54; Oct. 1, 1921.)

PIKE, ALBERT

Boyder, William L., *comp.* *Bibliography of the writings of Albert Pike*; prose, poetry, manuscript. 16th and S sts., Washington: [Author]. 71 p.

PLANTS. See AGRICULTURE.

POISONS. See TRINITROTOLUENE.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gilchrist, R. N. *Principles of political science*. London: Longmans. Bibl. 18s.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

Bell, G. A. *Poultry management*. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. December, 1921. (Farmers' bull. 287.)

PSYCHIATRY. See STUPORS.

PSYCHOLOGY

Brown, William, and Godfrey H. Thomson. *The essentials of mental measurement*; [new enl. ed.] New York: Macmillan. 8 p. bibl. O. \$7 n. (Cambridge psychological library.)

PUBLICITY

Alexander, Carter, and W. W. Theisen. *Publicity campaigns for better school support*. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co. 8 p. bibl. D. \$1.35 n.

PUBLISHERS. See CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Kansas Normal School. Kellogg Library. References on school consolidation and related topics. 18 mim. p. Emporia, June 6, 1921.

SAFETY DEVICES. See MINES AND MINING.

SAND, GLASS

Richardson, Charles H. *The glass sands of Kentucky*; a detailed report covering the examination, analysis and industrial evaluation of the principal glass sand deposits of the state. Frankfort: Kentucky Geological Survey. 7 p. bibl. O. (Series 6, v. 1.)

SCHOOLS. See NORMAL SCHOOLS; PUBLICITY; RURAL SCHOOLS.

SOCIALISM

Hamilton, M. A. *Principles of socialism*, with notes for lecturers and class leaders. 5 York Bldgs., Adelphi, London: I. L. P. Information Committee. Bibl. 6d. (I. L. P. study courses no. 2.)

SOLDIERS, DISABLED

Canada. Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. *Care and employment of the tuberculous ex-service man after discharge from the sanatorium*, submitted by the Board of Tuberculosis Sanatorium Consultants. Bibl. (Confidential rpt. no. 6.)

STUPORS

Hoch, August. *Benign stupors; a study of a new manic-depressive type*. New York: Macmillan. D. \$2.50. Contains chapter on the literature of stupor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Cope, Henry F. *Principles of Christian service*; a text-book in the standard course in teacher-training; outlined and approved by the Sunday school council of Evangelical denomination. Philadelphia: Judson Press. 1 p. bibl. S. 60 c. n.

SYPHILIS

Morgan, E. A. *Syphilis: its relation to infant mortality and child welfare*, with a discussion of present day method for its control. Toronto: York Pub. Co. *Public Health Journal*. November, 1921. p. 500-506. Bibl. 20 c.

TAXATION

Seligman, E. R. *Shifting and incidence of taxation*. 4th ed. rev. New York: Columbia University Press. Bibl. \$3.75.

TEACHERS

Strayer, G. D. and N. L. Engelhardt. *The classroom teacher at work in American schools*. New York: American Book Co. Bibl. \$1.48. (American educ. ser.)

See also SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TRINITROTOLUENE

Voegtlin, Carl, and others. *Trinitrotoluene poisoning: its nature, diagnosis, and prevention*. Boston: Harvard University Press. *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. December, 1921. p. 329-354. Bibl. 75 c. (To be continued.)

ULSTER. See IRELAND.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Bolander, Louis H., *comp.* *Unemployment: annotated bibliography of the material in the Municipal Reference Library of the city of New York*. New York: Public Library, Municipal Reference Branch. 35 typew. March 10, 1921. \$2.55. (P. A. I. S. 11, West Fortieth St., New York.)

The unemployment problem; report of the Fellowship committee on unemployment. 108 Lexington Avenue, New York: The Fellowship of Reconciliation. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 5 c.

UNITED STATES—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Earle, E. M. *Outline of the economic development of the United States*. 15 West 37th St., New York: American Institute of Banking, New York Chapter, Inc. Bibl. 50 c.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Wilson, Woodrow. *Division and reunion*; with additional chapters bringing the narrative down to the end of 1918 by Edward S. Corwin. New York: Longmans. 3 p. bibl. S. \$1.25 n. (Epochs of American history.)

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U. S. Superintendent of Documents. *Publications of the United States Geological Survey*; geology, mineral resources, and water supply; list of publications for sale by the supt. of documents. 44 p. October, 1921. (*Price List* 15, 12th ed.)

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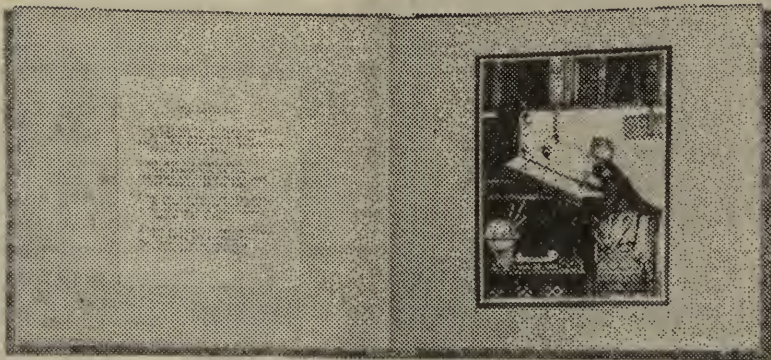
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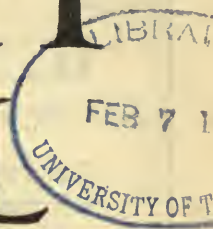
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TWICE-A-MONTH

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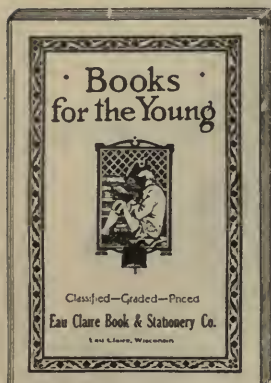
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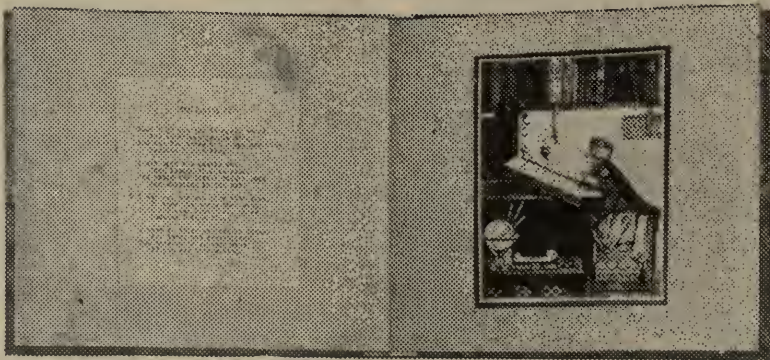
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1922



The Function of the Public Library in a Democracy*

By JOHN J. TIGERT,
U. S. Commissioner of Education

IT is meet that at the outset of my address I should offer my hearty congratulations to this community upon the semi-centennial celebration of the opening of your public library which has enjoyed such remarkable growth in size and service during these fifty years. I must hasten likewise to acknowledge the privileged pleasure and unusual honor which have come to me with the invitation to speak on this significant occasion. Nevertheless, I feel that the responsibility, commensurate with the honor and the task which I have, is by no means a light one. You have gathered together after fifty years of constantly increasing service from your great library not alone to contemplate the splendid achievement of the past but to catch an inspiration and a vision of the wider usefulness that this very useful public institution is destined to render in the years that are to come.

It occurs to me that some one might have been selected who could have discharged this duty more satisfactorily than I. And yet, when I contemplate the close relation that exists between the public school and the public library in the American republic, I must confess that you have a right to expect deep concern from me for a gathering of this kind. Would that my ability to meet the exigencies of this hour were equal to my interest and the importance which I attach to the occasion and to all that pertains to the cause of libraries generally.

When one considers education in its broad and proper connotation, in its effort to produce intelligent, right-minded and right-acting citizens, one cannot fail to see that the library is as truly educational as the school and to recognize in the library which is free and public an agency which aids, supplements, and extends the work of the public schools.

* Address at Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

No greater evidence or argument could be offered for the kinship of the school and the library in our educational program than the active participation of all my illustrious predecessors, the Federal Commissioners of Education, in library work, conferences, and movements.

Henry Barnard, the first of my six predecessors, was no more a school man than a library man, and was one of the first men in America to appreciate the place of the library in a country whose government was entrusted to its people. He saw that in a country like ours the library, the public library if you please, was just as fundamental to the success of our representative government as our great system of free schools. Steiner in his life of Barnard says:

“Barnard thoroly appreciated the importance of public libraries. The earliest library connected with a common school in Connecticut, selected in reference to teachers and pupils as well as to the graduates of the school, was founded by him. The first legislation suggested on the subject was that proposed in his report for 1839 and embodied in the bill he then introduced, in which a tax for library purposes was provided. He offered to give a certain number of books for a library in any district which should build a schoolhouse of which he approved. In an elevated strain he asked:

“Who can estimate the healthful stimulus which would be communicated to the youthful mind of the State, the discoveries which genius would make of its own wondrous powers, the vicious habits reclaimed or guarded against, the light which would be thrown over the various pursuits of society, the blessings and advantages which would be carried to the fireside and the workshops, the business and the bosoms of men, by the establishment of well-selected libraries, adapted not only to the older children in schools, but to the adults of both sexes, and embracing works on agriculture, manufactures, and the various employments of life?

“In 1841, Barnard praised New York’s school library system. He regretted that Connecticut had none, and recommended that a traveling library be placed in each school society, the books being contained in as many cases as there were school districts, and each case being allowed to remain six months in every district in turn; ‘at least they are the cooperators with parents, in

this work of educating the rising generation to take the place of that which is passing off the stage."

In 1853, Barnard attended the first convention of librarians in the United States which assembled at New York City. At that time, fourteen years before he became United States Commissioner of Education, he was superintendent of common schools of Connecticut. From this convention no permanent organization of librarians developed but it was the seed from which grew another conference at Philadelphia in 1876 which resulted in the organization of the American Library Association. Henry Barnard was one of those who took part in this conference. It is true, therefore, and quite appropriate that the first titular head of the American public school system was at the same time a father of library organization and development in America. Dr. Barnard at the advanced age of eighty-two was still active in the library cause for at that age he attended the meeting of the A. L. A. which was held during the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He made an address at this meeting and became an honorary member of the Association. This was fifty-four years after his agitation for a tax to support libraries in Connecticut and forty years after the first national convention he attended in New York.

General John Eaton, the second Commissioner of Education, endorsed the call for the Philadelphia library conference in 1876 and vigorously supported the enterprise, especially by the publication and distribution of his epoch-making report on "Public Libraries in the United States of America; their History, Condition and Management." Eaton was one of the original associate editors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL established in 1876, the year of the Philadelphia Convention.

Colonel N. H. R. Dawson, the third Commissioner of Education, showed great appreciation of the value of the vast collection of educational volumes contained in the Bureau of Education library and was keenly alert to the service of libraries throuth the country and in particular, public libraries.

Doctor W. T. Harris, the fourth Commissioner of Education, whose learning and scholarship added prestige to the office in the Nation and in Europe, was naturally a steadfast lover of books and libraries. Like his predecessor, he was one of the original associate editors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and devised a system of classification for library books which was based upon Bacon's classification of knowledge. The system is said to have worked well in the St. Louis Public Library in which city Doctor Harris was superintendent of schools. Doctor Harris addressed the A. L. A. at its meeting in 1890 at the Fabyan

House in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, on the subject "The Function of the Library and the School in Education."

Doctors E. E. Brown and P. P. Claxton, my immediate predecessors, both of whom are still active in educational work at the head of great universities, were deeply interested in libraries. Dr. Brown in the preface of his book "The Making of Our Middle Schools," says: "At twenty libraries, east and west, I have received numberless courtesies, which have aroused in me the highest admiration for the New American Librarian—both type and individual." Dr. Brown called a trained man from the Library of Congress to reorganize the library of the Bureau of Education, delivered an address before the District of Columbia Library Association in 1910 and otherwise manifested strong interest in library work. Doctor Claxton was particularly interested in the extension of reading facilities to rural communities especially by means of the county library system. He made frequent addresses to library associations including a great address to the American Library Association, in Washington in 1914, on the subject "Libraries for Rural Communities."

I have sketched at considerable length the activities of my predecessors in behalf of libraries because I feel it is a most convincing proof of the correlation of school and library in the common task of educating our citizenship which must participate intelligently in the affairs of a representative republic. Should the present Commissioner of Education fail to see, as all of his predecessors have seen so clearly, that the library and the school are vitally and essentially connected in effective public education, he would misinterpret, confuse, and dishonor the office to which he has been called and would become an ignoble apostate from the succession of great men who have preceded him.

The school and the library, the teacher and the librarian, have come to occupy in these latter days a closer association of effort than was the case in the past. To-morrow, they will be still more closely drawn together. In the past, the teacher depended relatively more upon the influence of the home for co-operation than upon any of the community organizations. And while teachers of to-day still look largely to the assistance of the home and we have our parent-teacher associations, which are quite helpful, yet community organizations, of which the library is one of the most important, are playing a relatively larger part all the while in education. There was a time when families gathered frequently around the fireside or on the porch in summer to spend long evenings, in discussion, in reading, and intercourse. This was the rule even in my

boy-hood days but I know few families where this is practiced today. I can remember when all teachers insisted upon much study at home and evenings were consumed in preparing lessons for the next day. In these days many teachers request that there be no studying at home. With the coming of the motion picture, the automobile, and many other allurements of a progressive age, the old family circle which formerly gathered so regularly has been effectively broken and the young and even the old, tho less frequently, now wander by night away from the ancient domestic moorings. Consequently, the theater, the club, the library, the community center or other community organizations are relatively more and more influencing the growth, character and education of our young people and are usurping to a larger degree influence formerly exerted in the home. Some who have noted this tendency, are inclined to think that with this apparent disintegration of the home influences our American ideal of life is likely to be shattered and that our civilization, nation, and society are doomed to premature decay. While I regret the passing of the old American home yet I doubt if the old times will ever come again. The present tendency is an inevitable result of changing conditions in the world. The world is shrinking continuously all the while. It took Andrew Jackson thirty days to reach Washington from his home in Nashville, Tennessee. Today, he could reach Australia in that time by boat and in much less time by airplane. The world cannot stand still and times must change. My friend, Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston, pointing to the fact that all wooden clocks are always just twenty minutes past eight deplores the fact that there are people who never change and who obstruct all progress. Their fathers were twenty minutes past eight, they are twenty minutes past eight, and they expect their children to be twenty minutes past eight.

We cannot stay the hands of progress and we must move with the times. Therefore, it seems to me that we cannot stop the drift of influence from the home to the community, but we must realize that the shrinking of the world makes the community as small as the home once was and the duty of all who are interested in making good citizens for our country is to unite in making the community as safe, as inspiring, and as instructive as was the old American home.

In the community of the future, the library will have a far greater part in this broad educational program than it has played in the past. In the short time that libraries have existed in America, they have come to exercise a totally different function from the libraries of the old world. Just as institutions of learning are dedi-

cated both to the discovery of new knowledge and the dissemination of things already well known, so libraries are useful both to those who are already learned in some field of knowledge and who are searching for more light in some special investigation and likewise are equally useful for the information of those who may know little or nothing about any subject. The library of the old world is a place for research and is frequented by the scholar, the scientist and the special investigator. The library of America is a place for popular enlightenment, entertainment, and improvement and is used by all classes of citizens.

Hugo Münsterberg, the late Professor of Psychology of Harvard University, but a native of Germany, in his book on "The Americans" makes the distinction between European and American libraries quite clear. Says he: "The American's fondness for reading finds clearest expression in the growth of libraries, and in few matters of civilization is America so well fitted to teach the Old World a lesson. Europe has many large and ancient collections of books, and Germany more than all the rest; but they serve only one single purpose, that of scientific investigation; they are the laboratories of research."

After pointing out that a type of library quite similar to the European exists in America, chiefly in connection with our universities, he passes on to remark: "The great difference between Europe and America begins with the libraries which are not learned, but which are designed to serve popular education. The American public library which is not for science, but for education, is to the European counterpart as the Pullman express train to the village post-chaise."

When we consider that these sentiments emanate from one who was as much European as American—some considered him even more so—then we can feel that it is not simply a vain-glorious boast of an ever proud American but a careful and true estimate of the relative value and service of our libraries as compared to those of the old country. Let it not be supposed that we have discovered the great value of books and libraries in the American Republic for the first time in history. Far from it. Collections of written characters have been our chief medium for the transmission and preservation of knowledge for more than two thousand years, in fact, such collections are as old as civilization itself. The great library of the Assyrian monarch Assurbanipal, the Greek Sardanapulus, discovered at Ninevah in 1850, consisting of cuneiform characters preserved upon tablets of clay, made it possible for us to know the literature and the learning of the ancient East better than we know the history of Greece in the time of Pericles.

Greek writings were placed upon more perishable materials. The vast library collected by Aristotle, after various vicissitudes, among which was burial to escape the cupidity of the Kings of Pergamum, was finally carried by Sulla, the Roman conqueror, to Rome and there dissipated. Likewise, the great libraries of Alexandria after preserving to the world for centuries the glory of science, literature and knowledge which abounded under the Ptolemies disappeared amid frequent invasions of ancient Egypt. Like the Greek collections they were preserved upon papyrus which finally yielded to the destruction of fire and man. Julius Cæsar is supposed to have been responsible for the loss of the greatest of the Alexandrian libraries.

Of course, the invention of printing by Gutenberg or some one else in modern times—Mr. Edison seems to have created some doubt about the inventor during a recent interrogatory mood—marked the most significant step in the enlargement of the value of books. With that day, which is as memorable as any in the world's history, a dissemination of knowledge became possible which was hitherto undreamed.

Before the invention of printing in the modern sense, it is doubtful if a democracy such as England, France, or the United States could have existed even tho statesmen had been wise enough to establish one because of the inability to disseminate a sufficient amount of knowledge among such large masses of people as would enable them to participate intelligently in their own public affairs.

Incomparably, the library will perform the greatest service it has yet rendered to civilization in the democracies of the future. It is already rendering a greater service in America today than has ever been the case elsewhere, but there is abundant room for a larger scope of usefulness in the future. It is commonly supposed that our public school system is reaching out and giving equal opportunity for education to all, but any school man knows how wide of the truth is this supposition. Likewise, many suppose that practically all Americans have equal opportunities for access to free books. This of course is as ridiculous as the other supposition. The latest enumeration of public libraries made by the Bureau of Education in 1915, including the Library of Congress but excluding university libraries, gave a total of 89,763,884 volumes. Making liberal allowance for the university libraries and growth of public libraries in the last six years, we are safe in saying that there is less than one book in our public and cognate libraries per capita for our entire population. Likewise, there are many counties in many States where there are no public libraries and

millions of our citizens have no access to free books. There were actually adult citizens in the United States who did not know that there was a World War until it was over. As long as such conditions exist, democracy cannot be safe in the United States.

Some of my audience may be thinking that these conditions are not relevant to the improvement and expansion of your library in Grand Rapids. I am aware that Grand Rapids is possessed of an exceptionally fine library even for a city of much greater size. Authorities such as Dr. Putnam of the Library of Congress, and Mr. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and others have spoken to me in the highest terms of the ability of your librarian.

A survey of the public schools of Grand Rapids, made by the School of Education of the University of Chicago, in 1916, emphasizes how effectively the public library of the city serves the schools thru its system of branches in school buildings which I understand are open also to the public generally. You have had here for many years an excellent system of placing deposit and branch libraries in all of the school buildings except certain very small buildings which have the privilege of the traveling libraries.

Doubtless many of you remember an exhibit poster of the Grand Rapids Better Homes Exposition, held in December 1917.

"The Grand Rapids Public Library is the Property of All The People of the City.

"Over 325,000 books and pamphlets.

"Over 1,000 current magazines are kept for the special use of the 1,200,000 people (over ten times the population of the city) who enter its doors every year for profitable study and recreation. Thru its many branches the library enters more homes than any other public institution except the water works."

I am deeply interested in the problem of Americanizing the unassimilated elements in our heterogeneous population. We have two great tasks at this point, first somehow to enable our native-born citizens to appreciate the contributions which have been made by our foreign-born and those of foreign-lineage to our literature, our art, our science and our industry; secondly, to make it possible for those of alien extraction to understand American government, laws, and ideals. Such a program is almost imperative in a large industrial center such as Grand Rapids. Your library has performed well this task and has exerted a wholesome influence in both directions. I understand that your library possesses an unusually large number of books and periodicals in foreign languages. I hope that this important phase of library service will re-

ceive even greater support and encouragement in the times that are ahead of you.

The school, even when free thru high school and practically free to the completion of the college course, cannot reach the majority of our citizens. It is the great office of the public library to reach the minds of all who can read and infuse into these minds uplifting and informing material. I spoke of the encroachment of the institutions of the community upon the influence of the home.

The library along with the church and the school, is the only institution in the community which cannot be abused or made nocuous to community welfare. The theatre, the club, and other institutions may sometimes be put to uses which are harmful. Not so with the library.

Tho the library cannot easily be a liability to the community, yet it requires the utmost skill to make it highly helpful. That is why we hear so much of the profession of the modern librarian. The present-day librarian cannot be content to minister only to those who come voluntarily but must devise methods to reach the whole community and interest all classes of people in the joy, companionship and love of books. He must make all men realize the truth of Dr. Johnson's aphorism on books "They help us to enjoy life or teach us to endure it." This is the reason that library publicity and advertising methods have become a well developed art in recent years. The modern public library is thus an active and not merely a passive educational agency. The great problem of modern librarianship is to reach those folks who are not now using the books. Few library plants are used up to their full capacity. Another great problem is to induce the readers to read the books that they are not reading. By the proper selection of books for the schools and the proper selection—to a limited extent and by consummate skill—of the books for his readers, the modern librarian exercises a censorship and a direction of taste in reading which makes him a teacher in the truest sense of the term.

I remember when I was a boy in the adolescent age, I devoured the works of G. A. Henty as fast as they came out, which was about the speed of blocks coming out of a mill, "The Tiger of Mysore," "With Lee in Virginia," "With Clive in India," etc., etc. They were the delight of many a boy in my day and were only procurable on a long waiting list at the library. I remember that a man for whom I have great respect suggested that after reading certain numbers of these historical novels I would do well to turn to the perusal of a real history. This I did. The first history I read, Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" was a great labor and I went

back with avidity to read my pro rata of Henty. I continued to read the histories at intervals. Today no reading is so refreshing or enjoyable to me as history and I scarcely ever turn to a novel. The man who influenced me to begin reading history when I was lost in fleeting books of the hour had an effect upon my education as far-reaching as any of my teachers. The librarian's task is perplexing, difficult and baffling but it gives at the same time abundant opportunity for developing citizenship, shaping character and forming habits. I need not take up the large place that the library is now occupying in activities not connected with books and reading, such as lectures, musicales and exhibits of various kinds.

These are purely American tendencies and I am told are frowned upon by English and European librarians. They are but an earnest of the greater role which the American public library is destined to play in the life of the Republic.

The John Newbery Medal

AT the next A. L. A. conference the Children's Librarians' Section will make the first award of the John Newbery medal, which is to be given annually to the author, who, during the previous calendar year, has produced the most distinguished book for children.

This award is the result of a plan which was outlined to the Section at the Swampscott meeting last year by Frederic G. Melcher in an address on Children's Book Week.

Much stimulus to literature and appropriate recognition of good work is accomplished in various literary fields thru annual rewards, yet no group or institution has yet planned for any proper recognition of the writer for children; and it was Mr. Melcher's thought that no group could so appropriately make such an award as the Children's Librarians' Section. He offered to see that a medal for annual presentation should be provided and to turn this over to the Section to award by such method as was deemed best.

In suggesting that this be called the "John Newbery Medal," Mr. Melcher pointed out that John Newbery, that famous old London bookseller and publisher of the eighteenth century, was perhaps the first to recognize that children have special reading interests of their own, and he it was who arranged for Oliver Goldsmith to write "Goody Two Shoes."

The Children's Librarians' Section accepted the offer at the Swampscott meeting, and authorized its officers to work out a plan for determining the book whose author was to be honored. In accordance with the plan of the Com-

mittee all librarians interested are invited to send nominations to cover the calendar year of 1921 to the Chairman of the Children's Librarians' Section, Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

In sending nominations, librarians should bear in mind the following conditions: the book must be written by an author who is a citizen or resident of the United States. It must be first published in book form between January 1st and December 31st, 1921. Reprints and compilations are not eligible.

All nominations must be in not later than March 1st, 1922. No announcements of the result will be made until the time of the conference next June.

Salary Reclassification Legislation

IT was hoped and expected that salary reclassification legislation would be enacted at the special session of Congress. That was not accomplished. Just before the Christmas holidays, however, the House passed the Lehlbach reclassification bill (H.R.8928). The circumstances of its passage have given those to be affected by it hope that this or some modification of it will be passed by the Senate. Against the determined opposition of a non-partisan minority which materialized in only sixty-five votes in the negative, Representative Lehlbach, ably supported by Representative Black of Texas piloted the bill thru the House in such fashion as to secure high praise from the older Congressional leaders. Nearly all of the strongest men of both parties supported the bill and proclaimed that the legislation was long over due.

In its passage through the House the bill was only slightly modified. Unfortunately, however, the salary schedule was scaled down about 10 per cent from the bill as introduced. The following figures give a comparison of the bill as introduced and as it passed.

Grades	Original	As-Passed
Sub Professional		
2	1080-1320	1080-1260
3	1440-1800	1320-1680
Professional		
1 (Jun. prof.)	1800-2160	1620-1980
2 (Asst. ")	2390-2880	2100-2640
3 (Assoc. ")	3120-3840	2820-3540
4 (Full ")	4140-5040	3720-4620
5 (Senior ")	5400-6000	4860-5460
6 (Chief ")	6000-7200	5400-6600

Although the professional men and women of the government service deplore this cutting down of salaries yet they welcome the forward step of the bill toward passage, hoping that when it finally becomes law, and times become

somewhat more normal the salary schedules can be brought up to the basis previously agreed upon as fair and reasonable.

The House bill is now before the Senate Committee on Civil Service, which also has the Sterling bill (S.13), which differs slightly in administrative features from the Lehlbach bill, and the salary features of which have not yet been given out. It is expected that the Senate Committee will soon report out a bill. Its chairman, Senator Sterling, is a strong man; witness his success two years ago in securing the passage of the civil retirement bill, another piece of constructive legislation long needed. With the thought that the successful passage of this legislation, which will improve library salaries in the federal and District of Columbia libraries in Washington will suggest improvement in library salaries elsewhere, librarians with votes and their trustees are urged to write in support of reclassification legislation to their own Senators and also to Honorable Thomas Sterling, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and to his colleagues on that committee: Senators Cummins (Iowa), Colt (R. I.), Ball (Del.), Nicholson (Colo.), Stanfield (Oreg.), Bursum (N. Mex.), McKellar (Tenn.), Ransdell (La.), Heflin (Ala.) and Watson (Ga.)

Librarians interested in this matter are referred to my previous articles on this subject in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the last of which appeared in the number of May 15, 1921, and also especially to Dr. W. Dawson Johnston's article on "Standardization of the Federal Library Service" in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 1, 1921. Dr. Johnston discusses all of the various pending reclassification bills.

G. F. BOWERMAN.

Free to the First Four Applicants

The Denver Public Library has four complete duplicate sets of the Western History of Hubert Howe Bancroft, which will be given to the first four libraries applying. These books are in good condition and bear no library marks. Libraries wishing the gift must pay expenses of transportation and minimum packing charges.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Librarian*,

Charles Cestre, professor at the University of Paris and one of the directors of the American Library in Paris, is soon to come to this country to give the George Slocum Bennett lectures at Wesleyan University and a course at the University of Wisconsin.

Copyright Legislation*

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

IN America copyright legislation is older than the Republic. It is specifically authorized in the federal Constitution of 1787, as follows:

"ART. I, SEC. 8—The Congress shall have power: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Before that, each of the thirteen original States, except Delaware, had enacted a copyright law, between 1783 and 1786. Since then there has been a steady stream of bills and acts, from the First Congress down. Their scope has ever broadened, and the author been more and more fortified in his right.

Yet there remains a question, and a grave one, for it involves the nation's good name. We have protected our own writers, but have been slow to recognize the foreigner. For a century, he could not secure United States copyright at all, unless he came here to reside. Even now there are such barriers that it is rarely sought.

Under this stigma, high-minded men, in and out of Congress, have always smarted, and from Henry Clay to Grover Cleveland diligently sought its effacement. More than a half century, however, had to pass before the scoring of even partial success.

It was always the printers who blocked the way.

In length in 1891, a so-called International Copyright Act did pass, but, while ostensibly removing the restrictions against foreigners, it provided that the typesetting and lithography must be done in the United States. And in the revision of 1909 the same manufacturing clause, with binding added, was retained, except that books in languages other than English were exempted.

This discrimination bars us from the International Copyright Union, founded at Berne in 1886. Its basic principle is that a single grant of copyright has validity, without further formality, thruout the Union.

But a new situation has now arisen. Since less than one per cent of the English books published are also copyrighted in the United States, the Typothetae have announced their consent to the repeal of the obnoxious clause (tho at the same time they demand a higher tariff.)

The Authors' League of America set at once about preparing the necessary amendments for clearing the way to Berne. But at the moment of consummation the publishers passed official resolutions that their approval would be given only on condition,

"That during the existence of the American copyright in any book, work of art, or musical composition, the importation into the United States shall be prohibited, unless such importation is made with the consent of the proprietor of the American copyright."

Since then their position has been somewhat modified, according to Mr. R. R. Bowker, who reports now their willingness to have institutions and individuals import, for use and not for sale, single copies of

"any book as published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author, or copyright proprietor . . . provided the publisher of the American edition of such book has (within ten days after written demand) declined or neglected to agree to supply such copy."

The effect of either text would be that the order for such a book must be given to the American publisher. To qualify as American publisher he need not have had the remotest connection with the actual issue of the work. He may merely engage a territory, then register and deposit a copy in Washington. In such instance he is in reality only a jobber, but one with a monopoly, and the libraries must pay his price.

What that price (sans competition) might be, past experience has taught us only too well, since, despite the fair charges of many dealers for their English stocks, certain important international publishers (maugre competition) have been found to list such books of theirs at prices from sixty per cent to one hundred and sixty-five per cent advance over London's.

How many of these contracts between European publishers and American dealers would be struck, one person's guess is as good as another's. So far as the proposed law is concerned, all foreign publications might be so handled. Certainly the books of assured sale would be shining marks for profiteering, because of the depreciation of foreign currency.

This is not the publishers' first attempt. They tried it in 1909. A strenuous campaign, in Congressional hearings and out, was conducted for five years, but they lost. In 1891, they came near taking the libraries in their sleep, and might have succeeded but for the Senate's timely awakening. Senator Sherman sounded the alarm in a speech delivered February 9, and others followed, with the result that when the bill came to conference March 3, it was amended so as to insure to libraries the continuance of unhampered importation.

The publishers' account of this momentous decision is that thereby the United States swerved from its own, and the world's, consistent copyright practice; that Congress, while then granting the right as usual, introduced at the same time such exceptions as to vitiate its value and so to violate its principle.

* Summary of argument presented at the meeting of the A. L. A. Council at Chicago, December 29, 1921.

This calls for an examination of (1) American practice, (2) European practice, (3) the nature of copyright.

AMERICAN PRACTICE

Prior to 1891, our enactments, in the respect here considered, all followed that of 1790. The ultimate bill whence sprang this Act was introduced by a Representative from Connecticut. Connecticut was the first of the original States to legislate on copyright. Here is the way this parent Act of January 1783 defined infringement:

"If any person or persons within the said term of fourteen years as aforesaid, shall presume to print or reprint any such book, pamphlet, map, or chart within this State, or to import or introduce into this State *for sale*, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the limits of this State, or shall knowingly publish, vend and utter, or distribute the same without the consent of the proprietor thereof in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses, every such person or persons shall forfeit" etc.

The prohibition is against importation *for sale*. Similarly spoke eight more of the twelve colonies legislating.

Of the other three, the Maryland Act of April 21, 1783 is typical:

"If any other person . . . shall print, reprint, import or bring into the State, or cause to be printed, reprinted, imported or brought into the State, any such book . . . without the consent of the proprietor . . . or knowing the same to be so printed, reprinted, imported or brought into the State, without the consent of the proprietors, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale, any such book . . . without . . . consent . . . such offender . . . shall forfeit,' etc.

The first Federal Act, May 31, 1790, follows the second, or more general form. In all cases, it is to be remembered, these pronouncements concern only works by authors resident in the United States.

Now that the Connecticut and Maryland forms were not regarded by Congress as contradictory is clearly indicated in the text of the second Federal Act on copyright, April 29, 1802, supplementary to the first, "and extending the *benefits thereof* to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints," as stated in the title. Now these benefits are secured by calling it an infringement "if any print-seller or other person . . . shall engrave, etch or work . . . or copy or sell, or cause to be engraved, etched, copied or sold . . . or shall print, reprint, or *import for sale*, or cause to be printed, reprinted, or *imported for sale*, any such print . . . without . . . consent," etc.

The founders of American practice forbade the importation of an American author's book, if *for sale*, and freely allowed the importation of a foreign author's works (unless here resident), even going so far as to deny him copyright. By implication, they allowed importa-

tion of any book, if *for use*, but this has never been tested in court.

FOREIGN PRACTICE

Nor abroad does this point appear ever to have been under judicial review, according to the statement of foreign statute law (and commentaries) presented by request at the joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Patents, March 29, 1908, by the Librarian of Congress.

The British law of 1911 provides that "Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who . . . (d) *imports for sale or hire* into any part of His Majesty's dominions to which this Act extends, any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright or would infringe copyright if it had been made in His Majesty's dominions."

If it be claimed that this is not specific, we then must fall back upon the Acts of 1842 and 1844. The former prohibited importation for sale or hire of foreign reprints of British works. The latter (not repealing this) prohibited all importation save from country of origin. In both instances, of course, we are here dealing with prints authorized, but imported without consent. These Acts came to court in 1896, and while importation of foreign books *for use* was not in issue, it was remarked upon and apparently by all four judges in the two courts regarded as implicit in both Acts.

Canada allows libraries, etc. to import the English original. The individual must get his thru the Canadian licensee, who, however, must charge at the English price.

Belgium penalizes only the importation of the illicit edition for a commercial purpose, not one for private use.

So Germany, by the law of 1870, tho the present statutes omit the limitation. The best commentators, however, regard the privilege as still existent.

The law of other countries is not explicit, and the authorities are, accordingly, divided, or uncertain.

For us, British practice outweighs all else. As to whether an Englishman can import an American author's book copyrighted on both sides, here is the opinion of the long-time Secretary of the English Authors' League:

"In answer to your questions, there is nothing whatever, so far as I can see, to prevent the importation into England of copies of the American edition, whatever price the American edition may have been published at. . . . The remedy would be, of course, a remedy *under the contract* in the courts, and *not under any statute*."

THE NATURE OF COPYRIGHT

Copyright is not an inherent, but a conferred right. Its terms are fixed by the law. There are other rights, with which it must dovetail. Its boundaries are subject to adjustment from

time to time, from country to country. The Legislature may restrict in any direction. The restriction, if placed, is imposed with the idea of a larger good to be gained. The assign, the publisher, buys the author's product with full knowledge of these restrictions, and barter accordingly.

Copyright, as any other investiture, has a purpose. That purpose, in the words of the Constitution is "to promote the progress of science and useful arts." To such promotion, the restriction on the right may be as potent as the exercise of its residue. Thus, Congress has never allowed American publishers to corner European publications as against educational foundations, tho to the author, whom alone the Constitution would reward, such importation is not a lost sale, and, since for use, it breaks no seller's sealed area. Similarly, when Education returns to port, no duty is laid; at home, her domicile is free of tax. She comes to the author's market and pays his price, but she will not pay a publisher-jobber, no matter what his livery, for admittance at her own gates.

We offer, therefore, the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Authors' League of America proposes national legislation, including repeal of the so-called "manufacturing clause" in the present copyright law, in order to pave the way

for the United States' entry into the International Copyright Union; and

Whereas, The American Publishers' Copyright League (now the Bureau of Copyright of the National Association of Book Publishers) went on official record at its last session as supporting such legislation only on condition that libraries and persons be prohibited by law from importing the foreign (tho authorized) editions of works copyrighted also in the United States, except by permission of the American copyright owners;

Be it resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association records its pleasure at the prospect of authors' securing, without expense or formality, the international protection that is their admitted right;

Resolved, further, That the Council reaffirm, however, the Association's wanted disapproval of any measure that would curtail or cancel the existing privileges of importation, supported, as they are, by American precedent and violative neither of the Federal Constitution nor of foreign practice;

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Buying and that on Federal and State Relations be and are hereby instructed to take every proper and feasible measure toward rendering these resolutions as effective as possible.

Some Features of the Copyright Bill

By FREDERIC G. MELCHER

THE bill to amend the American copyright law, which is to be presented to Congress in January, has the approval of the authors, the printers, the publishers, and independent authorities on copyright. It has not been agreed upon by reason of any "bargain driven," but because these groups and individuals believe in its soundness and justice. It has had the advantage in its drafting of the wisdom and experience of Eric Schuler, secretary of the Authors' League, of R. R. Bowker, the deepest student of copyright in this country, of George Haven Putnam, secretary of the Bureau of Copyright, of Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyright at Washington.

Except as to one feature, it seems to have the approval of those librarians who have studied it, and, as this feature has already had the approval of Dr. Röthlisberger, Secretary of the Berne Convention, the leading authority in the world on copyright, it may be assumed that it

is not out of accord with good principles of copyright and of abstract justice.

The bill provides that copyright protection in the United States shall be granted to authors of all countries within the Berne Convention from the moment their books are published in their own countries. American books must be deposited and registered at Washington after publication, and books from foreign countries need not be deposited. If any American house arranges to publish in this country a book of foreign origin, it deposits and registers as for an American book. Foreign editions of books by American authors can only be brought into this country with the consent of the American owner of copyright. Books of foreign authorship for which there is an American publisher can only be brought in by a library or by an individual thru the agency of the owner of the American copyright, tho probably ninety per cent of the books of foreign origin are never published in this country and would therefore be ordered direct.

* Remarks made at the A. L. A. Council Meeting at Chicago, December 30th, 1921.

The libraries have not objected to the provision which keeps foreign editions of six or seven thousand American books completely out of this market, but object only to the provision which, while not keeping out the competitive editions of the six or seven hundred English books for which American market has been arranged, makes it necessary to order these thru the American publisher who has contracted for this market. The authors believe that such provision is just, because it is decidedly to their advantage to be able to sell their rights territorially, just as they have the right to sell dramatic, movie and serial rights separately; the printers think it just, because they are giving up a good deal in withdrawing their opposition to the manufacturing clause, and tariff gives them no protection in the case of libraries; the American publishers believe it just, because, having undertaken by contract with the foreign authors to promote their books here, and having invested time and money in this undertaking, they believe they should have the full responsibility for the field, or at least enjoy the courtesy of having their very obvious property rights admitted, by having orders for the foreign edition placed thru their houses. It seems equally probable that the American public will gain by such a policy, as the book of foreign origin, English, Canadian, Continental or what not, which has a real value will get a better hearing in this country backed by an American publisher who has been able to contract for the same full American rights as he would be able to get for a book of American authorship.

Dr. Raney has said that this measure is "a distinctly selfish proposal," that the publisher is trying to reap where he has not sown," and yet the most competent and unbiased of all authorities on copyright, Dr. Röthlisberger, said in November:

"When an American publisher becomes owner of the copyright (under the present American law) he does not in consequence possess an exclusive right to the home market. Importations can be made behind his back and against his wishes of copies of the European edition.

"Now, the American publishers who have been complaining for a long time of these importation privileges have no intention of asking that there be an absolute stop put to them, if anyone prefers to own the overseas editions, but they realize that they should have control of this traffic and that it should pass thru their hands. In this they do not feel they are demanding anything unfair or unreasonable, since the English publishers having the rights to a work are invested with the exclusive right to that publication in their own territory and can also

prevent the entrance into their country of foreign editions of the work, for instance, Tauchnitz continental editions.

"The claim of the American publishers amounts to this: they demand the effective exercise of 'the right of publication territorially shared.' We have suggested the same solution to the Canadian legislature in our comment on the new Canadian law, as the best means of safeguarding the Colonial edition against the importation of competing editions, and what would be just in this case must be conceded equally when it is a matter of the American publishers, namely, the supervision by them of their own market whenever they have obtained from the author the right to publish an edition from overseas."

Text of the Copyright Bill

THE following are the essential features of the amendatory copyright bill:

SEC. 5. "That on and after the date of the President's proclamation foreign authors, not residents of the United States, who are citizens or subjects of any country which is a member of the International Copyright Union, or whose books are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, shall have within the United States the same rights and remedies in regard to their works, thereafter first published, which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors, not residents of the United States, of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States shall not be subject to any formalities, and they shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States as to notice of copyright, or deposit of copies, and registration:

Provided, however, That any rights accorded by the copyright laws of the United States now in force or hereafter enacted shall extend to such foreign authors only when the foreign state or nation of which they are citizens or subjects grants similar rights either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States, and the duration of the protection for such rights in the United States shall not exceed the term of protection granted in the country of which such foreign author is a citizen or subject or in the country within the Union in which such author's book was first published; and no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts heretofore done within the United States or rights in copies heretofore

lawfully made in the United States prior to such date."

SEC. 6. That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any copies thereof shall be, and is hereby, prohibited, except with the assent of the proprietor of the American copyright subsequent to the registration of American publication and the deposit in the Copyright Office at Washington, District of Columbia, of two copies of any such book:

Provided, however, That, except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition shall not apply:

(a) To any book as published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor, when imported, not more than one copy at one time, for individual use and not for sale, or when imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university or free public library in the United States, provided the publisher of the American edition of such book has (within ten days after written demand) declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded;

(b) To books which form parts of libraries or collections purchased *en bloc* for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale;

(c) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(d) To works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

(e) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages of which only a translation into English has been published in this country;

(f) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, altho containing matter copyright in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization:

Provided, That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of the copyright.

Books Popular in December

BOOKS most in demand at the public libraries in December, according to the February *Bookman*, were:

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
The Glass of Fashion. Anonymous. Putnam.

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.
The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.

Best sellers during December, according to reports made by fifty-nine booksellers in forty-five cities for the February *Books of the Month*, were:

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
My Brother Theodore Roosevelt. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson. Scribner.

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.
The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small.
The Flaming Forest. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.

The Director of the American Library in Paris reports the recent export of the following French libraries to the United States: that of l'Abbé Thédenat of the Institut relating to epigraphy, and that of Professor Viollet of the Ecole des Chartes relating to law to Harvard; that of Professor Jacques Flach of the Institut relating to Medieval France, and that of Abbé Lejay of the Institut relating to the Greek and Latin classics, to the University of Missouri; the Bord Collection on the French Revolution to Princeton; the Esmein law collection to Yale, that of M. Lantilhac relating to the theatre to Leland Stanford, that of M. Bruel relating to the middle ages to the University of California, and that of M. Struel relating to the 16th Century to Dartmouth.

Copyright

THE copyright question is up again. For the generation arriving in the last decade and a half, here is copyright in a nutshell, so far as it must concern librarians.

On this score, the United States is in an unseemly position before the world. Save Russia, ours is the only nation of first rank that remains outside the International Copyright Union, established in 1886, at Berne. We are barred from this fellowship by the presence of certain clauses in our law which run counter to the basic principles of the Union. Chief of these is the requirement that an English work must be manufactured in the United States if it is to obtain copyright, whereas in the Union a single grant has universal validity, without any further formality.

Ugly as this discrimination against the British looks, the situation was once worse. From 1891 to 1909 the condition of American manufacture was writ against books in any language, while before 1891 the foreigner was denied copyright entirely unless he established residence here.

This condition of things was and is the work of the printers.

That high-minded men in and out of Congress have always smarted under this stigma and sought its effacement might go without saying. From Henry Clay to Grover Cleveland, appeal after appeal broke over the Senate and House, as popular impatience steadily rose. Now it was a petition from British authors like Thomas Moore, Thomas Campbell, Robert Southey, Bulwer-Lytton, Miss Edgeworth, the D'Israelis, Milman, Hallam, Miss Martineau and Thomas Carlyle. Again, the memorials would be headed by Irving, or Bryant, or Cooper, or Longfellow. Dickens' two visits were similarly capitalized, while the colleges and the press kept up a steady bombardment. At length came the concession of 1891, then that of 1909, and now another ripens. The hard bargain driven in those two years has not profited those who drove it, for piracy has fallen into disrepute and less than one per cent of English books secure American copyright under the handicap imposed.

At last the Typothetae offer to surrender the manufacturing clause (tho demanding a 50% tariff on all foreign books, as discussed in an earlier Bulletin). Here begins the second half of the story—which involves the publishers. They, too, the averse to this restriction, had a hand in the Acts of 1891 and 1909, and they intend to have a hand in the one now proposed. They have gone on official record as approving the said repeal, but with a proviso. The proviso is that when a book is copyrighted abroad and

here, it shall be unlawful for a person or a library to import the foreign (even tho the original and authorized) edition, except thru the American copyright holder (upon his terms).

This proviso the Council of the A. L. A. has voted unanimously to condemn, while hailing the prospect of entry into the family of nations. Such has been the Association's consistent position, and its adoption by Congress was no fluke, as a skilled opponent has been forced to admit. (*See L. J. v. 34, p. 94*). The reason is not far to seek. Such a clause tends to give American publishers a monopoly over new European publications to be sold here. When, despite competition, some of them list their English titles at from thirty to fifty cents a shilling, what might be expected with competition outlawed?

But does not copyright preclude competition? Has not the author's assign the right "to be protected under the law in the possession of that which he has purchased"?

Yes, copyright does mean right to all copies, except as limited by the law. It is not a natural, but a conferred right. There are others with which it must dovetail. Its boundaries are subject to adjustment from time to time, from country to country. The Legislature may restrict in any direction. The restriction, if placed, is imposed with the idea of a larger good to be gained. The assign, the publisher, buys the author's product with full knowledge of these restrictions, and barter accordingly.

Copyright, as any other investiture, has a purpose. That purpose, in the words of the Constitution, is "to promote the progress of science and useful arts." To such promotion, the restriction on the right may be as potent as the exercise of its residue. Thus, Congress has never allowed American publishers to corner European publications as against educational foundations, tho to the author, whom alone the Constitution would reward, such importation is not a lost sale, and, since for use, it breaks no seller's sealed area. Then, when Education returns to port, no duty is laid; at home, her domicile is free of tax. She comes to the author's market and pays his price, but she will not pay a publisher-jobber, no matter what his livery, for admittance at her own gates.

The proviso is rejected, impatient as we may be for the Union beyond.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEX, *Chairman*

ASA DON DICKINSON

C. TEFFT HEWITT

HILLER C. WELLMAN

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Books by Twentieth Century American Poets

A LIST SELECTED BY THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FROM PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR 1921.

THIS list continues the series prepared annually since 1914. The list of that year covered the ground from 1900 to 1913.

Aiken, Conrad. *Punch*. Knopf.

Allen, Hervey. *Wampum and old gold*. Yale. (Younger Poets.)

Bliss, Sylvia H. *Quests*. Montpelier, Vt.: The Capital Press.

B. 8266. *Penitentiary*. Tale of a walled town. Introduction by William Stanley Braithwaite. Lippincott.

Benét, Laura. *Fairy bread*. Thomas Seltzer.

Bynner, Witter. *Pins for wings*. Sunwise Turn.

Dalliba, Gerda. *Poems*. Introduction by Edwin Markham. Duffield.

Farrar, John. *Songs for parents*. Yale.

Fletcher, John Gould. *Breakers and granite*. Macmillan.

Gale, Zona. *The secret way*. Macmillan.

Garrison, Theodosia. *As the larks rise*. Putnam.

Gates, Ellen M. H. *The marble house*. Preface by Helen Granville-Barker. Putnam.

Griffith, William. *Candles in the sun*. The Bookfellows, Chicago.

Guiterman, Arthur. *A ballad maker's pack*. Harper.

Hall, Hazel. *Curtains*. Lane.

Hoyt, Henry M. *Dry-points*. Introduction by William Rose Benet. Frank Shay.

Johnson, Burges. *Youngsters*. Dutton.

Kilmer, Aline. *Vigils*. Doran.

Lowell, Amy. *Legends*. Houghton.

Lowell, Amy, and Florence Ayscough. *Fir flower tablets*. Houghton.

Mackaye, Percy. *Dogtown Common*. Macmillan Co.

Marks, Jeannette. *Willow pollen*. Four Seas.

Marquis, John. *Noah an' Jonah, an' Cap'n John Smith*. Appleton.

Masters, Edgar Lee. *The open sea*. Macmillan.

Millay, Edna St. Vincent. *Second April*. Mitchell Kennerley.

Mixer, Florence Kilpatrick. *Out of mist*. Boni and Liveright.

Morley, Christopher. *Chimney smoke*. Doran.

Morton, David. *Ships in harbour*. Putnam.

Norwood, Robert. *Bill Boram*. Doran.

O'Brien, Edward J. *Distant music*. Small, Maynard.

Oppenheim, James. *The mystic warrior*. Knopf.

Rice, Cale Young. *Sea poems*. Century.

Rittenhouse, Jessie. *The lifted cup*. Houghton.

Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt. *Collected poems*. Scribner.

Robinson, Edwin Arlington. *Collected poems*. Macmillan.

—Avon's harvest. Macmillan.

Sentner, David. *Cobblestones*. Winner of Knopf prize for Columbia students. Knopf.

Speyer, Leonora. *A canopic jar*. Dutton.

Taylor, Bert Leston. *A penny whistle*. Knopf.

Underwood, John Curtis. *The trail's end*. New Mexico: Mexican Pub. Corporation.

Untermeyer, Jean Starr. *Dreams out of darkness*. Huebsch.

Valentine, Benjamin B. *Ole marster*. Richmond, Va. Whittet & Shepperson.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. *Many children*. Atlantic Monthly.

Wagstaff, Blanche Shoemaker. *Quiet waters*. Moffat, Yard.

Weaver, John V. A. *In American*. Knopf.

Widdemer, Margaret. *Cross-currents*. Harcourt.

Williams, Oscar. *Golden darkness*. Yale. (Younger Poets)

Wylie, Elinor. *Nets to catch the wind*. Harcourt.

ANTHOLOGIES

Botsford, Florence Hudson. *Folk songs of many peoples*. To music. Translations by American poets. The Woman's Press.

Braithwaite, William Stanley. *Magazine verse for 1921*. Small, Maynard.

Lomax, John A. *Songs of the cattle trail*. Macmillan.

Metcalf, John Calvin, and James Southall Wilson. *The enchanted years*. Harcourt.

Richards, Gertrude M. *Star-points*. Houghton.

Thorp, N. Howard. *Songs of the cowboys*. Houghton.

Trine, Grace Hyde. *Dreams and voices*. The Womans Press.

Untermeyer, Louis. *Modern American poets*. Revised edition. Harcourt.

Wilkinson, Marguerite. *New voices*. Enlarged edition. Macmillan.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT, *Chairman*.

Committee on Library Lists.

132 East 19th St., New York City.

How Do You Use Library Lists and Book Lists?

THE undersigned would be glad to have suggestions from every source on the use of book lists, whether publishers' lists or A. L. A. lists, or weekly, monthly, or quarterly lists published by various libraries. I do not believe that most of us do justice to these, but hints from various sources as to how they are best used might form the basis for an article that would be appreciated by many librarians.

G. W. LEE, *Librarian*, Stone & Webster, Inc.,

147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Semi-Centenary of the Grand Rapids Public Library

ON January 12 the Grand Rapids Public Library commemorated the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Library to the public. The celebration date did not fall on the exact date of the 50th anniversary, for that fell on December 21. On account of the Christmas holidays and the engagements of Commissioner Tigert, the principal speaker, the celebration was held on the date referred to above.

In preparation of the celebration a small number of invitations were sent to persons formerly connected with the administration of the Library, former members of the Library Board, and of the Library Committee, representatives of the city government, and educational and other institutions.

In addition to this a four-page leaflet was printed calling attention to the anniversary with a brief history of the Library and its work and development.

All of these things attracted public attention and the newspapers gave a great deal of space to the Library and its anniversary. The daily papers all had editorials with reference to the work of a library and its place in a community.

The program was attractively printed in two colors by the pupils of the Printing Department of the Grand Rapids Vocational School.

The last page of the program contained the chronology of the Library:

1835 Organization of the East Side School District, which under the State Constitution received its share of penal fine monies for its Library.

1837-38 Organization of the West Side (Union) School District, which also received penal fine monies for its Library.

1848 Organization of the Clodbrook School District.

1858 Meeting of citizens in Luce's Hall for organizing a citizens' library movement, known as the Grand Rapids Library Association.

1861 Transfer of books of the Grand Rapids Library Association to the East Side School District Library.

1869 Organization of the (Ladies') City Library Association.

1871 (March 15) Passage of act of Legislature (immediately effective) consolidating the three school districts within the city into one district coterminous with the city, thus consolidating their libraries into one library. . . . After the passage of this act, the books belonging to the City Library Association and the Y. M. C. A. were turned over to the Public Library, thus uniting all the library resources of the city, for a short time with joint management and support. The books of the City Library Association were afterwards withdrawn.

1871 (December 21) Opening of the consolidated libraries for public use.

1903 Passage of an act of the Legislature creating the Board of Library Commissioners for the management of the Library, the title to the property remaining, however, with the Board of Education.

1904 Opening of the Ryerson Library Building, the gift to his native city by Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago.

Two other functions had their place in the day's celebration: the President of the Library Board gave a luncheon in honor of Commissioner Tigert, at which there were present the Mayor, the President of the Board of Education, members of the Library Board, and a number of librarians and library trustees from other cities; and the members of the Staff gave a supper in the Ryerson Library building in honor of the former staff members who were in the city. There were present twenty-seven guests and forty-five staff members. In order that all members of the staff might attend the evening exercises all the branch libraries closed at 7 o'clock and the Ryerson library building at 7.30.

The celebration was very much worth while, for it presented to the community not only the past of the Library, but also some of its present and future problems. No event in the 50 years of its history has received so much public interest, except the dedication of the Ryerson Library building in 1904.

I can recommend most heartily to all libraries the desirability of observing occasions of this kind, for presenting the library and its work to the community. There is no reason why the Library should not celebrate the twenty-fifth, fiftieth, seventy-fifth and hundredth anniversaries as individuals and other institutions do: in other words, bring the past, present, and future of the Library before the community in a constructive way.

SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian.*

Replacement of Worn Pages of Poole's Index

THE New York Public Library has made photostat reproductions of the first 27 pages of the 1891 revision of Poole's Index, and is ready to supply photostat positives of any of these pages at the rate of twenty cents a page, plus postage.

In most libraries these preliminary pages are thumbled to pieces or so begrimed as to be practically illegible. This reproduction affords to libraries an opportunity to replace individual pages or to secure the whole of the preliminary matter in form for binding as a separate pamphlet.

The preface takes up pages i-xii; the list of co-operating libraries is given on page xiii; a list of abbreviations, titles and imprints is given on pages xiv-xix; a chronological conspectus of the serials indexed is on xx-xxvii.

Co-operative Printing of Analyticals*

THE Committee on Printing of Analytical Entries appointed last year, consisting of Dr. Andrews, Mr. Merrill and myself, has held several meetings and carried on considerable correspondence during the year. Dr. Andrews also had an interview with Dr. Putnam in Washington in the latter part of May. The result of this meeting is best shown by a letter from Dr. Putnam to Dr. Andrews, dated June 4th, and two memoranda from Mr. Hastings accompanying same. The gist of Mr. Hastings' memoranda is that the printing of analytical cards covered by other co-operative undertakings, *e.g.*, the H. W. Wilson Company, is not a paying venture. Further, the experience of the Card Division does not seem to warrant the printing and distribution of only a portion of the analyticals representing a given series or serial. Most libraries evidently prefer to order only complete sets. He makes the following proposition with reference to series submitted by our Committee, as follows:

"1. That positive, advance subscriptions to the entire sets at the present L. C. rates (.025 for 1st cards; .013 for second cards) with current cards in continuation, be secured amounting to fifty copies of each card in the case of series that are in the Library of Congress, and amounting to 100 cards in the case of series that are not in the Library of Congress.

"2. That L. C. reserves the right to decline to print in a particular case, if on detailed examination of the set it proves to be impracticable or undesirable to analyze it.

"In regard to the latter condition, I may say that it seems necessary to include it because there are a few series in their list that it seems to me impracticable to analyze, *e.g.*, Arundel Club publications, Palaeographical Society facsimiles, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Annals."

In the second memorandum, he gives further reasons why the Library of Congress has to proceed slowly in extending its analytical entries.

Mr. Hastings submitted with his memoranda, certain lists of series and serials, three copies of which were sent to Dr. Andrews. On the basis of a recent comparison of these lists with that compiled by the Committee, I have noted the following points:

(1) Mr. Hastings' first list, covering series already analyzed by the Library of Congress,

containing about seventy-five titles, naturally does not affect the list compiled by the Committee. I have noticed three duplications, the titles of which have been erased on the list of the Committee. The items contained are of great importance, and I assume that most university and reference librarians are already subscribing for these cards, or will do so in the future.

(2) Mr. Hastings' second list, covering series that will be analyzed by the Library of Congress, containing fourteen titles, duplicates only two of those on the list of the Committee. The publications noted are of importance, and we shall all welcome the entries.

(3) Mr. Hastings' third list, on series in L. C. for which copy may be printed if subscriptions are obtained for fifty cards, contains one hundred and three titles. Here I find thirty-four series recommended by your Committee. This is therefore the list which affects us most immediately. It is for us to secure the majority of the fifty subscriptions asked for. True, there are some entries on the list which are of far greater importance for public than for university and reference libraries, and we must look to the public libraries to support the venture as far as these titles are concerned. I believe that any library which has one of the publications contained on this list should be glad to receive the analyticals, at any rate, in so far as the publications consist of series of monographs.

It is now a little over twenty-two years since the printing of catalog cards by the Library of Congress reached a point where it seemed possible to begin distribution to other libraries. The particular phase of this distribution which interests us today, *viz.*, analytical entries for sets of monographs, appealed to some of us then as a very definite and distinct service, likely to find favor with many libraries. Those of us who had had experience in cataloging could look back at weeks of protracted and continuous effort in writing author and subject cards for the various monographs in such series as the Camden Society publications, the Johns Hopkins University studies, Schmoller's *Staats und Socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen*, etc. The results of this work lay buried in some manuscript catalog, and had to be repeated in each and every institution which owned the set in question. It was therefore with great satisfaction that we saw the records of sets fully or partly analyzed accumulate from year to year. By the end of 1910, this record had reached three thousand items or series,

* Report of the Committee on Printing of Analytical Entries presented at the meeting of University Librarians of the Middle West at Chicago. December 31, 1921.

and I understand that it now numbers considerably over four thousand. Besides, many of the sets not fully analyzed at the outset have now been completed. It is hardly necessary to emphasize here that a set on which, in the 90's it was necessary to spend from two to three weeks, can now be completed in one day, and with better results than under the old system. When, therefore, one reads of Mr. Hastings' memoranda which clearly indicate lack of appreciation and support on the part of some libraries even in America, we wonder why this should be so. Is it possible that some libraries still adhere to the old laborious method of the 90's, or do they merely make a series card for the catalog and omit the author and subject cards for some of the most important books which they have on their shelves? It seems almost incredible that any university, reference or college library of standing should neglect to profit by the liberal offer of the Library of Congress to supply printed entries.

Some of the series or serials listed by the Library of Congress may not be represented in as many as fifty or one hundred American Libraries. In that case we must look to the future, to new libraries to be organized, or small libraries growing into large institutions, or perhaps better, to co-operation by foreign libraries. Card catalogs of standard size have been gaining ground in Scandinavian countries, the new Baltic States, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia and Germany, less rapidly in Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy. It would be a great pity should the work done by the Library of Congress have to be duplicated in all these countries. At any rate, one country—true, only a small one (Norway)—has seen the light. Its Library Association, realizing the importance of international co-operation, has practically adopted the Anglo-American rules and standard-sized cards. It is even considering plans of translating the Library of Congress list of subject headings. The Baltic States are working in the same direction. It may not be for this body to take action, but we can at any rate refer the matter under consideration to the A. L. A. Committee on International Co-operation.

Finally, more definite co-operation between the Library of Congress and the H. W. Wilson Company might be recommended. In 1899, the Library of Congress decided to leave the analytical cataloging of periodicals to the A. L. A. Publishing Board and restricted its own cards to books and monographs in series. It would seem reasonable that the H. W. Wilson Company and the Library of Congress should get together on some similar division of the field. Mr. Hastings complains that the Wilson lists are cutting

the ground from under the card distribution in certain subjects, that in Agriculture, for instance, it has already been necessary for the Card Division to "scrap many thousand cards."

The Committee then submits the following recommendations:

A. That the institutions represented here examine the list submitted with a view: (1) To ascertaining which of the publications are on their shelves, or likely to be in the near future; (2) Whether the publications are of such a character that they would care to have them analyzed; (3) Whether there are any series on the list for which they would be willing to furnish copy to the Library of Congress; (4) Suggest other series to be added to the list; (5) Report their findings to the present Committee or another similar committee to be appointed.

B. That the Committee examine the data thus obtained and formulate a report to the Librarian of Congress. On the basis of this report the Librarian of Congress should be in a position to report back to this body at next year's meeting, or possibly before.

If the librarians here represented will take action along the lines indicated, the Committee feels confident that at any rate some of the more important of the series listed will be added to the list of series for which analytical entries can now be purchased.

I have some copies of the list of series recommended by the Committee which I shall be glad to mail to libraries interested.

J. C. M. HANSON.

New York Special Libraries Association Employment Bureau

THE New York Special Libraries Association has, for several years, assisted its members and others interested in the special library field in securing positions in New York City. The Employment Bureau of the Y. W. C. A. Central Branch, 610 Lexington Avenue, has acted in this capacity for the local Association. Dorothy Wells, the director of the Employment Bureau, is a member of our Association and has taken personal charge of the placing of special librarians.

All employers needing librarians or assistants ought to place their requests with this Bureau, and any librarians desiring positions may register at any time. Membership of the New York Special Libraries Association is not required.

Miss Wells informs me that recently she has not had sufficient applicants to fill the positions open.

REBECCA B. RANKIN, *President*.

A. L. A. Work in 1921

IN 1921 the membership of the A. L. A. reached 5307. New members numbering 1178 joined and 335 were lost by death or by failure to renew membership. The net gain was 843.

The number of library workers in the United States and Canada who are not members is probably well over ten thousand, and less than one per cent of trustees are members.

The Conference of 1921 made a new record for attendance. The 1899 visitors are classified in the *Proceedings*: Trustees 62, commission workers 24, chief librarians 488, heads of departments and branch librarians 307, assistants 684, library school instructors 14, editors 7, commercial agents 78, miscellaneous 210. Of these the New England States sent 1,053, the North Atlantic 444, the South Atlantic 27, North Central 86,, South Central 27, Western 24, Pacific 17, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Foreign 21.

The Annual Reports printed for the conference required 112 pages as compared with 32 pages for the 1920 Conference.

The *Employment Service* received requests for recommendations for all sorts of positions in great numbers. Children's librarians are still much in demand at salaries slightly higher than those of a year ago. Other demands are chiefly for people with general training, especially for small public libraries, at salaries averaging from \$1,500 to \$1,800. "Live" registrations continue to run from 150 to 250.

In *Recruiting for Librarianship* the work done by A. L. A. Headquarters and the A. L. A. Committee continues, and there are constant requests for the leaflets and placards, and many personal letters of inquiry.

A gratifying interest in the *Erection of Library Buildings* is indicated by the correspondence. An investigation made thru the library commissions shows a rather surprising amount of activity in this field. The Headquarters collection of building plans and pictures is being brought up to date and duplicate copies of some of the best plans are being made.

Inquiries on *Library Establishment* are received every few days. Most frequently these come from states in which there are no library commissions and require the sending of free publications and a careful, detailed letter of advice.

Requests for books from communities in the South and Southwest, and not infrequently from colleges and universities in foreign countries, are received with a frequency that is depressing in view of the fact that nothing can be done to meet the requests. The Headquarters

staff often wonders whether there are not libraries in the country which would perhaps be glad to assume a more or less definite responsibility to send occasional gifts of books which would be collected for the purpose from the library's patrons or drawn from the library's collection of duplicates.

Altho it was hoped to terminate the *Library War Service* on January 1, 1921, this has not yet been found possible. In response to a communication from Ex-President Bishop, indicating a very great need for up-to-date books in Coblenz, \$1,000 was spent on the authority of the Committee on the Transfer of Library War Service Activities. The library equipment and responsibility for service had been transferred to the U. S. Government several months previously.

The books, equipment and responsibility for service to the *Merchant Marine* vessels were formally transferred to the American Merchant Marine Library Association in August.

The constitution and by-laws of the *American Library in Paris, Inc.*, require nomination of the Librarian by the A. L. A. and the appointment of five trustees annually by the A. L. A.; and the A. L. A.'s gift of \$25,000 for endowment was made with the understanding that the appointee to be paid from the income from that fund must be selected with the approval of the Association.

Most of the *Hospital Service* work has been transferred to the Government, altho the A. L. A. is continuing two salaries and still pays a few of the incidental expenses. But some of the men who are not directly under the Public Health Service must be served by the A. L. A. for a time.

An effort is being made to assemble and put into permanent and accessible form the more valuable printed, mimeographed and multigraphed *War Service* lists, circulars, posters, photographs and other miscellaneous material.

Library Publications. During the year 43 publications have been issued. These comprise reading lists, programs, bibliographies, proceedings and pamphlets about various phases of library work for librarians and for the public. A cartoon poster, a book mark, a placard and seventy-eight sets of two rather elaborate exhibits were included in the year's publication and publicity work. Nine publications were reprinted, some of them thoroly revised. Several of the small publications were prepared to meet timely needs. The sales and the frequency with which these publications are used at Headquarters to answer direct inquiries show

that they are serving a useful purpose. The total distribution of these publications is estimated at 275,000.

In spite of an increase of one third in the price of the *Booklist* and the consequent loss of about 500 bulk subscriptions, there was an increase of 127 in paid subscriptions.

Publicity. Some of the publications issued during the year are primarily for distribution to the public. The character of the free distribution has been too varied to give in detail; the following few examples will indicate the extent.

The Library Extension Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been kept supplied with such things as "A County Library," "Book Wagons," "The New Voter," "The United States" and many others for use in correspondence with club women thruout the United States; and there were sent "A County Library," "Children's Books for Christmas Presents," "Library Work—an Opportunity for College Women," and "Libraries in Education" to the presidents and the library extension committee chairmen of the various state federations.

Of "A County Library" 200 copies were given to the American Red Cross for the use of the Information Service Department; 500 to the Southern Co-operative League; 310 to committees of the American Country Life Association or distributed at the conference; 203 to farm papers with a circular letter; and several hundred were sent to the county superintendents of schools in the states without library commissions.

A picture collection and over one hundred lantern slides have been collected for use wherever they are needed for publicity work; and numerous articles and notes sent to magazines and newspapers have been printed.

Financial Situation. The net gain in receipts from the sale of A. L. A. publications for 1921 over 1920 is \$7,665.42 or 49 per cent. The gain in receipts from membership dues is \$2,638.25 or nearly 23 per cent.

But the needs outrun the income. In spite of the reduction in the size of the *Proceedings* and of other economies, the A. L. A. Headquarters Office is unable to do satisfactorily all that seems expected of it. The employment work, the recruiting for librarianship, the growing activities of the committees, the increased sale of publications all result in increased work. The growing interest in the establishment of libraries, especially county and school libraries, and in the erection of library buildings brings increased requests for information from other associations and from interested individuals who are not members of the A. L. A.

Free to Librarians

THE Library School of the New York Public Library announces a series of eleven lectures and round tables on book selection, which thru the courtesy of the lecturers are open to all librarians without fee. Lectures (marked "L" in schedule below) will be given in Room 213, and round tables ("R") in Room 73, of the Central Building of the New York Public Library on Thursday evenings at eight o'clock.

Feb. 9. The library's esthetic responsibility. (L.) Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum.

Feb. 16. Poetry. (L.) John Erskine, professor of English, Columbia University, and author of "The Kinds of Poetry," etc.

Feb. 23. Poetry. (R.) Mary L. Sutliff, instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library.

Mar. 2. The newspaper. (L.) Rollo Ogden, formerly editor of the *New York Evening Post*, now associate editor of the *New York Times*.

Mar. 9. Periodicals. (R.) Carolyn F. Ulrich, chief of Periodicals Division, New York Public Library.

Mar. 16. Publishing and publishers. (L.) Alfred Harcourt, of Harcourt, Brace & Company, Publishers.

Mar. 23. A plea for rural town gardens (illustrated with lantern slides). (L.) Mrs. Martha Brookes Hutcheson, landscape gardener.

Apr. 6. Garden and nature books. (R.) I. H. Horak, librarian, Rivington Street Branch, New York Public Library.

Apr. 13. The new American novel. (L.) Carl Van Doren, literary editor of *The Nation*, author of "The American Novel."

Apr. 20. Present-day fiction. (R.) Hannah C. Ellis, librarian of the Hamilton Fish Park Branch, New York Public Library.

Apr. 27. Topic to be announced. (L.) Dean Howard Chandler Robbins, The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

N. Y. P. L. Trustees Protest Against Proposed Tariff

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library held on January 11th, a resolution was adopted protesting against any diminution of privileges which public libraries now possess with regard to the free importation of books by public libraries and against the encumbering of such importation with onerous formalities, and specifically endorsing the amendments proposed on behalf of the A. L. A. at the Senate committee's hearing in December. (See L. J. for January 15, p. 59).

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1922



THE present Commissioner of Education, the seventh to hold that honorable post, in his address at the Grand Rapids semi-centenary, which was his initial library utterance, gracefully paid tribute to his predecessors by summarizing briefly their expressed sympathy with library progress and their participation in the library movement. The first of these, Henry Barnard, of whom Dr. Steiner not long since published the biography, was one of the six who were present both at the library convention of 1853 and the formative A. L. A. Conference of 1876. Commissioner Tigert renews the fealty of his department and its head to the library cause, and, indeed, sounds the note which responds to the best library thought of the day. This is that the school and the library are one in purpose and have a single aim in common, and Commissioner Tigert rightly puts emphasis on the importance of making familiarity with the library a feature of teaching thruout the grades and in the higher schools. It is especially gratifying that this address was made at Grand Rapids on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of a library which, especially under Samuel H. Ranck's efficient administration, has been foremost in meeting the industrial needs of its community and thus linking industry with education.

* * * * *

THE essential features of the amendatory copyright bill, which is to make possible the entrance of America into the International Copyright Union, are printed on another page. The A. L. A., thru its Council, has expressed its cordial approval of the entrance of our country into the family of nations gathered under the Berlin-Berne Convention, but it has insisted that the privileges won by the libraries in 1909 after a hard fight shall not be curtailed. The publishers have held that publishing rights for an American edition imply the right to prohibit importation, but librarians reply that so long as the purchase of authorized editions from abroad assures the author of his royalties, libraries should not be restricted by commercial consideration from exercising the privilege they have enjoyed for more than a decade, by imposing additional conditions. The Committee on

Book Buying will make its strong protest when the bill has hearings before the Joint Committee on Patents and it is at that time that librarians will have an opportunity to support the Committee by letters to their Senators and Representatives, urging that sub-section A should be passed in its original form, without the added restriction.

* * * * *

OUR national library is to-day paying salaries smaller than those in any important municipal library in the country, and this results in the double disadvantage that it is undermanned and that it is in danger of losing to other libraries the skilled assistants whom it needs, especially in its cataloging department. It would be a national misfortune if, by failure of adequate appropriation or because of inadequate specific salaries, this department should be put out of commission or seriously crippled. The card system which benefits all libraries, and thus the whole nation, depends, of course, on adequate cataloging work, and librarians should unite in any course which can hold up the hands of the Librarian of Congress in maintaining this important division at full efficiency.

* * * * *

SECRETARY Milam's report in the forthcoming *A. L. A. Bulletin* is a remarkable presentation of library progress, thru the work of the Association, during the past year. While the year 1921, as we have said, was not a notable library year, and many have come to have a pessimistic notion that a "library slump" is on, the A. L. A. nevertheless makes proof of the most active year it has ever had in time of peace. The membership passed the five thousand mark and the membership funds were correspondingly increased, altho there is always more work before the Association than funds wherewith to do it. The affiliation of seventeen State associations with the A. L. A. at the recent Council meeting is another evidence of progress. The publications of the Association took an unusually wide range and did much for library publicity, and it is especially worth noting that, despite any present differences on a phase of copyright, the libraries are thoroly on good

terms with their two leading associates in the work of education, the schools and the bookstores. Secretary Milam made a capital little speech at the recent festival of the National Association of Book Publishers, where also Joy

E. Morgan, editor for the National Education Association, in an admirable address emphasized not less strongly the sense of co-operation among the three great educational agencies in making this country foremost in education.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE 1922 CONFERENCE

THE Forty-fourth Annual Conference of the A. L. A. will be held at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., June 26-July 1.

The tentative plans provide for general sessions on Monday evening, June 26, and on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Thursday is left free for recreation, for library visiting and for private conferences.

A visit to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is planned for this day, visitors returning to Detroit for supper which will be followed by a boat trip on the Detroit River and Lake Ste Claire. The boat will accommodate two thousand people, and there will be ample room for dancing, one-act plays or other entertainments.

Friday evening is tentatively set aside for the groups wishing to arrange for dinner meetings.

Most of the meetings, general sessions and others, can be held on the mezzanine floor of the hotel, which is given over almost entirely to the ball room, banquet halls and private dining rooms. There is ample room on this floor also for a registration desk and for the official exhibits. Arrangements are being made for commercial exhibits in sample rooms on the thirteenth or fourteenth floors. Commercial exhibitors should write to the manager of the Hotel Statler and make arrangements for desired space. Committees of the A. L. A. or affiliated groups desiring to make official exhibits should communicate with the secretary of the A. L. A. until some member of the local committee has been designated to have charge of the exhibits.

Near the Hotel Statler are many other hotels and it will be possible for persons attending the conference to find the accommodations they want, provided reservations are made well in advance. The hotels are being asked to consider reservations received before February fifteenth as arriving on the fifteenth.

Altho several hundred rooms have been

tentatively set aside for members of the A. L. A., it is important that those expecting to attend this conference make their reservations several weeks or, perhaps, several months in advance.

Reservations of rooms should be made directly with the hotels. If the hotel cannot give you what is asked for, the letter will be referred to the local committee of which Adam Strohm, of the Detroit Public Library is Secretary.

The Hotel Statler, Washington Boulevard and Park, which will be the Conference Headquarters offers (European Plan):

Single room with shower	\$3.00-\$3.50
Single room (outside) with tub and shower..	\$4.00-\$8.00
Double room with shower	\$5.00-\$5.50
Double room (outside) with tub and shower\$6.00-\$10.00
Room for four, two beds	\$10.00-\$14.00

Hotel Wolverine, Elizabeth and Witherell.

Single room	\$2.50-\$6.00
Double room	\$4.50-\$8.00
All rooms with tub bath.	

Hotel Tuller, Park and Adams

Single room	\$2.50-\$5.00
Double room	\$4.50-\$7.00
All rooms with bath.	

Hotel Charlevoix

Single room without bath	\$2.00
Single room with bath	\$2.50-\$3.00
Double room without bath	\$3.00
Double room with bath	\$4.00-\$5.00
2 bedroom combination with bath:	

For 2 persons	\$3.00 each
For 3 persons	\$2.50 each
For 4 persons	\$2.00 each

Hotel Addison, Woodward and Charlotte

Single room without bath	\$2.00 and \$2.50
Single room with bath	\$2.50-\$6.00
Extra \$1.50 per person, two or more in room.	

Hotel Cadillac, Washington Blvd. and Michigan.

Single room without bath	\$2.00-\$2.50
Single room with bath	\$2.50-\$3.50-\$4.00
Double room without bath	\$3.00-\$3.50-\$4.00
Double room with bath	\$4.00-\$5.00-\$6.00

Hotel Fort Shelby, First and LaFayette

Single room without bath	\$2.00
Single room with bath	\$2.50-\$3.00
Double room with bath	\$3.00-\$4.00-\$5.00

Hotel Norton, Griswold and Jefferson

Single room without bath	\$2.00
Single room with bath	\$2.50-\$3.00
Double room without bath	\$3.50-\$4.00
Double room with bath	\$4.50-\$5.00

In the main dining room at the Statler table d'hôte meals are served at the following rates: breakfast 75c; lunch 85c and dinner \$1.50. There are also a grill room, a coffee room and a cafeteria.

In other hotels and restaurants in the vicinity one may find meals at all prices.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

In addition to action reported in our January 1st number the following should be noted:

A committee consisting of Edward D. Tweedell, Carl B. Roden and George B. Utley reported that applications for affiliation had been examined, and recommended for affiliation as state chapters of the A. L. A. the library associations of the following states: Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, as well as the Pacific Northwest Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees' Association. This was approved.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the A. L. A. again urge upon the Postmaster General the imperative need of such modification of the initial pound parcel post rate on books passing between any properly defined public library and its rural population adjacent, as is clearly possible within the limit of a desired self-paying character of the postal service.

A resolution of regret on the death of Mrs. Fairchild was presented by June R. Donnelly and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Two meetings of the Executive Board were held during the Mid-winter Conference at Chicago.

The Treasurer presented financial reports for all funds for the year ending December 31st. The financial reports and budgets will be printed in an early number of the JOURNAL. A budget covering all funds for 1922 presented by the Secretary and the Chairman of the Finance Committee was approved.

The budget of the War Fund provides \$24,000 for hospital library work in 1922, part of which is to be available for incidental expenses of the hospital libraries of the U. S. Public Health Service, and part for library service in other hospitals where ex-service men are being cared for.

Fifty dollars were appropriated for the work of the National Council of Agencies Engaged

in Rural Social Work of which the A. L. A. is a member, and recommendations for new publications were approved as reported on page 136.

As the result of questions asked by some committee chairmen, the authority of committees to represent the Association when not specifically instructed by the A. L. A. or the Council was discussed, and the Board instructed the Secretary to "inform the chairmen of committees who are in doubt as to what action ought to be taken when confronted by a change of situation, that they should refer matters in question back to the President to be laid before the Executive Board for advice before taking action."

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to continue investigation of the salary question, and to fill vacancies on committees.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

THE fifteenth annual session of the informal group of University Librarians of the Middle West that has been conferring together at the time of the mid-winter meeting was preceded by a dinner at the Cliff Dwellers Club. The Saturday morning session was held in conjunction with the College Librarians. William W. Bishop, read a letter from W. Dawson Johnston, offering the co-operation of the American Library in Paris in the matter of exchange of duplicates which might be of interest to French libraries and also in the making up of lists of desiderata. Mr. Bishop then described some of his recent book-buying experiences in Europe. He emphasized the importance of preliminary arrangements for a book-buying trip, and especially the necessity for carefully prepared want lists. Quite as essential are lists of important sets and of holdings in special fields as a protection against duplication. For Mr. Bishop's trip, a census of certain collections was prepared on catalog cards by hand and then reduced in size by photostating. These were bound in a form convenient to carry, and not only saved time and money, but will be valuable for future use. Mr. Bishop found book stocks low except in Edinburgh, which impressed him as one of the best book markets. The Leipzig and Hague markets also proved to be very good.

M. Llewellyn Raney spoke for the book-buying committee of the A. L. A. He emphasized the fact that general statements or complaints in regard to books were of no avail. One librarian wrote to the Committee condemning modern book paper wholesale. Such complaints are useless; it is necessary to mention specific books to be of help to the Committee. Dr. Raney

also said that it is useless to send to representatives at Washington any general communication in regard to the Fordney Tariff bill. Criticisms must be specific and constructive to be of value. The brief to be presented to Senator Smoot was read by Dr. Raney and endorsed by the meeting.

In the matter of copyright law Dr. Raney reported that the typhotetae wish to make changes but want to trade their support for reasonable copyright legislation in compliance with their demand for protection as written into the Fordney Tariff bill.

J. C. M. Hanson spoke for the Committee on Co-operative Cataloging and reported that the items checked on a list submitted would be printed if the Library of Congress secured fifty subscribers for each series of cards, while for others one hundred subscribers would be required. Over 4,000 sets have been completely analyzed. The recommendations of the Committee with regard to series to be analyzed in the future by the Library of Congress were unanimously approved. These are given elsewhere in this number.

The question of a national union list of serials was brought up for discussion, and H. W. Wilson suggested that the scope of the northern central list already projected be broadened. He recommended the appointment of a committee of advice and approval in regard to this list. The following resolution introduced by James T. Gerould was adopted:

Resolved that the project for a union list of periodicals as presented by Mr. Wilson be approved and that the A. L. A. Executive Board be requested to appoint a committee of three which shall have power from time to time to act (1) in co-operation with Mr. Wilson in working out a practicable plan of publication; (2) in an advisory capacity during the course of publication.

Mr. Gerould explained the new forms of university library statistics to be collected by the A. L. A. and told of some of the changes. An attempt will be made to get figures for the institutions as a whole, all out-lying departments such as college, departmental and seminar libraries, to be included. Regular and part-time members of the staff are to be listed separately, and the hours of work per week and vocational allowances will be added.

The afternoon session was in the form of a round table, in charge of Mr. Hanson. Dr. Raney spoke on a modification of the addressograph suitable for use in manifolding catalog entries and told of his experiments at Johns Hopkins University Library with a press made by a local firm. During the war period improvements

were made in the addressograph extending the number of lines available on the thin metal strips from three to seven. Dr. Raney has secured a satisfactory alloy which will give a plate as long as is needed in cataloging and allow for eight lines. Two plates can be printed side by side, so as to fill up the full card surface. The difficulty at present lies in the printing. In the machine now on the market shorter addresses are successfully inked with a pad. The makers, however, assert that neither this nor the ribbon method is available in a plate of the size desired in cataloging. In an endeavor to overcome this difficulty, experiments are being carried on with both the multigraph and a small press made by a Baltimore firm.

There seems good reason to suppose that from one or both of these sources there will be a successful issue, the result of which would be to double the output of the multigraph, since there would be no necessity for distributing the type, and the setting up of copy is done precisely by the same movements of the hands as in the case of the multigraph.

Loose-leaf atlases were discussed, one librarian suggesting that the generic term should be changed to *lose-leaves*. Various devices for taking care of maps, including the Plan file of the Art Metal Company and the Yawman & Erbe vertical file, were described. Both are thought to be more economical of space than the old-style flat drawers. The problem of storage of roller maps was touched upon. Several librarians reported upon economical methods of housing maps.

Phineas L. Windsor presented a statement from the Conference of Eastern College Librarians in regard to the evaluation of Library Science degrees by the Association of American Universities, and introduced a motion urging that the Association of American Library Schools be requested to take up the matter with the proper committee on higher degrees of the Association of American Universities. Carried.

Olive Jones, librarian of the Ohio State University, raised the question of more suitable titles for the professional workers on the staff of a university library—"professional workers," meaning those members of the staff doing work which requires, in addition to general educational qualifications, such professional training as is given in a library school. Miss Jones said that, altho in themselves titles might not mean much, in the minds of members of the faculty they have significance and library workers surely are entitled to such recognition. She deprecated the use of such titles as cataloger, order assistant, and others, which might be used in many

different lines of business, and urged that more distinctive titles be adopted. The title "librarian" should stand for something other than administration. Why should the title "assistant librarian" generally mean an understudy to the chief administrative officer of a library? No one thinks of the title "assistant professor" in that way. It was the sense of the meeting that the A. L. A. Executive Board should be asked to appoint a Committee of University and College Librarians to take up the whole matter of the ranking of not only the librarians but also the library assistants.

Augustus H. Shearer, representing both the American Historical Association and the A. L. A., spoke on the projected survey of resources of the American libraries. He introduced the following motion, which was adopted:

Resolved that the A. L. A. Executive Board be requested to appoint a committee to confer with and to unite the national, historical, scientific and other learned societies in an effort to secure a survey in each field of the available research materials and to base on such surveys a program of collection which may be adopted by libraries.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE annual conference of the League of Library Commissions was held in Chicago, December 30-31, under the presidency of William R. Watson. Fifteen state commissions were represented by twenty-seven delegates. The paper on the "School and Library Co-operation as Exemplified in Minnesota" given by James M. McConnell, Commissioner of Education for Minnesota, will be given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15th. The ensuing discussion brought out the following points:

That when the public library does school library work an effort is made to get the school to pay for part of the work and part of the librarian's salary;

That a library course could not be made a required course in normal schools as it is not a required subject for a teacher's certificate;

That additional service is given in the school but that the community receives little attention when a teacher has to serve as librarian;

That in Minnesota the question of the location of the library is worked out as a special problem for each town;

That books purchased with school money by the public library are marked as such, so that they may be turned over to the school when a school library is organized;

That in Pennsylvania branches in the schools are not a success due to the fact that grown

people are unwilling to go to the schools, but that the building up of school libraries is reacting upon the public libraries. It has been found that where the school libraries have been especially successful the branch public libraries become so.

Marie Finney, of the Educational Department of the Victor Talking Machine Company, spoke on the use of phonograph records in educational work. From a questionnaire sent to libraries she found that New York and California make the best use of records. The New York State library has nine libraries with thirteen records each for use in classes of defective children. The teachers make application and pay postage and breakage.

Miss Gray of the New York State Extension Department has issued a manual for the use of the teachers. In California the work organized two years ago by several county libraries was dropped for lack of funds, but when the State Music Supervisor took it up and appealed to club women, as many as 2000 records were gathered for the counties.

Committee reports were received at the second session, held the following morning.

The Committee on publications reported the publishing of the Traveling Library Daily Record Blank, and that a considerable number were in the hands of the Secretary for sale.

The questionnaire for the new Handbook was discussed in detail, and a final form agreed upon. On motion it was decided to print new annual traveling library record blanks to conform with the new daily blanks.

The president spoke of the value of interesting the members of the different commissions in League's meetings, which are usually attended by representatives of the executive staff only—very few commissioners come.

It was decided on motion that a committee be appointed to interest the commissioners in the June meeting at Detroit, and Miss Rawson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Kerr, Miss Jones and Miss Templeton were appointed.

The subject of book wagons was discussed. Mr. Hamilton said Indiana's new book wagons cost \$1800 and \$1900; that the new Logansport auto provided space for boxes of books to be delivered as well as book shelves. The New Jersey trucks cost about \$1000 or \$1200. The Rochester new book wagon is built on the Dodge truck and has the books arranged on shelves in the inside.

Miss West spoke on the advantage of having a uniform county library sign, and asked that a committee be appointed. The president asked Miss West, Miss Downey and Miss Robinson to act as such a committee.

Miss Robinson proposed a uniform telephone number for all public libraries the country over, similar to the practice of the Western Union Telephone Company, which has 4321 as a uniform number.

The question of closed meetings was brought up by Miss Downey. The discussion resulted in the decision by motion that the League of Library Commissions go on record as opposed to the policy of closed sessions.

Officers elected are: President, W. R. Watson; vice-presidents, Irving R. Bundy and Elizabeth H. West; secretary-treasurer, Anna May Price.

MIDDLE WEST COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

COLLEGE Librarians of the Middle West held a well attended conference December 30th, 1921, under the presidency of Ada M. Nelson of Knox College.

The building up of a college library outside of the immediate book needs of the instructor was introduced by Miss Fairbanks of Cornell College, who told of the means for such purchases at that college. In the discussion which followed it developed that the portion allotted to cultural purposes varies from one-tenth to one-half. Since the needs of the student and university or college community are much wider than the needs of the instructor, it was felt that generous provision should be made for modern drama, poetry, books of current interest, art, fiction, etc.

In introducing the discussion of how the college library management can help to stimulate research work on the part of the student, Professor Root of Oberlin College said the stimulation of research work is the part of the faculty and not of the librarian. The librarian can only co-operate. He can for example render considerable service by borrowing from other libraries for both students and faculty. In this connection, Dr. Richardson emphasized the need of a joint list of research books up to five million in number, grouped by sections of the country. About 2,000,000 can be found in this country. Two projects already made toward this end are a co-operative list, like the list of European histories, and the list of special collections as now proposed by Mr. J. T. Gerould. A formal letter to the faculty at the beginning of the year, offering service and co-operation, will often bring good results.

A paper on the relation of the college librarian to the college faculty by Grace Perkins of Wilberforce University, read by Fanny E. Lowes of Washington and Jefferson College, led to the discussion of the social and academic relations. Most of the librarians present enjoy social privileges with the faculty, including a

vote at faculty meetings. Academic rank varies. In universities and large college libraries, the librarian ranks as full professor; in the smaller college libraries he is full professor in a few instances but more often associate or assistant professor; and in others, he is an administrative officer. In all cases, it was felt the librarian should have a seat in the faculty and should assume the corresponding duties.

A review of the current use of student help was made by Professor Root. In the libraries represented at the meeting students are employed only in subordinate places—delivery desk, page work, mechanical preparation of books, and occasionally for filing. Student help is, as a rule, not economical. Some librarians find men more reliable than women students. Mr. Henry said that at the University of Chicago Library fewer students are being employed and apprentices are taking their places.

Regarding exchanges of periodicals and magazines, Professor Root pointed out that it does not pay to place prices on duplicates. Duplicates should be regarded as something to pass on to others without too careful consideration of what can be received in return. The preparation of lists is expensive, second-hand dealers give low prices, and the main point is to get the books off the duplicate shelf and into some place where they may be used.

Discussion of the apportionment of the book fund among departments showed that there are two definite schemes in use: for the larger libraries pooling, and for the smaller division by units. Theoretically pooling is the better way but it is sometimes rendered difficult by the smallness of funds. At Oberlin a norm of \$150 is fixed for each department and this is departed from for larger or smaller amounts according to the immediate needs of the departments. In some of the smaller college libraries books are purchased from the laboratory fees.

Miss Mitchell of Milwaukee-Downer College read a paper on first editions from the point of view of the college library.

There was a second session on the following morning, jointly with the University Librarians of the Middle West.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute has elected as its president for the three years, 1922-1924, Clement Walker Andrews of Chicago, and as its secretary-treasurer for the same period, Theodore Wesley Koch.

The following have been re-elected as fellows for a term of ten years: Richard Rogers Bowker, Gratia A. Countryman, Electra C. Doren, Caroline M. Hewins, Theresa Hitchler,

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U. S. NAVY COOK BOOK: (Flexible buckram, 1920 edition): \$1.00

NAVAL RECIPROCATING ENGINES. (With Atlas) Cloth: \$7.50

A MANUAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, (1921): Cloth, \$4.00

AIRPLANES, AIRSHIPS, AIRCRAFT ENGINES: \$3.50

THE NAVAL ARTIFICER'S MANUAL: \$2.00

BLUEJACKET'S MANUAL. Stiff Buckram, 75c.

MARINE & NAVAL BOILERS. Cloth: \$3.80

MANUAL OF ATHLETIC REQUIREMENTS:

STEAM TURBINES, 1920: \$7.00

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The following have been elected as new fellows for the same term: Edith Guerrier, M. Llewellyn Raney.

The present Board of the Institute consists of: Clement Walker Andrews, president; Theodore Wesley Koch, secretary-treasurer; Harry M. Lydenberg (term expires 1923); Arthur E. Bostwick (1924); George H. Locke (1925); Ernest C. Richardson (1926); Mary Eileen Ahern (1927).

ANDREW KEOGH.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY SECTION

THE Library Section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at the Scripps Branch Library, Detroit, with Clara Mast as Chairman.

The administration of small school libraries was ably discussed by Nina K. Preston of Ionia. Martha C. Pritchard of Detroit Teachers' College told of the training in the use of books given rural teachers in that college, and of the elementary platoon schools of Detroit where a library room in each building is in charge of a library teacher. Each child above the second grade has two library periods a week. No formal instruction is given, the aim being to have the children acquire a love for reading. A development of library consciousness or a sense of

the need of books was the suggestion of Edith Thomas of Ann Arbor. If the State were to train all teachers in the use of books and create in them a need for books, there would be a demand for libraries for their schools.

The following resolution presented by C. C. Certain of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, was adopted:

Resolved that: A committee be appointed by the Library Section of the M. S. T. A. to make a report at its next meeting recommending to the teacher training institutions of Michigan, a minimum amount of instruction in library use and methods to be required towards the Teacher Certificate.

Mr. Certain and Miss Preston were empowered to act as such committee.

Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids concluded the program with a very illuminating talk on county libraries which was illustrated with lantern slides.

EDITH A. KING, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 28-29. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Annual meetings of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian with eight years' experience in college library desires position in the South. K. E. A. 3.

Wanted, a children's librarian. Must have a training school certificate. Address Librarian, Public Library, Tulsa, Okla.

Cataloger, thirteen years' experience, three as chief cataloger in a large New England library, would consider a change of position. M. F. B. 3

Young woman would like to hear of position giving good opportunity to learn library work. College graduate and experienced in general office work. M. X. 2.

Wanted temporary position beginning February for three and a half months. College and

library school graduate with experience in reference, bibliography, cataloging. References. Washington, D. C., preferred. C. R. 2.

Wanted position as librarian by college and library school man with seventeen years library experience. At present employed as assistant librarian in a large library. Desires opportunity to assume full charge. P. R. 2.

POSITIONS OFFERED

A two thousand dollar position is vacant in the Medical Department of the Iowa State Library. Address Johnson Brigham, State Librarian, Des Moines, Iowa, stating qualifications and previous experience, and giving references.

There are several vacancies in the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library staff. Salaries range from \$1400 to \$1800; branch children's librarian, assistant in catalog department, general assistant. Applicants should give education, training and experience.—Purd B. Wright, librarian.

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Some one is studying Interior Decoration and rely upon the Library for books on the subject. The following are standard text books used in the trade, schools and libraries.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ARCHER, Anna L., assistant librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library is acting librarian pending the appointment of a successor to the late S. Patterson Prowse.

CARSON, Jessie M., 1903 C. P. Cert., has returned to her work in connection with the libraries established by the American Committee for Devastated France.

DAVIS, Mildred, 1916-17 N. Y. S., has resigned as reference librarian of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., to accept a similar position at Leland Stanford University Library in connection with the Hoover collection of war literature.

DUTT, Newton N., who since 1912 has been Baroda State Librarian and reader to his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad, has been appointed curator of libraries for Baroda State in the place of Janardan S. Kudalkar, deceased. As the Baroda Central Library organizes exhibitions, etc., with a view to furthering the public library movement, Mr. Dutt will be grateful for any bulletins and handbooks which our libraries are willing to send. A handbook of the Baroda Library Department has been prepared and published by Mr. Dutt.

FOWLER, Eva May, whose resignation from the Illinois State Library we wrongly attributed recently to library legislation, gave up her work of her own will to become librarian of the Peru (Ill.) Public Library. The Secretary of State has always been ex-officio State Librarian and the consolidation of the State Library and the Extension Division in no way affected Mrs. Fowler's position. In Secretary Emerson library development in Illinois has a good friend.

HEDRICK, Blanche and Ellen, were wrongly reported in our number of December 15 as connected with the University of Michigan Library. Mr. Jordan is head of the Classification Department and Miss Smith of the Cataloging Department. Miss Blanche Hedrick is now at the University of Missouri Library.

HIRSHBERG, Herbert S., 1905 N. Y. S., librarian of the Toledo Public Library, has been appointed State Librarian of Ohio and will begin his new work in March, with charge, according to the new Ohio Library Law, of the State Library, the traveling libraries, the library organization, and the legislative reference divisions. Mr. Hirshberg began his library work as cataloger in the Boston Public Library; he was assistant in the New York State Library in 1904-1905; in the music division of the Library of Congress in 1905-06, and assistant and branch librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh before going to the Cleveland Public Library as reference librarian in 1908, a post which he held until his appointment to Toledo in 1914.

HUBBARD, Mary, 1913 I., who has been working in a temporary position at the University of Illinois library since giving up her instructorship at the Library School of the New York Public Library, has been appointed to take charge of classification and subject heading at the Cleveland Public Library.

INMAN, Grace Elizabeth, for some years assistant librarian at the Olneyville (R. I.) Public Library, died at Providence on December 29th.

PRICE, Christine, acting librarian of the Williams College Library has resigned to reside in California.

ROOT, Elizabeth DeW., 1920 N. Y. S., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary Library.

STARBUCK, Isabella, 1918 S., has joined the editorial staff of the *Booklist*, in Chicago.

TOWNER, Isabel L., 1907-08 N. Y. S., has been made reference librarian of the library of The Common Service Committee, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

VAN SANT, Clara, 1918 N. Y. S., resigned the librarianship of the Public Library of Medford, Ore., in December and is temporarily on the staff of the Oregon State Library.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

The manual of the New York Library Club which is being compiled under the editorship of Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia's Reference Librarian, is soon to be published.

Papers and Proceedings of the American Library Institute for 1920 and 1921 have been printed and may be obtained from the headquarters office of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago. 1920, \$1.00; 1921, \$2.00.

"On Buying and Using Print" is a 60-page booklet of practical suggestions from a librarian to the businessman by John Cotton Dana. It is based on the series of lists of books and journals on business with introductory paragraphs contributed to sixteen numbers *The Nation's Business* between November, 1917, and July, 1919. Since the volume "2400 Business Books and Guide to Business Literature" prepared by Linda H. Morley and Adelaide C. Kight includes these references, the lists are omitted from the present volume. (H. W. Wilson Company.)

The fourth edition of "L. C. Printed Cards: How to Order and Use Them" by Charles H. Hastings, chief of the Card Division of the Library of Congress, has just been issued. As in the case of earlier editions "this pamphlet is designed to meet a demand for a simpler statement of methods of ordering and using L. C. cards than that given in the Handbook Specialists and students of library economy will ordinarily need no more information as to the details of the work than is given in this pamphlet, but those who are in charge of the work of ordering and adapting the cards. . . ." are referred to the fuller statements in the handbook.

The fifth edition of the "Handbook of Card Distribution" contains full explanation of the method of ordering and using the cards, and furnishes specific references to the supplementary information in the bulletins of the card division. It contains also a list of changes recently made in the regulations for ordering the cards.

A new edition of Zaidee Brown's "Directions for the Librarian of a Small Library" has been prepared by Anna G. Hall and published by the H. W. Wilson Company for the League of Library Commissions. "The first edition was printed by the New York State Education Department and reprinted by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission in 1911 As many of the aids suggested are now out of

print . . . and as library methods even for very small libraries have changed it has seemed an opportune time for rewriting the entire text The directions are intended primarily for librarians without training who care for village libraries of only a few thousand volumes."

New A. L. A. publications have been provided for by the approval of the following recommendations of the Editorial Committee to the A. L. A. Executive Board at its meeting on December 28th at Chicago.

That the Committee on the A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy be continued until the lists of all chapters are in hand.

That the A. L. A. Catalog be made to cover the years 1912-1921.

That a revised edition of Cannon's Bibliography of Library Economy be published if a sufficient number of advance subscriptions can be obtained to make possible the publication without serious loss.

That the chairman of the Committee be authorized to negotiate in a preliminary way for someone to write a book of biographical sketches of American librarians.

That the Board approve in general plans made by the Secretary and Harriet C. Long for a county library handbook to be written by Miss Long for A. L. A. publication.

That the new edition of the Guide to Reference Books be published, and that Miss Mudge be asked to finish the manuscript by April 1st.

That the proposed pamphlet by E. Kathleen Jones on Hospital Libraries be published.

That Sarah C. N. Bogle and Effie L. Power be asked to prepare a monograph on children's library work.

That the bookbinding committee be authorized to arrange with the Hertzberg Bindery of Des Moines for the reprinting with revisions of the pamphlet "The Care of Books."

That the list of popular books on science published in the *Journal* of the Washington Academy of Sciences, be printed and sold in bulk for distribution.

That the Secretary be authorized to arrange for the publication of an adults' Christmas list to be distributed next autumn.

That a graded list of books for schools compiled by a committee of the Library Department of the N. E. A. be published by the A. L. A.

That a list of books for children proposed by Clara W. Hunt be approved for publication.

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CHILDREN

Van Loon, Hendrik. The story of mankind. New York: Boni. \$5. 9 p. bibl. (An historical reading list for children. Comp. by Leonore St. John Power.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE—EXPERIMENTATION

Arny, Albert C. Further experiments in field technic in plot tests. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Journal of Agricultural Research*. 2 p. bibl. vol. 21, no. 7. p. 483-500.

See also POTATOES—DISEASES

AIR

Turpin, Harold W. The carbon of the soil air. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University. 3 p. bibl. O. pap. (Memoir no. 32; agricultural experiment station.)

AMERICANISMS. See ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ANTHROPOLOGY. See WITCHCRAFT

ARMAMENT—LIMITATION

Wright, Quincy. Limitation of armament. 419 West 117th St., New York: Institute of International Education. Bibl. November, 1921. (International relations club syllabus no. 12.)

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—REVELATION

Hunter, Stephen A. A Bible school manual; studies in the book of Revelation; an introd., analysis, and notes, containing a concise interpretation according to the symbolic view . . . with the text of the American revised version ed. in paragraphs, for the use of Bible students. 530 Fernando St., Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Pr. Co. 2 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

BANANAS

Reynolds, Philip K., *comp.* The story of the banana. 131 State St., Boston: United Fruit Co. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. gratis.

BIRDS

McAtee, W. L. Community bird refuges. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. December, 1921. (Farmers' bulletin 1239.)

Wetmore, Alexander. A study of the body temperature of birds. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 72, no. 12; pub. 2658.)

BLIND

American Printing House for the Blind, Inc. Fifty-third report of the Board of Trustees, Louisville, Kentucky, to the Congress of the United States, the General Assembly of Kentucky and to the governors of the states of the union, for the year ending June 30, 1921. Bibl. Susan B. Merwin, sec.

BLOOD—DISEASES

Weber, Frederick P. Polycythaemia, crythrocytosis and erythraemia (Vaquez-Osler disease). London: H. K. Lewis. Bibl. footnotes and 43 p. bibl.

BOTANY—ILLINOIS

Sampson, Homer C. An ecological survey of the prairie vegetation of Illinois. Urbana: State of Illinois, Dept. of Registration and Education. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. (Division of the Natural History Survey; v 13; Bull. article 16.)

BOTANY—PHYSIOLOGY

Baines, Arthur E. Germination in its electrical

aspect; a consecutive account of the electro-physiological processes concerned in evolution, from the formation of the pollen-grain, to the completed structure of the seedling. New York: Dutton. 1 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

BOTTLING INDUSTRY

Runkel, H. Volume variation of bottled foods. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. December 16, 1921. (Bull. no. 1009, professional paper.)

BRAIN. See EMBRYOLOGY

BRIDGES

Weise, F. E., *comp.* Index of subjects dealt with in the proceedings of the American Railway Bridge and Building Association, 1891 to 1920 inclusive. Austin Station, Chicago: C. A. Lichty, sec. 15 p. May, 1921.

BROWNING, ROBERT

Brooks, Aurelia E., *comp.* Browningiana in Baylor University. Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press. 405 p. O.

CATALASE

Burnett, Theodore C. Some remarks on catalase. Berkeley: University of California Press. Bibl. O. pap. 10c. (Univ. of Cal. pub. in physiology, v. 5, no. 13.)

CHILD WELFARE. See MIGRATION

CHILDREN

Baldwin, Bird T. The physical growth of children from birth to maturity; [with an annotated bibl., 911 titles]. Iowa City: University of Iowa. O. pap. \$3; \$3.75. (Univ. of Iowa studies in child welfare: v. 1, no. 1.)

CHINA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Lee, M. P. Economic history of China, with special reference to agriculture. New York: Columbia University. Bibl. \$4.50 (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law v. 49, no. 1.)

CHINA—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Dau, M. J. Foreign relations of China: a history and a survey. New York: Revell. Bibl. \$4.

CHURCH MANAGEMENT

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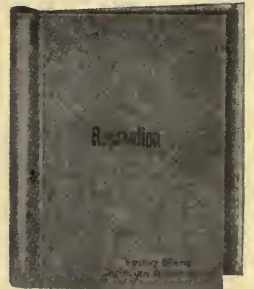
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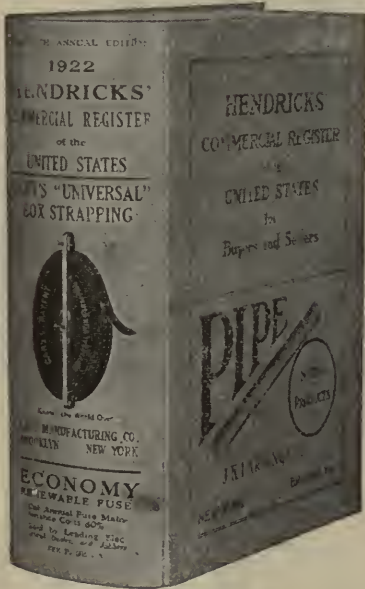
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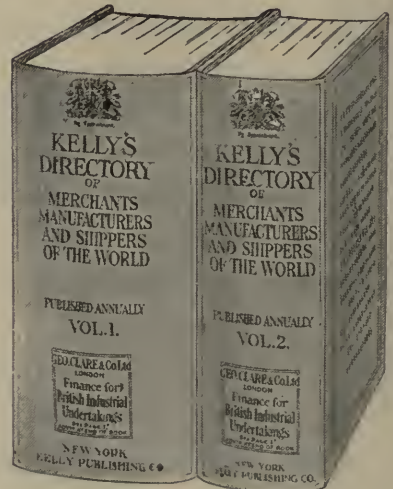
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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FEBRUARY 15, 1922



School and Library Co-operation, as Exemplified in Minnesota

By J. M. McCONNELL

Commissioner of Education for Minnesota.

MY address will be concerned with a simple statement of what we believe, what we have done and what we aim to do in library administration in Minnesota. It is not intended to be argumentative in any matter whatsoever.

It is the conception in Minnesota that since the school and the library are dual agencies by which public education is to be accomplished, it makes for efficiency and economy that they should work together. The fact is recognized that the job of education is not finished with educating the children, but that it must extend into the lives of adults after their regular school training has been completed, or that it must reach those whose early training may have been lacking. It is clear in the minds of those who direct the policies of both that the school and the library have so largely a common purpose that each is continually dependent on the other, and that therefore they can best operate under the same general direction. This does not presume that either will control the other.

Accordingly, in 1919, in creating a State Board of Education and providing for a reorganization of the educational system, the legislature placed library administration, so far as it is a state function, under the direction of this board. The State Board of Education consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. The law provides that they should be representative citizens of the state, but fixes no other qualifications. There is no ex-officio membership. The board elects the Commissioner of Education for a term of six years, who is its secretary and executive. Thus it may be noted that educational administration is well removed from the political arena.

The board is in full charge of the State Department of Education, in which the administration of libraries, formerly carried on by the State Library Commission is placed.

The Library Division is one of the seven divisions into which the Department of Educa-

tion has been organized by the State Board. It is headed by its own director, who was for many years secretary of the State Library Commission, and functions in the organization just as do the other divisions, such as the Rural and High School Divisions. Its employees are elected by the board on the nomination of the commissioner, always with the recommendation of the library director. It shares in the budget and receives the same encouragement and support thru the educational policy of the Department as does all the rest of the educational system. Those who are in charge of the Library Division attend the meetings of the State Board of Education, sit in the conferences of the Department, share in determining the educational policy of the state, and are in every way full communicants.

In Minnesota, the University and Teachers Colleges are administered under separate boards related to the State Board thru the Commissioner of Education, who is an ex-officio member of the Board of University Regents and the State Teachers College Board. Hence, this discussion does not include these institutions, except that it presumes the same obligations on them to train librarians as to train teachers. This responsibility they have not yet been able to meet, but it is part of our educational policy eventually to meet it.

The library field in Minnesota, like Ancient Gaul of tender memory to the classical student, is divided into three parts. They are the public library, the traveling library, and the school library. The first two were inherited by the Department of Education from the estate of the Library Commission. The school library has always been under the administration of the Department of Education.

The Constitution of Minnesota makes it an obligation of the state to maintain a general and uniform system of schools and requires the legislature by taxation or otherwise to provide for their support in every part of the state. Based on this constitutional foundation, a school

*Address made at the meeting of the League of Library Commissions at Chicago, December 30, 1921.

system has been built up with liberal and purposeful state support and competent state direction. No similar constitutional provision lays a foundation for libraries. The public library therefore is mainly a municipal institution, created thru local initiative, supported by local taxation, and maintained according to the standards set by the community itself. Many library buildings have been secured thru the munificence of that fairy godfather of public libraries, Andrew Carnegie.

The public library in Minnesota is administered in any village or city where it may have been established under a library board appointed by the mayor. The law permits county commissioners to establish a county library at the county seat or elsewhere in the county, to levy a tax for its support, and to appoint a library board for its administration. Should a city library, or more than one, exist in the county, then the commissioners are to contract with one or more of them, contributing the tax levied in the county for support, and thus securing library service for the entire county. This may include an arrangement for county traveling libraries.

It is the duty of the State Library Division to give advice and assistance in the formation of new libraries and in the operation of those already organized and to keep statistics relative to public libraries. The state, however, furnishes no funds and exercises no mandatory powers.

The State Library Division is authorized to purchase books to be used as a state circulating library available under rules prescribed by the division to every community in the state. It will be noted that the traveling library is maintained entirely at state expense and under state direction. It renders large service as a reference library and is of special value to communities which have no public libraries.

The school library which has been maintained under the Department of Education since its inception has been stimulated and built up by means of that policy of purposeful state support which is so large a factor in Minnesota's educational system. It has not, however, until recently had the same degree of state direction that has been applied to other phases of education.

By the terms of this policy, as applied to school libraries, the state contributes to every school district which maintains a school library, complying with standards set by the State Department, a certain amount for the purchase of books, provided the district pays at least an equivalent sum. Books to the value of double the state's contribution must be selected from

the list which is prepared by the State Department. While the sum paid per building, altho doubled by the last legislature, is not large, and while the establishment of libraries by schools is not mandatory, the effect has been to put a library into probably every school, large and small, in the state.

Two features of the law seek to co-ordinate library effort, especially in small communities. In villages of less than two thousand inhabitants, when no tax is levied for public libraries, the school board may maintain a public library for use of all residents and provide rooms for the same in the school building. The tendency in small communities is toward making the school building a community center, providing auditorium and gymnasium, whether the library is included in it or not. Again, in any community, regardless of size, the school board may contract with the board of any approved county, city or village library, to become a branch of such public library and to receive books suited to the needs of its pupils and the citizens of the community.

In case of such an arrangement, the state aid for the school library is paid to the library board, with the stipulation that it must be spent for books selected from the state library list for schools; and a librarian must be employed, who meets the standards set by the State Department for school librarians. Such librarians may be jointly employed by the school and library boards, and divide their time between the two lines of service.

It will be noted that while the state administration of libraries is vested in the Department of Education, the local administration, except when the school board establishes a public library, remains in a library board. There is no disposition so far as I am aware, to merge the local library and school administration.

I have thus indicated the basis on which the library work rests, leading to a statement of our purposes and the means by which we seek to accomplish them.

Our problems as we see them are:

1. To make the library both for children and adults as available to every person in the state as are the schools, so that equal educational opportunity may be provided.

2. To co-ordinate county, city and school libraries so as to secure the maximum return without duplication of effort or expense.

3. To bring library service to a higher degree of proficiency by setting up professional standards for librarians to correspond with those set for teachers in the same communities, and to provide for their attainment.

4. To establish a taxing unit large enough

and a basis of income certain enough to insure adequate support.

5. To apply to the public library the same method of purposeful state support and standardization which has been used in building up the public schools.

6. To make the libraries function more perfectly as educational institutions, whether their service is rendered to the children in the school or the adults in the community.

The work of administering the library system of the state and the leadership in carrying forward what we intend shall be a progressive library program are placed with the Director of the Library Division and her assistants. They are supported in their efforts by the State Board of Education and the Commissioner, and enjoy the constant co-operation of those who are in charge of the other divisions. They are thus always in touch with the entire educational field. The fact that all library work, including that of the schools, is placed under one directorate, has greatly simplified the problem of administration.

Progress is being made in securing in graded and high schools the employment of professionally trained school-librarians, who serve to make the library render the maximum of service in the class work of the school and to teach the students the art and habit of library use.

The villages and cities of the state in increasing numbers are being made to realize that best results, at least cost, are obtained by co-ordination of the public and school libraries, according to one or the other of the plans which the statute provides. When such arrangements are made, the State Department requires the employment of professionally qualified librarians, so far as the work relates to the schools.

Thru co-operation between the Library Division and the Rural School Division, on the initiative of the latter, instruction was given during the season just closed in county institutes for rural teachers thruout the state, in organization and use of school libraries in the one-room rural schools. Heretofore, we have had in these rural schools collections of books, often uncared for, and frequently not well used. In the future, by a continuation of this policy, we hope to have libraries which shall serve the children in their classes and teach them the reading habit in their homes. We are committed to the belief that intelligent direction is as important in the use of a library as it is in the operations of the school room.

In order that teachers may be prepared to do the library work that is to be demanded of them, a beginning has been made in library

training in some of the State Teachers Colleges. Also, on the request of the director of high school teacher training departments, the Library Division has outlined a course in library training for the rural teachers who are being trained in these departments.

No distinct county library organizations have been established, but several counties have made contracts with city libraries, so that the rural districts are served. This is accomplished by library branches or stations, by traveling libraries, and in one or two instances by the use of automobiles in charge of librarians.

The effect of the associated movement is to enlarge the field of service and increase the importance of the public library. As the public library grows and functions more widely, not only will the state be better served and the librarian's position become one of greater influence, but the demand on the traveling library will be correspondingly less. This, as we see it, represents progress in the right direction, since it brings service constantly closer to the people.

Some features of the program as we have conceived it can not be accomplished without further legislation. This we shall doubtless get as rapidly as the people of the state come to understand more fully the possibilities of a co-operative school and library policy, with state encouragement. The call of progress does not go long unheeded among the earnest people of the great Northwest.

We hope for an amendment to county library laws to facilitate the establishment of county libraries thruout the state, so that the rural people may enjoy more nearly equal library opportunity. This will be in keeping with the first principle written in our law for state support of schools, which provides that equal educational opportunity should be furnished to all the school children of the state.

It seems that the time cannot be far distant when the public library everywhere, like the public school, will be made a concern of the state.

This would mean some measure of state support and compliance with state standards. It would mean the placing of librarians in the same relation to the state as teachers. Like the school system, it would make ample provision for local autonomy, but would lift the library thru the support of the state to the place of importance and influence which it should occupy.

Any plan to be in harmony with the present policy should provide for continued co-operation between the library and the school as the great co-ordinate agencies in public education.

Economy in Binding

A SUGGESTION FROM A BUSINESS MAN

I HAVE read with interest the articles which have appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, regarding home made bindings, and I cannot agree that these methods really save as much money as the authors of these articles think it does.

Let us take, for example, the cost of the "Home Brew" binding on ten-inch magazines, such as the *National Geographic*, to be between sixty and seventy cents. Only one thing has been accomplished, namely to keep intact the several issues of the magazine.

The binder cannot very well be called a binding. The appearance of this type of binding certainly cannot commend its use.

I know of nothing more disappointing than to enter a fine library building, to find cheap equipment and books printed on poor paper, or bound with the cheapest kind of binding. A cheap looking binding often disgusts a reader, and prevents him from giving the book consideration, even tho the contents may be of an unusually high type.

The ten-inch magazines, which can be bound for \$1.35 in full buckram, in any up-to-date bindery will, I believe, pay in the long run. The expenditure of \$1.35 will give:

A book that opens flat.

Sewing that permits the back of the book to be rounded, as all books should be.

Neat gold lettering which stands out so that there is no eye-strain in looking for the title in dark sections of the library.

A binding which feels like a real book, a binding which gives confidence to the reader.

A book which will stand on its own covers without sagging.

A book that is covered with a vermin-proof cover.

A cover which will not warp with damp weather, and which will not wear or bend at the corners.

A binding which will last as long as the paper and which will be a credit to the expensive building in which it is housed.

Assuming that ten per cent of the magazines that are put into the home-made bindings are later transferred to permanent bindings, I fully believe that there is no economy.

Being a practical book-binder, I realize that my point of view may be one-sided, but in my travels, I have found but four librarians who have adopted this home-made binding. Most of these have used it for only a few months, and have therefore had no opportunity to judge

how long the binding will stand up, or what effect dampness or insects will have on it.

I fully agree with all the writers that a lower cost of binding is necessary, but I believe that the only way it can be solved, is by using permanent bindings, and co-operating with the binder as follows:

First: Adopt a general standardized binding for periodicals by agreeing upon a certain color of buckram and a certain size of type for the title of each, and all libraries from coast to coast adhere to this standard. This would permit the binder to make them up in quantities, and would reduce the cost of manufacturing.

Second: Co-operate with your binder, by sending him work all the year round, and at such intervals and quantities as will permit him to return it promptly. By taking away a large portion of his magazine work during the year, and thus reducing his volume of business and increasing his percentage of overhead charges, you make it necessary for him to charge you more for the material which you cannot put into temporary binding, than he would charge you for them if he had the larger volume of business which your magazine binding would provide.

C. W. CARROLL, *Manager,*
Universal Publishing Syndicate,
1512 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Wanted: The Detroit Gazette

THE General Library of the University of Michigan has published a facsimile of the *Detroit Gazette*, the first newspaper published in the State of Michigan. This work is being done for subscribing libraries, reproducing the file owned by the Burton Historical Collection, of the Detroit Public Library.

This file lacks the issues of December 19, 1823 (No. 335) and January 9, 1824 (No. 338). If any library possesses a copy of these two numbers, may we not have information of it in order to secure a negative from which we can make prints for our subscribers?

In reproducing the file of the *Kentucky Gazette* from 1787 to 1800, which has just been completed for the subscribers, we were able to supply several numbers missing from the Lexington Public Library copy. We have had similar good fortune with the *Detroit Gazette*, but have been unable to locate by correspondence these particular numbers.

W. W. BISHOP, *Librarian.*

Library Work with the Japanese*

By MARION HORTON

Principal of the Los Angeles Library School

MOST of us have a mental picture of Japan as a land of lotus and cherry blossoms, paper houses with quaint gardens, happy fathers and mothers leading children, kimona clad and always smiling, thru lacquered torii to ancient temples under still more ancient trees. On the other hand, a sinister picture is often given by those who would have us see only the fifty million people crowded into a small country (190,534 square miles, sixty per cent of which is volcanic rock, unsuitable for cultivation) and the economic pressure of a population which increases at the rate of nearly 700,000 a year.

Both pictures have truth in them. The fragile houses are crowded together in the cities, of what, in proportion to its area, is the most thickly populated country in the world. Seventy per cent of the total population belong to the farming class, who must be supported on farms averaging less than three acres in size. The ancestors of these people, cut off from contact with the outside world, developed a civilization with elements of beauty and strength long before William of Normandy's going to Britain, and the seclusion for centuries is responsible for much of the strength and weakness of the Japanese nation today.

Highly organized as the Japanese were in social standards, in arts, crafts and literature, when Commodore Perry demanded an opening of their port in 1853, they were quick to realize their inferior position and adopted things western with unquestioning approval.

Like a docile pupil the Japanese frankly admitted and recognized the superiority not only of western civilization, but also of the western race. When I was in school in Japan as a small boy, my textbooks taught me that 'the people of the Occident are exceedingly industrious, always rising early in the morning and never taking a noon day nap.' They told me that Westerners were 'our superiors physically, mentally and morally.' It was not only school children but their teachers and parents who believed such sweeping statement. (Kawakami. *Asia at the door.* p. 47.)

Emperor Meiji, at the beginning of his reign in 1868, issued the famous edict: "Knowledge shall be sought for thruout the whole world." With startling rapidity the Japanese form of government, the educational system, means of communication, the army and navy were remodeled after western fashions. In spite of their fervent acceptance of western ways, Japan's treaties

with foreign nations placed her in an inferior position and it was not until 1899 that new treaties granted Japan equal rights and privileges in her international relations. During this period there was a reaction from the superficial and feverish adoption of western methods and customs, and today travellers find a curious medley of old customs and new. In the background linger the traditions of the daimios and samurai, the old respect for nobility, and limitation of opportunities for the lower classes. The smaller towns and rural communities cling to their medieval habits of thought while the cities are rapidly adopting western methods.

The compulsory school system is theoretically western, and even students in the secondary schools are required to read certain English classics in the original.

"It is thru the channels of the English language that Anglo-Saxon ideas exert a tremendous influence intellectually, morally, politically and socially. In this way are the great leaders of English thought made familiar to us, and being constantly quoted, they are perused both in the original and in translation. Several works of Shakespeare can now be read in Japanese; Bacon, Emerson, George Eliot, Poe, Stevenson, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Tennyson are familiar names." (Nitobe, *The Japanese nation.* p. 186.)

The upper classes of the Japanese are well educated and familiar with American ideas, but most of the Japanese immigrants to this country come from the lower classes who have had no opportunity to learn the new ways of thinking and working.

Japanese peasants and coolies began to come to the Pacific coast as early as 1884, but in such small numbers that they attracted little attention. The famous "Gentlemen's agreement" of 1907 has restricted the immigration as the statistics in the Census Bureau summary of 1920 show. Two per cent of the total population of California is Japanese. There are comparatively few Japanese in the United States except in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast.

The Japanese fell keenly the discrimination against them. They are compelled to live in one part of the town and with few exceptions are not received socially. The racial prejudice is less in southern than in northern California, and Oregon and Washington are more tolerant than California. Wild stories in the newspapers tend to increase the mutual misunderstanding. Impartial observers admit that if they formed their opinions only from the newspapers, they would be convinced of the danger of the "Japanese menace."

*This is the third of a series of articles furnished by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER, *Chairman.*

Thus we are told that Japan was about to spend \$50,000,000 for propaganda in this country largely thru the purchase of country newspapers. Another traveller solemnly alleged that the Japanese were responsible for the present lamentable famine in China; and so it goes. Now the people, fed on such information, cannot help but absorb it. If you hear a statement often enough, it begins to sound plausible. So a city superintendent of schools assured me that in ninety years California would be occupied by more Japanese than white people: one of my colleagues believed that Japanese immigration was absolutely unrestricted, and that California was being flooded with laborers, and a usually well-informed editor could print without comment a statement that the 'survival' of Japanese births over deaths was twenty-six times as great as that of the whites! (*Atlantic Monthly*, v. 127, p. 544, April, 1921.)

Yet often when the Japanese have gone into a community they have improved it. A pamphlet on California and the oriental published by the California State Board of Control in 1920 gives examples of the change from sheep pasture to rice fields where the Japanese have settled.

Altho the housing conditions in most agricultural districts are deplorable, Japanese, if are given an opportunity, clean up the houses, freshen them with white paint, and even plant flowers in window boxes. Social workers in Los Angeles comment on the improvement. In 1896 the Eighth Ward, popularly known as the "de bloody ate" had a population of 12,000, sixty-five saloons and two churches. Many groups of foreigners passed thru the district; now it is largely filled with the homes and stores of Japanese and is known as "Little Tokio." When they came it was in a dilapidated condition. Soon saloons, pool-rooms, and junk-shops displaying their stock on the streets gave place to up-to-date shops, with American drugs, clothing, books, toys, and groceries for sale. Fortunately the picturesque element is not quite lost. Rice cakes, mushrooms, dried fish and Japanese pottery are for sale, and in March, at the Feast of the Dolls, the fascinating emperor and empress dolls with their retinue and all their belongings—lacquered table service, tray, bowls, cups and pot all complete, lacquered bullock carts drawn by bow-legged black bulls, lacquered palanquins (the conveyance of the nobility in old Japan), tiny brass hibachi with tongs and charcoal baskets, tiny combs and mirrors, everything a doll could need—are worth a long journey to see.

Little Tokio has its associations and clubs for men and women. In Los Angeles there are ten Christian Japanese churches, most of them self-supporting, one Shinto and four Buddhist temples. Thru their own charitable organizations they support homes for women and children. Most of their churches have classes where English is taught, and several have kindergartens where children can learn English before going

to the city schools. The Japanese Y. W. C. A. and other clubs for women, boys and girls and the Mikado Band are all directed by intelligent socially minded Japanese alert to the need for self-expression.

During the war the Japanese organized for Red Cross work, and rented a store-room where the members met three times a week under the direction of the American chapter house. From the head workers they received the highest commendation for their excellent work. Altho citizenship is denied them their patriotic and humanitarian interests found expression in the purchase of Liberty bonds and contributions to the welfare organizations.

Miss Oliver, a teacher in the Hewitt Street school in Los Angeles says:

As a rule the Japanese display good taste in their buying and make good customers. An American who for fourteen years conducted a grocery business on East First Street considered them his best customers. "They buy the best, and pay the price. All a Japanese asks for is courtesy. I can fill my store with Japanese children, leave it and when I return I will find it just as I left it."

That the Japanese make good neighbors is the verdict of a French woman who has lived in that district for many years. "They never borrow; they are quiet, and they mind their own business."

When surprise was expressed to a Mexican woman that she, her sister and her daughter chose a less lighted street occupied by Japanese in going to and from entertainments, she replied, "Oh, we are not afraid of this street. I will say for the Japanese man, they never say anything to us; they are not like some men."

There are many conservative parents among the Japanese people who are unwilling to have their children learn the modern dances; and who are ever on guard lest their boys and girls become "sporty" or too fresh." . . .

"Do the Japanese assimilate American ways and ideals? is a question that is asked many times. Could those who ask the question visit in many of the Japanese homes, attend their recitals and entertainments, hear them play upon the different instruments and sing our songs, they would receive a satisfactory answer. . . .

In our club work the boys and girls are allowed to arrange the programs for entertainments, parties, holiday celebrations and carnivals. They assume the responsibility and work untiringly in their efforts to make these a success, and everything is carried out along American lines. The business meetings of the clubs are conducted with much dignity. . . .

So thoroly American are they in their ways and their interests that one is surprised that the question is ever asked whether the Japanese assimilate American ways. The American Japanese boys and girls are taller, stronger and fairer than those of corresponding age born in Japan. There is gradually coming a change in the expression and features of the American Japanese, due partly to the use of the English language which brings into use muscles of the face that are not used in speaking the Japanese language.

"Will they make good Americans?" is another question frequently asked. I know of no one who has a greater admiration for Washington and Lincoln and the ideals for which these great men stood, than the Japanese people. . . . Last year when the Boy Scouts were planning to celebrate Roosevelt's birthday,

there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the Japanese Boy Scouts would take part in the general celebration. The matter was taken up in the club, and they decided that they would raise the money among themselves, "buy a tree, secure a plate and plant the tree in our yard." . . .

I have had an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the boys and girls as pupils, on their play-grounds, in club meetings, sewing and cooking classes, parties and entertainments, and have found them interesting and delightful to work with. Their courtesy and thoughtfulness are refreshing, and the hearty co-operation and appreciation of their parents exceedingly gratifying.

A few years ago a lecturer who had visited several California libraries amazed her audiences in the east by declaring that Japanese never went into libraries. Certainly she had not visited the children's rooms of branches near Little Tokio, filled with almond-eyed boys and girls after school and on Saturdays. The children are always clean, careful of their books and more honest about paying fines than are many Americans. They are omnivorous readers, with a preference for serious books. When the classes from cosmopolitan schools come to the children's room for a lesson in the use of the library the Japanese children are quick to learn the arrangement of books and are even more intelligent than other children in playing cataloging and classification games.

Perhaps the sixth grade comes to study the geography lesson, and the children's librarian has ready analytic references to material classified in many places, for the modern teaching of geography refuses to be confined to the 910's and the ordinary subject cards do not bring out the information about oil districts in Russia, the founding of Petrograd, the Nizni-Novgorod fair for the children studying Russia, or on Holland as a dairy country and the growing of bulbs. Here too the teachers comment on the keen minds and close application of the Japanese children and their eagerness to learn.

The older readers prefer serious books: histories, philosophy, economics, standard fiction—George Eliot and Victor Hugo are popular, but lighter fiction, especially love-stories, make no appeal. Motion picture producers say that there is an enormous demand for films in the Orient; the people are eager to learn western ways; but any outward expression of feeling must be eliminated—kisses and embraces are considered bad form. So in translations of English novels into Japanese a row of asterisks often represents what American readers consider the climax of the story.

The Japanese want books about American government but as they can never become citizens they are sensitive about the study of civics. They ask for books in English rather than in Japanese but their own libraries and bookstores

offer a variety of examples of native literature.

Two attractive book stores in Los Angeles are well-stocked with Japanese books and magazines. Most of the books are published abroad, but Los Angeles has three Japanese dailies, and a monthly, *Japanese Women*, published at 238 North San Pedro Street. The Keats number of the *The Rising Generation*, published in San Francisco, is an interesting example of the bilingual periodicals. In addition to selections and explanations of English classics it gives news items from America and Japan, a chapter of a story by Jack London and English versions of the Mikado's new year poems.

The literature of Japan is discussed authoritatively in Aston's "History of Japanese Literature." A recent translation of three "Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan" (Houghton 1920) gives a suggestion of the literary art of the country in the eleventh century, when the ability to write verse was not the birthright of a few, but every person of rank was accustomed to receive an exquisite verse written on the spur of the moment and was expected to reply at once in kind.

Japanese poets still write verse on New Year's day on the subject chosen by the Mikado. There have been several translations published, showing the careful workmanship of the Japanese poets. In their delicacy, sure touch, and definite form they resemble French verse.

Fairy tales that have interested generation after generation of children are found in Teresa Pierce Williston's "Japanese Fairy Tales" (Rand, McNally, 1904). Some of the most popular are "Little Peachling," the "Tongue-cut Sparrow," and the "Magic Tea-kettle." As the children grow older they are told stories of heroes, such as Raiko who at the emperors command destroyed ogre-like robbers, General Yoshitsuni and his faithful vassal Benkei, the forty-seven ronins, and Sakura Sogoro the peasant who at the sacrifice of his life and the lives of his wife and children saved his fellow peasants from excessive taxation.

There is no need for American libraries to supply books or magazines in the Japanese language; there is need for courtesy and impartiality in the library's method of approach to the Japanese, who are quick to feel the unfriendly attitude of many Americans and anxious to eradicate every racial peculiarity. The library and the school need only offer them fair treatment and an opportunity to see the better side of American institutions.

One library has established a deposit station in the Japanese fishing village at Terminal Island. Here there are almost a thousand Japanese, who go for long cruises, often for several

months, down to the coast of Mexico, coming back with tuna for the canneries. The Japanese association has a community house, where games and exercises in the gymnasium and plays are given and the Japanese pastor of the little Baptist church has charge of classes in English and the distribution of books.

Another group learns of the library thru the community singing in the Buddhist Temple. Every two weeks in a room hung with Japanese posters a university student leads the audience in lusty singing of American songs, everything from "Li'l Liza Jane" and "Bubbles" to "America." This generation of young people is responding and rapidly learning to enjoy this form of recreation. Americans who have never heard Japanese sing are surprised at their clear sweet voices and tuneful singing. After the songs there is some other entertainment: a Japanese trio of piano, flute and violin plays Mozart, or an American sings. It is a curious commentary on our methods of Americanization that we offer them cheap popular songs, while they choose classical music for themselves. Sometimes perhaps the children's librarian tells heroic stories which appeal to school-boys, whether Japanese or American.

The Japanese Christian Institute and the various denominational missions are glad to work with the library. These organizations have sewing and English classes for the women and arrange for groups to visit the library. Typical of their friendly courtesy was the reception of a library assistant who went to ask what her library might do for the Institute, and came away with gifts of Japanese magazines for the library. She was shown the Institute's excellent Japanese library of 2000 volumes, many of them translations from European works, and the reading-room open to everyone, where fifty Japanese periodicals and newspapers are available in approved library binders. The Institute offered, furthermore to send magazines to the Japanese colony at Terminal Island.

The Japanese do not ask for special privileges. They will be satisfied if equality of opportunity is given to all races. The recent book by Walter B. Pitkin "Must We Fight Japan? (Century 1921) shows the inevitable result of discrimination and repression. He shows the social characteristics of the Japanese, minimising neither their undesirable qualifications nor their position in this country, but emphasizing the dangers of our allowing aliens not part of the nation to live in this country and to become enemies of our own making, and of our being deluded by yellow journalism. His remedy is the subtle but sure one of mutual understanding and in this the library has a large part to play, for

the library as a democratic institution offers sympathy and equality of opportunity to all comers.

Reinforcements for the New Fiction Collection

AIMING to acquire enough new fiction for its readers' demands, the San Diego Public Library has devised a plan which other libraries may find useful. Ever since the war, library patrons have brought magazines to the box in the entrance hall of the building, where a poster announces that weekly distribution is made to camps, hospitals and branch libraries of the city. The *Saturday Evening Post*, *American Magazine*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, and *Delineator* are left here in large numbers. Realizing that military camps do not care for fashions and fancy work, and that issues older than three months are usually not appreciated gifts, Miss Mary Van Wagenen, head of the Business Department, hit upon the plan of extracting serial fiction from discarded magazine material. She staples the installments of the story into one volume and covers it with wrapping paper. She cuts the title out of the magazine and pastes it on the outside of the cover with an appropriate picture. A book card and date slip are put in the inside cover as for circulating magazines and a seven-day label on the outside. Many a popular favorite such as Mary Roberts Rinehart, Grace S. Richmond, or Peter B. Kyne have been worn to tatters before the serial has appeared in book form. The stories, which cost the library almost nothing, circulate from twenty-five to fifty times, and are even on the reserve list.

Effective Publicity in Dallas

THE Dallas Public Library during the last week in January arranged an exhibit in one of the large display windows of the Nieman-Marcus Company, Dallas, with the thought of stimulating greater interest in good books and of enlarging the library's clientele. The exhibit, the work of Librarian Betsy T. Wiley, was attractively arranged with a chart as a background showing the Library as the center of Dallas, with arrows radiating to the various business men, professional men, teachers, and others who find inspiration, entertainment and knowledge in the library. The display featured books on costume and design. An attractive hand-colored card invited the public to make free use of the library facilities, and Miss Wiley already reports increased interest.

The University of Washington Library School

By W. E. HENRY, Director

WHETHER the University of Washington Library School filled a "long felt want" or not, I am not quite sure, but that it did supply a much felt need, I think there is no doubt. Whether or not these paragraphs are significant in the entire history of library schools, the history of this particular school is like "the annals of the poor," it is "short and simple."

When I came to the University Library in 1906 and Mr. Judson T. Jennings came to the Seattle Public Library in 1907, and Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, now of the New York Public Library, took charge of the Tacoma Public Library in 1908, we all found ourselves much hampered in building up our respective staffs for want of well-prepared people.

We found, as all have found in the Pacific Northwest, an excellent supply of keen, intelligent, wide-awake, academically well educated young people, ready in spirit for any kind of service, for the people who have migrated to the westward for a thousand years have been the keen, energetic, venturesome, and progressive. The west Coast has been well supplied with educational institutions of good standards for half a century. It has had few professional schools. Until 1911 the nearest library school was 2,200 miles east of us—the Wisconsin Library School.

Farther east and nearing the Atlantic Coast were several good Library Schools, but none nor all of these solved our problems satisfactorily. Their output was largely absorbed by the East and the so-called Middle West (which would more appropriately be thought of as Middle East). Our libraries, then just getting under way, could not offer financial inducements or professional opportunities that compared favorably with the many libraries east of the Mississippi, especially when we must add to these differences the fact that coming to the West Coast involved an expensive journey of from 2,000 to 3,000 miles.

However, with all these handicaps we did secure a few who were willing to make the sacrifices necessary and, as was to be expected, they were a high-class, well-prepared group of persons, and these, more than any other single influence, made our libraries successful.

We could not secure from the East an adequate supply for our demands, and that this School was established when it was (September 1911) was due chiefly to the urgent requests for such a school oft repeated by Mr. Jennings and Mr. Hopper, seconding my own willingness.

Those of us who had to do with establishing

the School believed then, as I assume we all do yet, that the best location for a library school, all other influences equal, is in connection with and as an integral part of a teaching institution—a college or university—so the University of Washington was selected as the location for the School.

As a partial inducement toward such an establishment, Mr. Jennings offered to discontinue the apprentice class that was being conducted annually in connection with the Seattle Public Library, and he has not since conducted an apprentice class.

Mr. Jennings and the Seattle Public Library have not only co-operated with the School in the discontinuance of the apprentice class; but, what is much more significant than that, they have thrown open to our students the finest possible opportunities for practice work in the Seattle Public Library, and I want publicly to acknowledge the fine co-operating spirit the entire staff of the Public Library has shown in giving their most sincere and intelligent attention to the training and welfare of our students.

Of the three hundred hours of practice done by our students, about one-half is done in the Seattle Public Library and one-half in our own University library. Each library directs the particular type of practice that is distinctive of the type of library. We consider ourselves and our students distinctly fortunate in securing such opportunities for the laboratory phase of our work.

We are also enabled thru the generosity of the Seattle High School administration to secure practice opportunities for such of our students as want to enter upon high school library service.

For a few years following the founding of the Library School in 1911, our classes carried their professional courses in conjunction with the Junior and Senior courses in the academic colleges, so that our first class did not graduate until 1913, altho we have never attempted more than a one-year curriculum in the Library School. Beginning with 1913 we have graduated an average of twelve students each year, the size of the classes ranging from seven to twenty-three, but usually close to the average.

Our teaching staff has been made up of persons who were regular members of the University Library Staff and, all but one, graduates of well-established library schools, usually persons of considerable experience in library service, but never with so much experience that adjustment to new conditions was a painful process, nor with minds sealed to new conceptions. Our

teachers have been selected largely because they had ability to teach. When they have not shown such ability they have been released from teaching obligation. I am firm in my conviction that no one can teach efficiently who lacks enthusiasm for the subject taught, or who is deficient in human interest, as distinguished from mere subject interest. He whose chief and most fundamental interest is other than the welfare and success of his students is not a good teacher. Of course we must assume adequate knowledge of the subject taught.

The most fatal defect in all universities is poor teaching. In our whole educational system the pedagogy grows less and less efficient from the early grades of the public schools up to the universities, because our teachers farther toward the top are selected for their subject interest and mastery and not for their teaching interest nor for their human interest. My own insistence is that the School shall have good teaching whatever else it may not have.

Whether the Library School teacher shall be a teacher only, or whether she shall devote a considerable portion of her time to a staff position, admits of difference of opinion. My own notion and our practice is the latter and we are satisfied with its results.

Out of our one hundred and twelve graduates all but three have succeeded well in their work. They have been successful and a fair percentage of them have possessed that hunger for advanced work in their profession which is the hope of all professions. They have refused to be satisfied with what our school and our environment could give and have gone to two year schools for advanced instruction, and many of them have gone East for varied experiences in different types and systems of library service.

The distribution of our graduates is largely in the western states, naturally so; yet for a school so young they are fairly distributed and can be found all the way from Massachusetts and New York to California.

No one possesses our library school certificate who does not also carry the baccalaureate degree from our own University or some other university of equal rank and standards. We do not yet demand college graduation for admission to the Library School, but twenty-seven per cent of our registrants have been college graduates on entering the School.

Our curriculum is devoid of all frills. We attempt to do only the essential things and to prepare our people to enter upon any phase of ordinary library service, and we think they have sufficient foundation both in academic and professional education to specialize in any line that happens to appeal to them after entering general service.

We are sure we cannot specialize in our instruction in a one-year curriculum. We do, however, place a little stronger emphasis upon the special interest of the individual student if the student is sure enough what is his special interest. This is done, however, largely in his three hundred hours of practice rather than in his instruction, which leads me to remark that we never ask a student to do any service in his practice simply because it is a service we need to have performed. The practice work is selected and arranged for the good of the student, not for the good of the library. We never use a student as an apprentice.

We call to our assistance as lecturers from outside the School only those persons who come fresh from their own work in some nearby library and ask them to speak only on those specific subjects most familiar to them and which will serve as a finishing to some subject already dealt with in the curriculum. These are concentrated near the end of the year. We never permit our classes to be disturbed from their regular curriculum simply because some one comes along who wants to talk. A good speech in the wrong place is never tolerated. Lectures are given only for the service of the students; never for the good of the lecturer, never because a notice of it looks well in print.

Yiddish Publications of America

THE following corrections to the List of Yiddish Publications in the United States, prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born for the LIBRARY JOURNAL of December 1st, are furnished by the Foreign Languages Information Service.

ERRORS

1. The Jewish World of Cleveland, Ohio, is listed as the Jewish Press.
2. The Jewish World of Philadelphia and the Jewish Times of Los Angeles are marked as Orthodox. Both are independent, progressive papers.

OMISSIONS

Published in New York

1. The Jewish Farmer. 174 Second Avenue. Monthly.
2. Dos Yiddische Volk. 55 Fifth Avenue. Weekly.
3. The Jewish Gazette. 187 E. Broadway. Weekly.
4. The Brooklyn-Brownsville Post. 1776 Pitkin Ave. Weekly.
5. Der Freund. 175 East Broadway. Monthly.
6. Schriften. 215 East Broadway. Quarterly.
7. Mizrachi World. 138 Second St. Monthly.
8. Die Gerechtigkeit. 16 West 21st St. Weekly.
9. The Humorist. 423 Grand Street. Monthly.

Published in Other American Cities

1. The Jewish Weekly. Fort Worth-Dallas. Texas. Weekly.
2. The Daily Jewish Press. 1351 W. 12th St., Chicago.
3. Der Volksfreund. 95 Logan St. Pittsburgh, Pa. Weekly.
4. Des Naye Wort. 86 Leverett St., Boston, Mass. Monthly.
5. The Milwaukee Wochenblatt. 827 Walnut St., Milwaukee. Weekly.

Libraries and Museums

V. Mr. Frisky and What He Proves

By LOUISE CONNOLLY

In the note of explanation which preceded No. V., on "The Memorial at Pinnacle," I stated that Miss Louise Connolly, the Educational Adviser of the Newark Library and the Newark Museum, wrote the memorial sketch just before she went on a month's tour in North Carolina speaking for Better Movies. While stepping gaily about North Carolina, from lowlands to hills and from hills to mountain crags and back again, she wrote this story of the wide and deep influence of a mere dead squirrel when cunningly expounded by a master in the art of presentation.

I am adding this to my very prosy series of articles on Libraries and Museums, partly because I am sure it will be enjoyed by even the most solemn of guardians of children's morals and tastes and the most profound of the surveyors of our half-acre vineyards and the most intense of the certifiers of the laborers who are, as once in Palestine, far too few.

But I print it chiefly because it illustrates so admirably the conclusion to which our observations long ago led both Miss Connolly and me; the conclusion, namely, that in visual instruction the object is minor, and the manner of presentation preëminently major. It is hardly too much to say that, in the fields of history, geography, ethnology and natural science, an equipment of material obtained at a cost of, say, a thousand dollars, accompanied by skilled presentation costing, say, ten thousand dollars, is far more useful, helpful, suggestive, instructive and moving, than are ten thousand dollars' worth of objects, poorly presented by a thousand dollars worth of skill and brains.

It is not things that our museums need; but skill in presentation. Of things it may almost be said that all museums have too many. And it may also be said that nearly all museums, no matter how glorious their achievements in the fields of acquisition, verification and installation, are not inviting, or illuminating, or used.

But this has all been said in a previous number of this series. It is touched on only to introduce the suggestion to librarians that if the idea of museums in libraries is to them of interest, they will find in the sketch which follows the hint that a few quite unimportant and inexpensive objects can form the total apparatus of an engaging and useful museum.

J. C. D.

I WENT to a dozen places in Georgia last June. I have been to eighteen places in North Carolina this November. And with me I have taken Frisky.

Frisky is a common reddish-gray squirrel with well-developed tail, rather poorly mounted on a broken branch precariously attached to a plain wooden slab. I carry him, and a disreputable flat-backed mole and a few quartz crystals and eight or ten financially valueless pictures mounted on thin cardboard, all neatly packed in with my underwear in a compo-board box a little thicker than my grip, but shorter. It is painted black. Its cover is fastened by hinges and an unassuming hasp and hook, and its handle is a very thin piece of rope run through two holes, held in its place by knots, and wound about with a yard of narrow black ribbon—a piece of luggage that offends not the most fastidious porter.

I go from place to place making friends for a constructive movement to better motion pictures. I find that whenever the movies are mentioned the Average Citizen or Citizeness shakes his head and declares, according to his degree of conventionality, "Something should be done to regulate the movies," or "Something should be done to clean up the movies," or "Something should be done to suppress the movies." That is, practically everybody thinks that the motion

picture is a powerful agency, chiefly deleterious in its influence on the young, and wants something inhibitory or prohibitory done to it.

Meanwhile, Frisky on the bureau in my room causes among maids and bell-boys astonishment, curiosity, excitement. They seek opportunities for peeping into and entering the room. They manufacture excuses for remaining. They cast eyes at Frisky as they profess anxiety for my comfort. They make devious exits to pass him as he perches. The socially courageous put dubious fingers on his back and pay him compliments. More than half of them ask if he is alive, and all of them inquire as to his personal relations to me. Is he a former pet, from whose dear remains I cannot bear to be parted? Is he a trophy of my skill in hunting? The addition of the mole more than doubles the interest. Had I intentionally devised an experiment to test the drawing power of a stuffed animal I could not have done better than to travel with Mr. Frisky.

I use him in a simple twenty-minute lesson in ethics, given chiefly in high school assemblies, or to the intermediate departments of Sunday Schools. Hence I sometimes pass thru a hotel lobby or for a short distance along a sidewalk with Mr. Frisky in hand. I am followed, on these occasions, by a ripple of excitement. Commercial travelers and local upper class loafers,

family groups, sophisticated room clerks, all gape and comment.

In my opinion nine-tenths of the people thru-out this state never saw a stuffed animal of any kind, and never thought of a museum as a place having any possible personal interest for them.

I have several times, in a train, taken Mr. Frisky from his box and presented him to a crying child as a diversion. It works. Not only the fretful child, but every other child and adult becomes absorbed. Elderly white women move their seats and enter into conversation, and young men lean forward to listen. "No, I was not acquainted with him in his life time. I got him from a museum. They lent him to me. I am to return him when I have finished using him. I use him in teaching." Marvelous! Marvelous first that museums containing such wonders should be. Marvelous second that a museum once obtaining a wonder of this sort should consent to let it travel about like this. It might be lost, or injured.

When I enter a school house with Mr. Frisky the interest of the high school pupils is just as naïve and concentrated as is that of the first grade.

I feel that the brief lesson that I give, using this small assortment of tangible material, is engraved for life on the minds of practically all of my adolescent audience, and that ninety per cent of this intensity of impression is due to the use of the material.

In a few places I have been asked into a primary grade while waiting for the upper grade assembly to convene. There I tell a little squirrel story. It is a good story for the grade, and closely related to the squirrel in hand; but many of the children hardly hear it, so absorbed are they in the pleasure of Mr. Frisky's tangibility.

I went into the four first grades of one public primary school in Goldsboro and showed them my squirrel. Next day I met the principal of the school at a banquet. She said, "You'll have to stay over a day and come back to my school. The second and third grade children are bitter over the favoritism shown the first grades. They say, 'What have we done? Why didn't you bring that squirrel woman to us?'"

In Greensboro I passed a kindergarten waiting before its building for its doors to open. I had Mr. Frisky in hand. Those children literally swarmed over me. The bravest put out exploring fingers and touched Frisky. The most timid while shrinking from him, yet laid violent hands on me. They poured out questions. And one, on learning that he was not alive, confronted me with, "Now ain't you 'shamed that you killed him?"

What I want to know is this: Since Average Citizen is so sure that the wicked Motion Picture People, in order to make money out of the parents are luring the children of our nation to moral destruction by the attractiveness of their pictured wares, why doesn't he spend a tiny bit of the taxes, which surely could justifiably be used for so laudable a purpose, in setting up as counter-attraction a live museum covering such extremely simple objects as my lesson involves?

There ought to be a museum of some sort in every city and a state museum in every state capital on the order of the extremely modest, half-starved, yet enormously useful museum serving the rural schools of the state as does the New Jersey traveling museum work established by Miss Helen Perry at Trenton, New Jersey.

I put up a duck once—a duck with iridescent neck feathers—in the Children's Room at the Newark Museum. I put no glass protection over it, and no prohibitive sign beside it. And then I watched the people and kept tally of their conduct for several days. Seventy-eight per cent of the adults and ninety-two per cent of the children who entered the room smoothed that duck. Watching a moving picture has its charms. So has smoothing a duck's back. These charms differ. Why spend all the enthusiasm of public conscience on smothering the call of one when there is such an expanse of unexploited territory wherein to cultivate the other?

The Future of the Concilium Bibliographicum

In *Science* for January 6, Dr. Vernon Kellogg of the National Research Council writes on a temporary reorganization of the Concilium Bibliographicum, the continuance of which seemed doubtful after the death of the director, Dr. H. H. Field, last year. Prof. J. Strohl of the Zoological Institute of the University of Zurich is to act as the director of the Concilium Bibliographicum. As to funds, the Concilium has an annual subsidy of 5,000 Swiss francs from the Government of Switzerland together with 1,000 Swiss francs from the Canton of Zurich. Further, the Rockefeller Foundation has pledged a certain financial assistance till Jan. 1, 1927, being \$20,000 for 1922, \$20,000 for 1923, \$15,000 for 1924, \$10,000 for 1925, and \$5,000 for 1926.

"Thus the Concilium has," as Dr. Kellogg writes, "thanks to the generous action of the Rockefeller Foundation, a new lease of life and Dr. Field's noble and self-sacrificing work and his plans for increasing the Concilium's usefulness are not to go unregarded."

J. B. C.

Branch Libraries in Schools in Washington

LIBRARIANS who may have read the reports of the Public Library of the District of Columbia have perhaps noticed references during the last 10 or 12 years to recommendations that a plan be worked out in co-operation with the public schools whereby the public library needs of suburban residents should be met from branch libraries in school buildings. Several years ago the plan was adopted "in principle" by the authorities, library, school and District Commissioners. A detailed plan has now been worked out and has just been adopted by library and school boards. The library board has decided that all separate branch libraries shall be confined to thickly built up portions of the District of Columbia; the library and school boards have agreed that to supplement the separate branches there should be a series of branches, sub-branches and stations in school houses to furnish library service to the school and adult population of the less thickly settled and suburban populations of the District.

With the thought that the Washington plan (all of which is yet to be carried out) may have suggestions for other cities, the joint report of the Superintendent of Schools and the Public Librarian, just adopted by school and library boards, is offered to other librarians, minus purely local details.

G. F. BOWERMAN.

Report to the Board of Education and the Board of Library Trustees

THE POLICY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education desires to co-operate with every department or agency of the municipal government in the furtherance of its plans. As citizens of the District, interested in its general improvement, the Board would naturally look with favor on assisting the Library Trustees in the development of a comprehensive plan for extending library facilities.

The Board is also directly concerned with the development of such increased library facilities because of the direct service which they will render the public school children. The Board of Education, therefore, cordially approaches the consideration of the subject of branch libraries in schools because of its belief that a library may be a large factor in the education of the pupils of the public schools.

THE POLICY OF THE BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

The Board of Library Trustees having the direction of the Public Library, which the Act of Congress creating it declares to be a "supplement of the public educational system" of the District, conceives the functions of the Public

Library to include not only the supplying of educational facilities to the entire population when they leave school, but also the supplying of books, pamphlets, magazines and pictures, and skilled help in the selection and judicious use of such material to the entire school population. This service the Board of Library Trustees desires to render not only in and from the central library and one branch as at present, but also thru a system of branch libraries, including separate branch libraries and branch libraries, sub-branches and stations in the Public Schools.

Separate branch libraries are proposed approximately as follows: The report then lists seven separate branch libraries, one of which is in operation, another of which is about to be built, and five of which are badly needed, but not yet provided. The report lists one of these separate branches as "problematical," since the section to be served has a stationary or diminishing population. The establishment of a branch library in a junior high school in the section is recommended, with the idea of determining by experience whether it may not sufficiently serve the needs of the community.

Branch libraries in public schools of three types are proposed: (1) Ten branches (seven to twelve hours of daily service); (2) Nine sub-branches (twenty-one hours or more weekly service); (3) Eight stations (four hours or more weekly service). These ten proposed branches are designed to be placed in junior high and elementary schools, located chiefly in suburban sections. Such branches will have their own book stocks and staffs and will be open during school hours, afternoons and evenings. The nine sub-branches are to be conducted by the staffs of neighboring branches. They will have small permanent collections of books which will be augmented by loans from the central library or neighboring branches. Service will be arranged to suit the school and community; e.g., two mornings, two afternoons and two evenings. Some will be operated in groups, with alternate service. The eight stations will be still smaller collections, open once or twice weekly; e.g., once in school hours and one evening.

PROCEDURE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCH LIBRARIES

1. When the Board of Education plans a new building, or the enlargement of an old building, it shall consider the desirability of making provision for a school branch library. Its conclusion should be based upon the location of the new school building in relation to the program for branch libraries in schools proposed by the Library Trustees.

2. If the Board of Education decides to include provision for school branch library, the Board shall indicate to the Library Trustees, the location, size of room, and other proposed facilities for such advice and suggestions as the Library Trustees may care to offer. If the Board of Education decides not to include provision for a school branch library, the Board shall so inform the Library Trustees.

3. Nothing indicated under 1 and 2 above shall be understood as precluding the expectation that either board may at any time invite the attention of the other board to the consideration of any subject in connection with the establishment of branch libraries in the schools.

4. Plans for the permanent equipment of the room shall be prepared as are other plans for schools and in addition after consultation with the Public Librarian.

EQUIPMENT OF BRANCH LIBRARIES IN THE SCHOOLS

1. The Board of Education shall provide for all physical equipment for the library which is a permanent part of the room, such as built-in shelves, closets, toilet facilities, cloak rooms, etc.

2. The Board of Library Trustees shall furnish and be responsible for all moveable equipment, such as tables, chairs, desks, map and periodical cases.

3. The Board of Library Trustees shall also furnish and be responsible for all books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, technical library supplies, including typewriters when needed.

MAINTENANCE

1. The Board of Education shall furnish and pay for heat, light, soap, towels, janitor service and telephone service for the branch libraries in the schools. Such janitor service shall cover days when schools are not in session and be paid for in accordance with regulations to be established by the Board of Education governing such service.

2. The Board of Library Trustees shall furnish and pay for all professional library service in the branch school libraries, including transportation of books and all library supplies.

ADMINISTRATION OF BRANCH LIBRARIES IN THE SCHOOLS

1. In all matters concerning the professional conduct of the branch school libraries, the library staff shall be considered a part of the staff of the Public Library and all appointments and transfers shall be made by the Public Librarian.

2. In all matters concerning the heating, ventilating, care of rooms and, in general, the

physical side of the school branch library, the library staff shall be considered a part of the school organization. In the above matters the principal of the school shall have the same jurisdiction over the librarian of the branch library that she has over teachers. The relation of the library staff to the janitor shall be thru the principal of the building in all cases when the principal is in the building. In the absence of the principal, the janitor shall serve under the direction of the branch librarian.

3. All questions that arise relating to the administration of the school libraries shall be handled by the Public Librarian and the Superintendent of Schools, subject to instructions from their respective boards.

4. The schedule of hours of opening any branch shall be by agreement between the Public Librarian and the Superintendent of Schools.

5. The regulations made by the Public Librarian for the use of branch libraries in Public Schools by the public school pupils shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Schools.

Sponsors for Knowledge—A Working Plan

IN the January issue of *Filing and Office Management* George W. Lee reports on the progress made in obtaining "Sponsors for Knowledge" since his article in the issue of October, 1921, which explained the idea and listed forty or more representative topics for which sponsors should be found.

"Sponsors for Knowledge," he explained then, "is a catchy phrase, the underlying idea of which is for individuals to accept topics on which they will be enthusiastic to put questions in the way to getting answers. . . . According to the new plan, which is now under way in connection with the Boston Public Library, sponsors are expected to make lists of sources of information with reference to their respective topics. (Incidentally this Boston plan will afford an experiment station on which the sponsorship committee of the A. L. A. can base the report for the next annual conference.) . . . The sponsorship movement is towards standardization, the sponsor establishing sources of information by turning in to the public library, as a clearing house, a sheet, or else cards, telling where to look for information on his topic."

Mr. Lee is of the opinion that if sponsors' reports were made at library conventions, shaped in the form of motions, and voted upon, it would be possible to point to more progress in library matters than has been the case in the past. He says: "As most of the executives of the A. L. A. and of other library associations will doubtless

agree, it seems unfortunate that, after more than forty years of library conventions, there has been so little attempt to vitalize, thru discussion and vote, the essential points in papers and addresses at the many sessions." Progress would inevitably follow a definite stand on matters of practice taken from year to year.

Since the writing of the first article reports have been received on several topics. The assistance of students of a graduate engineering course at Harvard was enlisted for the compiling of a list of trade directories. Twelve references on Sources of Prices of Commodities Covering a Period of Years were received from the student who had undertaken the research. The list will be swelled in course of time by the inclusion of daily and weekly papers and trade journals.

The student who selected the topic of Resources for Getting at Home and Business Addresses was obliged to spend twelve hours in listing twenty-three directories, but Mr. Lee believes that the number should be quadrupled even tho the work take a corresponding amount of time, and that the list should be classified in greatest detail, covering various aspects of commercial, social, professional or transient addresses. "Questions of this kind are frequently referred to librarians, and the time consumed in answering them by rule-of-thumb methods is often appalling." Harold T. Dougherty, librarian of the Newton, Mass., Free Library, is sponsor for the question of Availability of Lantern Slides. Slides can now be borrowed from the Department of Agriculture and many universities, and borrowed or purchased from the J. Horace McFarland Company of Harrisburg, Pa., and the Conrad Slide and Projection Company of Chicago.

The sponsor for Sources of Information on Statistics of Cities, States and Countries used the State Library, Boston Public Library, Harvard libraries, Chamber of Commerce, Sampson and Murdock Company (directory publishers), and the Social Service Library. In the interests of co-ordination every one of these organizations should be further consulted before the list is actually published.

Resources for Getting at Dates of Coming Events a difficult subject to handle, include, in Boston, the Public Library, the Twentieth Century Club, the daily papers, "This Week in Boston," "Ask Mr. Foster," and others.

Vocations and Avocations for Elderly People is a list which has met with high approval and will be available soon. Other sponsors reported on engineering handbooks, sources for Canadiana, and publications that give regular space to business conditions.

For Better Service in New York City

IN reply to a request from Director Edwin H. Anderson for suggestions for the improvement of library service the Staff Association* of the New York Public Library has recently submitted to the Director and Board of Trustees a report embodying a series of recommendations covering the service in both central building and branches.

The immediate cause of the report was the recent cut in library appropriations by the city government, which leaves the library \$60,000 from which to provide books for the coming year, with no prospect of replacing a rapidly diminishing book stock unless an equal amount is appropriated from collections for fines.

The staff recommends, primarily, a city-wide campaign for books and money in 1922, with possible later establishment of a publicity department for the library in charge of a full-time publicity expert. Another major step towards relieving the demand for books which the library cannot furnish would be the installing of pay duplicate collections in the branches. Economy in the administration of the branches themselves could be effected by the discontinuance of circulating books on holidays, while leaving the buildings open for reading.

PUBLICITY

The reading public is entitled to know why service has been curtailed. It could easily be informed regarding the resources and limitations of the library by charts placed in the branches illustrating graphically the increase in book use within the past few years and the decrease in book stock and book money.

Information would lead to a sympathetic understanding of the library's limitations and at the same time pave the way for a direct appeal to the public for books. Publicity emphasizing only the limitations of the library, which seems to have a negative and depressing effect, might well be abandoned for more cheerful emphasis on what the library is already able to do for its patrons.

A campaign for books in 1922, possibly held during the national library week projected by the A. L. A., would prove not only a desirable means for increasing the book stock but a strategic move toward a better appropriation in 1923. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., says in this connection: "The general enthusiasm for the library which comes as a result of a campaign more than compensates for any feeling on the part of the City Government that it can shift the responsibility for support." The week

* Mary Frank, chief of the Extension Division, is President.

could be distinguished by a spectacular appeal for books from the steps of the main library, by literary gatherings at branch libraries addressed by prominent authors and publicists, a reception in the evening when the public could be conducted thru the workrooms for a demonstration of interior operations, and an "old home day" for books long overdue. One day might be designated for the receipt of gifts of money.

PAY DUPLICATE COLLECTIONS

It is reasonable to suppose that a reading public, restive under the necessity of waiting from six months to a year to borrow such enduringly popular books as "The Education of Henry Adams" or Wells' "Outline of History," would welcome the opportunity of renting them for a small fee. Replying to the objection that the New York public would not countenance "pay" books in a free library, the Association points out that a pay book is always a duplicate of another in the free collection, so that no one is actually obliged to pay for any book; that after rentals have covered the first cost of the pay book it is added to the general book stock; and that such a collection has been operated for years in Brooklyn, part of the city of New York. A further argument is that since about half the book fund for 1922 will come from money paid for fines, the public will pay for books by direct levy.

Quoting Secretary Milam again: "Duplicate pay collections seem to have been accepted by librarians, trustees, and the public generally as a perfectly desirable and natural feature of library service."

Opposition from fiction libraries is not much to be feared, since their managers are generally agreed that anything that stimulates the reading of books also stimulates the sale of books.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Other recommendations cover the strengthening of the present inadequate messenger service by establishing a central follow-up bureau with motor cycle messenger service attached; the simplification of the central registration system; an increase in fines from one cent to two cents a day; a biennial rather than an annual inventory, and a time restriction on books borrowed by children.

For improvement of service at the central building it seems desirable to assemble a special corps of research workers, resembling somewhat the docents supplied by museums, which would meet the demands for more intensive research work than can be expected of the regular staff, and business and professional men would probably be as willing to pay for this service as they are to pay for public stenographic and photostat service.

The long-needed information service at the Fifth Avenue entrance of the central building

might temporarily be furnished by the preparation of a classified index covering the subjects usually asked for, and indicating the division where the information may be found. This index would be supplied to the doormen in the form of a pocket guide.

For the staff itself is recommended the establishment of a retirement system and the granting of extended vacations after ten or more years of service.

A. L. A. Officers Proposed for 1922-23

THE Nominating Committee of the A. L. A., Arthur E. Bostwick (Chairman), Edna M. Sanderson, Milton J. Ferguson, Linda A. Eastman, and Edward F. Stevens, reports the following nominations for officers for the year 1922-23.

President: C. F. D. Belden, Judson T. Jennings, Andrew Keogh.

First vice-president: George B. Utley, Josephine A. Rathbone, Adam Strohm.

Second vice-president: Grace Rose, Annie C. Moore, Malcolm G. Wyer.

Treasurer: Edward D. Tweedwell, Louise B. Krause, Theodore W. Koch.

Executive Board: W. W. Bishop, Chalmers Hadley, Franklin F. Hopper, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., J. I. Wyer, Theresa Hitchler, Cornelia Marvin, June R. Donnelly, William R. Watson.

Council: Matthew Dudgeon, James T. Gerould, Edith Guerrier, Anne M. Mulheron, Charles J. Barr, Charles H. Brown, Earl W. Browning, C. H. Compton, Charles S. Greene, W. J. Hamilton, Alice I. Hazeltine, Herbert S. Hirschberg, Electra C. Doren, Clarence B. Lester, John A. Lowe, H. M. Lydenberg, Ethel F. McCollough, Anna A. MacDonald, Charles E. Rush, A. J. Small, C. Seymour Thompson, Caroline Webster, Harriet A. Wood, Jeannette M. Drake, George T. Clark, Harold L. Leupp, Ernest J. Reece, C. P. P. Vitz, Martha Wilson, Esther Johnston.

Washington Business Library Course

UNDER the auspices of the District of Columbia Y. W. C. A., Adelaide R. Hasse will give a course in business library work beginning February 15 and ending May 26. The class period will be from 7 to 9 on Mondays and Wednesdays and some outside practice will be required. The subjects are: Sources of Information, Reference Books, Business Literature, Care and recording of material in a business library, and proof reading.

The tuition fee for the course (60 hours instruction) is \$30.

In the annual Publications of the Historical Society of Southern California, recently issued, there is an eight-page article on the Henry E. Huntington Library by its librarian, George Watson Cole.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1922



THE executives of most libraries have to face a double embarrassment when confronted with decreased or inadequate appropriations. The demand of the public is for more books and the price of books has so increased with the cost of printing that fewer books can be bought with the same number of dollars. The only saving so far in the cost of books has been the considerable decrease in paper, as printers' wages have been increased, rather than decreased, because of the forty-four hour week. This would mean that saving in book costs would be almost solely in popular books of large editions, rather than in reference or other expensive books. In connection with a review of the past twenty years, it is found that the average cost per volume for the Brooklyn Public Library was 74 cents in 1901 and \$1.56 in 1921, but in the first year that Library was buying only for circulation, as the old Reference Library in Montague Street had not been incorporated with it. After the consolidation the figures increased and the dollar mark was passed in 1907-8. These figures confirm the general impression that the cost of books to libraries has nearly doubled. Further, it is more and more recognized that while it is necessary that a library should be fully equipped with books, the cost of service must substantially increase if the investment in books is to be used to best advantage. Library salaries have not kept pace with printers' wages and book costs, altho good service is more appreciated. Such facts as these should be brought by librarians and trustees to the attention of appropriation authorities throuth the country.

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IN connection with Mr. Lee's excellent paper on suggestions for conventions, printed earlier in the year, one point should be pressed home

in the arrangement for A. L. A. conferences, namely, the supply of sufficient rooms for the many group meetings. At Swampscott, eight association meetings were assigned five rooms, and, happily, fine weather permitted the excluded three to gather on the lawn. It may be added that the number of such meetings must be kept down if there is to be time as well as space for the conference itself and other larger meetings, and it may be necessary to resort ultimately to the plan of using alternate years for the A. L. A. conference and for the smaller meetings. The larger associations, such as the N. E. A. and now the A. L. A., face difficulties in finding hotel accommodations for the numbers that gather at their call, and, indeed, the problems presented to convention committees are many and difficult, alike in providing for increasing numbers and in keeping down the programs to practicable limits.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE estimate that the standard for library appropriations should be one dollar for each person in the community is likely to call forth some criticism and possibly misunderstanding. There was no suggestion or thought of a poll or head tax, a form of taxation which has been dropped from the statute book of most of the states, and any such impression should be corrected by any librarian who finds echo of it in the local press. The resolution as finally adopted carefully explained that this was a generalized standard, which, under special circumstances, would need modification in lessening that amount. On the whole, however, this round figure is as fair an estimate as could reasonably be made, and in a good many towns it is about a standard with exceptions to fit the particular case of the larger or smaller community.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Society met on December 30th at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago in connection with the A. L. A. meetings. President W. W. Bishop was in the chair. He paid a gracious tribute to George W. Cole, the retiring president and read a letter of greeting from the latter from San Gabriel, California. He also read a letter from George S. Godard in which he enclosed his personal book plate and suggested that other members turn over to the custodian or secretary their book plates. Dr. Bishop said that another volume of *Papers and Proceedings* had reached the stage of page proof. As to the next meeting, he said it would probably be with the A. L. A. at Detroit with the possibility that it could be held at Ann Arbor in the new library building.

Professor F. I. Carpenter, trustee of the Newberry Library, read a paper on "Photographic Reproduction of Rare Books." Mr. Carpenter said that the increasing rarity of books wanted by libraries made it necessary to find some method of reproduction of these. Last June the Newberry Library sent out a list of proposed reproductions and Professor Carpenter's paper was largely based on the replies. He took up the question of processes and costs including the photostat, the Manul process and the collotype. He then discussed the question of co-operation and a central bureau. There seemed to be a general feeling that every library should not secure all the reproductions on account of the space and expense. There are two solutions for the problem; one is to have a central depository for negatives; the other to have a place of information about negatives. If there were a central depository it should be the Library of Congress which could then compile a list of its negatives for inquirers. Mr. Carpenter's final point was whether straight photographic reproductions were after all the solution of the rare book problem. His conclusion was that the collotype reproductions seem to be best if they can be afforded.

Discussion was animated and valuable. Mr. Bishop said that the photostat is an admirable copying machine but a poor publishing instrument. In the reproducing of the *Kentucky Gazette* and *Detroit Gazette* at Michigan, it was estimated that the making of seventeen copies reduced the cost only fifteen per cent over the making of one copy. Dr. Andrews described the Manul process which is not profitable unless about one hundred copies are wanted. The

negative is put on zinc. He referred to the cameragraph as having the advantage of printing on both sides of the sheet and reducing the cost but having the disadvantage of not being clearly defined. Mr. Hanson mentioned a reproduction made for the University of Chicago in which the securing of six copies cut the cost nearly in half. Dr. Richardson spoke of the need of copies of manuscripts for ready lending purposes. Mr. Bishop recalled the meeting to the question of a central depository. Mr. Gerould said, "We do not want to burden the Library of Congress unduly especially under present conditions. If cards could be printed for depository catalogs, enough larger libraries might subscribe for a series of such cards. Copy should be prepared by the library owning the reproduction so that the Library of Congress need only print the card." Mr. Gerould added his protest against the reproduction of a large number of copies of a rare book. One or two ought to be enough.

H. H. B. Meyer said he thought the plan to create a collection of negatives in a central depository was best and the Library of Congress would be the best place but at present the Library of Congress is unable to do its own work properly owing to lack of resources. He thought Mr. Gerould's suggestion for cards could very likely be carried out if copy were sent by the possessing libraries. He offered as a practical suggestion that the negatives remain with the owner, that copy be sent to the Library of Congress and that the cards be printed by it. Mr. Carpenter thought Mr. Meyer's suggestion excellent. He said he knew of a number of reproductions in private hands; he had one and Mr. Manley had several. Mr. Hanson said he knew from consultation with Mr. Hastings that the Library of Congress could print the cards if 50 subscriptions were secured. Mr. Meyer amended by saying the Library of Congress could print immediately if thirty-five subscriptions were secured. These cards would then be put in the union catalog. Mr. Bishop suggested an immediate call for subscriptions and fifteen were guaranteed. The Society therefore voted to underwrite the thirty-five subscriptions.

Mr. Windsor of Illinois read a summary of the paper by Professor W. A. Oldfather which will appear in the *Proceedings*. The paper was on the subject of Avianus and was offered in the hopes that additional material might be brought to the attention of Professor Oldfather who is preparing a study of Avianus.

Dr. Pierce Butler of the Newberry Library gave a paper on the John M. Wing foundation. This will also be published in full. He told of the terms of the bequest which was given to buy books to "illustrate and describe the origin and development of printing and allied subjects." There are but three great typographical collections in the world: at Leipzig, at St. Bride's, London and at the Typographical Library in Jersey City. The Wing collection will eventually surpass these because of its resources and of the fact that it is not dependent on a school or society. The Wing collection also draws on the previous collections of the Newberry library in this field especially the Probasco and Bonaparte collections. Among other subjects which are being taken care of are Incunabula of which the Newberry now has 410 specimens; Aldines in which the Wing collection gained by the De Vinne sale; Kelmescotts of which the collection has a complete set; books on the history of printing and the theory of letter design. Among other rarities are specimen of block books, an Apocalypse of 1455 and an Italian *Biblia Pauperum*. The collection has one Caxton and a fair number of modern presses. It is frequently visited by practical printers.

J. Christian Bay of the John Crerar Library gave a delightful talk on some book rarities of Chicago. Mr. Bay had the books he spoke of on a table before him and handled them appreciatively as he described them. He spoke of them from the beginnings in the 1830's, mentioned the early collections of poetry, the publications of the Chicago literary club, the Caxton club, the Dofobs and others. He spoke of some of the early printers like Fergus and some of the later ones and showed examples: the Blue Sky Press, the Village Press and the Road-side Press. Having narrowed the issues of various books down to 100 and then to 20 copies, he closed with the rarest he knew of, an edition of Kipling's "Brushwood Boy" in 1903, consisting of one copy on vellum. With great satisfaction he showed the second copy of this book, intimating only how he came to have it.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

NORMAL school librarians held a two-session meeting at Chicago, December 30-31. The chairman, Arthur Cunningham, librarian of the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Indiana, opened the meeting by stating the aims of the meeting as: (1) to discuss whether school libraries should be developed directly by the school or by the public library; (2) to inform ourselves as to what was actually done with regard to the supervision and standardization of

school libraries in the various states.

O. S. Rice, Wisconsin Supervisor of School Libraries, spoke on "School Libraries and School Success." The problem of school libraries is to convince school authorities that the school library is necessary for school success. Retardation statistics in Strayer and Thorndike's "School Administration," show that the largest percentage of repeaters are in the upper grades. As children have increasing needs to depend upon themselves in school work, no corresponding provision has been made to teach them the use of reference books which would make them equal to the occasion. In the upper grades, where much reading is done, for example, the teacher leaves to the children the looking up of words, phrases and allusions occurring in each day's lesson. Children must learn to know where to go for explanations of words, phrases and allusions they do not understand. In a test involving the use of the dictionary, encyclopedia, *Readers' Guide*, and other common reference material, given to children in several different Wisconsin schools before reference lessons became part of the school course, no child received a passing grade (70) and there were many zeros. Observation shows that the question and answer method is used almost exclusively, due in great part to the lack of teaching children to use reference books. This brings out the important duties of the normal school library: (1) to train prospective teachers in the use of books and libraries; (2) to teach students how to teach children the use of the library, using the model school to demonstrate practical methods; (3) to demonstrate in the model school ways of having much good reading done so as to develop good reading tastes and habits; (4) to train teacher-librarians.

The plan of having in each high school a qualified teacher-librarian who, as part of her duties, gives lessons on the use of books and libraries, is of much importance to the school library cause; for the reason that those high school students who later become elementary school teachers, will know the value of such lessons and will be more likely to give them to the pupils in their charge.

PLANS FOR INDIANA

Della Northey, Indiana organizer of school and institution libraries, spoke on fitting library service to school needs.

California's law provides for a definite contract between schools and county libraries for service.

In Oregon, the State Library which supervises school libraries passes the responsibility over to the county library, the school library becom-

ing a branch of the county library, altho the books have the mark of ownership of the school district and separate records are kept.

The Committee on Work with Schools of the Indiana Library Association as the result of a survey of high school libraries in that state, found only nine school libraries with a full time librarian, no definite plan, and no credit given for instruction in the use of books and libraries. This Committee recommended that the Certain Report be approved by the Association and that a committee be appointed to work out definite recommendations to be presented to the State Department of Education. The recommendations made by this committee were: (1) that the minimum fund of one dollar per pupil be spent each year for the purchase of books and the necessary rebinding, the sum to be reduced to fifty cents per pupil where a public library exists, if so desired; (2) that the selection of books be made from the certified list and its supplements; (3) that the organization of school libraries be urged. This program, submitted to the State Department of Education has been cordially received. An educational survey of the state, preliminary to that to be made by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now in progress. The Commission has been invited to outline library standards for different types of schools.

PROGRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Adeline Zachert, director of School Libraries for the Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, told of that state's program for school libraries, aiming at "An equal educational opportunity for every boy and girl in the commonwealth."

The appointment of a director of School Libraries under the Department of Public Instruction, is in line with modern ideals of school administration, which Dr. Finegan is working out.

The School Libraries Division has almost a year of activity behind it. The actual achievements in the improving of school library conditions include:

(1) A survey of library conditions in the State by personal visits of the Director to the thirteen State Normal Schools, many high schools, and other schools; (2) the preparing and issuing of carefully selected lists to serve as a guide in the upbuilding of school libraries for rural, graded, junior high, and senior high schools; (3) the outlining of minimum attainable standards for the administration of libraries in State Normal Schools and high schools of various sizes including the junior high school; (4) the establishment of teacher-librarian courses in two of the State Normal Schools; (5) a conference of librarians of the State Normal Schools for the

discussion of all the details of management of the libraries in these schools and particularly for the developing of policies leading toward the better instruction in the use of books for all pupils in the Normal Schools. Progress has been made along the following lines:

(a) The preparation of a manual giving detailed information on all the various phases of school library management, which will be available to principals and superintendents and will serve as a guide in book selection, their care and conservation, and particularly, their use.

(b) Outlines of graduated courses of instruction in the use of books and libraries, to be given to pupils from the elementary grades thro the high schools and normal schools.

In the annual reports which high schools submit to the State Department the following definite questions relating to the library are answered: Is a trained librarian in charge of your library? Seating capacity of your library? Number of volumes not text books? Number of volumes added last year? Number of periodicals taken? Total yearly appropriation? Is *Reader's Guide* used? Are books accessioned? Number of books missing at last inventory? Classification system? Dictionary catalog? Charging system? Total circulation last school year? Number of periods given to instruction in use of books? Compliance with proper standards in respect to library equipment is an important element in the classification of high schools.

Miss Zachert closed by stating her conclusion that the school library should be a *school* rather than a *public library* project. The school library should be considered the book laboratory of the school, it should be housed in the school, and should be under the control of the school administration on the same basis as the other school laboratories. Miss Zachert advocated cooperation between the school library and the public library in urging pupils to become members of the public library and to establish the habit of using the public library. The two types of libraries should maintain friendly relations and where the public library has a surplus supply of books it may supplement the school library with general reading matter.

ORGANIZATION IN MINNESOTA

Harriet A. Wood told of the work in Minnesota. Miss Wood feels strongly that school libraries should be a part of the public school system wherever possible. In Minnesota the library program has put the public library in the place of leader.

The State Director of the Library Division, while having charge of all library work, stresses the public library, while the Assistant Director stresses the school library. Such a plan is re-

commended for the local public library, the head librarian laying emphasis upon the work with adults and the assistant librarian upon work with young people.

Close co-operation with the other divisions of the Department of Education is carried on; such as: (1) membership of the Director of Libraries on the Committee for the Revision of State Aid; (2) the preparation of library standards for different types of schools; (3) the preparation of library courses of study; (4) the library training project in County Institutes carried on jointly by the Rural School and the Library Divisions.

The Institute program was one of the major activities during the last three months. At the request of the Rural School Inspector some instruction on the selection, care and use of books was given by Institute instructors with assistance from local librarians, based on a brief course given by the Supervisor of School Libraries. Some of the results were: (1) the importance of the rural school library is being recognized by teachers and trustees of 6000 rural schools; (2) instructors have been tireless in devising new methods of presenting these lessons and wish the course continued next year; (3) school supply companies have been stimulated to include library mending material and equipment in their catalogs; (4) courses of lessons now in preparation for the teacher training classes in high schools will be made more practical because of this experience and this course will be recommended to the rural department of teachers colleges; (5) reference work with the Department has much increased.

The specific duties of the Department are: (1) the development of a professional library for the use of the Departmental Staff and all teachers of the state; (2) the preparation of the State Aid Book Lists for elementary and high schools; (3) the assembling of a sample collection of the books on the State Aid List; (4) the distribution of State Aid under the terms of the law and the rules of the State Department.

Purposeful State Aid is the cornerstone of Minnesota's educational structure. The school development of the state under the stimulus of State Aid has outstripped the library development without State Aid. There are 150 public libraries in Minnesota (twelve counties having none) as contrasted with 243 high school libraries, 269 graded school libraries, 6181 aided rural school libraries.

The contract system between school and public library in which the State Aid money is turned over to the public library for certain specific returns in service, etc., has been worked out

with success in Pine Island, International Falls, and other places.

"A MEASURING STICK"

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, then presented the "Measuring Stick for Normal School Libraries," a preliminary report on standards for Normal Schools. This report had already been approved by the Library Department of the N. E. A. Mr. Kerr said the report was based on two suppositions: namely, (1) that the training of teachers is supremely important; (2) that no institution is better than its library.

He reviewed the report item by item and the principal points made in the correspondence he had received in regard to the Measuring Stick. Many letters expressed commendation, gratitude for an attempt to formulate standards and remarked upon the usefulness of such a report in obtaining what was needed in a local situation. One criticism was that no provision was made for the small county or city normal school. Mr. Kerr also said that the number necessary for the staff, according to the report, was based on a library opened 60 or 70 hours a week.

In the discussion following the presentation of the report, the question came up as to whether a B. S. degree requirement could be added as an alternative to the B. A. and A. M., as many library schools granted only B. S. degree. Such an arrangement, Mr. Kerr said, could be made, that situation having not previously occurred to the committee.

SECOND SESSION

The second session was opened by a talk by Charles M. Curry, professor of Literature at the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., on "Standards of Children's Literature." This paper is published in the current number of *Public Libraries*.

Winifred L. Davis of the Wisconsin Library School then told of how to obtain "Maximum Results with Minimum Instruction." Illustrating with an outline, which was distributed to those present, she told what she had found to be the minimum amount of material to be included in lessons on the use of the library to be given to children. Her experience with teachers had shown her, that such information was appreciated, for often the time allowed for such instruction is limited.

Her suggestion was to think of the library in terms of types of indexes, (card catalog index, periodical indexes, and the indexes to books themselves); and that the study of the mechanical side of reference books should be introduced by using books already familiar. The care of books and the rules of the library are not included in this formal instruction, such in-

struction being better given formally. Technical library terms, even the simplest, should be defined.

With a teacher who knows and can use the resources of the library, correlation between various subjects and instruction in the use of books and libraries can be advantageously worked out. Every normal student should have a course in the use of the library and bibliographic work.

Bertha Hatch, librarian-teacher, Cleveland School of Education, speaking on "The Normal School Library and Children's Reading," said that as librarian-teacher she taught the use of the library, story-telling, and juvenile literature in the Junior College of the School of Education, the graduates of which go into the public schools of Cleveland as teachers. Thus indirectly she reaches a large number of children. The children of the Observation Schools are reached directly, those in the building coming as classes in to the library once a week for books to read, and in groups thru the day for reference work.

The Library Hour, introduced two years ago, has been most successful in guiding and stimulating children's reading. Each week a pupil teacher or Miss Hatch herself in the Observation Schools holds a library hour for the children. Sometimes the teacher reads aloud or tells a story, sometimes the children do this, poems are generally read or recited, sometimes favorite books are discussed; again, puzzle games and riddles about books in the library, made up by the children, are the feature of the hour. This last not only fixes in the minds of the children the titles and authors of books but also stimulates the reading of certain books.

During the summer sessions Miss Hatch holds conferences with teachers on children's reading in which different types of books are discussed, such as books suitable to the different grades, chivalry stories, classics for children, pioneer stories, etc., one conference, on children's books grown-ups enjoy, being particularly successful.

Elva Rulon, librarian of the State Teachers College, Peru, Nebraska, then presented a "Summary of Reports from Twenty-nine Normal School Libraries Compiled from a Questionnaire on Magazines." The Report gave the agents used, percentage of the book fund used for magazines, amount of duplication for classrooms, factors determining binding of magazines, the part of the subscription list bound, bindery employed, and rules in regard to the circulation of the magazines.

For chairman for the current year was elected Margaret Dunbar, Library Science Department of the Kent (Ohio) State Normal School.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE January meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was arranged by the Medical Group, Sara L. Halliday of the Public Health Division of the Municipal Reference Library, chairman. The members met for dinner in Schraff's Tea Room, 181 Broadway. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, New York's Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Thomas Darlington, physician, entertained us with humorous and enjoyable after-dinner speeches which carried in them much good advice and inspiration. Dr. Copeland pictured the great need for and usefulness of the special library, and Dr. Darlington gave us a desire to improve our physical condition thru personal hygiene so that we might give the service expected of us. If any came to the meeting with a grouch he left with a light heart and a smile.

The Association continues to increase its membership. Anyone interested may join; dues should be sent to Elsie Baechtold, Irving National Bank, Woolworth Building.

The separate group meetings are being held continually at times chosen by the chairmen. Knowledge of the resources of all the libraries within the group is one of the purposes of these smaller meetings, and the individual librarians realize their importance.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held on February 28th, at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

R. B. RANKIN, *President*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

THE Pennsylvania Library Club met on January 9 at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Asa Don Dickinson presiding. William P. Wilson, director, spoke on the work of the Commercial Museum, which was organized at the close of the Chicago exposition in 1894, and received immense collections from over forty governments and dependencies exhibiting at that exposition, and has since received tons of exhibits from each large exposition held in the United States and abroad. Many years before the Department of Commerce was organized by the national government, the Museum, realizing that the consuls might become important factors in the investigation of trade conditions abroad for the American manufacturer, sought and obtained permission from the State Department to conduct direct correspondence with the U. S. consuls and to mark out lines of investigation which they should pursue to procure information tending to increase our foreign commerce. The present activities of the museum were further explained by Curator Charles R.

Toothaker, who told in detail of the educational work maintained for the entertainment and instruction of the manufacturer and the general public. There are in the Museum, hundreds of exhibits illustrating the customs of the people, and the products of the countries of the world. A very extensive work in education for the benefit of the schools of Pennsylvania is carried on. Special series of illustrated lectures are given in the Museum to classes from the schools and colleges of Philadelphia and vicinity. The Museum lends free to public school teachers in all parts of Pennsylvania sets of colored slides, accompanied by lanterns, screens and typewritten lectures on geography, commerce and industry. Collections of specimens to aid teachers in geographic and commercial instruction are sent, free of cost, to all parts of Pennsylvania. These specimens are arranged to show the important raw materials and the stages thru which they pass in the process of manufacture.

Dudley Bartlett, chief of the Foreign Trade Bureau, explained the work of his bureau which is prepared to give information on such matters as tariff, shipping, packing, requirements and opportunities of foreign markets, trade mark and patent laws, consular regulations, methods of payment and granting of credits, and names of reliable business houses thruout the world.

John J. Macfarlane, librarian, told of the work of the Museum library, which is maintained for use of the officials of the Museum. It is not a public institution, but it lends books to libraries.

After the addresses the eighty-four visitors were shown moving pictures of some of Pennsylvania's leading industries.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

THE N. J. School Librarians' Association, held its first meeting of the year in conjunction with the N. J. State High School conference at New Brunswick October 28-29 with Mabel F. McCarnes of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, presiding. Fifty-five were registered.

There was on exhibition a scrap book patterned after the New England scrap book containing plans and pictures of libraries and information about rules, regulations, etc. The Public Library Commission is the custodian. Those wishing to consult it, will send to the Commission for it.

Adeline B. Zachert, director of Pennsylvania school libraries, addressed the general conference on "Use of Books in High Schools."

On the morning of the 29th an address on the importance of a high school library from

an educator's standpoint was given by Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers' College, Columbia University, which was discussed by William E. Cate, Long Branch; Herbert W. Dutch, Montclair; Charles A. Philhower, Westfield, and Margaret Coult, Newark.

FLORENCE C. CATE, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

OFFICERS of the Chicago Library Club for the current year are: President, Mary L. Watson, Newberry Library; vice-presidents, Frederick W. Schenck, University of Chicago Law Library, and Meta M. Loomis, University of Illinois College of Medicine; secretary, Margaret E. Ely of the Public Library; and treasurer, William Teal.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY CLUB

THE Seventh annual series of district meetings held under the direction of the Illinois Library Extension Division and the Illinois Library Association has been arranged. To date meetings have been held at Chicago, Freeport, Mendota and Bloomington; and the following are scheduled:

February—15, Galesburg; 16, Davenport, Ia. (joint meeting with Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky); 21, Jacksonville; 24, Hamilton.

March—2, Danville; 6, Charleston; 7, Olney; 8, Belleville; 15, Marion (joint meeting with Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky); and 17, Litchfield.

PUGET SOUND LIBRARY CLUB

THE Puget Sound Library Club met in Tacoma on December 30 to discuss children's work. The morning session was opened with an address of welcome by the Rt. Rev. Frederick W. Keator, president of the Board of Trustees of the Tacoma Public Library, who was instrumental in bringing the first trained children's librarian to the coast. A paper on children's work was given by the President, Annabel Porter, of the children's department of Tacoma, and discussed by Mabel Ashley of Everett, and by Lillian Sutherland and Laurretta Cole of Seattle.

At the afternoon session three teachers from the Tacoma public schools gave talks. That of Lottie H. King on the "Socialized Recitation," practically illustrated by a group of third grade children, was much enjoyed.

Helen Laurie spoke on "Silent Reading," Claudia Hill on the "Project Method."

Ellen Howe of the University of Washington Library was elected President for the next meeting.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. Connecticut has had but three state librarians since May, 1854, when the General Assembly provided for the appointment of a State Librarian to take charge of the miscellaneous collection of books which had been accumulating in the office of the Secretary of State. Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull served one year from that time, and Dr. Charles J. Hoadly from September, 1855, until his death in October, 1900, a month after which the present librarian, George S. Godard, was appointed.

From its rooms in the old State House, now the old City Hall, the library was moved to larger and more convenient quarters in the new capitol building in 1878, and from there, in November, 1910, to its present home in the State Library and Supreme Court Building. With the other libraries in Hartford the library forms a university system. It comprises, among other departments, the supreme court law library, the legislative reference department, the department of war records, the archives department, and the department of local history and genealogy. It serves as depository and examiner of public records, as custodian of the portraits of governors and of the building which is its home, as depository of Connecticut state, town, municipal and society official publications, as well as of the official publications of the United States and the several states of the union, and finally as library exchange agent for Connecticut state publications.

New Haven. At the time of the report of the Librarian of Yale University for the year ending June 30, 1921, the site of the Sterling Library had not been settled, and no definite plans for the new building made. There were 1,217,500 books in the several libraries of the University, including the 65,059 volumes in the Law Library.

The Far Eastern collection numbered on April first, 17,560 works in 14,536 volumes, consisting of 2,413 Chinese works in 5,702 volumes, 56 Korean works in 126 volumes, and 15,091 Japanese works in 8,708 volumes.

The Tornquist collection on Argentina, presented by Carlos Alfredo Tornquist of Buenos Aires, contains more than 500 volumes, appropriately bound, and accompanied by a catalog arranged by author and topic.

Linonian and Brothers loaned 21,274 and the Main Library 21,184 volumes for home use.

From receipts of \$144,604, expenditures for

the book account amounted to \$46,820 and salaries \$79,318.

Replying to several inquiries as to the increase or decrease of student use of the library and the character and quality of the reading done there, Mr. Keogh remarks, "Bearing in mind the Elizabethan Club and the young poets whose writings are appearing thru the Press and other Yale sources, I am inclined to believe not only that the reading at Yale is greater in amount than it used to be, but that if it has changed in character, the change is for the better."

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. Some of the outstanding events in the history of the Brooklyn Public Library for the past two decades are reviewed in the twentieth report of Librarian Frank P. Hill, which is also the twenty-fourth report of the library.

The Library was organized in 1897, and since that time has had only one President, David A. Boody. The other member of the Board who has served continuously is R. Ross Appleton. Besides the Chief Librarian there are on the staff today twenty-four employees who were with the library in 1901 or came to it in that year. The Library was a department of the city and under municipal civil service for the first six years of its history. It became an independent corporation under an act of the legislature upon consolidation with the old Brooklyn Library in 1903; and the Board of Trustees, under an agreement with the city, undertook to administer the Free Public Libraries, heretofore administered by the Board of Directors as a department of the city.

With the consolidation which was effected on June 12, 1903, when the contract was signed by the city and the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Library, the old Brooklyn Library transferred to the new board of trustees real estate, books and endowments amounting to nearly one million dollars, and the new board of twenty-two members received their appointments, half by the mayor of New York City and half by the representatives of the old Brooklyn Library.

In 1901 the city appropriation was \$99,900; in 1921, \$709,679, an increase of 610 per cent. The income from other sources in that year was \$5,093; in 1921, \$87,909.

There were sixteen branches in 1901, but in 1921 thirty-one branches, three stations, and nine deposit stations. The situation in regard to

a central building has not materially altered, as the library had none in 1901 and had no more than four walls and a temporary roof of one twenty years later. One of the features of the report is a chronological table of steps taken since 1889 to secure the central library building. Brooklyn still remains the only city of any important size in the United States lacking a central building, altho \$813,987 has been appropriated by the city for this purpose. In 1901 the staff numbered 105 persons, and 401 in 1921. The library then had 144,954 volumes and circulated 944,126. In 1921 it had 956,051 volumes and circulated 6,072,707, an increase in per capita circulation from .809 to 3.008.

For books \$22,321 was spent in 1901 at an average cost per volume of \$.74, but approximately \$123,386, at an average cost of \$1.56, in 1921.

On March 12, 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered to the city of New York \$5,200,000 for the erection of sixty-five branch library buildings, of which \$1,600,000 was Brooklyn's share. Twenty branches were built and by careful management enough remained for a twenty-first, a site for which was purchased by the city in 1921 at the corner of Irving Avenue and Woodbine Street. It will be known as the Irving Branch in the Ridgewood district, taking the place of the present Ridgewood branch.

The first completed branch building was the Pacific, which opened its doors on October 8, 1904; and the twentieth the Red Hook, opened April 22, 1915. Last November the Schermerhorn branch was closed and its collections moved to the flourishing Coney Island station, which became a branch.

IOWA

The recently published report of the Iowa Library Commission covers the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920. During the twenty years of the Commission's existence, the number of tax-supported libraries has increased in the state from forty-eight to one hundred and forty. Four of these, Adel, Primghar, and Toledo were added during the last biennium. In addition to free tax-supported libraries, there exist in the state about fifty subscription or association libraries, supported by membership dues, donations, entertainments "and other such precarious means of support."

Iowa has a workable county library law, but as yet no county libraries. A beginning has been made in the way of township extension, and about thirty libraries are now loaning books to from one to six townships, outside of their municipal limits, Clarinda and Onawa having the largest of these townships systems, and maintaining several branches each.

In 1900 there was but one Carnegie and five other library buildings in Iowa. In 1920 there were ninety-nine public and seven college libraries, occupying Carnegie buildings, aggregating \$1,109,000 in library gifts to Iowa. Twenty libraries have buildings erected by other donors or by tax. New buildings erected by Carnegie gifts at Corydon, Hamburg, and Montezuma, were opened during the biennium.

The present staff of the Commission consists of the Secretary and Director of Library Extension, Julia A. Robinson, a library organizer and library cataloger, and two assistants in the Traveling Library department. With the resignation of Grace Shellenberger in May, 1919, the position of supervising librarian of the State Institutions was allowed to lapse, altho Iowa was a pioneer in institutional library work.

The Commission's appropriation is \$15,000, or less than Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City and Waterloo each receives in its individual community. The Traveling Library added 10,074 books, making a total of 44,039 books in its collection, and circulated 92,711 volumes during the two years. There are 733 traveling library stations.

The population of Iowa in 1915 was 2,358,066, of whom 857,111 are served by the 1,196,508 books in public libraries and 1,500,955 by the collection in the Traveling Library.

OKLAHOMA

Norman. A \$20,000 appropriation by the last legislature for the establishment of a State Industrial Library at the University of Oklahoma, has been invested in reference books and the new library will be opened for use during the current month.

NEBRASKA

Omaha. An expenditure of \$85,746 (of which \$75,000 was appropriated by the city) enabled the Omaha Public Library to circulate in 1921 565,299 books among a population of 191,601. This circulation represents an increase of 38,079 over that for 1920, and gives 2.95 books per capita. Borrowers numbered 47,620, of which 33,000 are regularly registered borrowers. The expenditure per capita was 45 cents.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The circulation of books from the Berkeley Public Library for home use in the year ending June 30, 1921, was 449,700, an increase of eleven per cent over that for the previous year. There were 25,804 borrowers from a population of 60,000, marking an increase of twenty per cent. The library system has 83,516 volumes in its twenty-eight agencies for circulation, and employs a full-time staff

of twenty-two. Staff salaries were increased for all positions, the average increase per assistant amounting to over \$300. The year's expenditures amounted to \$53,231.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The library law of 1919 is to be amended so as to provide for a minimum rate of one Czech crown instead of half a crown. It is proposed to abolish the maximum rate. This will permit of levying larger taxes in small communities where the book fund has been particularly low. The next step planned is the creation of county libraries which will have the supervision of the traveling libraries at present providing literature in the country places.

Prague. The Czechoslovak State School for Librarianship ended its first year in June. Of the hundred students who matriculated the previous October, thirty-eight passed the examination, the remainder having left school to take up positions or intending to take the examination in the winter term.

Twenty-one candidates passed with merit, fifteen with first class certificates and two with second. Twenty-four approved were probated for service in free public libraries and fourteen for the state and university libraries.

Five scholarships of 1000 Czech crowns each, were provided for students showing capacity for library research work.

The new school year, 1921-1922, opened on October 1st with 28 students.

In its early days, the school's quarters were inadequate and presented some difficulties. Now there will be one large room available in the Kinsky palace, wherein is housed a great library which contains a large number of rare books, manuscripts and prints.—L. J. Z.

FRANCE

Paris. The Annual Report of the American Library in Paris prepared by Alida M. Stephens, acting librarian, shows an increase in its endowment from 177,000 francs to 580,000 francs, 300,000 of which is represented by the recent gift of the American Library Association, and an increase in its supporting membership from 185 to 270.

The book collections were increased by 3744 volumes, about half of which were gifts. The collections now number 19,572 volumes.

The number of borrowers is now 3697 of whom 260 are students. Of those students 119 are French. Of 1385 new cards 602 were American, 425 British and 280 French.

The book circulation for the year was 117,439 volumes. Of these 3268 were juvenile.

AUSTRALIA

Auckland. The stock of the libraries, including the Leys Institute, of the Auckland Public Library was estimated on May 3, 1921, to be 105,486 volumes, of which 57,762 volumes are contained in the reference departments, and 47,724 in the lending and children's departments, including schools. All libraries participated in the increased circulation. The lending departments issued 355,948 volumes as compared with 285,293 the previous year.

The receipts of the central library and the five branches from subscriptions and reading fees amounted to £2,010. The number of visitors to the Art Gallery and Old Colonists' Museum, departments of the library, was 148,579 as compared with the previous year's 137,922.

C. F. Goldie, noted painter of Maori subjects, deposited a loan collection of pictures in the gallery during the year.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

College graduate with one year library training and three years city public library experience wants position as assistant in college, special or public library. E. D. 4.

Position wanted by library school graduate, experienced in public and special library work, specialist in economics, business management, finance and insurance, expert cataloger, reference worker, indexer, systematizer. Salary, \$2000. East or New York preferred. L. V. 4.

Lady, Virginian, educated in Europe, wants position in special library in New York City. Has had ten years' experience in editorial and research work, one year in a special library,

also some experience in organizing indexes. Has thoro knowledge of nine languages and is familiar with medical, economic and art literature. A. W. 4.

Good linguist, experienced in abstracting and digesting, would like to hear of interesting temporary editorial or library position. E. T. 4.

Young man, 23, college and normal school graduate, with a year and two summer school terms as librarian in an Oklahoma Teachers college, wants position in some University of the Missouri valley, or of West, where he can work on his master's degree. Address 225 College Avenue, Alva, Okla.

“Find It in Books”

THIS is the slogan that will be given wide publicity during the month of March by publishers and booksellers to stimulate interest in “useful” books.

It is a phrase that should have a strong appeal for librarians who have always featured the “usefulness” of their institutions. The librarians have been the first to note the growing demand for books for study and for reference. An examination of reports from widely varying localities points to the awakening of interest in technical subjects as the explanation for much of the increased circulation of books in the libraries. As one such report stated: “The striking demand is for books on trade, business, technology and all informational subjects rather than for literature, and it comes from the men who do the work.”

Today when enforced economy makes generous buying impossible, it becomes even more imperative to select books of sound merit. On the other hand, an intelligent, definite purpose to serve the educational and business needs of the community is likely to inspire practical support to keep the shelves full of “useful” books.

The “Find It in Books” campaign will undoubtedly result in a still larger number of inquiries of all kinds, which may be turned to account by the librarian. It is a campaign that has distinct advertising value for the smaller libraries, in particular, where close co-operation with the public is most helpful.

Publishers of technical and reference books use the Library Journal for their announcements because they believe the librarians, above all others, realize the importance of such works. It may well prove worth while to examine their announcements in the light of present-day economic tendencies, with the view also of directing a little of the “Find It in Books” spotlight upon the activities of the library.

The Publishers

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ANDREWS, Clement W., is the subject of the biographical sketch and frontispiece of the current number (Sept.-Dec. 1921) of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

BJERREGAARD, Carl H. A., chief of the reading room of the New York Public Library, died January 28th in his seventy-seventh year, and in the forty-second year of his service with the Library. Mr. Bjerregaard was a graduate of the University of Copenhagen and of the Military Academy of Denmark, and served five years in the Danish army and for a short period with the Danish Legation at St. Petersburg, before coming to this country in 1873. He was an authority on mysticism and various oriental beliefs and was the author of "Mysticism and Nature Worship," "Sufi Interpretation of Omar Khayyam and Fitzgerald," "The Great Mother," and "The Inner Life and the Tao-teh-king."

CARLTON, William N. C., was appointed librarian of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., on February 3. Dr. Carlton began his library work at the Holyoke (Mass.) Public Library in 1887. In 1892 he became assistant librarian of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn., and in 1899 librarian of Trinity College, a post which he left to become librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, in 1909. Early in 1920 he resigned this charge to join the house of George D. Smith in New York, and shortly after Mr. Smith's sudden death accepted for one year the directorship of the American Library in Paris, Inc. On his return last summer he was invited by the City of Hamilton (Ont.)

to reorganize its library system; a work which he completed last month.

EWING, Constance R. S., 1919 P., is in charge of the three months' class for junior attendants, recently started in the Public Library, Portland, Oregon.

FISHER, Mignon, 1918 N. Y. S., appointed head of the technical department of the Library Association of Portland, February 1st.

GROVER, Mabel Chase, 1914 R., appointed librarian at the Santa Cruz (Calif.) High School, succeeding Elizabeth Patton, 1918 R., who has been appointed to one of the junior high schools at Berkeley (Calif.).

Peters, Aimee M. 1913 Syr., has resigned her position of cataloger of the Air Service, Washington, D. C., and has been appointed cataloger of the Public Library, Tulsa, Okla.

SCHWENKE, Paul, librarian of the Prussian National Library and editor of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* died suddenly on December 19, in his sixty-ninth year.

SHATTUCK, Ruth, 1910 S., appointed librarian of the Danbury (Conn.) State Normal School.

WILBUR, Amey C., director of circulation of the Providence Public Library, has resigned to be married.

Pope Pius XI (Cardinal Achille Ratti) "is one of the most scientific librarians in Italy" says the *New York Times*. He has belonged to the profession for thirty of his sixty-four years. In 1888 he became a member of the college of doctors of the Ambrosiana Library in Milan, and in 1907 succeeded Mgr. Coriani as prefect of that library, a post which he held until 1914. Meanwhile he had become vice-prefect of the Vatican Library in 1910 and prefect in 1914, so that he was for some time connected with both great libraries. He gave up his charge of the Vatican Library only on his appointment as Papal Nuncio to Poland in 1918.

In a recent note on the death of Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild we said that she gave up library work soon after her marriage. As a matter of fact she continued in the vice-directorship of the New York State Library School for several years, resigning only after a nervous breakdown in 1905, and it was after this that she did much notable work on book-selection.

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DEAD MAN'S GOLD. <i>Dunn</i>	1.50	.75
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EVERLASTING WHISPER. <i>Gregory</i> ..	1.75	1.25
FERN SEED. <i>Rideout</i>	1.75	1.25
FIRE TONGUE. <i>Rohmer</i>	1.75	1.25
GHITZA. <i>Bercovici</i>	2.00	1.45
GODS. <i>Desmond</i>	2.00	1.40
GROWTH OF THE SOIL. <i>Hamsun</i> ...	5.00	3.50
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LOST VALLEY. <i>Gerould</i>	2.00	1.40
MOTHER. <i>Gorky</i>	2.00	1.45
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RAGGED EDGE. <i>MacGrath</i>	1.75	1.25
RICH LITTLE POOR BOY. <i>Gates</i>	1.75	1.25
SCARHAVEN KEEP. <i>Fletcher</i>	2.00	1.40
WHITE DESERT. <i>Cooper</i>	1.75	1.25
VALLEY OF THE SUN. <i>McCoy</i>	1.75	1.25
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<i>O'Brien</i>	2.00	1.50
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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

Burton Historical Collection Leaflet is to be published monthly by the Detroit Public Library. Volume 1, No. 1, January 1922, is devoted to biographical notes on Henry R. Schoolcraft, geologist.

Horace Gray writes on "Hospital Libraries for Interns," in *The Modern Hospital* for January. The article contains a list of books recommended for the use of interns in hospitals, and illustrations show the libraries in the Boston City Hospital, and in the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard Medical School.

The Library of the United States Bureau of Education has made preliminary plans for a new edition of Bulletin 1915, No. 25, Statistics of Public, Society, and School Libraries, with the advice and co-operation of the Committee on Federal and State Relations of the A. L. A.

Maryland Library Notes, published by the Maryland Public Library Commission (Mrs. M. A. Newell, Secretary and Treasurer, Marion F. Batchelder, Field Secretary) is intended to be issued as a quarterly if the Commission finds that it is helpful to the library workers of the state.

"The Use of the Library" by Frank M. Bumpstead, Superintendent of Circulation of the University of California Library, is prepared for the use of the Department of English, the object being "to enable the students to use the resources of the library intelligently. . . The examples cited apply to the University of California Library but the general principles apply to all scholarly libraries." (Berkeley, The University, 15 cents.)

"Seven Centuries Illustrated in the Congregational Library" (Boston) is a little book edited by Librarian William H. Cobb, designed "not to bring anything new before librarians and other specialists, but to interest men of ordinary attainments" in the history of printing. (25 c.)

The first number of the Standard Catalog Bimonthly (H. W. Wilson Co., New York, \$1.00 a year) lists 175 titles published in 1921. Each succeeding issue is to contain about fifty titles and an annual cumulated number will be published next July covering the full year 1921 as well as the first half of 1922. Thereafter the publication of the annual cumulation in

June will coincide with that of the *Cumulative Book Index*. "For each book is given a descriptive note written with the small library in view and a digest of all important reviews available at the time of compilation; also the subjects under which it should be cataloged, the D.C. classification number and the L.C. card number." The second number (January) lists a great number of children's books, due to the fact that the Christmas Season brings an unusual number of good juveniles.

The subject headings used in the Bimonthly will be those of the "List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries," which is in preparation. It is compiled by Marion E. Potter and Corinne Bacon from representative lists of headings used in thirteen of the smaller public libraries, collected by Estella and Ida Wolf of the University of Indiana Library. The original list, together with subjects will shortly be put into type and "sent to a number of people whose experience qualifies them to criticize such a list from the standpoint of the small library."

"Dawson-Hunting: European War Bibliographies" published by the F. W. Faxon Company of Boston, as No. 25 in the Useful Reference Series (\$1.75 net), consists of two parts.

Part I is a bibliography of European War Fiction in English, compiled by Loleta I. Dawson of the Detroit Public Library. "The term European War Fiction in English has been interpreted to include translations of fiction into English, and both novels and bound collections of short stories when more than half the stories in a volume have war subjects. The grouping is made according to the country which forms the predominant background of each story and the subdivisions are determined by the chief war interest discussed. Annotations are from the point of view of the war content and not from that of literary merit."

The second list, Personal Narratives of the European War, is a bibliography by Marion D. Hunting. The purpose has been to list not the personal experiences "written by every type of person . . . but narratives of those who knew the best way of telling things they saw . . . The material listed is to be found in the Syracuse University Library and the Syracuse Public Library . . . All the personal narratives of the war in both libraries have been carefully examined and only those that have been found to be really worth while have been noted."

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P. A. I. S. indicates Public Affairs Information Service, 11 West Fortieth St., New York.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Tobey, Marian E., *comp.* A guide for grown-ups to books of prose and poetry for wee little folks and big little folks. Ithaca, N. Y.: Ithaca Public Schools, English Dept. 16 p. O. pap. (Our point of view; v. 4, no. 6, Dec., 1921).

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGATE INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the agate industry. 6 typew. p. June 21, 1921. 70c. (P. A. I. S.).

AGRICULTURE. See FARM MANAGEMENT

ALASKA

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Alaska; list of publications for sale by Supt. of Documents. 24 p. Nov. 1921. (*Price List* 60, 6th ed.).

AMERICA—DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

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ANIMALS, IRRITABILITY IN

Parker, George H. Activities of colonial animals. Cambridge: Author. 2 p. bibl. (Contrib. Zoological Lab., Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, no. 323, 325).

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ART—PSYCHOLOGY

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BLOOD. See HEART

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BRIDGES, ROBERT

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BUDDHISM

Dhammapadatthakatha. Buddhist legends; tr. from the original Pali text by Eugene Watson Burlingame. 3 v. Harvard University Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$15 n. (Harvard oriental ser., v. 28-30).

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CHILD LABOR

National Child Labor Committee. For Child Labor Day, 1922. Bibl. 105 East 22nd st., New York. Jan. 1922. (Pam. 306).

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See also EDUCATION

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Books on China. *Literary Digest*. January 21, 1922. p. 60-63.

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CHURCH HISTORY. See THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE

CHURCHES

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CITY LIFE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on city and country life. 8 typew. p. June 28, 1921. 90c. (P. A. I. S.).

CIVIL SERVICE

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Ilsley, Lee C., and Alva B. Hooker. The relative safety of brass, copper, and steel gauzes in miners' flame safety-lamps. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl. of pubs. on coal mining. O. pap. (U. S. Bureau of Mines; Technical paper 228).

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FARM MANAGEMENT

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See also TRUSTS

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FRUIT INDUSTRY

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Gross, Louis. The blood supply of the heart in its anatomical and clinical aspects. P. B. Hoeber. 11 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

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Madras. Chief Secretary to the Government. List of official publications issued by the government of Madras. . . . 1920. 44 p.

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Gilbert, D. J. Influence of industrial noises. Harvard University Press. *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. p. 264-275. Bibl. Jan. 1922.

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LAND SETTLEMENT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on state aid to farm and home ownership. 5 mim. p. Nov. 8, 1921.



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Scott, Harry F., and Wilbert L. Carr. The development of language; an elementary study . . . for use in schools. Chicago: Scott, Foresman. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.20 n.

See also ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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LUMBER INDUSTRY

Record, S. J. *comp.* Bibliography of the woods of the world (exclusive of the temperate region of North America), with emphasis on tropical woods. Yale University, New Haven: Author. 28 mim. p.

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New York Public Library. Municipal Reference Branch. New York City: IV. Government and poli-

tics; Charters. 7 typew. p. December 7, 1921. 80c. (P. A. I. S.). Laws and ordinances; Political conditions; Political reform; VI, Public finance; Accounts; Debt. 30 typew. p. December 7, 1921. \$2.50. (P. A. I. S.)

Supplementary to indicated sections of Civic Bibliography for Greater New York, ed. by J. B. Reynolds, pub. by Russell Sage Foundation, 1911.

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PAN-AMERICANISM

Inman, Samuel G. Problems in Pan-Americanism. Doran. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (College of Missions lectureship).

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

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The writers' artists' year book, 1922; a directory for writers, artists and photographers; 15th year of new issue; with a classified index of papers and magazines, and British editors. Macmillan. D. \$1.60 n.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Johnsen, Julia E., *comp.* Selected articles on independence for the Philippines. H. W. Wilson. 11 p. bibl. D. pap. 75c.

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Molliard, Marin. Nutrition de la plante. Echanges d'eau et de substances minerales. Paris: G. Doin. 19 p. bibl. (Encyclopédie scientifique; Bibliothèque de physiologie & de pathologie végétales, I).

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Minchin, Edward A. An introduction to the study of the Protozoa; with special reference to the parasitic forms. Longmans. 30 p. bibl. O. \$8.50 n.

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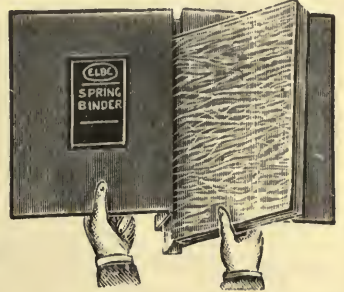


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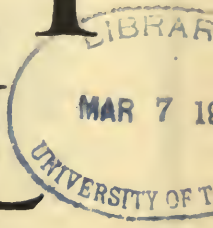
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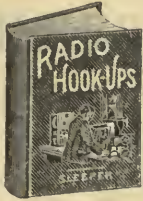
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

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Branch Libraries in School Buildings

By ANTOINETTE DOUGLAS

First Assistant in the Art Department, St. Louis Public Library

WITHIN recent years the practice of using the schools as community centers has come more and more into use. Along with the development of this idea, the public library has been searching out new ways to extend the sphere of its usefulness and influence.

The trend of the library has been toward cooperation in every way with the school. And out of the close relations which have been the outcome, in various cities public branches have been established within school buildings, under varying conditions and with varying degrees of success.

On the part of the library the purpose has been two-fold. There has been a decided advantage to pupils and teachers in having the library brought to them. Also, the library has been able to provide more universal service by admitting the community at large. And the needs of the community have been considered in working out the plan, as well as the needs of the schools.

Thru reports from cities in different parts of the country where the experiment of such branch libraries has been made, many general ideas may be formed as to its advantages and disadvantages, and the conditions under which it is most likely to succeed. The cities are: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Kansas City, Toledo, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Newark, Galveston, Dayton, Terre Haute, Evansville, Ind., and Gary, Ind.*

It seems logical to study the subject thru the following sub-divisions: agreements between library boards and school boards, the general plan of such branches, the factors which seem necessary to their proper functioning and the

conditions which have caused their success or failure.

As regards relations between the library board and the school board, and the agreement between the two boards on this subject, the conditions in most cities are practically uniform. The school board provides a room or group of rooms either built specially for this purpose, or set aside in a building already erected. This room or group of rooms has either a separate outside entrance or is located as conveniently as possible to the outside entrance. The school board supplies heat, light and janitor service. The library board supplies books and periodicals, furniture and equipment, and the services of the staff. In the case of Kansas City and Terre Haute, the public library is under the board of education, and it is governed in the former by a committee composed of two members of the board. This simplifies the arrangement in Kansas City. In most other cities there are two distinct boards and the agreement stated above prevails.

Taking up the plans and operation of the branches, the features that will be noted are the location in the schools and the physical arrangement, the size, the staff, the hours of opening, joint use by the school and the community, cooperation between the library and the school, instruction given in the use of the library, publicity, and the particular advantages and disadvantages of the plan in general. First the experience of the larger cities will be considered.

CHICAGO

In 1920 in Chicago there were six branches in school buildings. Librarian Carl B. Roden writes that since that time these branches have been closed because of lack of funds. Mr. Roden goes on to say:

"When the Library occupies quarters in a public school, on the one hand it must open its doors to, and organize its books for all classes of the public, young and old, learned and unlearned. On the other hand, it will soon find itself overwhelmed with special re-

* A plan for the establishment of branch libraries in schools in the District of Columbia is outlined by George F. Bowerman in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15.—Ed. L. J.

quests from the teachers and pupils. Both constituencies can be served with reasonable satisfaction only thru close and enlightened co-operation between the two boards, school and library. It cannot be done (as in Chicago) by assigning the library to some unused room in an old school building set far back in a yard, both building and yard unlighted at night. Adults do not go into this kind of building. In a foreign neighborhood, adults seem to be strangely diffident about going into a school building anyway. On the other hand, the amount of effective Americanization work we have been able to do thru books taken home to parents by children from the school library has been remarkable. In fact, such adult circulation as we get from school branches is largely accomplished by means of the children who interest their parents thru their tales of the library. . . .

"It [the operation of a branch in a school] cannot be done without a clear and comprehensive understanding as to janitor service, heat and light after school hours, or on Saturdays, holidays, etc. Unless this is very definitely arranged for, you will get into trouble. . . .

"The disadvantages are, therefore, chiefly physical and can be avoided or forestalled if the school authorities are disposed to make proper provisions. And the advantages to the library are also chiefly physical, viz: the saving in buildings, or rental, and in service, heat and light, which, of course, should be supplied without expense to the library. The more important and less measurable advantages accrue mostly to the students and faculty—often, I am inclined to believe at the expense of the public at large, which, after all, is our primary responsibility."

After mentioning the fact that in Chicago the library board and the school board were not working in complete harmony, Mr. Roden concludes by saying: "Possibly our present situation is due to a state of mind, which the future may dissipate, but at this writing we think our pessimism is justified by the results of our ten years' experience."

CLEVELAND

Cleveland was one of the first cities to open a branch library in a school building. In the book by Ayres and McKinnie on "The Public Library and the Public School," published in 1916 by the Education Survey of Cleveland, the following passage is found: "At present there are seven libraries in elementary schools. The amount of service to adults varies with the different schools—from seven to thirty-seven per cent., adults being teachers, a few of the people of the neighborhood and night students." Comment is made that "the relations between library and school workers are friendly but the librarian and the library are accepted as an incidental rather than an integral part of the school and its work." According to this report, during eighteen years, twenty such branches were established and thirteen of these were given up after varying terms of existence. It is evident from reports of the Cleveland Public Library of later date, that in the school branches, which now number twenty-two, no effort is made to reach the adult members of the

community. These branches, however, are used by the children of other schools in the neighborhood beside the schools in which the branches are housed.

DETROIT

Detroit conditions have been outlined in a report by Miss Jessie Tompkins, Chief of the Schools Division of the Detroit Public Library. She says:

"The Extension Department of this Library operates what is known to the system as sub-branches—small circulating book collections in factories, institutions, stores, schools, etc., in charge of library assistants and open at one or more periods a week.

"In most cases no provision is made for a reading room, the space only allowing for the exchange of books. Nine of these sub-branches are in elementary school buildings. Placing them in the schools has been primarily for the economic reason of securing heat, light and janitor service; the books, equipment and personal service being supplied by the library. Altho these sub-branches in schools are open to adults and to other schools in the neighborhood, the adult circulation is small.

"Sub-branches as a rule are located where residents of the district have no access to a regular Branch Library. The size of the sub-branch book collection varies from about five to twenty-five hundred volumes, according to demand. The adult books are changed from time to time. The sub-branches are open during the summer with small circulations.

"Generally speaking, the situation of the library room is in a large well-lighted basement. When this is not available, quarters may be given us in a smaller room in the main part of the building, or, as a last resort, books are circulated in corridors. There are no separate outside entrances.

"If a school offers satisfactory quarters in a district where we have decided sub-branch service is advisable, we frequently place the collection there for the sake of the economic considerations stated before, but we are not so convinced of the advantages of sub-branches in schools that we have cared to join with the Board of Education in a definite, comprehensive plan providing for library quarters in new schools as they may be built.

"Economic considerations aside, and from the standpoint of service merely, I believe we hold the opinion that a sub-branch located outside a public school is more favorable to an all-round kind of work and serves a larger adult patronage."

No story hours are attempted in Detroit and from a schedule attached to Miss Tompkins' report, it is observed that these sub-branches are open only during certain periods during the week, these periods varying in every school.

ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis Public Library is at present about to open two branch libraries in new school buildings. Quarters for the library were included in the original plans of the buildings and consist of one large room on the ground floor and a small workroom. There are separate outside entrances. Heat and light as well as janitor service are to be provided by the school. The equipment has been provided thru special memorial bequests made to the Board of Educa-

tion. Books are provided by the Public Library, which will maintain and operate the branches. The branches will open with collections of 4,000 to 5,000 books. The staff in each case will include a librarian, one assistant who will take charge of the children's work, one full time

schools are not in session. Classrooms of the regular size were used for branch library purposes in the beginning, but these were found to be too small, and the boards are making provision in all new buildings for much more commodious quarters. To quote one of the reports:



A MORNING IN THE SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL BRANCH OF THE GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY

shelver, and one boy who will be on duty in the evenings. The branches are to be open during regular hours, nine to nine, but will for the present not be open on Sundays. Every effort is to be made both to co-operate with the schools in which the libraries are housed, and with other neighboring schools, in their work, while also developing the use of the library by the general public. One other new school has been built having similar quarters for library use and others still are in contemplation. If the new school branches prove successful, it is expected that future development of the St. Louis Public Library system may be worked out to some extent along these lines.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Grand Rapids Public Library reports show that there are at present in Grand Rapids twelve branch libraries in school buildings. This was one of the first cities to make the experiment, the first branch being opened in 1906. Separate entrances and separate heating facilities are provided for community use while the

"The branch libraries are equipped with from fifteen to thirty-five hundred volumes, of which about half are for children and the rest for adults. Each is supplied with from twenty-five to thirty current periodicals in English and special periodical literature in foreign languages, adapted to the population of the district. The use of books intended for children and adults is carefully studied so as to keep only 'live' books upon the shelves, and to return any unused books to the central general library."

The annual reports of this library also show that various means have been employed to advertise these branches. In one report mention is made of the fact that the librarian had called upon the pastors of the churches in the neighborhood to enlist their co-operation in the work. Also exhibitions of the work of the children were hung in one library during the summer months. The interest of the children in the exhibits brought many of the parents. The library rooms may be used for neighborhood meetings. A weekly story hour is conducted during the season, and "systematic instruction of school children in the use of the Library is one of the regular features of the work with schools. This includes some idea of classification, the arrange-

ment of the books, the card catalog, how to use it, with practice work, etc."

The relations between the Public Library and the Schools in Grand Rapids are unusually close. Here the plan of operating branch libraries in school buildings is found to work under as nearly ideal conditions as are to be found anywhere.

KANSAS CITY

Kansas City is generally considered to be the place where the plan has met with the greatest success. As very full material has been available on branches in this city, it is possible to study them in some detail. A report made by Librarian Purd B. Wright to a committee of the A. L. A. gives information on various phases of the work. In condensed form the facts given in this report are as follows:

The Public Library is under the Board of Education and financial support comes to it from the school fund. There is a library committee, composed of two members of the Board.

There are seven branch libraries in school buildings in Kansas City, two of them in high schools and five in grade schools. Each branch has an outside entrance and serves the same purpose as a separate library branch. There has been no difficulty in getting the general public to come to a branch in a school house. The adult circulation averages about fifty per cent. Branches are open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. on school days and during regular branch hours when the school is closed.

Classes receive instruction in the use of the library, and the librarian consults with department heads and individual teachers in giving suggestions for supplemental references. The librarian is treated as a member of the faculty. Special attention is paid to tributary schools, and classes visit the branch for library instruction. The children's librarian and the branch librarian keep in close touch with all schools. Story hours are held on Saturday mornings.

In high school branches

"The arrangement is that of most public library branches, a reading room for adults on one side with stacks at the back, and a children's room on the other side. The delivery desk is between the two rooms and opposite the outside entrance. These branches are open from 2 to 6 p. m. on Sundays. In both cases, the staff consists of the branch librarian and four full time trained assistants. One page gives thirty hours a week and one of the advanced typewriting students is usually at the disposal of the library one period a day.

"The public does not seem to hesitate to use the libraries because of their location in school buildings. Most of the adult borrowers come in from 3 to 9 p. m. The usual library advertising is done each week in the local papers. Visits to business houses are made and posters are distributed.

"The disadvantages of the system as here used are partly due to growth. There is not sufficient floor space in one instance to accommodate both the school and

the public. There is need of alcove rooms reserved for the public during school hours. Future buildings will probably remedy these defects. School library work is very different from public library work. The school point of view must be understood. There is more continuity in school reference work than in public reference work, and the one who does this should follow the work of the classes. Also, there should be someone in charge who understands boys and girls of high school age.

"There are splendid advantages in the opportunity to demonstrate the use of the library after school days, and to form in students a literary habit. The use of the library by others does not in any way disturb the students. There is economy in a common larger book collection of 20,000 volumes and in the use of a single staff."

As to the libraries located in grade schools, "periods for reference study work assigned by teachers make the child feel at home in the library and create the habit of going there for a source of information." Instruction in the use of the library is given by the librarians to the upper grades of nearby schools, as these school libraries serve the whole community. . . . One point in favor of school libraries is that they reach the older people thru the children.

TOLEDO

In Toledo, Ohio, a five-year survey was made by the Public Library covering 1914 to 1918. The report states:

"As it is impracticable for the city to build and maintain as many branch libraries in separate buildings as would be necessary to provide universal library service, other means of attaining this end must be found. As this report goes to press, an agreement is being concluded between the Board of Education and the Library Board for the placing of branch library rooms in new school buildings in neighborhoods not now supplied with library service. These branch libraries in schools will be for community use and provided with outside entrances. It is expected that not less than ten new school buildings will be built during the next ten years, most of which will be in districts not now served by the library. Library and school authorities will co-operate closely and correlate the development of the two systems. Any future building of branch libraries will be based on the school program."

In a letter of recent date, the librarian, Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, outlines the more recent developments in Toledo:

"Up to this time but one branch of this type has been opened, which began operation in April, 1921. This room is about twenty-five by sixty-eight with an outside entrance and heating plant. It has a book capacity for about five thousand volumes, and is excellently lighted both for day and night use. The staff consists of a branch librarian and one trained assistant, with two part time pages and some training class help. The hours are from 10:00 to 5:30 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and from 12:30 to 8:00 on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At the school branch, children are excluded after 5:30 unless accompanied by their parents. This rule is enforced in order to encourage the use of the library by adults in the evenings. . . .

"At present, the adult use is about forty per cent of the total and is constantly growing, so that we hope by our experience to refute the general idea that libraries

in school buildings cannot attract adult patronage. Except that we do not plan for as large collections in the school branches as in our independent branches, I cannot see why service cannot be otherwise as good as in the independent branches."

The library room is for exclusive library use, but according to the agreement between the Library Board and the School Board, "this use may be discontinued by either Board, on giving one year's notice to the other; or such use may be discontinued at any time by mutual consent."

Mr. Hirshberg adds:

"We do not anticipate the ejection of the library, as we feel it will become too important to the work of the school to have it forced out, even under crowded conditions.

"One more school branch library is completed and equipped, and is awaiting the time when we can furnish sufficient staff for its operation, which we hope will be not later than the first of the year. This branch is of a slightly different type and consists of two adjoining rooms with an alcove between, admitting fair to not complete supervision from one room to the other.

"Two school buildings containing branch library rooms are under construction, and as the school building program contemplates the erection and enlargement of twelve more buildings within the next year, we shall probably have several more branches of this kind in the near future."

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee conditions are described in a statement which, to quote Librarian Matthew S. Dudgeon, he and the supervisor of extensions of the Milwaukee Library, "have agreed upon as reflecting what we consider our experience with placing branches in public school buildings."

"The Milwaukee Public Library maintains three branch libraries in school buildings which are open to the general public as well as to the scholars of the school. We are not considering placing more branches in these buildings since we do not consider them to be effective as branches.

"While theoretically it should be cheaper to maintain a branch library in a school building than in a rented store front or similar room, we find that this is not the case. It has actually cost us more in extra janitor fees and similar expenses to maintain a library in a school building than it has in a rented store front building.

"In the second place, the rooms which we have been able to secure in school buildings are generally in the basement and are somewhat dark and forbidding.

"In the third place, the maintenance of quiet and good order is somewhat more difficult than it is in other buildings, arising partly from the fact that we have not complete control of the surroundings.

"In the fourth place, these school buildings are not as well patronized as some of our other branches since adults appear to be reluctant to go into school buildings and since even the children appear to have a prejudice against returning to their school building after they have once left it.

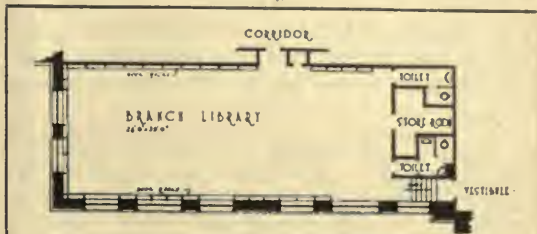
"In the fifth place, we feel that a branch library should be placed on a business street where the passing traffic is heavy."

LOS ANGELES

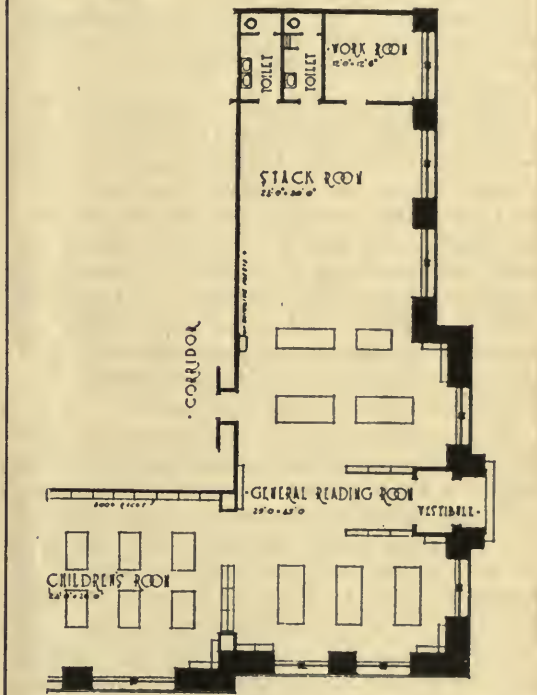
On Los Angeles, Librarian Everett R. Perry writes: "We have tried branch libraries in school buildings and cannot say they were very

successful. They were small, open only two days each week."

Several of the separate branches in Los Angeles are the outcome of stations started in



KARNES SCHOOL BRANCH, KANSAS CITY



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY

HERE ARE SHOWN TWO OF THE KANSAS CITY SCHOOL BRANCHES. THE CHILDREN'S ROOM OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL HAS BEEN ENLARGED SO THAT THE BRANCH HAS NOW AN AREA OF 4800 SQUARE FEET. TWO NEW BRANCHES PLANNED ARE TO HAVE AREAS OF 5200 AND 6800 FEET RESPECTIVELY.

school buildings, giving neighborhood service with local volunteer workers, sometimes directed by the Parent-Teacher Associations. Mr. Perry concludes:

"Theoretically, the combination of school and public library under the same roof is desirable, being an economical administration of city funds, making the school plant available out of school hours, and using it as a neighborhood center. Better use is made of the library by the children in the school than if they had to go some distance to reach the library.

"In practice, however, our schools have so quickly outgrown their equipment that the library has naturally been crowded out. Unless the building is originally

planned with an outside entrance to the library room, there are always troublesome questions of discipline, either in the hallways or on the school grounds. This phase of our work has been only incidental—a matter of necessity for the time being.”

NEWARK

In Newark, New Jersey, such experience as has been gained is described in a report sent by Librarian John Cotton Dana. The report follows in part:

“The Newark Library has made several experiments in school branch libraries in the last ten years. Our experiences have been, first, with a two months’ experiment in four all-year schools during the months of July and August, and, second, with two branches later established in the two schools where the most successful work was done, for three and four years, respectively. In each case the school supplied the room, janitor and other necessary service, the Librarian supplying books and assistants and furniture, temporarily.”

As to the summer school branches, they were open from July 1st to August 31st, 1915. There were about eighteen hundred pupils in each school. Hours on all school days were 9:30 to 1:00, and from 2 to 5:30, and for the general public from 2 to 5:00. Classes were scheduled for attendance in groups, by arrangement between teacher and librarian, thus controlling somewhat the rush after school hours, and bringing together at the same time children of the same reading ability. The collections included about twelve hundred books.

At one school simple instruction was given by the librarian upon the arrangement of books on the shelves, proper handling of books, etc., with special reference work for 8th grade children. Eighth grade assistants were appointed to help at the noon hour and after school, and two boys regularly delivered material sent from the main library to teachers. Out of the forty-one teachers in the school, thirty-four made active use of the library personally, chiefly as a medium between the teacher and the main library. On an average two hundred books were lent daily. The proportion of books lent to adults was negligible, due first, of course, to the fact that the Library was not open in the evening or on Sundays.

“Records were kept at the Cleveland School to ascertain the use of the school library by children from other schools than Cleveland. We found that sixteen other schools, distant from one-half to one-fourth of a mile, used the library 549 times in ten days.

“Since we never reached the point of opening the branches Saturdays and evenings, we cannot report on use by adults. Because of lack of funds, these branches were closed in April 1919, and we have not since been able to resume work with school branch libraries.”

GALVESTON

In Galveston, Texas, the plan was developed for a different reason from those in other cities.

In a memorial book to Henry Rosenberg, benefactor of the Galveston Library, published in 1918, is the statement:

“Conditions in Galveston required that the use of library privileges by the colored citizens should be separate and distinct from their use by the white people. It was by means of a branch library that the Rosenberg Library Board of Directors attempted to meet the problem. So far as we know this was the first branch library for colored people to be established anywhere in the country. The plan has proved a decided success with us.”

A handbook on the Colored Branch, published in 1918 by the Rosenberg Library gives this additional information:

“The Colored Branch Library was opened in an addition to the Colored High School for public use in January, 1905, with about eleven hundred volumes and twenty-one current periodicals. In the very first year the use of the library was large, and it has grown in size and use year by year. The Branch now has a well chosen collection of about three thousand volumes.”

Librarian Frank C. Patten adds in a letter:

“Our experience has been very favorable to the plan of a branch library closely connected with a school building. The principal of the high school for colored children is given general charge of the branch library. The detail work of the branch, which is kept open about six hours a day is done by a colored girl who has had at least a high school education.”

MINNEAPOLIS

The point of view and some points of the experience in Minneapolis, are given as follows in a letter by Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Public Library:

“Our seven small branches in school buildings and the two which are fully-equipped regular branches connected with junior high schools, are each and all open to the general public. We have done everything within reason to call the attention of adults to the fact that the branch is for general use. We have sent notes home by the children, we have talked to parent and teacher organizations, and have advertised in the local papers. But the use by adults still remains very small as compared with the use by the children.

“I believe that school branches are very profitable, and I expect to increase largely the number of such branches during the next few years in co-operation with the School Board, but I do not believe that such branches take the place of regular library branches in branch buildings.

“The small school branches are open from one until five in the afternoon. We close at five o’clock because the School Board allows the fires to go down so low that we cannot keep them open longer. Our school branches, and everything connected with them, are under the administration of the Library, as I believe they should be.”

DAYTON

In Dayton, Ohio, four branches were opened to the public in four school buildings in 1903. Says a report:

“Thru teachers’ and parents’ associations, the Librarian was able to secure the co-operation of the Library Board and Board of Education to permit the experiment. Notwithstanding many inconveniences on both sides for teachers and library workers, due to lack of adaptation of the older school buildings, the experiment was successful in a number of ways. It brought the library nearer to the homes, where parents and children could enjoy the books equally, and where teachers could make ready use of them for class work; it afforded a certain amount of reference work, and acquainted the boy or

girl not likely to reach the high school with a broader outlook than otherwise might come to him."

In 1917, according to this report, in new buildings being erected, a community library had been definitely provided for in one, and temporary quarters assured in three others. The report continues:

"The essentials are a large well lighted room at the main entrance, which may serve the teachers and children during the day as a working laboratory under the skilled library assistant; and after school, until nine o'clock, serve as library and reading room for the general public. Each community with a new school should have such a public library branch. Under such conditions, books and daily service equivalent to that now rendered by the Carnegie branches may be secured in the most effective relationship to the schools and to the general public, and may promote upon the best lines co-operation with community interests of the whole district at about one-fifth the cost to the taxpayer."

Of one existing branch the statement is made:

"The work of this Branch for the general public last year (alho so severely handicapped by not having a separate room), was nevertheless one-half the circulation of a Carnegie branch, alho the latter was open double the number of hours."

TERRE HAUTE

Information regarding Terre Haute, Ind., was supplied in a letter from the assistant librarian, Miss Grace E. Davis, who writes:

"This library has maintained branches in school buildings since 1914. Since that time eight branch libraries have been opened in school buildings. Three of these are open only three days a week. They have been opened usually at the request of the parents and teachers of the communities and they have given their loyal support to the undertaking.

"All school buildings erected since this plan was adopted have included a library with an outside entrance. The fact that this is one of the few libraries still under the direct control of the School Board makes this plan feasible here.

"The children are sent in for work and are given instruction in the use of the library. The libraries are open from 12:30 to 8 p. m. except Sundays and holidays. There is the advantage of cheaper running expenses, tho sometimes we are shifted from room to room to satisfy the needs of the school. We have to have separate janitor service in some cases.

"My personal opinion is that branches are better in separate buildings, but we could not have reached so large a number of our people in any other way, and since we cannot have separate buildings we are glad to have them as they are and probably they will become so much a part of the community that they will outgrow their present quarters in time to come."

EVANSVILLE

In Evansville, Ind., a branch in a high school was opened in 1920 under seemingly auspicious conditions. But the geographical location of the school proved to be unfortunate for the success of the branch as a community library, and it was withdrawn. According to Librarian Ethel F. McCullough:

"The opening of such a branch is always experimental, and the success of a school library in one neighborhood is no reason at all for assuming that one will succeed in another. . . .

"However, this proves nothing on the side of the un-

success of the school library. For seven years we have maintained flourishing libraries in grade school buildings which reach all classes of people in their neighborhoods. These have usually been opened as school libraries only, but within a short time have developed into centers for general circulation. From being open a few hours in the morning they open first one afternoon and evening a week. As the work grows they open oftener. At the Wheeler School the library is a regular branch open seven days a week. Here more books are issued to adults than to children, and the most serious kind of library work is done.

"The other schools are all stations, with the book stock varying in size from four or five hundred to three or four thousand volumes. As soon as the adult books are read in one station they are shifted to another; not in large groups but a few at a time.

"I thoroely believe in the expediency of using the schools as library centers. I use the word expediency advisedly, because of course you can carry on more activities in your own building than you can ever carry on in another organization's territory. Then, too, the school library offers a fine field for unhappy complications which may develop between two different boards. The spirit of live and let live must control the venture if it is to be a success."

GARY

Librarian Louis J. Bailey reports on Gary:

"We had two branches in schools at one time, but that in the Froebel school was moved to a library building across the street in 1917, and the branch in the Emerson school was closed for lack of adequate finances in 1918.

"The rooms for our branches did not have direct outside entrances, but were corner rooms the first door from the entrance, and we were able to keep them open evenings.

"In those branches the furnishings and the room were supplied by the school, the librarians and books were supplied by the library. The librarian was a member of the staff. The branches were open from ten to five, and three evenings a week from seven to nine. The collections numbered about three thousand books in each branch, about two-thirds being juvenile.

"For a time certain elementary classes were assigned definite hours to visit the library for reading. In the Emerson School, which had a larger number of high school students, the regular class visits of elementary pupils continued for a while, and the library seemed to us to develop mainly into a study hour for high school students. The school even asked us to check the attendance of classes. This we objected to, and finally a teacher or a monitor was sent to do that work. The whole situation developed so unsatisfactorily that we were glad when the lack of funds two years ago compelled us to abandon the library. We received practically no circulation among the people in that vicinity. If we were asked to re-establish a branch in that locality we should not wish to do it in the school building.

"The other branch in the Froebel school building was in a foreign locality and of course we did a great deal with the children. Attracting the adults was a very different proposition, and the room given us was too small to carry on the work adequately. Consequently we raised sufficient funds for the erection of a branch library building near by.

"From our experience I feel it is better to separate the public library from the school. The general conditions for conducting a school library are so different from those in a public library that the school library should be by itself and the public library to be successful must be separate."

From these reports it is evident how varying are the provisions under which the plan of branch libraries in school buildings has been tried. The conditions which make for the greater or less success of the scheme seem clear, and the plan has succeeded in these cities according to the measure in which the necessary conditions have been met.

The outstanding advantage of the plan is the tremendous saving in the cost. Having the library quarters provided and having no overhead expense in maintaining them is an economy. In this way it has been possible to extend library service to many localities which would otherwise be without it. As Mr. Hirshberg has said: "it is unfair that some of the people should have to pay for library service to others when they do not themselves have it easily accessible."

Even in places which have not had as great success as others, it has been definitely proven that the advantage to the schools has been very great. Also thru this channel children may be more conveniently instructed in the proper use of a library, and may acquire an intimacy with one, and a habit of using it on all occasions which will last after the school years are past. In addition to the advantage to the pupils the advantage to the teacher has also been very great.

As to the requisite features for success:

First it seems necessary that there should be a clear understanding between the Library Board and the School Board. The relations between the two, in connection with the furthering of library service thru school buildings, both to the school and to the outside community, should be firmly established.

Secondly, if such a library is to be entirely successful, experience has taught that the quarters to be used for this purpose must be definitely included in the plan of the school building before the building is erected. Also it has been found necessary that the library should have its separate outside entrance and an independent heating and lighting system. The separate entrance makes the library more accessible to the public and keeps it from appearing to be a library maintained only for the school. In this way the problem of attracting the adults of the community is made much easier. The independent heating and lighting facilities make it possible to open the library after school hours in the evening, and on Saturdays and Sundays.

Thirdly, the size of the space allotted for library purposes must be large enough. Where disadvantages have been noted the lack of sufficient space has been a contributing cause of

failure. In Chicago and in Gary this factor was assigned as one reason for their unhappy experiences. And in Kansas City, with its success, the main disadvantage commented on was that due to the growth of the branch libraries insufficient space had been given them.

Fourthly, to make the library a really vital force in the community, consistent and well planned publicity must be used. This is more important than if the library were housed in its own independent building; as a separate building, being more conspicuous, is in itself an advertisement of library service. In the accounts given above many different ways of gaining publicity have been suggested. In this connection it is particularly necessary that visits be made to any other schools in the neighborhood, both public and parochial. They should be made to feel that the library has been planned as far as possible to meet their needs as well as the needs of the school in which the library is housed. Instruction in the use of the library is another very important phase of the work, as is also the story hour, which should be carried on thruout the year.

Visits should also be made to other organizations and institutions of the neighborhood, to pastors of churches, to clubs and parent-teacher organizations. Other forms of advertising employed have been house to house canvasses, distribution of posters, slides in moving picture shows, advertisements in local papers, lists distributed to children and sent to parents, and bulletin boards. Some libraries have permitted various neighborhood agencies to make use of their room.

Fifthly, as regards the school itself, the closest co-operation must be sought. The librarian should have a definite knowledge of the courses of study, should prepare lists of books to correlate with school work, should visit each room and department in the school and try to make the library of service to each and every one.

Lastly, the library should endeavor, in so far as the size of the staff permits, to keep the library open during the same hours as a regular branch. In cities in which reports seem doubtful as to the advantages of the plan, we find, as in Terre Haute, that three of the seven branches were open only three days a week. It has been demonstrated that it is possible for the services of older pupils to be employed advantageously. In this way the staff can perhaps be supplemented and arrangements for longer hours of opening be made. It is conspicuously true that in the cities which have been most successful in their efforts, the hours of regular branches are kept.

French Literature in 1921*

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR GENERAL

- Rornach, Vice-Admiral. *Souvenirs de la guerre.*
Reminiscences of the famous Ypres battle.
- Palante, Général. *La grande guerre: 4, Victoire de la Marne.*
- Castaing, Général de. *Méditations et pensées de guerre.*
- Cazin, Paul. *L'humaniste à la guerre.*
Remarkable letters from an intellectual.
- Alain, Reboux. *Mars, ou la guerre jugée.*
- Barbusse, Henri. *Le couteau entre les dents.*
Reveals no change in the author's views.
- Bordeaux, H. *La bataille devant Souville.*
A phase of the Verdun battle.
- Boucher et Delvert. *Verdun.*

NOVELS

- Anet, Claude. *Quand la terre tremble.*
Favored by many for the Prix Goncourt.
- Dumur,— *Le boucher de Verdun.*
A worthy brother novel to "Nach Paris" (1920). Involved its author in a lawsuit, intensifying the interest already felt in his picture of the life of the Kronprinz before Verdun.
- Thérive, A. *L'expatrié.*
Resemblance of hero to Romain Rolland unmistakable, altho the author tried hard to differentiate his hero's case from that of the "intellectual" Rolland.
- Rolland, Romain. *Pierre et Luce.*
Touching novel of two young lovers who die together in the Church of Saint-Gervais in the catastrophe brought about by a shell of the Big Bertha on Good Friday.
- Reboux, P. *Drapeaux.*
Discussion of all sorts of problems connected with the war.
- Rosny, J. H., aîné. *Les pures et les impures.*
Psychological study of "sacred and profane love" during the war and after.
- Granvilliers, J. de. *L'amour libérateur.*
Depicts the awakening of love in women in consequence of their activities as war nurses.
- Sheridan,— *Renée: confession d'une amoureuse.*
Explains how individual desertion in case of war is incompatible with honour, but how desertion *en masse* may not be.
- Ripert, E. *L'or des ruines.*
The hero dies in the war dreaming of the "Or des ruines" of his native Provence.
- Iman,— *Les nocturnes.*
Study of the chiefs of the Bolsheviks during the war and before their revolution.

- Hermant, Abel. *Phili, ou au delà du bien et du mal.*
Semi-humorous tale of German prince who accepts dethronement calmly, and in the course of time is recalled from Switzerland to become president of his kingdom, renamed a republic.
- Villetard, Pierre. *Monsieur Bille dans la tourmente.*
Awarded the Grand Prix du Roman by the French Academy. M. Bille is a braggart who emerges from the war with body and reputation undamaged.
- Valmy, Baysse J. *Le retour d'Ulysse.*
Ulysse returns from the war to find his affairs at loose ends, but soon puts things to rights.
- Leconte, G. *Bouffonneries dans la tempête.*
A series of heroes "of the rear."
- Bordeaux, H. *Ménages d'après guerre.*
- Derennes, Charles. *Le Renard bleu.*
Adventures of a "soldat auxiliaire" in a small southern city of France.
- Houley, Jacqueline. *Madedé.*
Tells interestingly of how her boy went thru the war.

POETRY

- Suberville, Jean de. *Le dieu inconnu.*
Awarded the Grand Prix de Poésie Française of the French Academy. Dialog between the Dome des Invalides, Napoleon, and the Arc de l'Etoile rising above the Soldat Inconnu of the Great War.
- Porché, François. *Commandements du destin.*
Contains his famous poem *L'arrêt sur la Marne.*
- Duhamel,— *Elégies.*
Twenty-five little jewels echoing the note of the "Vies des martyrs."
- D'Avenay, Rancé. *Flutes évocatrices.*
Characteristic preface by Barbusse.
- Moussset, E. *Sous le ciel d'Allemagne.*
Beautiful sonnets of a war prisoner.
- Ochse, J. *Repose ailleurs.*
- Delacour, A. *La victoire de l'homme.*

PLAYS

- Lénéru, Marie. *La paix.*
- Frogé, Chr. *Porte-Glaive.*
Adaptation of the theme of Antigone.
- Béchade, H. *Le remous.*
Shows how humanity yielding in turn to reason and to emotionalism is dragged into crises.
- Deval, Jacques. *Soleil de minuit.*
Adds another to list of stories of soldiers blinded by the war.
- Bernard, J. J. *Le feu reprend mal.*
Unfounded jealousy of a soldier who returns to find that an American officer has long been quartered in his house.
- Rolland, Romain. *Le temps viendra.*
The time when humanity will no longer suffer war.

LITERATURE INDEPENDENT OF THE WAR

POETRY

- Noailles, Madame de. *Les forces éternelles.*
- Régnier, Henri de. *Vestigia flammae.*
A rather gloomy retrospect of the days of his abundant and vigorous production.

* This list is compiled from the article on French literature written by Dr. Albert Schinz, professor of French at Smith College, for the 1921 volume of the New International Yearbook, and is printed by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Co. As was the case in the preparation of the similar list summarizing the literature of 1920, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of March 15, 1921, titles are listed as a rule in the order in which they are treated in the article.

- Fort, Paul. *Ballades françaises: Au Pays des moulins de Hollande; Hélène en fleur, et Charlemagne.*
- Bouchor, Maurice. *Chants de la terre et de l'eau.*
- Spire, A. *Samael.*
Ambitious poem about the fall of man, Paradise lost, hardship of humankind and vain aspirations of the soul.
- Morice, Charles. *Le rideau de pourpre.*
Posthumous poems of the time of melancholy Symbolism.
- Vaudoyer,—*Rayons croisés.*
- Jalabert, Pierre. *La vie enthousiaste.*
- Terme, Pierre. *Mon Languedoc.*
The last two celebrate sunny Provence.
- Gasquet, Johachim. *Bûcher secret.*
- Lefebvre,—*Prières d'un homme.*
- Derème, Tr. *Poème des chimères étranglées.*
- Deslimeris, A. *Rimes chevrolantes.*
- Valery, P. *Le cimetière marin.*
- Ponchon, Raoul. *Le muse du cabaret.*
A sort of Brillat-Savarin in verse.
- Sée, Edmond. *L'indiscret.*
A novel in verse, by short poems.
- Frank-Nohain,—*Fables.*
An attempt to walk in La Fontaine's footsteps.
- Maurras, Charles. *Inscriptions.*
- Morand, Paul. *Tendres stocks.*
Subtleties that remind one of Giraudet in prose.
- Reboux, Paul. *Poèmes d'amour.*
Very bold, but in very correct verse.
- Orliac, Antoine. *Métabolisme.*
Futuristic cryptography.
- Burnat-Provins, Marie. *Poèmes troubles.*
- Jonesco, Marie. *Les vers du silence.*
- NOVELS
- Hémon, Louis. *Maria Chapdelaine.*
Idyll of French-Canadian life, the undisputed success of the year.
- Benoît, Pierre. *Le lac salé.*
Unconvincing attack on American clergymen and exaltation of a Jesuit priest in Utah during the troubles of the mid-nineteenth century.
- Escholier, Raymond. *Cantegril.*
Winner of the Prix de la Vie Heureuse.
- Maran, René. *Batouala.*
The winner of the Prix Goncourt, written by a Martinique negro. Unrestrained realism both in description and language.
- Chardonne, Jacques, *pseud.* *L'épithalame.*
Nearly won the Goncourt prize. Recalls Flaubert's "Education sentimentale."
- Bourget, Paul. *Un drame dans le monde.*
- Prévost, Marcel. *La nuit finira.*
- Margueritte, P. *Le sceptre d'or.*
Posthumous novel attacking money makers as the author attacked pleasure seekers in his last novel "Jouir."
- Boyslève, René. *Elise.*
- Jaloux, E. *Fin d'un beau jour.*
- Bordeaux, Henri. *La chair et l'esprit.*
- Corthis, A. *Sa vraie femme.*
- Grasset, Pierre. *Aimer.*
- Rosny, J. H. *Amoureuse aventure.*
- Beaumier, A. *L'amour et le secret.*
- Bachelin, H. *Le bélier, la brebis et le mouton.*
- Binet-Valmer. *L'enfant qui meurt.*
- Farrère, Claude. *Condamnés à mort.*
Story of a strike in America in which the strikers must all perish because of scientific inventions in the hands of the capitalists.
- Duvernois, Le brebis galeuse.
A girl's suffering as the result of slander.
- Elder, Marc. *Thérèse, ou la bonne éducation.*
—*Sang des Dieux.*
Unworthy child of an Academician.
- Schlumberger,—*Un homme heureux.*
A man who has the courage to start life anew.
- Werth, L. *Yvonne et Pijallet.*
- Boulenger, M. *Marguerite.*
Story of a man who suffers because he can have no part in the life of his illegitimate child.
- Giraudoux, E. *Suzanne et le Pacifique.*
A fanciful tale of a female Robinson Crusoe.
- Lichtenberger, A. *Raramené.*
Man of nature again studied in a Pacific island setting.
- Montfort, E. *Chanson de Naples.*
- Duhamel,—*Confession de minuit.*
Tries to picture the mechanism of the brain with all its apparent contradictions.
- Bernard, Tristan. *L'enfant prodigue du Vésinet.*
Humorous.
- Chéreau, G. *Valentine Pecquault.*
- Lafage,—*Abeilles mortes.*
- Rouquette, L. W. *Le grand silence blanc.*
In Alaska.
- Billy, André. *Barabour, ou l'harmonie universelle.*
Satire on reformers.
- Lang, A. *Les responsables.*
Atavism in outspoken terms.
- Dekóbra, M. *Harundal philosophe.*
Humorous story of a boy born in a harem who tries to work out some philosophy of life.
- Lucien-Graux. *Réincarné.*
Spiritualistic novel supposed to be based on facts.
- Jammes, François. *Saint-Joseph.*
- Germain, José. *Pour l'amour de Guenièvre.*
- Pérrin, Jules. *Le mariage d'Abélard.*
- Aragon, Léon. *Anicet.*
Novel of adventure by a dadaist.
The following are the principal novels written by women during the year:
- Gyp (pseud.). *Mon ami Pierrot.*
- D'Houville, Gérard. *Tant pis pour toi.*
- D'Ivray, Jehan. *Rose de Fajorn.*
- Catulle-Mendès, Jane. *Prière pour l'enfant mort.*
- Bertheroy, Jean. *Pavot mystique.*
- Vioux, Marcelle. *Une enlisée.*
Owes much of its success to its outspokenness.
- Rachilde, *Souris japonaise.*
- SHORT STORIES
- Tinayre, Marcelle. *Lampes voilées.*
- Reboux, Paul. *Chonchon et Chouchoune.*

- Humor and delicacy.
 Duvernois, B. Gisèle.
 Mille, Pierre. Nuit d'amour sur la montagne.
 Rey, E. Ariane.
 Adaptation of a new philosophy to old legends.
 Pavie, A. Contes du Cambodge.

DRAMA

- Benoit, Pierre. Kœnigsmark.
 —Atlantide.
 Adaptations of the novels.
 Kistemaekers. La passante.
 Wolf, Pierre. Chemin de dames.
 Felice y Codina, José. Dolorès.
 Adaption in turn poetic and brutally realistic.
 Bataille, H. Tendresse.
 Pictures a deep love in a man of fifty which is finally rewarded.
 Lenormand. Simoun.
 Illustrates the enervating effect of the Saharian climate on even normal people.
 Jean, Albert. Le sursaut.
 A man crushed by his wife finally revolts for the sake of his son.
 Brioux, Eugène. Trois amis.
 Provincial triangle play.
 Rosny, J. H. La prisonnière.
 Contrast between civilized and primitive nature in passion.
 Hirsch. Coeur de Lilas.
 Finds the lofty aspirations concealed in the mind of an apache.
 Descaves. Vestales.
 Amiet et Obey. La souriante Madame Beudet.
 Presented by the Theatre Guild of New York as "The Wife With a Smile."
 Poizat. Circé.
 Explains that Ulysses was not metamorphosed because he was not "mentally a hog."
 Crommelynck. Le cocu magnifique.
 Magre, Maurice. Arlequin.
 Gueroult, Buréau. L'éternel amour.
 Guitry, Sacha. Comédien.
 —Le Grand Duc.
 Produced in English in New York.
 —Jacqueline.
 From a story by Duvernois.
 Curel, François de. La comédie du Génie.
 Rostand, Maurice. La gloire.
 Despair of a young artist because his father has absorbed for himself all the fame that can properly belong to one name. Symbolic rôle of La Gloire played by Sarah Bernhardt.
 Rostand, Edmond. La dernière nuit de Don Juan.
 Bataille, H. L'homme à la rose.
 Produced in New York as "Don Juan," with Lou-Tellegen.
 Regnier, H. de. Le scrupule de Sganarelle.
 A third Don Juan play. The hero's valet vainly warns an infatuated woman.
 Nozière, Elvire.
 Poetic fancies play about a Don Juan episode.
 Aegerter. Une halte de Don Juan.
 Variot, J. La rose de Roseim.
 An Alsatian legend.
- Héroid, F. Cléopâtre.
 Fort, Paul. Louis XI, homme curieux.
 Larguier, L. Les Bonapartes.
 France, Anatole. Au "Petit Bonheur."
 Ghéon, H. Le pauvre sous l'escalier.
 The old legend of St. Alexis, symbolically adapted.
 Schlumberger. La mort de Sparte.
 Porché, F. Dauphine.
 Fallens, L. La fraude.
 Terrible drama on the Dutch frontier.
 These last five were played at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier.
 Cocteau. Les mariés de la Tour Eiffel.
 Falk et Bousquet. Un ange passe.
 Bernard, Tristan. Daisy.
 Three comedies.
 Claudel, P. L'homme et son désir.
 Strange symbolism. Seems to have failed completely.
- CRITICISM AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE
 Lavissee. Histoire de la nation française, tome 13.
 Contains remarkable contributions of Picavet, Lavissee and Bedier on mediaeval literature.
 Chamard, H. Origines françaises de la poésie de la Renaissance.
 Nolhac, Pierre de. Ronsard et l'humanisme.
 Magne, E. La joyeuse jeunesse de Tallement des Réaux.
 Allays, André. Madame de Sévigné.
 Truc, G. de. Lettres de Madame de Maintenon à d'Aubigné et à Madame des Ursins.
 Taillandier, Mme. Saint René. Madame de Maintenon.
 Milhaud. Descartes savant.
 Cohen, G. Ecrivains français en Hollande au XVII^e siècle.
 Seillière, G. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
 Goyau, G. Pensée religieuse de Joseph de Maistre.
 Vermale, E. Notes sur J., de Maistre inconnu.
 Bordeaux, H. Au pays de Lamartine.
 Choisy, L. F. Sainte Beuve, L'homme et le poète.
 Bertaut, J. Amitié romantique.
 Of Rollinat and George Sand.
 Michaut. Sainte-Beuve.
 Bouglé, C. Proudhon et son Temps.
 Arréat, L. Nos poètes . . . de Béranger à Saimain.
 Miomandre, F. Pavillon de mandarins.
 Stendhal, Rousseau, de Gourmont, Verhaeren, etc.
 Lantoine, A. Paul Verlaine et quelques uns.
 Esch, M. En relisant Maupassant.
 Deffoux et Zavie. Le groupe de Médan.
 Mauclair, C. Princes de l'esprit.
 Poe, Flaubert, Mallarmé, etc.
 Antoine. Mes souvenirs sur le théâtre libre.
 Suberville, J. de. Edmond Rostand.
 Lassere, Pierre. Les chapelles littéraires.
 Attack on Claudel, Jammes, Péguy and their followers.
 Gsell, P. Matinées de la Villa Said.
 Conversations with Anatole France.

- Rosny, J. H., aîné. *Torches et lumignons. Indiscretions on contemporary writers.*
 Bever, van. *Anthologie littéraire de l'Alsace et de la Lorraine du XII^{me} au XX^{me} siècle.*
 Mustoxidi, Th. *Histoire de l'esthétique française.*
 Bonaffé, E. *L'anglicisme et l'anglo-américanisme dans la langue française, dictionnaire étymologique et historique.*
 Mazoureau, J. *La linguistique.*
 Sainéan, L. *Le langage parisien au XIX^{me} siècle.*
 Sharply criticized by Enault, who is an authority.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

- Jammes, F. *De l'âge divin à l'âge ingrat.*
 First part of the story of the life of Jammes.
 Gide, André. *Si le grain ne meurt pas.*
 LeRoux, Hugues. *Te souviens-tu?*

PHILOSOPHY

- Maeterlinck, Maurice. *Le grand secret.*
 Question of the spiritualistic world.
 Yver, Colette. *Dans le jardin du féminisme.*
 Seillière, E. *George Sand, mystique de la passion, de la politique et de l'art.*
 Faure, Elie. *Napoléon.*
 Schure, Edouard. *L'âme celtique et le génie de la France à travers les ages.*
 Gillouin, René. *Une nouvelle philosophie de l'histoire moderne et française.*
 Rostand, Jean. *La loi des riches.*
 Scathing attack against his own class, which one reads with no little amazement. Author is the second son of Edmond Rostand.

To Every Librarian—Everywhere

YOU ought to read the article by Mary E. Hazeltine on "Recruiting for librarianship" in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for December.

The A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting and other recruiting committees are doing what they can to see that librarianship as a desirable profession is brought to the attention of educated young men and women who are adapted to it. The best recruiting work, however, is that done by the individual librarian in talking to small groups of students or in informal conversation with his friends. Miss Hazeltine's article will suggest ways in which you can help.

JUDSON T. JENNINGS,

Chairman, A. L. A. Recruiting Committee.

Books Popular in January

BOOKS most in demand in the Public Libraries in January, according to the *March Bookman* were:

FICTION

- If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
 Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.

- Her Father's Daughter.* Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
 The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.
 The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.

GENERAL LITERATURE

- Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
 The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
 The Glass of Fashion. Anonymous. Putnam.
 Best sellers during the same month, as reported by sixty-four booksellers in fifty-two cities for the *March Books of the Month* were:

FICTION

- If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
 To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.
 The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small, Maynard.
 The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.
 Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
 Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.

GENERAL LITERATURE

- The Outline of History (Educational edition). H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
 Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him. Joseph Tumulty. Doubleday.
 Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
 Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.

LINES

Written by an irritable old gentleman after waiting an hour for a book in the public library.
 The sloth's an unambitious thing:
 The snail's a tedious, crawling beast
 That knows not such a thing as haste;
 But sloth and snail are swift as deer
 Compared to the attendants here.

—*New York Sun.*

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching it was ruled that "librarians, associate and assistant librarians [of institutions associated with the Foundation] are eligible for allowances, but that reference librarians, classifiers, catalogers, superintendents of circulation, and library assistants are not eligible."

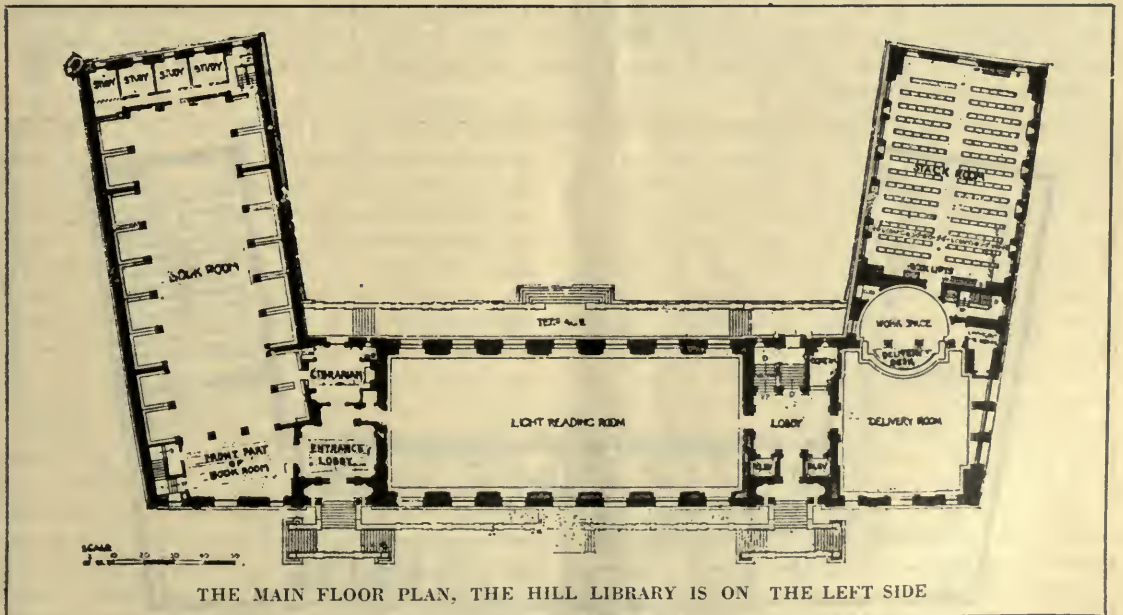
The Library of the Common Service Committee, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, wants to procure a few copies of Thomas Carrington's "Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatorium Construction," published by the National Tuberculosis Association in 1914 and now out of print. Will any librarian able to supply this communicate with Florence Bradley, Extension Librarian.



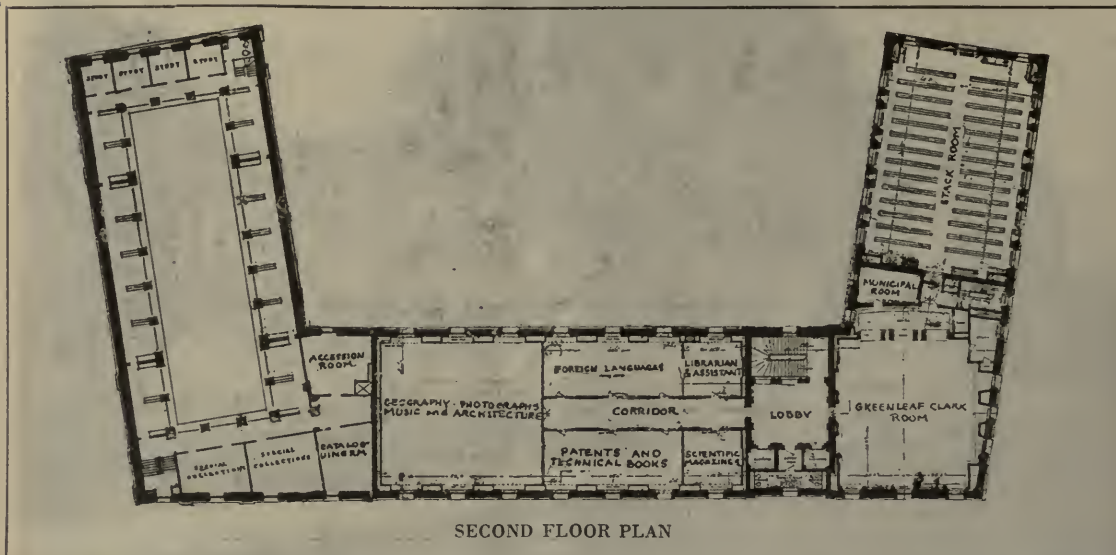
A Building Which Houses Two Libraries

THE opening of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library in December completes the great library building at St. Paul which is an unusual and happy combination of a public library, built and administered by the City, and a reference library built and administered by the gift of a private citizen. Mr. Hill united with the City in planning a joint building which could be built more beautifully and administered more efficiently than two separate buildings could be, and Mr. Electus D. Litchfield of New York was chosen as architect.

The building which is of light pink Tennessee marble is in the shape of a hollow square open on the fourth side. Here is a little park enclosed by the wings of the library, and "one may hope," says R. Clipston Sturgis, in the *Architectural Record*, "perhaps not unreasonably, that this beautiful area overlooking the river will be developed so as to make it possible to use it as an outdoor



Plans are reproduced by courtesy of the ARCHITECTURAL RECORD



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

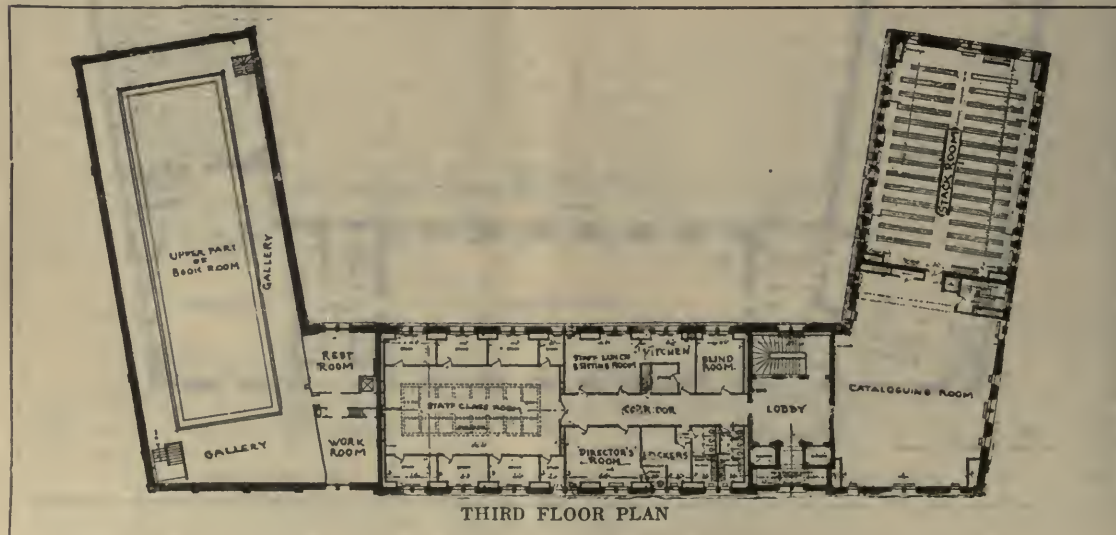
reading room or an open air hall where lectures and pageants and other educational activities might be given a beautiful and appropriate setting.”

The two main entrances on the north side have between them an entrance to the children’s department on the ground floor, and there are also garden entrances on the south.

In addition to the children’s reading room and auditorium there are on the ground floor the school libraries room, the packing room and the bindery. The other staff work rooms and rest rooms are grouped on the top floor, a plan which has great advantages in the way of light, air, and economy of operation. The accompanying plans show the location of the other departments of the Public Library.

The Hill Reference Library is planned for a very great extension of its book capacity. “At present it is a great open three story hall, top-lighted. . . . Studies occupy the southern end of the main book room and the north end alone reaches an outside wall.”

A solid wall separates the two libraries, broken only by a small door from the reading room of the Public Library to the entrance hall of the Hill Library. “This door has never been used,” says Librarian J. G. Pyle of the Hill Library, “and whether there will be free communication in the future remains to be seen. The two libraries are working in perfect harmony and understanding. The contents of each are at the disposal of the other, subject to the rules provided in each for the use of its books. It has been found, however, that patrons of either prefer to remain within it until their work is done.”



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

The New York Public Library School

By ERNEST J. REECE, Principal

IN the past summer the Library School of the New York Public Library completed its first decade of work. In 1911, almost coincident with the opening of the central building of the New York Public Library, announcement was made that a school for librarians was to be among the features of the consolidated institution. Nothing of the kind had been anticipated when the plans for the building had been begun some ten or twelve years previous, but in view of the library's location and its diversity of work it seemed thoroly fitting, and unassigned rooms provided the necessary quarters. The project was placed before Mr. Carnegie, who agreed to finance such a school for five years. A faculty was designated, the necessary equipment was procured, announcements were prepared, and in September instruction began. The task of organizing was carried on under the direction of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, whom the new opportunity had drawn to Manhattan after her years of experience in charge of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science; and she continued in charge until the time of her illness and death in 1916. Pending the appointment of a new head, Professor Azariah S. Root devoted a year of leave from his post as librarian of Oberlin College to directing the work of the school, serving until the coming of the present principal in 1917. Since the expiration of the five-year period for which funds were originally promised, the Carnegie Corporation has given support in the form of annual grants.

In proposing a school for librarians in connection with the New York Public Library, the thought was to utilize a combination of advantages which is not to be equalled anywhere in the United States. To begin with, the New York Public Library, as most American librarians are aware, represents the merging of several important foundations devoted to reference work, with a group of free circulating libraries designed to reach a great part of the metropolitan community. This means that it is concerned on the one hand with scholarship and investigation as provided for in the economics, technology, oriental, art, American history, rare book, and other divisions of the Reference Department: and that it typifies on the other hand the many and varied activities which are more commonly identified with the free public library, such as branch work, extension methods, club work and general community service. Outside the New York Public

Library, but in and about New York City, there are examples of libraries associated with schools, colleges, welfare institutions, educational and research foundations, banks, insurance companies, manufacturing plants, export houses, and with societies devoted to engineering, law, medicine, botany, history, geography, numismatics, and the literature of specific languages, and examples of county libraries. New York is also in the home of a number of important private libraries; it is the book-publishing center of the United States; it leads in lectures, music and the drama; and it is the city in which the greatest variety of civic and community activities is observable. The Library School of the New York Public Library has sought to take full advantage of these opportunities, feeling that it is in a strategic position and that the maintenance of a strong school for librarians in connection with the New York Public Library is in its way as significant as the locating of a medical school in New York, or the conducting of a school of mines in Colorado or Michigan.

The purpose of the Library School of the New York Public Library from the beginning has been first to fit thoroly for librarianship the applicant who aims only at general work, or who plans to move into particular fields of endeavor only as experience and opportunity may lead; and second to provide facilities for more definitely directed study, over a broad range of subjects, for those who desire the preparation necessary for specialized forms of work in the general library or for conducting libraries of a highly specialized nature. Accordingly the first year curriculum introduces the student to all the important phases of library practice, familiarizing him with comparative methods, with the more obvious tools, and with the literature and history of the profession, and embodying the material usually treated in a one-year library school. The second year courses deal with subjects and books for discussion of which there is not time in the first year, and which are relatively unimportant in many library positions; and it allows also for study which does not belong strictly to the field of library technique, but which may nevertheless prove highly valuable where work with a special collection is concerned. Thus, a second-year student who wishes to obtain the best possible preparation for conducting a branch library may find it advantageous not only to elect courses which include

careful study of such topics as staff training, schemes of service and library buildings, and to prepare a thesis upon some group of branch problems or upon branch opportunities or conditions in some particular community, but he may profit by taking at the New York School of Social Work a course dealing with community problems or social agencies, for which the Library School would give credit. Another student desiring to get the best equipment for school library work may find it worth while to take not only the course in school library methods, together with the related courses, at the Library School, but may see value in a course in the theory or psychology of education at Teachers' College, for which similarly the Library School would give credit. The same might hold for one who planned to hold a position in an economics library, and who might add to the reference courses at the Library School appropriate courses in economics at Columbia University; and for candidates interested in various other particular lines of work. To those who complete satisfactorily the first year of study, a certificate is granted; a diploma is awarded to those who, possessing certificates from the Library School of the New York Public Library or from some other school holding membership in the American Association of Library Schools, pursue and finish the second year's work.

In planning the curriculum both of the first and second years, every advantage is taken of the facilities that lie to hand. The instruction of a resident faculty is supplemented by lectures from members of the staff of the New York Public Library and of many other local libraries, and from a large number of visiting speakers, some of whom are brought to New York by the School and some of whom are caught as they are passing thru the city. The School has always sought to obtain, with no greater conservatism than necessary as to expense, such speakers as could be expected to contribute materially to the richness of the courses—some because of exceptional knowledge and intellectual standards, some because of their power to stimulate interest in fields of knowledge that might otherwise be unattractive, some because of long acquaintance with both practical and instructional sides of a subject, some because they come direct from particular tasks or possess expert knowledge of a special topic, or because they bring novel personal or professional viewpoints, or because they make possible the presentation of varied methods and opinions, or because their names carry marked authority. Similar principles are followed as far as possible in the planning of practical work, visits and inspection tours, the profusion of libraries with-

in reach making it possible not only to see practically every type of effort, but to make choice of those libraries embodying such combinations of work as may be of value to particular groups or to individual students.

The School's reach of influence is indicated by the wide area from which its students have been drawn and its work by their dispersion, this including practically every region in the world in which there is significant library endeavor. Students have come from more than two-thirds of the states in the Union and from ten foreign countries, the staffs of one hundred and twenty libraries being represented among them. They have gone to positions in the New York Public Library, to suburban libraries in the New York district, to the various special libraries in the metropolitan area, to most of the states of the United States, and to Europe, Asia and South America, as well as to certain of the outlying territories under American control. They are engaged in practically every type of library work and related activity, including that of public libraries, county libraries, proprietary libraries, state libraries, college and university libraries, high school libraries, special libraries, as bibliographers, as teachers in library schools and training classes, as library commission workers, and in various forms of business and of social and government service for which their library training has helped to qualify them. In the war period the United States government and auxiliary agencies used fifty-nine former students of the School, many of them in forms of work which they could not have performed except for their library training. At the close of the ten-year period there had been awarded two hundred and ninety-seven certificates and one hundred and sixty diplomas, the number of individuals who had received either certificates or diplomas or both being three hundred and thirty-three.

The School seeks to serve the profession not alone thru its graduates and former students, but as far as possible in each day's work. One means of doing this consists in the auditor system, in which an "open course" experiment of 1914 has been revived on a larger scale. Under this plan persons who possess maturity of mind and experience and familiarity with library tools and usage comparable to that of advanced students are invited to attend as listeners certain of the advanced courses. No credentials are given, but many workers have shown appreciation of the opportunity to get into touch for a time with a new center of library interest and activity. The School also holds on each Wednesday afternoon thruout the school year a social hour, to which former students and

members of the staffs of local libraries and visiting librarians are commonly invited, and at which it has frequently enjoyed authors' readings by men and women of literary achievement; these occasions have come to serve as a center of professional interest and acquaintance, for librarians who are within reach as well as for the students and faculty. In recent years the School has also been acting as host each May for an institute, for the library workers of Westchester and Rockland counties and western Long Island, New York, under the direction of the Committee on Institutes of the New York State Library Association.

Economy in Moving a Library

WHAT proved an economical plan for moving a library was worked out by the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, California, which recently moved its library of fifteen thousand volumes and as many more unbound pamphlets from very crowded quarters into a new building furnishing ample room.

Assuming that the future growth of the library in its several classes would probably be in proportion to the present size of those classes, the problem was to determine the ratio of space to be occupied by the present collection, to the space in which it was to be spread out in the new stack.

The total length of the shelving in the new stack was ascertained. From this were deducted, to allow for future expansion, all top shelves, and, at the end of each main class, an additional number of shelves proportioned to the present size of the class. Further deduction was made for shelf-room to be occupied by large folios to be shelved separately, and for space set aside for duplicates, etc. The remainder gave the space in which to spread out the collection. The collection was then measured and the length of each class or group of small classes, noted, excluding the folios above provided for. From these totals it was shown that there were approximately twenty-four inches of books to each three-foot shelf.

A plan was next drawn on separate sheets, one for each range, with subdivisions showing each tier and shelf. On this plan were marked, shelf by shelf, from the measurements of the classes and groups, the class numbers to be assigned to the given shelves, care being taken to leave vacant as planned all top shelves and the further shelves reserved. In order to have certain large classes start at the beginning of a floor, range, or tier, certain adjustments were made as the work proceeded, which were later compensated to the general scale.

The history of the Library School of the New York Public Library has been brief, but it would not be complete without mention of a few personalities which have had much to do with its making. The building of the school was the final task of Miss Plummer, honored, beloved, and a pioneer in the library school field. One of her colleagues was Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, whose buoyant, cheery leadership pointed the way to the perplexed and hesitant, without number. The other, Miss Mary L. Sutliff, strong still in service, continues a spring of inspiration to successive generations of students.

Strips of paper about three by twenty inches which could be wrapped round the books were then prepared. On these were marked the floor, tier, range and shelf to be occupied by the book bearing the label.

The collection was next measured off into twenty-four inch groups, and one of the labels attached to the first volume in each group. So as to avoid undue breaking up of classes between shelves, or undue grouping of separate classes on the same shelf, a given shelf was often assigned more or less than its quota, compensation being made on later shelves so as not to disturb the general average.

For moving the books a carpenter made two parallel book troughs four feet long, framed together and carried like a litter on poles projecting for handles. Care was taken always to load and unload the carriers in precisely the same order. When loaded and taken out of doors, all dust was thoroly blown off by a pneumatic sweeper. On arrival at the new stack the labels indicated on precisely what floor, range, tier and shelf the books were to be placed.

The plan did not in practice at once work out quite so smoothly as it sounds, but this was due to haste and carelessness, resulting in inaccurate measurements. Still all troubles occurred and were corrected previous to the actual moving, which was accomplished without a hitch. The point of the scheme is that the whole re-arrangement can be worked out on paper, and any necessary corrections there made; so that after it is once shelved no book need be shifted because of a mistake discovered too late.

EARL M. WILBUR.

"WHAT YOUR GOVERNMENT PROVIDES"

The Providence Public Library has placed a table in the main delivery room bearing the following sign: "Watch This Table." "Keep in Touch With What Your Government Supplies." "Collection Continually Changing."

School Librarians' Salaries

SALARY schedules for forty-eight cities in the United States compiled by the Education Association of the District of Columbia* show the following scale for school librarians:

City	Minimum	Increments		Maximum
		Amount	Number	
New York, N. Y.	\$1400	\$100	10	\$2400
Detroit, Mich.	150 per month			200 p. mo.
Assistant	20 per month			40 p. mo.
St. Louis, Mo.	1800	100	4	2200
Baltimore, Md.				1200
City College				1400
Los Angeles, Calif.	1800			2400
Washington, D. C.	1200	40	10	1600
Newark, N. J.	2100	100	7	
		200	5	3800
Cincinnati, Ohio:				
Non-college graduate	1300			2800
College graduate	1400			2800
Denver, Colo.	1500			2880
St. Paul, Minn.	1500			2250
Oakland, Calif.	960			2400
Syracuse, N. Y.	1350	75	8	1950
Albany, N. Y.:				
Head of Division	1500	100	8	2300
Assistants—				
One at	1300	100	8	2100
Two at	1250	75	8	1850
Three at	1100	75	8	1700

* National Education Association, Washington, D. C. Bulletin, no. 19, Jan. 1922.

Americanization thru the Library

"HAS not Americanization by the most enlightened library methods weighty claims as compared with lessons in English likely to antagonize?" asks Ralph H. Bevan in the March *Forum*, discussing "Libraries and Americanization."

He mentions "advanced library methods to induce habits of profitable reading and turn out valuable citizens," such as reading and science clubs, story hours, and reading diplomas, and more especially the use of artistic hand-made bulletins in prominent places, and of drawings, diagrams, magazine illustrations, photographs, pictures, models, etc. These appeal especially to children, who spend so much of their out-of-school time in the library. As an instance of still bolder initiative on the part of a library in acquainting its foreign constituents with its value to them, he describes the house to house canvass of a foreign district made by the assistants of a branch of the Providence Public Library, a survey, which, while not unattended by disagreeable features, was in the end advantageous to library and foreign elements alike.

Notable Anniversaries of 1922

AMONG the notable anniversaries occurring in 1922 the centenary of the death of Percy Bysshe Shelley will doubtless receive the attention that was accorded last year to the memory of John Keats.

"The new year is further rich in the anniversaries of great characters and events. In 1922 are due the birthday centennials of James Parton, the biographer (Feb. 9); Edward Everett Hale, New England writer and thinker (April 3); Ulysses S. Grant, warrior and president (Oct. 27); and Matthew Arnold, poet and essayist (Dec. 24). The bicentennial of the birth of Samuel Adams, the patriot, will fall on Sept. 27; and the 250th birthday anniversaries of the associated writers Joseph Addison and Richard Steele will occur May 1 and Sept. 1 respectively. Jean Baptiste Poquelin Molière, the French dramatist, was born 300 years ago (Jan. 15, 1622) and in France, chiefly, observance will be appropriately made. Three hundred years ago the first English newspaper made its appearance; and four hundred years ago, in September, 1522, the first circumnavigation of the globe was accomplished by Magellan."—*Quarterly Booklist* of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Winter 1922.

Your Calling Judged by Your Handwriting!

Miss Reed:—
I have followed your
s in the Detective Story Magazine
of time and I am very much
in them, so I take this opportunity
in this specimen of my handwriting
you would kindly analyze it for me!

"N. W. H.—Your writing is certainly most exceptional for that of a young person. It shows caution, reflectiveness, carefulness, attention to detail; also it expresses some timidity and a considerable lack of enterprise; but its chief interest is that, altho your education is not unusual, it is already expressive of the scholar's trend of mind.

"What I earnestly suggest is that you study for the position of a librarian, and that you bend all of your energies to the getting of a really good education. . . ."—*Detective Story Magazine*. (The italics are ours. ED. L. J.)

County Libraries in Hawaii

LAST year was one of transition for library extension in the Territory of Hawaii and this year ought to see intensive book service well established thruout the Territory thru the agency of county libraries.

For several years, the Library of Hawaii has been sending traveling library collections to the islands making up the Territory of Hawaii. This service had increased until three hundred stations were receiving collections and twenty-five thousand books were going out during a year. It is rather difficult to estimate what proportion of the people were being reached thru these three hundred stations, but it was at best small. The juvenile readers, reached thru the schools, were not having anything like the attention they should have had. It was obviously impossible for one shipping point to handle the work that came unsolicited without any effort to extend where it might be even more needed. Local libraries seemed to be the only solution.

A county library bill, modelled after the California County Library law, was drafted and passed by the Legislature which met early in 1921. It allowed for county organization under three different methods, and oddly enough in the four counties of the Territory these three methods are in operation.

Appropriation was allowed the Hilo Library for its maintenance and for extension of its service to the whole county of Hawaii. It was not stipulated that a certain proportion of the \$25,000 appropriated should be expended for Hilo City and the remainder for the outside districts, the intention being that service should be as uniform as possible. It seemed only fair that the books which had been in the traveling library collections should be divided among the counties in order to assist them in their greatly increased work. These books and the books in the Hilo Library formed the nucleus for the collection which grew rapidly after the territorial appropriation became available in July.

Certain interested residents of Maui, thru appeals to the Maui Board of Supervisors, brought about the establishment of a county library. According to law, before territorial appropriation could be made for a county library, the county must provide housing of a permanent character. In order to meet these requirements, the Supervisors purchased a lot and residence at the county seat, and have just completed its remodelling into a library building. Books from an old association library and books from the traveling libraries here formed the beginning of the county library collection. The appropriation is \$10,500 per annum.

On Kauai, a committee has been appointed which has applied for a charter to incorporate the Kauai Library Association, Ltd. The Lihue Church Library is a nucleus here and will receive the territorial appropriation of \$8,000 after satisfying the Kauai Board of Supervisors and the Governor of the Territory that there will be county-wide library service.

On Oahu, rural extension is carried on as a department of the territorial library, the Library of Hawaii.

There is but one real county library, altho each of the four counties does now, or soon will, perform the functions of a county library.

A county library conference was held on January 16th and 17th, Miss Margaret Newman representing Hawaii; Miss Marion Morse, Maui; and Miss Laura Robson, Oahu.

The first day was spent in a trip around the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is located, visiting school and community branches. In one school the principal had the children tell stories which they had read from library books. This is a regular Friday afternoon feature of the school program.

In the evening there was an open meeting for which invitations had been sent out. Mr. Charles Atherton, president of the Board of Trustees of the Library of Hawaii, presided. Mr. Vaughan McCaughey, superintendent of public instruction, spoke on the need for co-operation between schools and the libraries, and expressed an optimistic view upon the special Americanization task which confronts all educational institutions in the Territory. Dr. Karl Leebrick, Professor of History at the University of Hawaii, next spoke on the work of the Hawaiian Historical Commission, of which he is a member. He contrasted the two phases of a library's work—that of collecting and preserving, and that of bringing the public to use its resources—and pointed out how the local libraries can be of great help to the Commission in collecting material of historic interest.

Following, the delegates gave reports on the progress of their work.

Miss Robson gave a short history of the bill authorizing the organization of the county library, and told of the union catalog as an instance of how co-operation between the counties will be effected. Requests from the different counties will be handled by the county department of the Library of Hawaii. She then reported on rural work on Oahu, with special emphasis on the needs of the schools.

Miss Newman gave an interesting report of progress in Hawaii. With a trained children's librarian, interest among the children has been

so stimulated that it is impossible to supply the books necessary altho extensive purchases have been made. Some changes have been made in the building to accommodate the increased amount of work. The community at Kealakekua is interested in library service to the extent of having a library board, and a reading room with periodicals.

Miss Morse told of the purchase of a residence at the county seat and its remodelling into a library building. To date she had been engaged

in preparing books and had not established outside branches, but she expected soon to take over the book service so that Maui will soon be on "its own."

Following the reports refreshments were served, and after the guests had left, the librarians again assembled to form the library organization reported elsewhere in this number.

The second day of the convention was spent in routine matters, and in visiting the various libraries in the City of Honolulu.

"Find it in Books"

"Find it in Books" is the March slogan of the Year Round Bookselling Plan. Useful books are emphasized this month: Business books during the first half, and books in the home during the latter. Several hundred li-

**Books Give
Information
Knowledge
Power**



BY COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

brarians are using the posters here illustrated (which are supplied by the National Association of Book Publishers, Room 417, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York) mostly in co-operation with the local book-stores.

The American Library Association has prepared two timely lists for this month.

"Business Books for Profit and Pleasure" lists forty titles "as carefully chosen as a set of fine tools" by Ethel Cleland. Up-to-date books are classified under such headings as: The Great Game, Speeding up Efficiency and Effort, Studying the Players and Directing the Force, Every Business Has a Beginning, Getting the Most out of the Office, Charting Progress and Results, Giving and Getting Credit.

These lists may be had as



follows: 5 for 25 cents (in stamps), 25 for \$1, 100 for \$3, 250 for \$7, 500 for \$12, 1,000 for \$20. Postage extra.

"Useful Books in the Home" is a small practical selection of the most useful books on cooking and food values, dressmaking, millinery, etiquette, house planning and decoration, household budgets, gardening, child care, hygiene and morals, suggested reading for children, etc.

Prices: 6 for 25 cents (in stamps), 30 for \$1, 100 for \$2.50, 500 for \$10, 1,000 for \$18. Postage extra.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1922



THE retiring Postmaster General is to be thanked, among other good results of his common-sense administration, for an incidental service to libraries in repealing the meticulous rule that prices of books cannot be stated in periodicals without forfeiting bulk rates. Mr. Hays came to his post as a reward for efficient party management, but after a first distribution of political "plums" in the nomination of Assistant Postmaster General, he put aside partisan considerations, brought efficiency to the fore and cleared away much of the rubbish and red tape which had accumulated during the previous war administration and prevented postal progress. It is regrettable that the small salaries paid by the government has deprived the people of his services when he was only at the beginning of the service he might do. It is to be hoped that the Postal Commission, which should report in July, will adopt for the Department the re-organization plan which will make it a great business corporation on the best lines in which partisan appointments will have no place. Incidentally, public libraries should have full consideration, either by giving them the benefit of the bulk rates vouchsafed to periodicals, or else in line with the A. L. A. Council's recommendations by reducing postage on library books under the parcel post system, especially in the service of rural communities where the cost is confined to local transportation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE decimal classification, which has carried the name of Dewey into all library countries and has almost completely standardized our own public library system, has another potential application which should not be neglected by librarians. This was introduced into the Edison system in New York many years ago for the control of operating accounts, and permitted at once a comprehensive generalization as well as minute knowledge of detail in auditing accounts and making them of practical significance, and there is no reason why a like application should not be made to library statistics and thus furnish a standardized and uniform method which would permit comparisons which are still practically impossible. The system of uniform statistics recommended by the A. L. A. does not go far enough, nor does it include the convenience of the decimal system, nor has it been as widely

adopted as it should be. A decimal classification could be adapted and adopted as well for expense accounts and for circulation statistics, including in the latter relation a standardized alphabetic scheme to indicate languages by their initial letters as *e* for English, *f* for French, and the like. Some enterprising librarian of an ingenious turn of mind would do well to work out and propose some such scheme for general discussion and criticism.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IT will especially interest those who have heard Miss Zachert's account of the extension of Uncle Sam's library field into the Virgin Islands to note that in our earlier island possession, Porto Rico, conditions are ripening toward an extended library development on the home model. The Dominican friars founded a library on the island, which was destroyed by buccaneers about the time the Pilgrim fathers landed, and it is a far cry from that to the Carnegie library of San Juan, half of English and half of Spanish books, administered by Mr. O'Neil who prepared himself at the Pratt Library School, and including a traveling library department of fifty or more stations. The only other distinctive library building is a charming one at Yauco, built by the enterprising inhabitants of that live coffee centre, temporarily utilized to supplement overcrowded schools. But thruout the island each municipality of any importance has a fair-sized reading room and library of Spanish books and periodicals, housed usually in the City Hall or administration building. These are supported by the municipality, are open morning, afternoon and evening for a few hours each, and are commonly under charge of an unprofessional librarian paid as an untrained custodian. They furnish opportunity for local development, which, combined with leadership from the Carnegie Library and a library school or apprentice system in connection with that, should become the Spanish translation of our county system. San Juan has also historic or governmental libraries of a special sort, and the higher educational institutions, as the high schools, also are developing collections of books for their respective purposes. It will be some years before the A. L. A. can expect the affiliation of an insular library association, but that will doubtless come in due time.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ONE hundred people attended the Mid-Winter meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association on February 6, at the John Carter Brown Library, Providence. This ideal place of meeting gave a wonderful opportunity of visiting several fine libraries and of seeing many rare books and manuscripts.

Charles L. Nichols, of the Library Board of Management, in his opening address, spoke of the two objects of this Library—to furnish a place of research for historians and students, and to reproduce for the benefit of the public some of the rarest books in its collection—the second almost as important as the first. Already nearly fifty unique books in various libraries, including the John Carter Brown, have been reproduced by photostat, so that now they can be studied in various parts of the country almost at first hand.

In a short address Dr. Azariah S. Root, president of the A. L. A., emphasized the need of establishing standards, so that librarianship will come to be recognized as other professions, law, medicine, teaching, etc., are now recognized, and urged the necessity of some kind of certification. Librarianship requires training and equipment, and all possible encouragement and backing should be given the training schools. To guard against the monotony of mechanical work, librarianship should be emphasized not as technique, but as a gradually acquired mass of knowledge, and assistants should be encouraged to read and study so as to become specialists in some particular field.

At the Round Table, conducted by Mary E. Robbins, pamphlets and pay collections were discussed. Certain groups of pamphlets ultimately become books, so that binding is the only thing which can be done. A vertical file for those constantly in use is often the solution, the ideal way being arrangement by subject. Another desirable method is to place pamphlets in cases, or boxes, shelving those of sufficient importance with the books. Pamphlets should never be bound into miscellaneous volumes. Professor Robbins expressed herself in favor of a pay collection, provided there are no titles in it which can not be found in the general collection. To those who are willing to pay, it furnishes desirable books and thus counteracts the often undesirable books found in commercial collections. By lessening the demand on the popular volumes in the general collection it releases them to those who do not wish to pay.

Francis K. W. Drury, speaking on the library as a detective agency, outlined a method which

can be used in presenting the subject for recruiting purposes. The library, as a detective bureau, has the resources for finding answers to questions, such as Mr. Edison's 100 questions, intelligence tests, etc. The chief of the bureau is the librarian. He knows the clues to the answers, and arranges the books so that they will be easily accessible. System is necessary, hence the card-catalog, which is so planned that the desired book may be found quickly. Authors' titles sometimes mislead. The detective puts all books about a subject together. This is called classifying. The librarian, like a detective does very little for himself and a great deal for others. Librarianship offers both a livelihood and respectability, and unlike some professions, there is no retirement, save for inefficiency, for librarians are more valuable as they grow older, because of their accumulation of knowledge.

Henry N. Sanborn of Bridgeport, in his address on the field of a state library association, asserted that a state association can best accomplish its purpose by holding meetings with provision for free discussion and with programs confined to purely professional matters, such as principles of book selection, standards of literary quality in relation to public demand, tests of good children's books, etc.; by initiating and securing legislative action for better service; by educational publicity with other professional associations; and by active affiliation with the A. L. A.

Following the sessions, many special libraries were thrown open for inspection, and much of the day's pleasure was gained by visiting the Annmary Brown Memorial, Col. George L. Shepley's Library, The Rhode Island Historical Society, The Providence Athenaeum, and The John Hay Library.

MARION L. ARNOLD, *Recorder.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS OF SOUTHERN NEW YORK

A CONFERENCE of the school librarians of New York City, Long Island, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties was held at the Washington Irving High School Library on February 11th, with seventy-five in attendance. This conference, the fourth in a series of five which are being called by Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the State School Libraries Division, in different parts of the state during the current school year, was held under the auspices of the New York High School Librarians' Association. Katharine M. Christopher of the Julia Richman High School Library presided.

At the morning session Mr. Leland, supervisor of New York City school libraries, spoke on Book Selection; Sabra Vought, told of the help which the School Libraries Division could give to school libraries; and Dr. Williams spoke on certification of school librarians.

The afternoon session was devoted to a stimulating round-table discussion of topics which are of vital interest to all doing school library work. At three o'clock Anna Hempstead Branch read from her poems and tea was served in the school foyer. An interesting exhibit of library forms, methods and equipment was held in connection with the meeting.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON Librarians held a very successful "Acquaintance Meeting" Friday evening, January 20th, in the tea house of the Grace Dodge Hostel, coincident with the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, at which officers were elected for 1922 as follows: President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Chief of the National Civics Bureau, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; vice-president, Anne G. Cross, librarian, Department of Commerce; secretary, Mary F. Carpenter, Department of Agriculture Library; treasurer, Nelson W. McCombs, librarian, Federal Reserve Board.

Vice-President George F. Bowerman presided over the short business meeting at which committee reports were heard. Mr. Bowerman reported on the status of reclassification legislation emphasizing the need for the working out of credits equivalent to university training. It was voted that a special committee be appointed to study the problem. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the profound sorrow of Washington librarians for the death of Eunice R. Oberly and their recognition of her constructive service to the library profession. H. H. B. Meyer spoke upon relations with the A. L. A., urging that all Washington librarians become members. It was voted that the Library Association of the District of Columbia re-affiliate with the American Library Association. The new President, Mr. Hyde, next took the chair and spoke for a few moments stating that the object of the meeting was to promote personal acquaintance as a first step towards better library co-operation in Washington.

An appetizing supper was served by the Grace Dodge management during which the members of a specially appointed Acquaintance Committee, wearing distinguishing badges, circulated about the hall making introductions.

A contest to see who could remember the names, and libraries, of the largest number of Washington librarians, had been previously announced, the winner to receive a copy of Arthur E. Bostwick's "Library Essays." Owing to scarcity of paper the award was not made, and the committee in charge welcomes suggestions as to how this book should be disposed of.

The meeting was voted an overwhelming success by the one hundred and sixteen librarians present, and it was felt that a long step had been made in the direction of better library co-operation. Arrangements for the meeting were made by Claribel R. Barnett, Adelaide R. Hasse, Mary G. Lacy, Nelson W. McCombs, Thomas P. Ayer and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., and its success was in large part due to the efforts of the "Acquaintance Committee" of which Helen C. Silliman was chairman.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

THE Chicago Library Club held its January meeting at the Library of the Western Society of Engineers. Harry McCormack of Armour Institute lectured on "Our Chemical Industries and National Defense." The lecture proved most stimulating and considerable discussion followed.

At the February meeting held in the East gallery of the Art Institute, Frank V. Dudley lectured on art and composition in painting. Mrs. Dudley sang groups of songs on out of door subjects. After the meeting, the galleries were open for inspection.

The executive committee presented the names of fifteen new members. At the January meeting twenty-three new members were voted in. The club now has a total membership of 425.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CONFERENCE

THE presidents of the Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas library associations have made preliminary plans for the Missouri Valley Library Conference to be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 17-20, opening on Tuesday morning and closing Friday noon. The Iowa Association has not voted officially to merge its annual meeting, but Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska have voted definitely. The four presidents and the St. Joseph librarian constitute the program committee. They are: Loretta Murphy, North Platte, Nebraska; Irving R. Bundy, Jefferson City, Missouri; (Mr.) W. F. Riley, Des Moines, Iowa; Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas; and Jesse Cunningham, St. Joseph, Missouri.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the sixth district of the California Library Association was held at Santa Barbara January 7. This district includes the nine southern counties from San Luis Obispo to San Diego. Over a hundred librarians enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Linn and the trustees and found much to admire in the Spanish architecture of the building, with its great fireplaces and the patio which is used as an open-air reading room.

A short business meeting included a report from the chairman of the certification committee, Jeannette M. Drake of Pasadena, and an outline of the plans of the California Library Association by the president, Althea Warren of San Diego.

The program was devoted to books, and most of the speakers were new to C. L. A. audiences. Walter Lindley, a director of the Los Angeles Public Library, gave a charming talk on his adventures in collecting books, showing some of his first editions of *Borrow and Gay's Beggar's Opera*, and delighting everyone by his contagious enthusiasm. George Watson Cole described the rich collection of manuscripts in the Huntington library, which includes unique treasures of literary and historical interest, as varied as Franklin's *Autobiography* and George Meredith's *Ordeal of Richard Feverel*.

Round table discussions filled the rest of the morning. Mrs. Vivian Gregory Smith, librarian of the Security Trust & Savings Bank in Los Angeles, planned an exhibit of business aids and presided at the discussion of books for business men. Standards in the selection of fiction were discussed by the fiction group with Eleanor Hitt presiding. Sarah M. Jacobus of Pomona presided at an inspiring discussion of work with foreigners. Laura Grover Smith of Los Angeles led the school librarians' discussion, and Elizabeth C. Riddell of Long Beach presided at the children's section.

The wider use of books was discussed from different angles in the afternoon. Vierling Kersey, supervisor of part-time schools in Los Angeles, showed the need for flexible methods and the co-operation of libraries in part-time classes. Charles H. Brown described the work of the A. L. A. with the Navy. Eleanor Foster, of Bullock's book department, gave a thoughtful presentation of the opportunities of a bookseller in a department store. Ethel Richardson, state superintendent of immigrant education, described the pictures and objects provided by some progressive libraries for the use of teachers of foreigners and showed how the library may be a social factor in the community. The climax of the program was a

thought-provoking paper by Ethel Sawyer of Portland, who urged a knowledge of books as the essential of library work.

In the evening the Community Arts Players presented Booth Tarkington's *Clarence*. Many of the librarians spent Sunday in driving over the famous hill roads and exploring the Montecito gardens.

MARION HORTON,
President, Sixth District.

HAWAII LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AIMING to "promote library service and the interests of librarians in Hawaii and to cooperate with the A. L. A. in the promotion of the highest library ideals," the Hawaii Library Association has been recently organized.

Plans were made at a meeting to which Edna I. Allyn, librarian of the Library of Hawaii, invited the librarians of Honolulu to hear a report of the Swampscott Conference given by Alice Burnham, who was a delegate from the Library of Hawaii. Temporary officers were appointed as well as a committee to draw up a constitution.

The second meeting was called during the County Library Convention in January. Permanent officers were elected and the constitution adopted. While the organization is of necessity small, a great deal of benefit will doubtless be derived from it by the members. The "charter members" included librarians from the following libraries: Library of Hawaii, University of Hawaii, Bishop Museum, Cooke Library of Punahou School, Territorial Normal School, McKinley High School, Kalihiwaena Grammar School, Maui County Library and the Hilo Library. All except the last two are located in Honolulu.

The constitution provides that an annual meeting shall be held; also other meetings when called by the President.

Laura Robson, *Corresponding Secretary.*

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 28-29. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Annual meetings of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.

July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association. Exact dates of the Library Department meeting will be announced later.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEDLOW, Elinor, 1917 S., formerly assistant librarian of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, has been appointed librarian.

BIRCHOLDT, Harriet R., 1914-15, N. Y. S., who has been first assistant on the editorial staff of Public Affairs Information Service, New York City, for more than a year, became acting editor February first. She is succeeded by Edith Edwards, 1916, N. Y. S.

BOWNE, Jacob Titus, who has been for thirty-seven years librarian of the International College, Springfield, Mass., celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on February 12.

EMERSON, Ralf P., 1916, N. Y. S., has succeeded Earl N. Browning as librarian of the Public Library, Jackson, Mich.

FEIPEL, Louis N., editor of publications for the Brooklyn Public Library has an interesting article on "Our Rich but Neglected old Naval Historical Literature" in the January *Proceedings* of the U. S. Naval Institute.

JEWETT, Alice L., 1914, N. Y. S., resigned her position as editor of the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, to become head of the mailing section of the Information Service of the Rockefeller Foundation, on February first.

McINTOSH, Rosamond, 1917 P., appointed first assistant in the branch department of the Library Association of Portland.

NORTON, Margaret C., 1915 N. Y. S., will leave the Missouri State Historical Society Library on April first to become head of the Illinois State Archives Division at Springfield.

NUNN, Dorothy, 1911 S., has been appointed head of the circulation department of the Houston (Texas) Public Library.

OSBORNE, Lucy E., 1909 S., cataloger in the Williams College Library since 1914, has been appointed custodian of the Chapin Collection of rare books which is to be housed in the Williams College Library, as soon as the new building is completed, probably in November. Until her new duties begin, Miss Osborne will be in New York, studying and visiting other special collections.

PARKER, John, librarian of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, who celebrated his golden jubilee last year, has received from the trustees a purse of gold, and arrangements have been made to install his portrait in the Library which he has served since the age of seventeen.

RICHARDSON, Louise, 1913 P., appointed assistant librarian at Marshall College, Huntington, West Va.

SHERRARD, Mary C., 1915, N. Y. S., has resigned as hospital librarian of the First Naval District, Boston, and will reorganize the library of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., is acting temporarily as consulting librarian for Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.

VITZ, Carl P. P., 1905 W. R., 1907 N. Y. S., vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has been chosen to succeed Herbert S. Hirshberg as librarian of the Toledo (O.) Public Library. Mr. Vitz had some nine years' varied experience in the Cleveland Public Library during his school and college years. In 1907, he became assistant librarian of the District of Columbia library, going thence to Albany as assistant to the Director of the New York State Library School. He was recalled to Cleveland in 1912 as second vice-librarian and in 1920 became vice-librarian. He has been instructor in both the New York State and Western Reserve library schools, and was president of the Ohio Library Association in 1921.

WHEELOCK, Webster E., has been appointed librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library in succession to W. Dawson Johnston. Mr. Wheelock, who is a native of St. Paul and a graduate of Yale, has been in business in St. Paul. He enters on his librarianship on March 1.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield. Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, points out in his report for the year ending April 30, 1921, that in spite of the advent of the automobile, outdoor sports, and moving pictures, all of which are supposed to threaten the reading habit, for a generation the number of books drawn from the library has increased at a very much faster rate than has the population. The circulation has mounted from 161,091 volumes in 1900, or 2.6 volumes per capita, to 1,189,991 in the year under review, or 9.2 per capita, an increase over all previous figures of over one hundred thousand. The branches all showed gains, Memorial Square circulating 216,849 volumes, Forest Park 217,135, and Indian Orchard 58,855 volumes. The picture collection was drawn upon to the extent of 131,988 prints. Forty thousand books were deposited in the schools.

During the past seven years 66,559 persons were registered as card holders, still leaving, however, more than half the population of Springfield unenrolled.

The library distributed numerous useful lists besides its own publications. Among these last a printed appeal calling attention to the increasing prices of books and binding, and asking assistance in the care of books, reduced binding costs for the last five months below the estimate.

The library's receipts were \$136,792, of which \$111,000 came from city appropriation, \$7,147 from fines, and nearly five thousand dollars from the city dog tax. Expenditures for salaries amounted to \$51,049, and for books, periodicals and binding \$13,029.

CONNECTICUT

New London. The contract for a library building for Connecticut College for Women, costing about \$150,000, has been let.

NEW YORK

New York City. The American-Scandinavian Foundation has received a bequest of \$10,000 from the estate of the late William Henry Schofield, professor of comparative literature at Harvard, for a library in an educational building to be erected by the Foundation.

Utica. The Utica Public Library achieved a per capita circulation of five volumes in 1921 by circulating nearly 500,000 books among a population of 100,000. A balance of eleven

cents remained at the end of the year from an appropriation of \$64,040, and the librarian, Caroline M. Underhill, asks for a larger appropriation and staff. It was necessary to withdraw 6,572 volumes, leaving a book stock of 105,068 volumes. The library has two branches, and also sent collections to mills, fire stations, and hospitals. Personal service claimed \$42,453 of the appropriation.

Syracuse. The circulation of books for home use thruout the Syracuse Public Library system amounted to 368,159 in 1921, an increase of 29,672 over 1920. The receipts from local taxation were \$81,000, a per capita tax of forty-two cents on the population of 171,717. There were thirty-four persons on the staff, and the expenditures for salaries totaled \$46,855. Books, periodicals and binding took \$18,448. The library had 161,688 volumes and 45,010 registered borrowers at the end of the year.

Arrangements have been made for workmen's compensation insurance for library employees.

The Lockwood act which became law last spring provided for the establishment of library privileges in any community by contract with any municipal or district body having a free library, and opens the way for rural extension work to the Syracuse Public Library.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. The population of Wilmington increased from 88,000 to 110,000 since the census of 1910, or twenty-five per cent. The card holders at the Wilmington Institute Free Library increased thirty-eight per cent in the same period, the number of volumes in the library (103,532 in February, 1921) fifty per cent, and the number of volumes issued for home use (374,632) forty-eight per cent. The juvenile circulation amounted to 96,341 in the year under review, the largest circulation ever reached by the children's department. The reference work of the library included much special work with the big powder companies and also with the many artists who live in or near Wilmington. Next to the need of a new central building, which has been provided for, the question of branches across the Third Street bridge in the district south of Front Street and west of Madison Street is most pressing. The library already has two branches in separate buildings. Of an income of \$51,230, the Mayor and Council of Wilmington appropriated \$24,371. Payments included \$12,139 for books, periodicals, and binding, and \$25,599 for salaries and wages.

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MARYLAND

Baltimore. The Enoch Pratt Free Library experienced as successful a year as was anticipated when its appropriation was raised from \$139,953 in 1920 to \$192,000 in 1921. The appropriation for 1922 is \$206,000, and the library looks forward to remedying some of its continued disadvantages: the lack of a new central building, a downtown business branch, and branches in certain sections of the city, and a salary scale less than that of other libraries of its size, and less than that of the public school teachers of Baltimore.

Three new branches were built during the year, and another is under construction. An eligible lot for a library was given by the Roland Park Civic League. The increased appropriation enabled the library to occupy No. 406 Cathedral Street, which it had owned for several years. Here the Fine Arts and Education Departments have been opened, and the Children's Department transferred from the central library.

The home circulation of books exceeded the population of the city by over 100,000 and amounted to over 863,765 volumes, a notable increase over the 714,531 books circulated in 1920. The entire system owns 409,944 volumes, including the 28,730 volumes added during the year.

The training school at the Lafayette Square branch was attended by 78 students, of whom 48 completed the course and thirty-three received appointments. The staff normally employs 164 persons in addition to the librarian and the two assistant librarians.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The appropriation to the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for 1922 is \$114,323. Of this amount, \$14,281 was brought over from 1921 as part of a contract for a new building, so that the new appropriation for 1922 is \$100,042—an increase of \$18,033 over the appropriation for 1921, not taking into consideration a gift of \$10,000 made by Fulton county in 1921 towards the construction of a branch library building.

The appropriation provides for the completion of a new branch which was started in 1921 and its maintenance for nine months, and for the opening of another branch in rented quarters in another part of the city. An appropriation of \$3,500 was made to build a new book stack at the main library and a fund of \$1,000 was provided to put a deposit collection of books in East Atlanta school from which the immediate community will be served. The staff was increased by several new assistants in addition to the staff for the new branches.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. At the close of the fiscal library year on August 31, 1921, there were 412 centers for the circulation of books in 205 buildings in Louisville and Jefferson County. The circulation of books for home use was 1,117,916 volumes, an increase of 8,663 as compared with that of last year. Sixty-six stations are located in Louisville, and twenty-four in Jefferson County outside the city. The population served was 234,891. The county paid \$10,000 for library service, and the city, by taxation, \$98,688. Receipts in all were \$146,590. The cost of maintenance was \$119,739, of which \$23,548 was required for books and \$71,530 for payroll.

Comparing thirty of the largest public libraries in the United States spending over \$100,000 a year for maintenance the Librarian, George T. Settle, finds that the city ranks twentieth in the circulation of books for home use, twenty-seventh in the cost of maintenance, twenty-sixth in payroll, twenty-seventh in money spent for books and binding, and thirtieth or last in librarian's salary and in money received from city taxes for library purposes. The library is now receiving three and three-fourths cents out of a possible four cents from city taxes.

OHIO

Akron. The Public Library has opened a portion of its ground floor to the newly organized Akron Art Institute which purposes to work for an art museum for the city. On February 1st it opened to the public an exhibition of American paintings and bronzes. In March a second exhibition will be offered. It is the intention of the Institute to use this gallery continuously. The library finds that its patrons appreciate the art gallery, and that non-patrons who come to the exhibition soon show a growing interest in the library itself.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The conspectus of ten years' library progress in Detroit made by the librarian of the Public Library in his report for the year 1921 to the Detroit Library Commission shows that the library, which had four branch buildings in 1911, now has thirteen; that its property valuation exclusive of books and equipment has risen from \$500,000 to \$4,337,760 (the new main library building with its equipment and decoration cost \$2,750,000, and its site \$415,335); that the home circulation of books has grown from 881,408 to 2,533,541 (the increase during the last year of the survey being 378,407); its book stock from 267,633 to 525,886 volumes (of which 57,668 were added last year); its general appropriation from \$151,222

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to \$610,583, and the number of employees from 126 to 437. The population of Detroit from 465,766 reached one million. Of the four new branch libraries under construction three are to be opened this winter. It seems to the Commission that the site of the old library building, erected in 1875, is an ideal one for the imperatively necessary downtown branch, but that the building itself is not suitable for use as such a branch.

Whatever success the library has scored. . . says Librarian Adam Strohm, is owing to the staff. . . of *trained* workers. Close to sixty per cent have had college experience. . . . An equally large number have certificates from accredited library schools.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. During 1921 the Milwaukee Public Library added 58,575 volumes to its collection, an increase of 85 per cent over the additions for 1920. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1921 was 456,750.

Circulation for 1921 was 2,199,359 volumes, an increase of 22 per cent over that for 1920. Of these 1,133,352 volumes were circulated thru the branch libraries 300,918 thru the city schools, and 207,084 thru the county branches. The system now includes eleven city branches with permanent collections and seventy-five county branches whose collections are changed periodically.

The income for the year was \$249,502, of which the tax levy gave \$207,000 and receipts for county library service contracted for \$22,500. Of this salaries for library service took \$98,470, and other personal service \$18,094: books, \$53,898, periodicals, \$3,391; binding and bindery expense, \$13,340, and fees for county service \$6,394.

SOUTH DAKOTA

From the good things of 1921 the South Dakota Library Commission picks out these: A county library law passed; an increase of 27 per cent in the commission appropriation; a 44 per cent increase in the membership of the state Library Association (bringing the total to 65); eight new libraries established; a sixteen per cent increase (86,281) in circulation in public libraries; and 17,333 new books added to book stocks in libraries.

To the end of December six librarians were granted certificates under the certification plan adopted by the S. D. L. A. Five of these are life certificates.

OREGON

Salem. The circulation of books in 1920 from the Salem Public Library registered 7,000 above the previous year, and 1921 outdistanced that mark by 17,700. In all, 77,526 books were loaned. Forty-three per cent of the 17,679 inhabitants are registered borrowers. The book stock numbers 16,866 volumes. Forty-nine per cent of the appropriation of \$7700 was required for the payroll, and 27 per cent for books, binding, and periodicals. Instruction in the use of the library was given to the entire school system from children in the grades to university freshmen.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena. In the year ending July 1, 1921, 22,995 people of a population of 48,300 were using the Pasadena Public Library, or 9,500 more than the previous year. They borrowed for home reading 542,500 books from the Main Library, juvenile department, four branches, and eleven deposit stations, a gain of 104,492 over last year, or 23 per cent. The average circulation per capita was eleven books. Expenditures were \$56,073, with receipts from fines amounting to four thousand dollars.

CANADA

Toronto. A thousand books a day measures the increase in the circulation of books from the Public Library of Toronto in 1921, as the chief librarian, George H. Locke, points out. Book-used numbered 1,854,579, an increase over 1920 of 325,000, and an increase of 1,400,000 over 1908, the year before the library moved to College and St. George and began the era of branch expansion. More than half a million books were borrowed by the boys and girls of Toronto, and hundreds of children were turned away from the College Street Circulating Branch.

The great success of the library's Canadian history Story Hours has brought requests for help in establishing such work in the towns of the Province.

In connection with Canadian Authors' Week the Library undertook the organization of the public libraries. Selected lists of Canadian books now in print and available for purchase were distributed, displays of valuable Canadian books of historic interest were made, special collections of Canadian books of local interest were held, lectures were given and, indeed, the Public Library became the centre of this interesting national movement in each community.

The success was beyond expectation. The Canadian Authors' Association has already a membership of 800, and has promoted the first real intellectual revival of interest in the intellectual products of Canada.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

The recently issued number (21) of the *Publications* of the California Library Association contains the Handbook and Proceedings of the Annual meetings of 1920 and 1921. The cost of printing prohibits the inclusion of the papers read at these conferences; but reference is made to most of the other publications in which papers have appeared and a list of others on file, which may be borrowed from the Secretary, is given.

A Hand book of the library of the New York City Association of the Bar is issued as *Bulletin*, No. 8 (November, 1921). Since the printing of the Catalogue in 1892 the collection has been much enriched, and because the cost of a new edition is prohibitive this description is given "in the hope that it may bring home to the members . . . and to the public the scope of the Library It will also indicate where the collection is lacking in rare material, so that those who may desire can fill the gaps by donation."

The first part of volume 14 of the *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America has just been issued, and contains papers read at the annual meeting of 1920: George Watson Cole's "Bibliography—A Forecast," Leonard L. Mackall's appreciation of Sir William Osler, and Edith Brinkmann's account of her acquaintance with John Boyd Thatcher. Augustus H. Shearer's "Bibliographical Notes on *Le Courier d'Amérique*" will be given in a proposed issue of the *Papers* which will be devoted to eighteenth-century newspapers printed in America in French.

The first part of the Catalogue du Livre Français prepared by the Office pour la Propagation du Livre Français, 117, Boulevard Saint-Germain, has just been published. It is entitled "Littérature Française XIXe et XXe Siècle," and includes the titles of all books having literary merit which are still in print. It is divided into the following five sections: 1. Fiction, 2. Letters, Memoirs, Travels, 3. Essays and Miscellanies, 4. Poetry, 5. Drama. There are also author and title indexes. Almost a thousand authors are listed and almost four thousand books.

A second part, now in press, will contain a catalogue of French literature prior to the

nineteenth century, ancient and foreign literature in French, histories of literature and literary criticism. This will be followed by history and geography, fine arts, science and technology, law, philosophy, religion, applied science, education and juvenile literature.

Altho one may be tempted to deplore the fact that the writings of an author and criticism of them are thus separated, and wonder a little at other features of the scheme of classification, both student and librarian cannot be sufficiently grateful for this addition to existing bibliographies of French publications.—W. D. J.

In the December number of *Library Life* (staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library) George Winthrop Lee makes a rough grouping of the 117 libraries included in the second edition of "The Directory of Special Libraries in Boston and Vicinity," published last June. "This grouping . . . compiled from the present index *plus* a personal knowledge of some of the libraries to which the index hardly does justice" is here given for the convenience of the librarians using the "Directory" who have not access to *Library Life*. The initial figure in each case gives the number of libraries in the group.

- 6 Academic—13, 21, 29, 99, 103, 115.
- 6 Advertising—20, 32, 97, 101, 102, 107.
- 4 Agriculture—3, 44, 74, 80.
- 11 Banking—6, 33, 38, 67, 68, 86, 90, 95, 100, 102, 106.
- 9 Business—6, 12, 20, 32, 33, 51, 90, 103, 106.
- 7 Chemistry—3, 45, 60, 69, 77, 81, 112.
- 11 Economics—6, 32, 38, 71, 81, 86, 103, 105, 108, 109, 116.
- 10 Engineering—1, 18, 31, 34, 60, 70, 81, 87, 106, 108.
- 7 History—11, 29, 38, 76, 79, 99, 110.
- 8 Industrial Management—1, 5, 32, 71, 102, 106, 109, 116.
- 4 Legal—22, 53, 76, 88.
- 5 Medical—17, 23, 46, 54, 111.
- 4 Municipal—9, 43, 76, 109.
- 8 Religion—13, 24, 25, 29, 36, 39, 58, 83.
- 4 Science (General)—2, 19, 27, 81.
- 5 Social Work—24, 36, 69, 105, 109.
- 5 Utilities—14, 30, 60, 65, 73.
- 3 Women in Industry—99, 103, 116.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE, PRICES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on the factors influencing the prices of staple agricultural products. 11 mim. p. Nov. 23, 1921.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Metcalf, John C. American literature. Richmond, Va.: Johnson Pub. Co. Bibl. footnotes. D \$1.36 n. See also SHORT STORIES.

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DEMOCRACY. See UNITED STATES.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on

Figure Construction An Art Textbook

A Short Treatise on Drawing the Human Figure for Art Students, Costume Designers, and Teachers, by Alon Bement, Director of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Formerly Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University. This new and extremely practical manual is especially effective in classes where it is impracticable to draw from the model.

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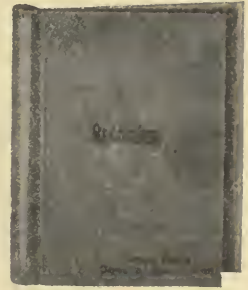
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- diamonds (including diamond mines and the diamond industry). 12 typew. p. August 1, 1921. \$1.30. P.A.I.S.
- DRAMA**
Community Service, Inc. Community drama: suggestions for a community-wide program of dramatic activities. 1 Madison Avenue, New York. Bibl. Nov. 1921. 60c.
See also ONE-ACT PLAYS
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- EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY**
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- HOUSING, INDUSTRIAL**
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- INDUSTRIAL TESTS**
Toops, Herbert A. Trade tests in education. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. 3 p. bibl. O. pap. \$1.50; \$2 n. (Contributions to education, No. 115.)
- INHERITANCE TAX**
U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of recent references on federal inheritance taxation. 4 typew. p. Aug. 4, 1921. 50c. P. A. I. S.
- INSURANCE, SOCIAL**
National Bureau Casualty and Surety Underwriters. Outline of sources of statistics relating to social insurance. 6 mim. p. 16 Park Row, New York.
- INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on unemployment insurance. 12 mim. p. Dec. 5, 1921.
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- LYNCHING**
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- MIDDLE AGES. See UNIVERSITIES, MEDIAEVAL.**
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MOLIÈRE, JEAN BAPTIST POQUELIN, *Dit.*

Molière's works. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library*. January, 1922. p. 2-7.

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Thorndike, Edward L. *The psychology of arithmetic*. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (The psychology of the elementary school subjects.)

See also MIND; INDUSTRIAL TESTS

RICE INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on rice and the rice industry. 14 typew. p. July 29, 1921. \$1.50. P. A. I. S.

ROME—HISTORY

Boak, Arthur E. R. *A history of Rome to 565 A. D.* Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. O. \$3.25 n.

SAFETY DEVICES AND MEASURES

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the economic advantages of safety devices and sanitary measures in industrial plants. 3 typew. p. Aug. 5, 1921. 40c. P. A. I. S.

SCIENCE

British Science Guild. *Catalogue of British scientific and technical books, covering every branch of science and technology, carefully classified and indexed*. 6 John st., Adelphi. London. W. C. 2. 376 p. 10s.

SEX

Hooker, Edith H. *The laws of sex*. Boston: Badger. 4 p. bibl. O. \$5 n. (Rational sex series.)

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SHORT STORIES, AMERICAN

Ramsey, Robert L., *ed.* *Short stories of America*:

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SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Rowntree, M. L. *Social freedom: a study in the application of the ethics of Jesus in modern social and industrial problems*. Devonshire House, 136 Bishopsgate, London. E. C. 2: Committee on War and the Social Order. Bibl. 2s. 6d.

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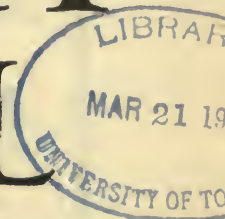
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1922



The Contribution of Librarians to Agricultural History and Research*

By EUNICE R. OBERLY,

Recently Librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

IT is axiomatic, to all except those who are trying to demonstrate that everything that mankind has learned should be rejected and the world built anew to meet their theories, that civilization and science can be advanced only as we learn by the experience of the race, building on what is found to be true and usable and rejecting that which proves to be false. It follows from this axiom that the greater our facilities for ascertaining what has been learned and thought, or tried and rejected, the more steady will be the advancement of science, since time and effort will be used for learning new facts and making new experiments rather than repeating what has already been done. This fact has been emphasized again and again in the discussion of librarians and its truth is admitted in theory at least, by scientists and librarians alike. Yet when we consider how inadequate, in many quarters, is the provision for collecting, co-ordinating, recording and analyzing the literature of science as a basis for original investigation, we are forced to the conclusion that the importance of the statement is not as yet adequately comprehended by many of those who are concerned with the organization and administration of our institutions of scientific research since they do not seem to realize that any institution which is investigating scientific problems, should be provided not only with the equipment and personnel for original experimentation and research, but also with adequate bibliographical equipment and personnel.

It is the purpose of this paper to survey in a general way what the library personnel of our research institutions has been able to do under present conditions toward collecting, cataloging and co-ordinating published material for the use of scientific investigators and to consider

some of the ways in which their contribution to scientific research may be improved and extended.

In preparation for this paper, I wrote to the librarians of the agricultural experiment stations and colleges, asking for information on work done in their libraries which might be mentioned in such a survey. Most of the answers received were the same in substance; namely that the daily duties of the library, the collecting of the material, the cataloging, reference and other work were so arduous that there had been no time for the librarian or the staff to contribute anything to research. Many expressed regret that this was the case and said that they hoped some day "to be able to do something really worth while." I fear the implication of my letter was that only special card indexes and published bibliographies and articles should be considered as contributing to research, but this it seems to me is too narrow an interpretation of our topic. Published catalogs, bibliographies and articles are definite and tangible and their value is fairly easy to estimate, but, after all, books must be collected, the library organized and operated before any bibliographical research can be done either by the investigator or the librarian. The librarian who builds up the collection for a research institution, and, in connection with it, administers an effective bibliographical service is making a fundamental contribution to the research work of the institution, too important to be underestimated or forgotten, merely because he may not find time to publish catalogs or bibliographies. The cataloger who describes the books for the permanent record, which is to be the key to the library's collections, the loan desk assistant who shows the visiting investigator how to use the catalog, the reference librarian, who guides and assists him in the use of all the resources of the library, all of these are daily con-

*Paper presented at the Swampscott meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the A. L. A., June 21, 1921.

tributing materially toward the investigational work of the institution. In all the libraries where one person must be at once administrator, cataloger, loan desk assistant and reference librarian, this one, who succeeds in giving real library service, makes a contribution which is perhaps more to his credit, than those who work in libraries where division of labor is possible and where inspiration may be gained thru association with others in the same work. In passing, let me say, that altho we are in this discussion considering primarily the librarian who serves the scientific investigator, the librarian in the agricultural college who deals with the college student is also making an indirect contribution to research, for as was pointed out in an article¹ recently published in *Science*: "the raw material from which the scientist of the future must be secured is found in the students now in the college classes, and anything that aids in the preparation of these students for their future life work will ultimately be of prime importance not only to pure science, but also to applied science and the welfare of mankind."

At best, no agricultural library is rendering the service to research which it might render, since none, even that of the Department of Agriculture, has ever been adequately supported. It has been estimated that approximately one-tenth of one per cent of the Department's appropriation is spent for books; as one of the Department's scientists says, "about the proportion to the total income which is spent for print by an individual who reads nothing but the daily papers." Since the Department library is, nevertheless, the best and most important agricultural library in the world, it is interesting to review its development to show the ways in which a well organized and wisely administered library may contribute to the study of agricultural problems.

In 1893, Mr. W. P. Cutter was appointed librarian, and with his assistant librarian, Miss Josephine A. Clark, began to organize the library on modern lines. To quote Miss Barnett: "Together they reorganized the library, employed trained assistants and laid the foundations of a library policy looking toward an enlargement of the collections and service." Miss Barnett, building on these firm foundations, has perfected a library service, which might well be used as a model by any research organization. She has worked on the theory that books are tools, and as such a part of the laboratory equipment as microscopes or other apparatus; that they are for the use of the investigators

where and when they need them most. There are, therefore, no regulations or restrictions on the circulation of books or periodicals, and no limits to the time they may be retained for use, other than those which are essential to the safeguarding of the books from loss or destruction, or which are necessary to make the books available to all who may need them, but not confine their use to a few who might feel that they should be accorded special privileges. The library is conducted on the theory that it is for the use of agricultural investigators not only in the Department of Agriculture but thruout the country, and books and photostat reproductions are lent every year to institutions in most of the states of the Union, to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in particular, and to other institutions doing research work in science. You, who have benefited by this far reaching service, will agree with me, I am sure, that Miss Barnett speaks thoughtlessly, when she says: "We contribute nothing toward research. We haven't time."

Admitting that the library is fundamental to the research work of any organization engaged in agricultural inquiry, it is obvious that there are certain phases of the library work which demand a larger understanding of the problems of research, and closer and more frequent contact with the research workers themselves, than do some other library tasks. Of these, no work offers a wider opportunity than that of the reference librarian, and to aid in analyzing the character of reference work in agricultural research libraries, it may pay to attempt for a moment to define our terms. Mr. Bishop, in his paper on the "Theory of reference work,"² says that reference work is "organized effort on the part of libraries in aid of the most expeditious and fruitful use of their books;" it is "the service rendered by a librarian *in aid* of some sort of study." This definition would, I think, be accepted by all librarians, but an acceptable definition of the word "research" as used by librarians is yet to be made. Some one is reported to have said, "In the course of my life, I have met with various things fertile of disagreement, but for a real apple of discord, nothing that I know of comes near to a schedule of classification." Ask any group of librarians what is meant by "research," and I think you will agree with me that attempts at a definition of this term equal the schedule of classification in exciting lively discussion. Mr. Bishop touches on the question when he says that since reference libraries are those which function primarily to

¹ Nutting, C. C. The biological laboratory as an aid to pure science. *Science* n.s. v. 53, p. 451. May 13, 1921.

² Bishop, W. W. The theory of reference work. *A. L. A. Bulletin*. v. 9, p. 134-139, 1915.

aid specialized and advanced research, "reference" in their case "spells research." Altho the work of a reference librarian in an agricultural research library may not with exactness be characterized as research, nevertheless, it often borders closely on it. Might not, then, the term "reference-research librarian," be adopted for the reference librarians of agricultural research libraries, to show the close relation of their work to the investigational work?

Our best agricultural reference-research librarians must know the literature, the bibliography and something of the history of agriculture and the sciences fundamental to it, chemistry, zoology and economic entomology, botany and plant pathology, veterinary science and bacteriology, and, in order to co-ordinate this knowledge and make it useful to those engaged directly in the investigation of agricultural problems, must possess some of the qualities of observation, critical analysis and judgment essential to the investigator himself. The reference-research librarian need not have at his command the technique of agriculture and the sciences—he has a technique of his own. Bibliographies, catalogs and reference guides are accumulating, as the literature itself accumulates, and only a specialist can hope to become thoroughly familiar with all of this material and learn how to make the best use of it. It is unfortunate that more of our experienced reference librarians do not find time to analyze for the use of others their specialized knowledge of sources of bibliographical information. A series of what might perhaps be called "reference monographs," describing the sources of information in various subjects, and methods of using these sources, would be of inestimable value, not only to other librarians, but to investigators who have not available the services of a trained reference-research librarian. An example of the type of paper I have in mind is the one on "Sources of Agricultural Statistics,"³ read before this section in 1918 and later published with a bibliography.

Before discussing the contribution which librarians have made to agricultural research thru bibliographical work, I should like to mention a project of library service of great value to all bibliographers and research workers, now so much taken for granted that we forget, sometimes, its importance. This is the printing of catalog cards and the co-operative cataloging which grew out of it. W. P. Cutter began in 1899 to print cards for the publications of the Department of Agriculture, which was the first attempt to furnish to the outside world a com-

plete printed card catalog of the publications of any institution. The Department of Agriculture library was also the first to work with the Library of Congress in its co-operative cataloging plan, by furnishing to them copy for the cards describing the books in the Department library. This was begun in 1902, when Miss Clark was librarian. At the present time, any library may secure from the Library of Congress an approximately complete card catalog of the important books on agriculture and the allied sciences in the Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and all other libraries for which the Library of Congress prints cards, and also, for the publications of the Department of Agriculture, and for those of some of the agricultural experiment stations, since some of them are now printing cards for their own publications. The research institutions who purchase these cards are not only relieved of the expense of the original cataloging of many books in their own collections, but they also make available to the investigators in their institutions the agricultural and scientific collections of the Washington libraries and many others, for all libraries are becoming increasingly liberal in their policies of inter-library loans. The printed cards, in addition to furnishing a union catalog for these collections on agriculture, constitute a valuable source of bibliographical information. Before beginning any extensive bibliography, a nucleus of L. C. printed cards may be procured, so that the bibliographer need not duplicate work already done. Is it too much to say that the development of the idea of printing catalog cards and of co-operative cataloging has notably increased thruout the United States the facilities for research in agriculture as well as in all other subjects?

In the bibliography of agriculture proper, little has been done by librarians or by anyone else. The idea of the *Agricultural Index* was originated by the A. L. A. Agricultural Libraries Section, and I believe, librarians are now working on the *Index*. The Library of the Department of Agriculture formerly published in its bulletin lists of publications on special subjects in the Department's collection. Curtailment in the printing funds of the Department necessitated the discontinuance of the *Library Bulletin* in 1913. *Library Notes* No. 6, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, a mimeographed circular of eight pages gives a descriptive list of the bibliographies in progress in 1918. It is hoped that at some more favorable time a way may be found for the library again to publish some of this important bibliographical work, for the benefit of the research workers in institutions with less well equipped libraries. The ex-

³Lacy, Mary G. Sources of agricultural statistics. 1918. LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 43, p. 859-866. Dec., 1918. Bibliographies appended.

periment station libraries have been able to publish little or nothing in the way of bibliographies. Most of them maintain card indexes of their own publications and some have published these indexes. A partial bibliography and index of the publications of the Missouri Agricultural College and experiment station was issued as a bulletin of the Library series of the University of Missouri.⁴ The Colorado station has recently published an index of its publications, compiled by Miss Dilts,⁵ the assistant librarian.

A contribution to agricultural bibliography too frequently overlooked is the part devoted to agriculture in Miss Hasse's Index to Economic Material in State Documents,⁶ published by the Carnegie Institution. In the thirteen volumes which have been published, there is an aggregate of four hundred and seventy-two pages on agricultural subjects and in these pages is to be found much elusive material indexed nowhere else. There is much of interest in these pages for the agricultural historian, as all state documents from 1789 to 1905 are indexed for the thirteen states so far covered.

A fertile field for the agricultural bibliographer is the collecting of literature on some special crop. Miss Mary G. Lacy, as bibliographical assistant in the Office of Crop Acclimatization in The Bureau of Plant Industry, compiled a bibliography and index to the literature of maize, which has attained to the size of 48,000 cards. In the course of this work much material of historical value was found, and some of these interesting points concerning the origin of maize were published in an article on "Pre-Columbian References to Maize in Persian Literature,"⁷ an article of interest not only to the agricultural historian but also to the agronomist and the systematic botanist.

In general, the bibliography of the sciences related to agriculture has been given more attention, than that of agriculture, and in some of these bibliographies librarians have done notable work. An important project of the Office

of Systematic and Economic Botany of the Bureau of Plant Industry is the comprehensive index-catalog of the literature of economic and systematic botany, which has been, in the main, the work of Miss Marjorie F. Warner and Miss Alice C. Atwood, bibliographical assistants. This catalog was started about 1903 by Mr. F. V. Coville, the botanist of the department, for the purpose of providing a union catalog of the books and periodicals in Washington libraries, as a basis for co-operative book buying. Miss Warner and Miss Atwood, who have worked on this catalog since its inception, have built up probably the most complete bibliography of botany which exists anywhere in this country. They have done a great deal of valuable work in tracing the authorship of anonymous books, and the identity of editions, in determining obscure dates of publications of works of importance, and in correcting errors in reference books and bibliographies. It would be an excellent practice for all reference librarians and bibliographers to publish notes giving the facts in cases like this as Miss Warner^{8,9} and Miss Atwood^{10,11} have done in a few instances. In connection with her work on this catalog, Miss Warner has specialized on the bibliography of horticulture, and the articles^{12,13} which she has published on horticultural books and bibliography are not only informing, but are also delightful reading. Her article read before the Agricultural Libraries Section two years ago, on opportunities in horticultural bibliography,¹⁴ shows the extent of her bibliographical researches. Tho the botanical catalog is a project of his office, Mr. Coville is interested in seeing it used as widely as possible. Thru his co-operation, it is located in the reference room of the Bureau of Plant Industry Library and is used by the library staff and investigators of the Bureau and by many others.

⁸ Warner, M. F. The dates of Rheede's "Hortus Malabaricus" (Bibliographical notes 82). *Journal of Botany*, v. 58, 291-292. Dec., 1920.

⁹ —Exostemma Sanctae Luciae. *Journal of Botany* v. 56, p. 55. Feb., 1919.

¹⁰ Atwood, A. C. Errors in Lindau's "Thesaurus" and Saccardo's "Sylloge." *Mycologia*, v. 12, p. 169-171. May, 1920.

¹¹ —Important errors in Lindau and Sydow's Thesaurus litteraturae mycologicae. *Mycologia*, v. 3. p. 95. March, 1911.

¹² Warner, M. F. Some old writing brought to life. *Garden Magazine*, v. 29, p. 238. July, 1919. Comments on the sources of the Annuaire of the Newport Garden Club published in *Journal of International Garden Club*, Mar., 1919.

¹³ —A Virginia garden in 1774. *Journal of the International Garden Club*, v. 3. p. 191-195. Mar, 1919.

¹⁴ —Bibliographical opportunities in horticulture. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 44, p. 766-776. Dec., 1919. Also abridged, in *A. L. A. Bulletin*, v. 13, p. 178-184. 1919

⁴ Missouri. University. Partial bibliography and index of the publications of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural experiment station of Missouri. University of Missouri *Bulletin*. Library ser. v. 2, no. 1. 19 p. July, 1912.

⁵ Dilts, Arlene. General index to Colorado experiment station publications. Comp. by Arlene Dilts. Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. *Bulletin* 263. 69 p. Feb., 1921.

⁶ Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in the documents of the states of the United States. [Washington, D. C.] 1908-1919. Carnegie Institute. Pub. 85, 13 pts.

⁷ Lacy, Mary G. Pre-Columbian references to maize in Persian literature. *Science n.s.* v. 33, p. 968-970. June 23, 1911.

Other important bibliographical contributions in the field of botany, made by librarians, are the catalog of the Arnold Arboretum, compiled by Miss Ethelyn M. Tucker,¹⁵ the librarian of the Arboretum, that of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society compiled by Miss M. C. Hewitt,¹⁶ assistant librarian of the society, and the bibliographies relating to botany, compiled by Mr. William Holden,¹⁷ former librarian, and Miss Edith Wycoff,^{18,19} present librarian of the Lloyd Library.

An important contribution to the bibliography of economic entomology has recently been made by Miss Mabel Colcord, the librarian of the Bureau of Entomology. This is "Index II to the Literature of American Economic Entomology."²⁰

Agricultural investigators are giving an increasing amount of attention to the subject of agricultural history, and this interest is shared by librarians, for the data for the history of agriculture may all be gained from books, and need not be accompanied by direct experimentation as is the case in other lines of agricultural investigation. There have already been some contributions to the history of agriculture on the part of librarians, and there are indications that there will be more in the future.

Interesting work of historical value has been done by Mr. Earl G. Swem, formerly assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library. In "A Contribution to the Bibliography of Agriculture in Virginia,"²¹ Mr. Swem has edited the manuscript of the bibliographical material collected by Mr. N. F. Cabell, in connection with the preparation of a comprehensive history of Virginia agriculture. Mr. Swem has also published "A

list of Manuscripts Relating to the History of Agriculture in Virginia, collected by Mr. Cabell, and now in the Virginia State Library."²² These two bibliographies, with Mr. Swem's "Analysis of Ruffin's Farmers' Register with Bibliography of Edmund Ruffin,"²³ made available much valuable material to the student of the history of agriculture in the Old Dominion. In the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1899, Mr. W. P. Cutter,²⁴ then librarian, published a short account of Mr. Ruffin and his relation to "scientific farming." In *Special Libraries* for last March was published an annotated bibliography on government regulation of prices before 1800 A.D.²⁵ compiled by the Librarian of the Bureau of Markets. In addition to its interest for the student of the history of agricultural economics this study makes surprisingly entertaining reading for the layman.

Few, even of the librarians themselves, have as yet fully realized the large possibilities of the contribution which, with wider opportunities, agricultural librarians might make to the advancement of agricultural research. In his paper, "The Librarian as an Aid to Agricultural Research,"²⁶ Dr. E. W. Allen, chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, has pointed out that the literature of agriculture is difficult to trace, because of the nature of the subject matter and the number of the sciences which are related to it, and because in agricultural inquiry there has been little monographing. This offers a suggestion for agricultural librarians to whom bibliographical work appeals; namely the suitability as a library project of the preparation of bibliographies of agricultural subjects, to be used as the bases for monographs. Such bibliographies should include all that has been written on the subject, preferably with some annotations and perhaps a certain amount of appraisal. For many subjects, the monographs themselves could, of course, be written only by specialists in those subjects, but in certain lines

¹⁵ Tucker, E. M. Catalogue of the library of the Arnold arboretum of Harvard university; comp. under the direction of Charles Sprague Sargent . . . Cambridge, 1914-1917. 2 v. (Arnold arboretum pub. 6).

¹⁶ Hewitt, M. C. Catalogue of the library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Cambridge, 1918-20. 587 p. 2 v.

¹⁷ Holden, William. Bibliography relating to the floras of [Europe and Gt. Britain]. *Bibliographical Contributions of the Lloyd Library* no. 2-7/8. [1911/1912]. Each number has a separate title.

¹⁸ Wycoff, Edith. Bibliography relating to Botany, exclusive of floras. Authors A-Z. *Bibliographical Contributions of the Lloyd Library*, v. 2, no. 2; v. 3, no. 7, 1914-1918. (Whole ser. no. 15-32.)

¹⁹ —Bibliography relating to the floras [of North and South America, Africa and Asia.] *Bibliographical Contributions of the Lloyd Library* no. 9-13. 1913-18. Each number has separate title.

²⁰ Colcord, Mabel. Index II to the literature of American economic entomology. January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1919. Edited by E. Porter Felt. Melrose Highlands, Mass., 1921. [4] p. 338 p.

²¹ A contribution to the bibliography of agriculture in Virginia. Edited by Earl G. Swem from the mss. of N. F. Cabell. *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*, v. 11, p. 1-34. Jan.-April, 1918.

²² A list of manuscripts relating to the history of agriculture in Virginia, collected by N. F. Cabell and now in the Virginia state library. Comp. by E. G. Swem. *Virginia State Library Bulletin*, v. 6, no. 1. Jan., 1913. 20 p.

²³ Swem, E. G. An analysis of Ruffin's Farmers' Register, with a bibliography of Edmund Ruffin. *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*, v. 11, p. [40]-144. July-Oct., 1918.

²⁴ Cutter, W. P. A pioneer in agricultural science. U. S. Department of Agriculture *Yearbook* 1895, p. 493-502. 1896.

²⁵ Lacy, Mary G. Government regulation of prices before 1800 A.D. *Special Libraries*, v. 12, p. 50-52. March, 1921.

²⁶ Allen, E. W. The librarian as an aid to agricultural research. *Special Libraries*, v. 10, p. 30-31. March, 1919.

of agricultural investigation which do not require training in the laboratory or experience in the field for an intelligent understanding of their subject matter, it is conceivable that the librarian might prepare a creditable and authoritative monograph based on his bibliographical studies. An example is Miss Lacy's analysis of experiments on the seed values of maize kernels, butts, middles, and tips," recorded in literature over a period of forty-five years. Whether such work could properly be a library project, might arouse question. We have admitted the difficulty of determining when a librarian's work becomes research; we may also be confronted by the question: Where does research work, originating in bibliographical or reference work, cease to be library work? But, since I have no desire to throw an apple of discord into this friendly gathering, I will not pursue that discussion further. Whether library work or not, such co-ordination and analysis of data would, of course, be of value and it seems that whenever a bibliographer is so situated as to be able to do so, he should conserve the knowledge acquired thru examination of literature, by putting it into permanent report form.

To quote again from Mr. Bishop's article on reference work, I will read you his description of the reference librarian: "He is a man who is compelled to be all things to all men, who counting nothing and no one trivial, spends his days opening to the miscellaneous public the stores of the library's books. . . . Here he averts a difficulty, there he smooths down an irate reader with too often a just grievance; he is an interpreter, revealing to inquirers what the library has; he is a lubricant, making the wheels run noiselessly and well. Little glory and less reputation accrue to him. . . . At his best scholars use him, like him, thank him. At his lowest ebb no one considers him except as a useful part of the machinery. . . . This is the theory of his work—service, quiet, self-effacing, but not passive or unheeding. To make books more useful, more used, this is his aim. This aim and this theory are alike honored in any gathering of librarians." Is this not a good characterization, not only of the reference librarian, but of the librarian in general? And is not what Mr. Bishop says of the general attitude toward the reference librarian true of that of scientists toward librarians and libraries in general? Dr. Bostwick has pointed out in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* the failure of authors to acknowledge their debt to the library, when it is

evident from the nature of their books, that the debt must be great, and he has mentioned several rare instances of acknowledgment. The scientific book in which an acknowledgment to a library is made is, for me at least, yet to be found. Books by the many friendly and grateful patrons of our libraries appear on the new book shelves, and like Mr. Bostwick, we look in footnote or preface for some acknowledgment of the contribution of the library. What do we find? They thank their scientific colleagues for suggestions and assistance, the artists for skill in coloring the illustrations, their wives for reading proof, but the librarian is unmentioned, unthanked, "unhonored and unsung."

Librarians, accustomed to playing the part of the modest handmaiden to science and letters, would be the last to claim, as individuals, any acknowledgment of their services. But, if we actually do believe in the theory that we have a real and important contribution to offer to research, should we not, in the interest of research itself, make it one of the aims of groups like this to bring investigators and administrators to a fuller appreciation of what this contribution might come to be, if the library were ever really given its opportunity? The accumulation of literature essential to research workers is becoming almost appalling, and at the same time, the problems presenting themselves for solution to agricultural investigators are becoming increasingly complex. Many years ago Von Ranke said that the time was fast approaching when it would be as much of a contribution to knowledge to discover a fact in a book as to discover a new fact, and much water has run under the bridge and many books thru the printing press since then. Hand in hand with the discovery and publication of new facts should go the constant development and perfection of our means for discovering the facts recorded in the mass of scientific literature already published. The necessity of division of labor here is obvious, tho, for the best results, there must always be in this work the closest co-operation between librarians and research workers. The opportunities for agricultural research librarians and bibliographers to render service, at present, perhaps, undreamt of, are limited only by the appreciation of these possibilities on the part of research workers. The more encouragement librarians receive, the more eagerly will they undertake to qualify themselves to increase a hundred fold their efforts to mobilize and organize the literature of agriculture for the use of the research worker, thus conserving his time for original observation and experiment in the field and laboratory for which he is trained.

* Lacy, Mary G. Seed values of maize, kernels, butts, middles and tips. *Journal of the American Society of Agron.*, v. 7, p. 159-171. July 31, 1915. Literature cited, p. 170-71.

Music in the Public Library

MUSIC was the topic for discussion at the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the morning session being devoted to a treatment of the subject on its practical side, the afternoon session to the possibilities for developing a further interest in music and the evening session to a musical program.

Barbara Duncan described the music collection in the Boston Public Library. Music seems always to have been a feature in the library. Mr. Joshua Bates is to be credited with showing the first interest in the subject. As early as 1855 it was thought desirable that books by European authors should be purchased. Mr. George Ticknor bought freely from foreign collections when abroad in 1856. About 1878 Mr. Athrop was asked to make a survey, and he recommended the addition of more music and books on the literature of the subject. The Allen A. Brown collection is a monument to patience and industry. Mr. Brown's idea was to provide a good working collection for the student. He stipulated that the material should not leave the library. Additions have been made along the lines of Mr. Brown's collection of music and clippings. The circulation has been continued. All music for preservation is bound and none is circulated in an unbound form. The library has symphony scores and collects symphony programs from various parts of the country. In conclusion Miss Duncan mentioned the campaign for the improvement of church music which was sponsored by Mr. Wallace Goodrich and in which he hoped to secure the cooperation of libraries.

Lydia W. Masters, librarian of the Watertown Free Public Library, discussed the uses that may be made of a small collection of music. Her library had found it safest to buy standard material. Most of the music collection has been used enough to require binding within a seven-year period. Librettos have been bought liberally, also standard oratorios and cantatas and volumes of the Musician's Library. It has been found that piano music is more popular than is vocal. The demand for the works of modern composers is limited. Music for children, who are among the best users, has been bought to some extent. The collection has been placed in a corner of the Reading Room where people may see and consult it.

Helen B. Bangs described the collection in the Fitchburg Public Library, where the department of music was established about twenty-five years ago. The great classical compositions were bought as a foundation, and a little later

the collection was rapidly increased. The collection of organ music is of fair size, the library has vocal music and there is no intention of slighting the popular music of the day. The music has been placed on open shelves and forms a circulating library which is well patronized, and material is sent out on the terms of an inter-library loan. The entire collection now numbers about thirty-five hundred volumes, including nearly eight hundred on the literature of the subject.

George H. Tripp spoke of the collection of music in the New Bedford Public Library, a small but well rounded collection of about 2000 books.

Discussion of the possibilities for developing a further interest in music was opened with a paper on "Music and the Public Library" by William Arms Fisher, editor and publishing manager of the Oliver Ditson Company. Mr. Fisher protested against the exact wording of the title, because he thought we had too long had dissociation of music and library. He preferred the wording "Music in the Public Library." Thirty years ago Mr. Fisher said he had been asked to select music, not books about it, for the Oakland (Calif.) Public Library. Now its neighboring libraries have considerable groups of books. San Diego has a large collection which is functioning well. Los Angeles has a generous music section which is not, however, sufficiently large to supply the demand. Santa Barbara has a rich music section which has been presented as a memorial. Oakland now reports its inability to meet the public demand. San Francisco has a large room wholly for music and quarters for trying out musical compositions. Portland has a rapidly growing collection. The Chicago Public Library has some twelve thousand pieces of sheet music and eight thousand books of music, besides books on the history and appreciation of music, biographies of musicians, essays and related topics. The music section of the New York Public Library has about thirteen thousand books on music, eight thousand volumes of music and some four thousand pieces of sheet music.

In spite of the progress which has been made in the establishment and growth of music collections in American libraries, Mr. Fisher feels that the needs of the people are not fully met. Acknowledgment was made to the women's music clubs of the country for promoting the musical activities of the nation, and especially of the work of Mrs. James Hirsch, of Orlando, Fla., Chairman of Library Extension for the

General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has adopted as its slogan: "A music section in every public library." "This activity," Mr. Fisher said, "is primarily for the smaller towns and cities but is indicative of the present demand for music in the libraries."

Mr. Fisher closed his remarks by expressing the belief that it is the function of those who inherit the Puritan and literary tradition to supply the demand for music which he thought, in coming years, would be especially strong from "new Americans."

Professor John Patton Marshall, of the Music Department of Boston University, discussed "Musical Possibilities of a Public Library."

The first possibility is the formation of a collection of music, both for library use and circulation, to include phonograph records and perforated rolls, in addition to printed music.

The second is a good collection of reference books on music. It is true that reading about the subject does not, in itself, furnish a taste for good music, but it is a valuable supplement to the actual hearing of music.

The third possibility is direct education. "The information and training which I believe are necessary for most members of the community," Professor Marshall said, "may be gained thru a study of musical form, musical history, and ear training, in the form of practice listening. Thru a series of lectures and recitals, backed up by the resources of the music collection, the public library can provide this training." To take a few examples, a lecture on Beethoven with piano illustrations, including the principal themes from some of his works, a lecture on the art song, illustrated by songs of Schumann, Schubert, Franz and Brahms, a lecture on folk songs, always an interesting subject, a lecture on the orchestra with demonstrations on various orchestral instruments, a trio concert or string quartet concert, with introductory remarks . . . I believe that in any city lecturers and performers would be found who would be glad to contribute their services to a library in such work."

The fourth suggestion is a bulletin board or bureau of information which would keep the community posted on important musical events. Professor Marshall frankly admitted that this, his concluding suggestion, had been criticized because it called for a degree of discrimination which the average library is not in a position to exercise.

"Music for the Masses" was discussed entertainingly by Mr. Geoffrey O'Hara, composer of the song "Katy." After an introduction to the subject given in a humorous vein, Mr. O'Hara sang two songs for which he had written the music.

The schools are making helpful contributions to the appreciation of better music. As a proof of it Mr. O'Hara mentioned the bits of opera which his young nephew whistled as a matter of course—music learned from victrola records at school. About seventy-five miles from a railroad station in Arizona Mr. O'Hara said he had seen fifteen or twenty Indians sitting around victrolas enjoying the great music of the masters. Victrolas have gone to both poles. The songs of all nations are to be had on records.

Mr. O'Hara does not consider that music is retrograding. He cited the experience of one publisher, that the demand from teachers has doubled. He mentioned a community in Long Island where one hundred people had bought instruments since the demand for jazz had sprung up. An organizer had called the one hundred together. They began by playing jazz, thru preference, but within a week the organizer had his group playing Beethoven. Thousands of small orchestras are springing up all over the country, and union orchestras are finding competition. The reason for the nation-wide interest in music is due to the "rhythm which was struck us." To cultivate the present interest in music is the problem to which educators should address themselves. The solution of the matter does not consist of putting TNT under the present demand for jazz. A plan of more constructive value is to write better songs. Mr. O'Hara recommended the purchase of the Musician's Library and in conclusion said that "we should go where people are if we wish to take them where we think they ought to go."



The St. Thomas Public Library which was organized by Adeline B. Zachert and Eleanor Gleason and opened in December, 1920, has steadily increased in usefulness during its first year. It has now, writes Mr. W. L. Steiner of the Department of Public Welfare to Director E. H. Anderson over 3000 visitors a month and a monthly circulation exceeding 2500—and this with a book stock under 5000 and a population of less than 8000. This photograph was taken by Mr. W. B. Gamble on a recent visit.

Summer Courses in Library Science

Simmons College School

THE regular summer session will be held July 6 to August 15. The needs of persons interested in School Libraries or in Business Libraries are especially considered in the two programmes in Library Science offered in the summer session.

Each programme begins with a basic course on the fundamental principles and processes of library work (given by Director June R. Donnelly and Florence T. Blunt), which proceeds to a course dealing specifically with the problems of the School Library (given by Marion Lovis, librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate School in Detroit) or those of the Business Library (given by Miss Donnelly).

The basic course is open to any applicant, man or woman, who is a graduate of a high school or has the equivalent education, and who now holds a position in either a general or a special library, or is a secondary school teacher engaged in, or looking forward to, school library work.

The specialized courses are open only to persons who are registered in the basic course or who offer formal library training as a substitute for that course.

Applicants must send with their applications written statements showing that they now hold library positions or are teachers.

Further information may be had from Secretary of the College, 300 The Fenway, Boston 17, Mass.

Vermont Summer School

THE second two-weeks' Library Summer School for Vermonters will be held in connection with the University Summer School at Burlington. The date will be announced later.

The library course is planned primarily for the benefit of small libraries, and for librarians who have had little or no training. It aims to take up practical, everyday problems and to deal with them from the point of view of the Vermont library.

Classes will be given in cataloging; classification; subject headings; ordering; reference; accessioning; publicity; children's literature; work with schools; charging systems; mending and binding.

Courses in children's literature, work with schools, and mending, will be of interest to teachers as well as librarians. The work in children's literature last year proved so popular that the attendance at some of the lectures was double that of the number regularly enrolled

for the course. Those taking regular Summer School courses may attend the Library School lectures. An opportunity for practice work will be given at the Fletcher Free Library.

Tuition will be free for librarians within the state, and \$12 for those from outside. A limited number of scholarships will be available for Vermont librarians.

Further information may be obtained from Julia C. Carter, secretary of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission, Montpelier, Vt.

New York State School

PLANS are now being made to hold two summer sessions with overlapping courses at the New York State Library School. The first course, which will begin on June 19 and close July 28, is intended for the training of librarians and assistants of small public libraries and will be in charge of Mildred H. Pope, organizer, Library Extension Division, University of the State of New York. It will be open to those already holding paid library positions, or written appointments to definite library positions. Entrance examinations will not be required but candidates from states other than New York must have completed at least a full four-year high school course or its equivalent.

This course will be general in scope, covering simplified methods of technical work and dealing particularly with the problems of a small public library.

The second course, which is intended for school librarians, will begin July 10 and close August 18 and will be in charge of Sabra W. Vought, inspector, School Libraries Division, University of the State of New York. School librarians and others interested in the work of the school library will be admitted upon application. Simplified technical methods will be studied, but the emphasis will be laid on book selection, reference work and teaching the use of the library.

During the three weeks when both these schools are in session, work which is common to both the school library and the public library will be discussed, and the co-operation which may exist between these two types of libraries will be specially stressed.

Those in charge of these courses will be assisted by members of the faculty of the State Library School, University staff and visiting lecturers. For application blanks and further information address Edna M. Sanderson, vice-director, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Chautauqua School

THE twenty-second annual session of the Chautauqua School for librarians will be held from July 8th to August 19.

There will be freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes developing the year's course. Students records are cumulated and filed from year to year, so that those completing the work of four annual sessions are granted the diploma of the school.

The Freshman class will have regular courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects, reference work, bookbinding and library development. Courses of the Sophomore group, include library organization, cataloging with special attention to subject headings, classification and reference work. Classification and general reference work are finished in the second summer. The courses of the Junior class include subject bibliography, book selection, public documents, library administration, cataloging, and history of libraries and bookmaking. The work of the Senior class includes national and trade bibliography, book selection, organization and administration of libraries, types of libraries, parliamentary law, and history of education. In addition to the regular courses there are general conferences and special lectures given before the classes in joint session.

The instructors include Mary E. Downey, librarian and secretary, North Dakota Library Commission; Edna M. Hull, Warren (Ohio), Junior High School Librarian; Ellen A. Hedrick, North Dakota Historical Society Library; Mary Belle Nethercut, Emporia, College Library; Mary P. Farr, Southwark Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia; and Mae Byerley, Long Branch, New York.

Only those are accepted who are already in library work or definitely appointed to positions. Application for admission should be made to Mary E. Downey, State Library Commission, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Columbia University

THE summer session courses in library economy offer to librarians, library assistants, and teachers in charge of school libraries, opportunity to add six weeks of systematic instruction to library experience. This work is not intended as a substitute for a one or two years' training. School librarians are advised to take Library Economy S1, S2, and S3; but if two courses only are to be taken S1 and S2 are advised, unless S1 has been covered previously, when S3 should be included. Public library assistants are advised to take S1, S3, and S4 unless part of the work has been taken previously.

The subjects are: Library Economy S1.

Charles F. McCombs, Credit 1, 2 points; Library economy S2, Administration and book selection for the school library, Mabel F. McCarnes, Credit 4, 2 points; Library economy S3, Cataloging, classification, Bertha V. Hartzell and Alma M. Penrose, Credit 4, 3 points; Library economy S4, Administration and book selection for the public and college library, Harriet E. Howe, Credit 4, 2 points; Library economy S5, Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied to business, J. Grace Thompson.

Admission to all courses is by permission of the Department Representative, Professor Harriet E. Howe.

New Jersey Summer School

A FIVE weeks' summer school will be held by the New Jersey Public Library Commission at Navesink beginning July 17th. Navesink is delightfully situated on the coast near Monmouth Beach and Atlantic Highlands.

The course is open only to librarians either holding positions or under definite appointment to positions.

Applications for admission should be sent to Sarah B. Askew, secretary of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.

Pennsylvania Summer School

THE Summer School for Library Workers will open its twelfth year at State College on June 26th for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers. In accordance with the regular policy of such schools admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. Experience shows that it is impossible for those without previous knowledge of library work to carry the course successfully.

No entrance examination will be required but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation.

A certificate is given at the end of the course to those successfully passing the tests and State College allows six credits for this work.

Tuition will be free to all residents of Pennsylvania. Others will be expected to pay a fee of twenty dollars at registration. A certificate of vaccination must be presented.

The course of study consists of:

Accessioning, 1 hour; administration, 4 hours; alphabeting, 1 hour; book binding and mending, 5 hours; book ordering and buying, 1 hour; book selection, 17 hours (which includes fiction, 5; children's, 4; general, 8); cataloging, including public documents, 16 hours; children's work, 10 hours; classification, including subject headings, 18 hours; loan work,

2 hours; reference, including bibliographies and indexes, 10 hours; review of current news, 5 hours; review of fiction, 5 hours; review of magazines, 5 hours; shelf-listing, 1 hour; other general lectures 3 hours. Government documents will be specially dealt with under cataloging and reference work.

General lectures will be given by the State Library staff and the staff of the Carnegie Library, State College and others.

Instruction will be given in the form of lectures with as much practical work as possible.

A folder giving directions as to supplies, textbooks, expenses and travel can be had on application to the Library Extension Division, Harrisburg, Pa.

University of Georgia

THE summer school course in library methods for 1922 is especially planned for those high school teachers who are acting in the capacity of librarian in the high school libraries of the state.

The faculty will consist of: Susie Lee Crumley, principal of the Atlanta Library School; Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia; and Charlotte Templeton, organizer for the Library Commission.

Instruction will be given in: Reference work, book selection, book buying, binding and mending, cataloging, classification, records, equipment and supplies, and an outline of a suitable course in the use of libraries to be given in high schools.

The fees for the six weeks course will be \$9.00. Supplies and text books will not be more than \$10.00. Room in any of the dormitories of the University or Normal School will cost \$5.00 for the six weeks and table board, either at the University or Normal School, \$30.

For the catalog of the Summer School write about March fifteenth to Joseph S. Stewart, Supt. Summer School, Athens, Ga.

CONFERENCE FOR LIBRARY WORKERS

The course outlined above is planned to meet the needs of the teacher-librarian, but as the subjects are fundamental it would be helpful also in conducting a public library. The course is open to librarians of public libraries or to those under appointment to such positions. One week of the summer school course is to be planned for libraries of public libraries. During this week special lectures will be given by leaders of the library profession in the state and a large attendance of library workers is expected. Further information in regard to this conference will be issued at a latter date by Miss Charlotte Templeton, organizer of the Georgia Library Commission.

Indiana Summer School

THE twenty-first session of the Summer School for Librarians conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, will be held June 19 to August 5, at Shortridge High School, Indianapolis. As during former years, admittance will be restricted to students already employed in Indiana public libraries. There will be about forty such students. The courses will be conducted by the members of the Public Library Commission staff and by outside lecturers. Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library, will give the course in work with children, and Mrs. Julia S. Harron of the Public Library at Cleveland, Ohio, will conduct the work in book selection.

For further information address W. J. Hamilton, secretary, Indiana Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis.

University of Illinois

BEGINNING June 13, two groups of courses will be offered, as last year: *first*, a group of courses chosen from the curriculum of the Library School, lasting eight weeks; and *second*, a group of more elementary courses lasting six weeks.

For admission to the eight-weeks Library School courses, the same formal entrance requirements prevail as for admission to the school, namely, college graduation or its equivalent. For admission to the six-weeks courses it is required that the applicant shall have graduated from an approved high school and be employed in a library, or else that the applicant shall have completed one full year of study in an approved college or normal school.

The instructors this year will be Mr. J. S. Cleavinger, Miss Ethel Bond and Miss Anne M. Boyd, all of the Faculty of the Library School; Miss Adah F. Whitcomb, Director of the Chicago Public Library Training Class; Miss Emma M. Shoup of the Library School; and Miss Jim P. Matthews of the University of Arkansas Library.

Recent college graduates, especially those already at work in a library, will often find it advantageous to begin their library training in the summer, especially if during the following year they desire to earn a part of their living expenses while in a Library School.

Until May 1, only applicants from Illinois will be accepted for the six-weeks courses. Applications for these courses received from out of the state will be filed, and not finally acted upon until that date. As many will then be accepted as accommodation permits.

Application blanks for admission should be secured well in advance of June 10th.

University of Wisconsin

THE twenty-seventh Summer Session of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin is announced for June 26 to August 4, 1922. Two courses will be offered: one for librarians and assistants in public libraries and one for teacher-librarians.

Application for admission should be made, and the required blanks filed, before June 1, and as much earlier as possible. Application blanks will be furnished by the School upon request.

COURSE FOR LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

This course is designed to meet the needs of librarians of the small public libraries of the State, and of those assistants in Wisconsin libraries who are unable to take advantage of the training offered by the full year's course of study. It proposes to give those already engaged in library work some knowledge of approved library methods, and some elementary technical training in the conduct of a library; and to convey in as great a degree as possible the inspiration which comes from a broader conception of library work as an important educational factor in the community.

The object is to train those already engaged in library work for more efficient service. The course is open only to properly qualified workers in Wisconsin, unless it is found that Wisconsin librarians applying for the course are less than the number which can be properly accommodated in the school room, when other library workers will be considered. It is expected that the Wisconsin registration will be completed by June 1.

The course of study, covering six weeks, is systematically planned to include as much as possible of library technique and methods. The subjects are: Cataloging, 18 lessons; classification and book numbers, 10; book selection, 10; reference and public documents, 15; children's work, 6; library administration and lending, 12; accessioning, shelf-listing and other subjects in library economy, 8; book ordering, 3; binding and mending, 3. Library publicity, the relation of the library to the community, and other topics will have due recognition, and special lectures are also given by others outside of the faculty.

There will be no charge for tuition to students who hold positions in Wisconsin libraries, or who bring credentials showing definite appointments thereto. For others, the fee is \$20. Board and room may be had in Madison during the time of the summer session for a price ranging from \$9 to \$12 a week.

COURSE FOR TEACHER-LIBRARIANS

This course offers the training in library methods necessary to secure a license as a teacher-librarian in high schools of the State. It is open to teachers holding a state certificate or license to teach in high schools and to junior and senior students in the University and colleges of the state preparing to qualify as teacher-librarians. Because of limited quarters preference will be given to those expecting to do library work in Wisconsin.

The course of study includes: Cataloging, 18 lessons; classification and book numbers, 10; books and reading, including selection of books, principles of judging books, and methods of developing good habits and right taste in reading, 14; reference work, including the use of books as tools, the study of indexes, also for debating, rhetorical and declamatory work, etc., 12; library economy, including book buying, accessioning, withdrawals, shelf-listing, and mechanical practice, 10; binding and mending, 2; school library administration, including equipment and management of the school library, plans for instruction in the use of books and libraries, 10. Special lectures are also given by others outside of the faculty.

This course receives full summer session credit in the University—6 credits. The fee for this course is \$20.

All correspondence should be addressed to Preceptor, Library School, 206 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wisconsin.

Iowa Summer School

THE University of Iowa announces it will hold its twenty-first annual Summer School for Library Training, during six weeks, beginning June 12. Students are admitted on the same terms as for other work in the College of Liberal Arts, preference being given to those who hold library positions.

University credit is allowed for the five main courses, book selection, cataloging, classification, reference work, and children's literature.

Miss Blanche V. Watts continues as director. Instruction in Cataloging will be given by Blanche Smith, and the courses in book selection and reference by Mae Anders, both of the Des Moines Public Library staff. The children's literature course extending thru the last three weeks will be presented again by Grace Shellenberger, librarian of the Davenport Public Library.

The third annual Conference for Library Workers, under the auspices of the Extension Division of the University, will be held some

time during the session, the dates to be announced later.

JANE E. ROBERTS, *Resident Director.*

University of Oklahoma

TWO courses in library science are offered during the summer. Library Science II is a special course for librarians taking all of the student's time. Library Science I is a general course for eight weeks, taking only a part of the student's time and permits, therefore, enrolment in other courses in the Summer Session.

The subjects of Library Science 11 are: Classification, 12 hours weekly; cataloging, 12; reference work, 6; order and accession, 2; administration and extension, 2. A credit of six hours is given for this course.

There is no tuition fee, but a laboratory fee of \$12 is required.

Library Science 1 is a two-hours' course extending thruout the University Summer Session and may be elected as a part of the regular summer work. It is designed for those, particularly high school teachers, who do not desire to take a full course such as Library Science 11.

The Walking Book of Brobdingnag

IF the people will not go to the book, the book must go to the people is a principle long since accepted by the library world. A practical application was the Brobdingnagian book recently sent forth into the busy streets of Stockton with the object of forcing acquaintance with that large division of society, whose literary creed is that of the "innocent bystander."

This mammoth book, measuring four feet high, two and a half wide, and fifteen inches thick, is constructed of a light wooden frame covered with sign cloth, with sides hinged at the back and opening at the front.

On one cover appears the timely admonition:

BE WISE
TIME FLIES

USE YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Perched on the "T" of "Time" is Mr. Owl, twirling a watch about by its fob, while from the corner of his eye he surveys the effect of this demonstration upon surprised observers.

On the other cover is a cartoon of a delighted business man with a "eureka" look, holding an

open volume, the title of which reads "Do it with books." Below this appears again the phrase, "Use your Public Library."

The rounded back of this huge book is divided into three panels in which are lettered respectively the title, the author's name and the mark of ownership, as follows:

ANY BOOK YOU NEED
BY ANNE O'THORITY
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The front edge of book is painted to represent the edges of leaves. When opened, the following cloth poster is displayed:

TRADE
at your
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Year 'Round Discount 100%
ALL BOOKS GUARANTEED
TAKEN BACK OR EXCHANGED
IF NOT SATISFACTORY
Ask for
TRIAL SAMPLE

This poster is attached to the open edges of the book and supported across the top by a strip of



tempered steel (hinged at each end) which springs inwardly, taking in the slack when book is closed.

A ten year old boy inside faces the forward edge of the giant book while carrying it slung from his shoulders by straps, in such a way that he is visible only from the knees down. His hands rest upon handles directly in front of him, by means of which he can open and shut the book at will. A peep-hole enables him to see ahead.

The unprecedented appearance of this walking book of Brobdingnag attracted as much attention as Gulliver himself among the Lilliputians. Moreover, its advertising range was many times extended thru its photographic reproduction in a local newspaper which made it the basis of a feature article on library publicity. A simultaneous increase of fifty-two per cent in the library's circulation over the corresponding month of 1921 is evidence of the power of this type of peripatetic advertising.

Better Business Libraries

TO the steadily and sturdily growing literature of business libraries is added another volume, the second on the subject, by Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago.

This is a reprint of articles which originally appeared in *Trained Men*, a monthly publication of the International Correspondence Schools. Without duplicating the material in "The Business Library," Miss Krause presents information regarding the scope, organization and management of the business library in concise form designed for the perusal and information of a busy executive. Such a book on the shelves of every public library would prove useful propaganda for the establishment of such libraries.

Every one who has to do with the filing of things either in a business office or a library could with profit read the chapter on the "Arrangement of Material." In it, Miss Krause argues effectively for the alphabetical arrangement of files as against the classified arrangement and presents several concrete and valid reasons why the former method is in most instances preferable.

It is to be regretted that authors of books on special and business libraries show a growing tendency to alienate their "special" field of endeavor from that of the public library. In a book such as "Better Business Libraries" a real service could be rendered by suggesting that an

executive contemplating the establishment of a business library first consult with, and secondly, keep in close touch with, the librarian of the local public library to the advantage of both. Furthermore, in presenting as Miss Krause has done, the value of the business library, it could advantageously be suggested that the business which cannot for the time being afford its own library can nevertheless share in the advantages of a wealth of available information in print, to be found, well ordered, on the shelves of any progressive public library.

F. B. S.

Quality v. Quantity Statistics

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Library statistics have been altogether statistics of quantity; so far as I know, no attempt has been made to gather data regarding the quality of reading. Such data would be difficult to secure and even more untrustworthy than figures of quantity. But as an experiment, we have been doing a little work of this kind. Mrs. McNiece, the Chief of our Issue Department, has divided the fiction circulation for one week, at the main desk of the Central Library, into three grades, A, B, and C. A consists almost entirely of the recognized standards, including very few living authors. B has the better of the current books and C most of the relatively trivial and ephemeral works. Of course, no two persons would make the division in the same way, but Mrs. McNiece has been rather rigid, as will be seen from the fact that she puts Tarkington in B and "Main Street" in C. Her percentages for the week come out as follows: A—23; B—37; C—40.

I think it is a fair interpretation of this to say that at least sixty per cent of our fiction circulation has been of books that anyone would class as intellectually worth while.

I am interested to know whether anyone else has tried a similar experiment.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian*.
St. Louis Public Library.

WANTED

The Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., wants the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, vols. 1, 2, 3. *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, any vols. before 1921.

The A. L. A. reports that its publishing business is flourishing. Receipts from sales of A. L. A. publications in 1921 were forty-nine per cent greater than the receipts in 1920; and the receipts from the sales of A. L. A. publications in January, 1922, showed a gain of sixty-six per cent over those of January, 1921.

"Better Business Libraries." By Louise B. Krause. 526 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.: The Indexers Press. 1922.



Addition to the Riverside Library

THE recently completed addition to the Riverside Public Library was officially opened to the public with a reception on the afternoon of February 25. There was no formal program but the hundreds of people who called were welcomed by the Library Board, the Staff of the Library and the teachers and students of the Library School, and escorted thru the various departments.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with spring flowers and sprays of acacia, and an orchestra and light refreshments added materially to the hospitable greetings.

The new east addition, which is 55 by 30 ft., with light and airy basement underneath, was the center of interest. It houses the reference room and several special collections, among them the Ethan Allen Chase Collection, the John Correja Collection and a collection of rare Bibles. The library has grown from 1000 volumes in 1889 to 90,000 volumes in 1922. A portrait of the beloved former librarian, Joseph F. Daniels, who had planned and was supervising the erection of this new addition at the time of his death last September, occupied a conspicuous place in the Reference Room and was silently greeted by the many friends who missed his genial presence.

The addition was made possible in 1921 by the gift of twenty-five thousand dollars from the Carnegie Corporation, the original building being the gift of Andrew Carnegie with addition-

al contributions from the prominent citizens of Riverside. Conditional with the Carnegie gift the City purchased in 1921 two adjoining residences, for the use of the Library School.

LILLIAN DICKSON,
Acting Librarian.

“Service with a Smile” in New York

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In these days of short skirts, abridged personal rights, bobbed hair, brief cases, housing shortage, short change and short answers—the unvarying courtesy and service with a smile, offered at the New York Public Library, is as pleasant to come upon as an old friend.

For instance when one attempts to check one’s muddy rubbers the attendant at the free checking room diplomatically explains that on account of a health department ruling he is not allowed to check rubbers *unwrapped*; but he offers a newspaper to the checkee to enable him to comply with the regulations. And at noon, the visitor asks the doorman whether there is a restaurant run in the building as is the case at the Metropolitan Museum. The doorman answers in the negative; but directs the stranger to three restaurants nearby.

These are only little things, still they count in making this Public Library a real servant of the people, in making its users feel like welcome guests.

CHARLES IRVING CORWIN

New York City.

"THE ONLY THING IT NEEDS IS A SELF-STARTING MOTOR," SAY THE ASSISTANTS



THE FILING DESK IS THE INVENTION OF LIBRARIAN ANDREWS AND THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY STAFF

A Movable Filing Desk

THE public catalogs of The John Crerar Library occupy 1968 trays in cases which total sixty-three feet in length. The growth of the catalogs is steady and amounts to over forty thousand cards a year. The filing of these cards has to be done regularly and as promptly as possible and in order to lessen the physical strain of this work the movable filing desk shown in the cut is used. The idea originated with Librarian Clement W. Andrews, and several members of the Library staff had a hand in determining the form.

The method of use is self-evident, as is also the advantage of the device. The general construction is also shown by the cut, but the details may be of interest to other libraries which have the same problem. The dimensions were determined to suit the convenience of a woman of medium height and are as follows:

Platform 17" x 42", and 5½" from floor; desk 18" x 14" and 30" from platform; stool, swivel, 20" high with centre 15½" from rear of platform, wheels 6" in diameter, ball bearing and rubber tired.

A Thousand Dollars Well Spent

Dear A. L. A.:

Never could a thousand dollars have been spent to better advantage than that which you invested in books for the American Forces in Germany. They have come at a most opportune time. The forces here are being rapidly reduced, and we are losing literally hundreds of our readers thru evacuation. We have had no new books other than an occasional gift since the last A. L. A. shipment came over a year ago,

and it has been an increasingly difficult problem to maintain interest in the library. Besides adding many names to our list of borrowers, the new books are bringing back to us those who had given up coming to the library because we had nothing different to offer. In fact, they have put new life into all of us.

There were 702 books in the shipment, 57 titles of fiction and 37 of non-fiction. They were all new titles for us and were most carefully chosen—exactly the sort of collection we were in need of. We accessioned about 275 of them for the Main Library. The others were distributed to the libraries in the thirteen Y. M. C. A. huts (12 in and around Coblenz, and 1 at Antwerp), to our two regimental libraries, to the library at the Station Hospital, and to the Salvation Army. The whole army is thus having an equal chance, and all the men are aware of the fact that altho the A. L. A. is no longer here in the flesh, it is still vitally interested in their welfare.

ELIZABETH B. STEERE.

Y. M. C. A., with American Forces in Germany.

"Information gathered from answers to two hundred and fifty questionnaires recently sent out to chief executives, department heads and employees reveals the fact that few realize or appreciate the value of reading. Of the 250 men questioned, says *The Executive*, approximately 50 per cent own from 50 to 250 books; the others own less than 50 books each. Sixty per cent of them state that they are in the habit of devoting less than 30 minutes daily to reading. General reviews, articles on business and technical books are popular in the order named."—*Filing and Office Management*.

Gifts to American Libraries in 1921

THE following list of gifts and bequests to American libraries includes all gifts valued at one hundred dollars or more whether of money, buildings, sites, books and miscellaneous and undescribed items, which have been reported to the American Library Association for 1921.

Thirty states reported the gifts here listed. A few states reported no gifts valued at one hundred dollars; and from others no report was received, due either to the absence of a state library commission or its equivalent, or to there being no general record kept of gifts received.

In making the summary which follows gifts definitely promised have been included in a few cases as well as those actually received. A case of apparent repetition occurs where the bequest of Mrs. George Jones to Lynchburg (Va.) Public Library is listed as \$564,750. In last year's summary this was estimated and counted as \$500,000. Only \$64,750 is included, therefore, in this year's total.

The following is the summary:

Gifts of money or gifts (other than books) valued in money, about..	\$3,590,800
Gifts of books, valued, about.....	\$39,483
Number of volumes, where money value was not quoted.....	78,385
Buildings, where money value was not quoted	7
Sites, where money value was not quoted	7
Miscellaneous	42

ARIZONA

TUCSON. University of Arizona Library. Il Codice Trivulziano 1080 della Divina Commedia. Presented by the Italians of the United States of America, and valued at \$500. Miscellaneous books by Mexican writers, value about \$100.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY. Newnan Club Library. Library of late Professor William Lynn of Mare Island.

—University of California. More than 1000 volumes of Spanish works, presented by Juan C. Cebrian.

CORNING. \$27,361 from estate of Mrs. Sara C. Bennett of Nyack, N. Y.

LEMOORE. Books valued at over \$1000, donated by A. H. Wethey.

LONG BEACH. Valuable Chinese vases, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sturge.

MONTEREY COUNTY. Library of about 400 volumes of late Dr. S. B. Gordon.

OAKLAND. Books about music, collections and sheet music to value of \$700, given by eastern publishers after meeting of California Music Teachers Association in Oakland.

OJAI. \$500 bequest from Mrs. Elise Meiners.

PASADENA. 104 books in Italian language from Latham Fundation for Promotion of Humane Education: \$5,000 turned over from A. C. Vroman estate.

REDLANDS. A. K. Smiley Public Library. Personal library of several hundred volumes of Mrs. Julia P. Miller, presented by parents Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pulcifer as Julia P. Miller Memorial.

—University of Redlands Library. 115 volumes from Mrs. Martha Bekins.

SAN DIEGO. La Jolla Library Association Library. Gifts toward building and equipment and guarantees toward an endowment fund from Miss Ellen B. Scripps.

SANTA ROSA. About 500 volumes, library of late Rev. P. C. Laverton Harris, donated by heirs.

TORRANCE. Income of shares in Palomas Land and Cattle Company for library building or books, from will of Jared S. Torrance.

COLORADO

DENVER. The Fritz Thies collection of music scores has not yet been valued, but it is probably worth not less than \$4000.

FLORIDA

BARTOW. \$100 from the Woman's Club.

DE LAND. \$110 for periodicals from the Woman's Club. Books valued at \$200 from closing out of an estate.

GAINESVILLE. The State University Library received 250 elementary school text books from Dr. A. A. Murphree, President of the University; 125 elementary school text books given by Teachers College, University; 36 recently adopted text books, from the publishers; 240 books on religion and philosophy from the family of the late Rev. Rees W. Edwards of Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

CEDARTOWN. The Cedartown Woman's Club gave \$1000 to the Hawkes Library for books and equipment.

ILLINOIS

ALTON. Hayner Memorial Library. Collection of Lincolniana from Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bowman.

BARRINGTON. Public Library. \$1,000 by will of Mrs. Ela.

BELVIDERE. Ida Public Library. \$100 from Mrs. Harriet W. Rowland.

BOURBONNAIS. The Carnegie Foundation of New York has pledged \$50,000 towards a new library and its equipment.

CASEY. For the foundation of a public library, the greater part of an estate, valued at \$20,000 of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kline.

CLINTON. Vespasian Warner Public Library. \$1,500 from Byron F. Staymates.

DECATUR. Public Library. Collection of Lincolniana from Miss Jane Hamand.

DIXON. Public Library. Collection of original drawings from Clare A. Briggs, cartoonist.

FREEPORT. Public Library. \$500 from Miss Winifred L. Taylor.

GALENA. Public Library. \$10,000 by will of Mr. David Sheean.

GALESBURG. Knox College Library. \$13,000, the gift of Dr. John Standish.

—Knox College Library Building Fund. \$10,000 from Henry M. Seymour.

GILLESPIE. Public Library. \$500 Liberty Bond from Henry H. and Wilhelmina Behrens.

GLEN ELLYN. Public Library. \$500 from Miss Ada Harmon.

HAMILTON. Public Library. \$1,000 from H. H. Elder, \$1,000 from C. P. Dadant.

LIBERTYVILLE. Public Library. House and grounds valued at \$7,500 for public library building and village park from Ansel and Emily B. Cook.

PRINCETON. Matson Public Library. \$500 as memorial to Mrs. E. P. Lovejoy.

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln Library. Bronze tablet commemorating the death of Dante, the work of F. E. Triebel of New York, gift of the Italians of Springfield.

INDIANA

ANGOLA. \$500 was bequeathed to the Public Library by the late Wm. Brown.

BROWNSBURG. \$1,000 was given to the Public Library by John H. Kneale in memory of his wife.

CAMBRIDGE CITY. \$500 was given by the Helen Hunt Club to the library for a new site.

GARRETT. A gift of \$500 was raised by citizens for new books.

FORT WAYNE. About 1000 juvenile books valued at \$2,000, presented to the Public Library by Miss Gail Calmerton. Bequest of \$6,250 left by Mr. George Lowe.

INDIANAPOLIS. 544 books donated to the Public Library by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hitz.

JEFFERSONVILLE. \$1,000 was given to the Public Library by Elizabeth Zylauf for children's books.

KNIGHTSTOWN. \$2,000 was given to the library by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reeves.

LIGONIER. \$1,000 bequeathed to the Public Library in the will of the late Isaac D. Straus.

—Mr. Palmer, former superintendent of schools, has donated over 400 books, pamphlets and reports from his private library to the public library.

MARION. Library of the late Dr. J. H. Forrest presented to the Public Library by Mrs. Forrest.

NAPPANEE. \$10,000 was raised by citizens for a library site.

NEWBURGH. \$10,000 in real estate was presented to the public library by Frank Bethel in memory of his mother, Mrs. Union Bethel.

RICHMOND. Earlham College. Miss Maria Baxter presented to the College Library, her father's library consisting of 1500 volumes. 500 volumes presented to High School Library from private library of the late J. Edgar Iloff.

ROCKPORT. 14 citizens presented the adjoining lot to the public library, at a cost of \$1,000.

TELL CITY. 20 volumes of American history presented to the Public Library by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bettinger of Cincinnati in memory of their son and daughter.

WARSAW. 300 valuable books were presented to the library by the late Mrs. A. C. Reed.

IOWA

ALGONA. From the Library Aid Society, \$150 for books.

BEDFORD. From Mr. A. L. Bibbins, \$100.

BOONE. Art collection of S. L. Moore, by his will.

CLEAR LAKE. From the Dodge estate at Council Bluffs, 500 books from the private library of N. P. Dodge.

GARNAVILLO. Thru the will of Judge J. O. Crosby, his library of about 1000 volumes was given to the community to be housed in a community house, a gift to the town from the same source.

HARLAN. From H. H. Paup \$20,000 for a public library building on condition that the city pay him 5% interest on this during his life, and raise \$1000 annually for the maintenance and support of the library.

HAMPTON. From Miss Eva Hampton \$200 for the purchase of a flag and staff for the library.

MOUNT PLEASANT. Wesleyan College. The library of the late J. T. Hackworth of Ottumwa, by the will of his wife.

NASHUA. From Prof. J. W. Walleser of Grinnell, 250 volumes.

OTTUMWA. The endowment of \$600,000 or more from the estate of J. T. Hackworth, made available by the death of Mrs. Hackworth.

KENTUCKY

BARBOURVILLE. Union College. Rev. W. B. Collins, library valued at \$500.

BEREA. Berea College. Akron Board of Education. 1259 books.

DANVILLE. Public Library. Woman's Club \$100.

GEORGETOWN. Georgetown College. George Hunt Memorial Library, valued at \$100; O. C. Peyton Library, valued at \$100.

LEXINGTON. Transylvania College. Rev. E. B. Barnes' library valued at \$500.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville Free Public Library. Gift of site for Shawnee Branch Library valued at \$4,000. Gift of \$2,500 from citizens toward a temporary building for the Shawnee Branch Library. National Association of Audubon Societies—collection of feathers valued at \$229.

MAYSVILLE. Maysville and Mason County Library. \$9000 from the Wormald estate.

PRINCETON. Public Library. Mrs. Ben Kaufman, books valued at \$300.

MAINE

BANGOR. Public Library. 700 volumes from Dr. Hayward Stetson. \$2,515 from the estate of the late Frederick W. Hill.

BIDDEFORD. Public Library. \$350 from the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. \$150 from the Saco-Lowell Shops.

CUMBERLAND CENTER. Prince Memorial Library. \$35,000, of which \$20,000 is to be expended for purchase of site, building, furnishings, books, and the remainder of \$15,000 allowed for a maintenance fund.

GARDINER. Public Library. \$2,500 by the will of Carolyn Dorr Noyes, to be known as the Daniel Dorr Fund.

ORRINGTON. \$4,000 by the will of Elnathan Burns of East Orrington, for a community library and gymnasium to be known as the Burns Memorial Building.

PORTLAND. Public Library. \$1,000 from Miss Mary J. E. Clapp, the income to be expended for books.

WATERVILLE. Public Library. \$586 from the Library Department of the Waterville Woman's Club, for the purchase of books.

WAYNE. Public Library. \$10,000 by the will of Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond also an art collection and valuable rugs.

WINTERPORT. Free Library Association. Substantial sums from former residents toward completing the subscription amount of \$10,000 which was raised and expended in the erection of a new library building.

MASSACHUSETTS

ACUSHNET. By the will of Mr. George Russell, a gift of \$35,000 has been received, \$30,000 to be used for a library building and \$5,000 for maintenance.

ATTLEBORO. By the will of the late William R. Cobb, the library has received \$5,000 for the purchase of new books. \$1,000 has been received from the estate of Mrs. Emily Horton and \$600 from Mrs. Harold Sweet for the purchase of books for the children's room.

AUBURN. By the will of the late George H. Sibley, a bequest of \$500 has been made.

BARNSTABLE. (CENTERVILLE). \$100 has been received from Mrs. Howard Marston of Boston.

BRIDGEWATER. By the will of Mrs. Camelia K. Wright the library has received \$300.

CAMBRIDGE. By the will of Miss Maria Murdock the library has received \$2,000.

CHESTER. Mr. Frank D. Hamilton of Westfield has given \$10,000 toward a combined new high school and library building, with the understanding that the library annex be known as the Hamilton Memorial.

DARTMOUTH, SOUTH. The sum of \$450 has been given by the South Dartmouth Improvement Association. A friend donated \$150 for work with children.

DOUGLAS. By the will of Adeline Pierce Sanborn the library is to receive \$100.

GREENFIELD. By the will of Mr. Franklin Barnard of Brookline, the library has received \$1,000.

GROVELAND. By the will of Mr. Herbert F. Wales, the library has received \$500.

HINGHAM. By the will of Sarah Cushing, the income from \$1,000, which shall be called the David Cushing Fund, is to be used for the purchase of books, and by the will of Joseph O. Sanborn, an equal amount has been left for the same purpose. A legacy of \$3,500 has come from the late Eben L. Ripley.

LENOX. Gift of \$500 from Miss Elizabeth A. Osgood.
MALDEN. From Mr. Roswell R. Robinson, a gift of \$10,000 to be known as the Roswell R. Robinson Lecture Fund, to establish a course of lectures in connection with the library.

MENDON. A gift of \$500 was received from Mrs. Rosa F. Taft, to be used toward repairs and remodeling.

NEWBURYPORT. By the will of Charles W. Moseley \$5,000 was left for the building fund.

PITTSFIELD. By the will of William H. Sloan a gift of \$1,000 has been received.

REVERE. By the will of Miss Louisa Dewing, \$1,000 has been left to the library, the interest to be used for historical and scientific books.

SHELburnE. The library received \$1,010 from the estate of Darwin Barnard of Boston.

SHELburnE FALLS. Dr. John Thompson of New York City has left \$1,500 to the library.

SHREWSBURY. A trust fund of \$1,000 has been created by Mr. Raymond B. Fletcher in memory of his wife, to be called the Lora Child Fletcher Fund, the income to be devoted to the purchase of music scores and books.

SOUTH HADLEY. In memory of his son, Francis M. Gaylord, Mr. Louis L. Gaylord has presented \$300 to be used for the purchase of vocational, patriotic and scientific books.

SPRINGFIELD. From the estate of John L. King, the library has received a residuary bequest of \$2,500, the income to be used for the purchase of books.

SWANSEA. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevens and her sister, Miss Mary A. Case, have given \$200 for the purchase of books.

TOPSFIELD. From the estate of George L. Gould, the town receives \$1,000 toward the erection of a library building.

TOWNSEND. A gift of \$167 has been received from the Welcome Home Committee of the town.

UXBRIDGE. Mrs. Mary F. Goldthwaite has given \$100 to the library. \$100 has also been received from the estate of Mrs. Sarah Chapin Downes of Providence, R. I., to be used for the purchase of books.

WAKEFIELD. Mrs. Harriet S. Griswold of Bangor, has bequeathed \$1,300 to the book fund.

WAYLAND. By the will of Jonathan M. Parmenter, the library received \$10,000 for the purchase of books.

WESTHAMPTON. John Goddard Clark of San Francisco has given \$150 to the library.

WESTON. The library receives \$2,500 by the will of Francis Appleton Foster.

WINCHENDON. Mr. C. C. Beals has presented to the library ten \$1,000 bonds of the Central Pacific Railway, primarily to create a fund for repairs on the building.

MINNESOTA

LAKE CITY. \$3,000 additional from Carnegie Corporation for building.

LITTLE FALLS. \$2,584 from Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Musser for furnishing and equipment of reference room. \$170, proceeds of dance, for books.

MINNEAPOLIS. \$6,000, bequest from Mrs. Mary Heaton.

MINNEOTA. \$180 from benefit entertainment given by Women's Clubs.

NORTHFIELD. \$1,000 from drive conducted by Federated Clubs for books, magazines and binding.

PINE CITY. \$180 from W. C. T. U., proceeds of a Lyceum course.

RUSHFORD. \$2,000 from Hugh Cooper for purchase of books and equipment.

ST. CLOUD. \$200 from Reading Room Society for books.

ST. PAUL. 906 volumes of French and German books from St. Paul Institute; 263 volumes (mostly religious books) from Dr. G. S. Innes.

WARREN. \$525 from Mothers' Club. \$162 from tag day.

MISSISSIPPI

LAUREL. Mr. W. B. Rogers will give the city a one hundred thousand dollar library building, endow it with one hundred thousand dollars and at a later date leave the library five hundred thousand dollars worth of paintings. The building has been started.

MISSOURI

COLUMBIA. Public Library. 191 books from Dr. and Mrs. A. Ross Hill.

HAMILTON. Public Library. \$100 from D. M. Ferguson of Kansas.

LEXINGTON. Public Library. Gifts totaling \$194.

MACON. Public Library. Four bronze tablets valued at several hundred dollars from Mr. Theo. Gary.

ST. JOSEPH. Public Library. 1200 volumes from Dr. P. I. Leonard.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis University Library. 335 volumes from various sources.

—Public Library. 328 volumes from Mrs. Elias Michael. 1375 volumes from Mrs. George Richards.

SPRINGFIELD. Drury College Library. 104 volumes from Hon. H. M. Beardley of Kansas City, Mo. 204 volumes from Mrs. Alice Gifford, of Springfield, Mo.

SHELbINA. Public Library. \$180 from the Story-Telling Circle.

NEBRASKA

AUBURN. Offer of residence valued at \$2,500.

AURORA. Books valued at \$450.

BROKEN BOW. \$171 from club.

CRETE. Doane College. Books valued at \$300.

GUIDE ROCK. \$500 for books.

LONG PINE. \$100 from club.

LOUP CITY. \$133 from two clubs.

MORRILL. \$500 for books.

NEBRASKA CITY. \$368 for books from Tag Day.

RED CLOUD. Books valued at \$1200.

RUSHVILLE. \$100.

STROMSBURG. \$250 from friends.

TABLE ROCK. Books valued at \$100.

WYMORE. Books valued at \$100.

YORK. Books valued at \$100.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACWORTH. Case of birds from Mrs. Dickey, Holyoke, Mass.; 70 books from C. S. Crandall.

ALSTEAD. \$5,000 from the Warren estate, Manchester.

BARRINGTON. \$200 from estate of Col. Daniel Hall, Dover.

BENNINGTON. 101 books from Col. A. J. Pierce.
 BOSCAWEN. Two floor stacks from Frank L. Gerrish.
 CANAAN. \$25,000 bequests from Hon. H. D. Currier for a library building, conditional upon its acceptance by the town within two years and agreement to maintain it properly.

CHARLESTOWN. \$140 from the Katherine Paris estate.
 CHESTER. 4 easy chairs from Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons.

CLAREMONT. \$400 by will of Mrs. Osman B. Way, the yearly income to be used to buy books of permanent value, to continue the Way Collection which she began as a memorial to her husband; Mrs. Way stipulated that this bequest should not in any way reduce the amount that the town is required to raise for the support of the library by virtue of its contract with Carnegie and others. \$2,000 from Professor F. J. Moore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a memorial to his aunt, Mrs. O. B. Way, the interest to be used to add to the Way Collection books for juvenile readers of the kind specified by Mrs. Way for adults.

COLEBROOK. \$100 from Albert S. Eustis of Cambridge, Mass., towards a library building.

CONWAY, NORTH. \$3,000 from the late Dr. James Schouler of Boston and Intervale, the interest to be used for books other than juveniles and fiction, and his private library of some 500 books. 117 well-chosen children's books, a collection of war relics, a complete set of French war posters, a flat-topped desk, desk chair, 6-tray card cabinet for children's room, 4-drawer information file, book-case with glass doors, from Harvey D. Gibson, President, N. Y. Trust Co., New York City. By bequest of W. N. Pitman of Jamaica Plain, Mass., his private library of several hundred valuable books of travel. \$100, the receipts from a musicale arranged by the librarian.

DERRY. Taylor Library. \$3,591 from estate of Frank S. Adams of Brookline, Mass.

DOVER. \$500 by bequest from Col. Daniel Hall.

DUBLIN. 103 books.

FITZWILLIAM. \$105 and 75 books.

FRANKLIN. \$100 from Col. Charles H. Greenleaf.

GILFORD. \$500 for a library building, donor known only to trustees; a lot for same has been offered by Rev. W. T. Harding.

GOFFSTOWN. \$100 from estate of Mrs. Mary K. Morgan.

HINSDALE. \$500 bequest from Harrison M. Breker of California; interest only to be spent. \$100 from a friend.

HOLLIS. 174 books from various sources.

JAFFREY. \$200 for books from Jule C. Durant, Paris, France.

LACONIA. Lakeport Branch. Ossian Wilbur Goss Reading Room at Lakeport received \$500 without restrictions and 318 books by will of Mrs. Henry B. Quinby.

LEBANON, WEST. \$190 in Liberty bonds from Mary E. Green, Concord.

LITCHFIELD. Plot of land for library site given by Mr. James Hopwood.

LYNDEBORO. \$200 from Bell Boutwell Lyndeboro, the interest to be used for books.

MANCHESTER. \$5,000 plus accumulated interest of \$1,632, a bequest made some years ago by Hon. John Hosley for the purchase of periodicals, which was turned over to the library in 1921; *Chronicles of America*, in 50 vols., extra illustrated edition, value \$225.

MARLBORO. \$100 from Frost family.

MERRIMACK. \$150 and 159 books by will of Mrs. Louis M. Jones.

MILFORD. \$166 from estate of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dutton.

MOUNT VERNON. Private library of 500 volumes, consisting of standard sets and fine editions, of Edward Glines, Somerville, Mass.

MOULTONBORO. \$5,000 from the estate of Hon. James E. French for a library building.

NASHUA. 600 books from various sources.

NEW HAMPTON. Portrait of Moses H. Merrow, one of the leading corporators of the Gordon-Nash Library, done in India ink by H. K. Brown of Waterville, Me., the gift of Mrs. Merrow and her son. 111 music books and 175 sheets of vocal and instrumental music from George Turner Phelps.

NEWINGTON. \$10,000, a bequest from Woodbury Langdon of Portsmouth, the income to be used for furthering the objects of the library and for books.

NEW IPSWICH. \$10,000 from Murray B. Whitman, income to be used for books.

NEW LONDON. \$200 from Mrs. J. J. Tracy.

PITTSFIELD. \$325 from friends.

PLAINFIELD. 1200 books from E. S. Reed, Washington, D. C.

RUMNEY. \$2,325 as an endowment from estate of Adelaide R. Bond.

RYE. \$5,000 to be known as the James McEwen fund, interest to be spent for books.

SANDWICH. \$400 from the Quinby fund belonging to the town, used for the installation of electric lights.

SUNAPEE. \$2,500 by will of Ellen A. Knowlton, a former resident, interest to be used for books.

WAKEFIELD. Public Library. \$1,300 from the estate of Harriet Griswold, income to be used for books.

WOLFEBORO. \$107 from summer flower sales. Harvard Classics. Gifts of music and \$25 to buy books about music and musicians.

NEW JERSEY

CEDAR GROVE. Lot for building. \$100 for books.

CHATHAM. Free Public Library. \$30,000 for new building.

CLAYTON. 150 books from Methodist and Presbyterian S. S.

CLINTON. Grandin Library. \$150.

EAST ORANGE. 2,729 books.

ENGLEWOOD. Fund of \$2,500. Sets of expensive reference books.

FARMINGDALE. Public Library. \$138.

FORT LEE. New building for library.

HOPEWELL. Free Public Library. \$1,170 towards new library and museum building.

JERSEY CITY. 1,326 books.

MATAWAN. Free Library. \$400.

MENDHAM. \$150. 126 books.

MILLVILLE. \$1,229.

MONTCLAIR. 698 books. 2 framed pictures.

MOORESTOWN. \$500. 225 books.

MORRISTOWN. \$4,983. 1,773 books. 40 magazine subscriptions.

MOUNT HOLLY. Burlington County Free Library. \$1,200 worth of books to be selected by librarian as memorial to the men who died overseas.

NAVESINK. Middletown Township Free Library. Ford car with special body built with bookcases on either side and in the rear. Anonymous gift of \$6,000 to be used for purchase of books over period of five years. 450 books. Case of maps.

OXFORD. Library building site and equipment from Oxford Steel and Iron Co.

PALISADES PARK. Free Public Library. \$221. 285 books.

PATERSON. Free Public Library. 1,281 books.

RAMSEY. Public Library. \$1,000 memorial fund. \$500.

RIDGEWOOD. Free Public Library. Memorial library, cost \$85,000, site, and endowment partially meeting running expenses.

RIVERTON. Public Library. \$150.

RUMSON. Oceanic Free Library. Memorial library, cost \$25,000, site, and partial running expenses for ten years.

RUTHERFORD. 77 books.

SOMERVILLE. Free Public Library. \$1,000. 310 books.

SOUTH ORANGE. Public Library. \$1,087.

SOUTH RIVER. \$2,000 towards building war memorial free library.

SPOTSWOOD. Public Library. 1,210 books.

SPRING LAKE. Public Library. Community building with especially constructed rooms for library.

SUMMIT. Free Public Library. 4,500 books from the library of the late Hamilton Wright Mabie, from Mrs. Mabie. \$110. 300 books. Set of maps prepared for Ex-President Wilson for use at Versailles Peace Conference.

TEANECK. 200 books.

UNION HILL. Public Library. \$25,000 building and site for library and community house. Whole lower floor for library. Equipment and 4,000 books and running expenses of library from Mrs. Charles C. Coffin.

WENONAH. Public Library. \$100.

WESTWOOD. \$1,200 and 150 books.

WILDWOOD. Public Library. \$100.

WOODSTOWN. Pilesgrove Library. \$100 gift from Miss Belle G. Hunphreys in memory of her mother.

WYCKOFF. Public Library. \$100. 1800 books.

NEW YORK

ALBANY. N. Y. State Library. 7400 volumes from unnamed donors.

AMAGANSETT. \$100 and handsome book plate from C. E. Bartlett. Library building and site from Mrs. Mortimer Leavering.

AMSTERDAM. \$1,000 by will of William McCleary; \$100 from Mrs. John Sanford.

ARLINGTON. \$100 from anonymous donor.

AURORA. \$250 from John Snedecor; \$250 from Babylon Travelers Club for purchase of encyclopedia and other books.

BAINBRIDGE. \$5,000 by will of H. P. Beatty.

BELFAST. \$575 from Hawthorne Club, for operating expenses.

BELLPORT. Building site worth \$2,500 from Walter Granville-Smith.

BELMONT. \$100 by will of Mrs. Mary J. Willard.

BERKSHIRE. \$500 from W. H. Moore.

BROOKLYN. 4165 volumes, valued at above \$2,500, by will of Frank Slocum.

CALEDONIA. \$100 from W. A. Newton to cancel debt on building.

CANAJOHARIE. \$325 from Bartlett Arkell.

CANTON. About \$1200 from the DeGrasse Paper Co. for fittings and operation of Pyrites Branch; a building, valued at about \$1500 to the Rensselaer Falls Branch by will of Chester B. Doty, and \$100 worth of new books for this branch from C. A. Sunderland; a handsome picture, valued at more than \$100, to the Main Library, from Joseph E. Colburn of Chicago.

CLAYTON. A new library building, to cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000, from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Williams, conditioned on provision by the village of suitable site and annual appropriation of one tenth the amount of the gift.

CLINTON. \$500 by will of H. C. G. Brandt for memorial to Mrs. Brandt.

COBLESKILL. \$100 from Rev. John Van Schaick and \$100 from Dora Cohn, for establishment of free library.

CUBA. \$30,000 by will of Mrs. L. W. Sheldon, to be used in erection of library building, the site and support of the library to be provided by the village or town.

DOBBS FERRY. Rent of library quarters, equivalent to \$500, from Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Brown.

DUNKIRK. \$250 from A. Weinberg and \$100 from Dell Tuttle for purchase of books.

EDWARDS. \$700 worth of selected new books from the late A. Barton Hepburn.

ELLINGTON. \$20,000 by will of Laura A. Heydenreich to establish and maintain a free library. (Will is being contested).

ELIZABETHTOWN. \$535 by will of Mrs. B. C. Kellogg.

ELMIRA. \$500 by will of Adelle W. Grey, to Steele Memorial Library.

ENDICOTT. About \$17,000 from Endicott Johnson Co. for library maintenance.

FRANKFORT. \$200 from the Williams family in memory of Mrs. Margaret W. Seger.

GLOVERSVILLE. \$100 from J. P. Mahoney for endowment of Peck Memorial Fund.

GOWANDA. 25,000 by will of Jared Torrance of California.

GRANVILLE. \$2,500 for library maintenance and new books, from Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember and Joseph H. Roblee.

GREENE. \$2,500 by will of E. L. Page, to provide for entertainments at the library.

GREENPORT. Valuable collection of Long Island History and set of New International Encyclopedia, from James B. Ford.

HARRISON. \$100 from Mrs. Josephine M. Barron.

HERMON. \$700 worth of new books from the late A. Barton Hepburn.

HIGHLAND FALLS. \$800 from Mrs. J. P. Morgan for library maintenance.

HOWARD. \$1,000 from unnamed donor for library building.

HUDSON FALLS. \$1,000 from W. L. Sawyer, income to be used for books.

IRVINGTON. \$100 from Charles Eddison.

JOHNSON CITY. Over \$10,000 for library maintenance from Endicott Johnson Co.

JORDANVILLE. \$100 from Mrs. Theodore Robinson.

KEENE VALLEY. \$100 from Charles Gibson and \$100 from George Notman.

KINGSTON. \$500 from Federation of Women's Clubs.

MCGRAW. \$2,220 from Miss Elizabeth Lamont for maintenance and improvement of Lamont Memorial Library.

MARION. \$100 by will of Mrs. Abbie E. Heslor.

MASSAPEQUA. \$230 from Floyd-Jones family.

MATTITUCK. \$300 from James Morris.

MILLBROOK. \$1.100 from H. H. Flagler for salary of librarian.

NEW BERLIN. \$164 from Twentieth Century Club.

NEW PALTZ. \$100 from anonymous donor.

NEW YORK CITY. Public Library. \$1,000,000 from Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness to add to endowment of Central Reference Library; \$173,544 from members of the library trustees and one other friend for the year's operating expenses; \$2,500 from the Memorial Fund Association for central children's room; \$1,000 from Mortimer L. Schiff for the Semitic Literature Fund; \$500 from Beethoven Association for purchase of music by Beethoven and books relating to him; valuable collection of material relating to baseball and other sports, known as the A. G. Spalding Collection, comprising 3600 pieces, from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Spalding; 639 volumes and 131 pamphlets from the library of the late J. G. Huneker; 1228 volumes of literature relating to college fraternities, from the Beta Theta Pi fraternity; collection of art books and port-folios relating to city

planning and architecture from N. Y. City Art Commission; 814 volumes and 59 pamphlets with \$200 to cover cost of binding from W. G. DeWitt; cost of preservation treatment with Japanese tissue for their current files from the *Evening Post*, *World* and *Times* and cost of similar treatment for complete file from August 1914 for *New York Times*; 35,213 volumes, 58,528 pamphlets, etc. received by Reference Dept. valued at \$15,402; 12,998 volumes and 3738 pamphlets received by Circulation Dept. no estimate being made of their money value.

NORFOLK. \$700 worth of new books from A. Barton Hepburn.

NUNDA. \$250 from Mrs. M. MacTuffee; \$100 from Charles Warner.

OGDENSBURG. \$1,000 by will of E. A. Newell.

OSWEGO. \$778 from the estate of the late George Stebbins.

PALMYRA. Rent of library quarters, heat and janitor service from Hon. Pliny T. Sexton; \$100 from F. W. Griffith.

PINE HILL. \$120 plus cost of heat, light and operation from H. S. and Q. S. Morton.

POCANTICO HILLS. \$150 from J. D. Rockefeller; \$100 from J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.; \$145 from the Woman's Club.

PORTVILLE. \$29,000 by will of E. G. Dusenbury, for library endowment.

POUGHKEEPSIE. Vassar College Library. \$1,200 from unnamed donor or donors.

POTSDAM. Building site and \$25,000 for building, from H. L. Ives, gift to be effected at time of execution of his will.

RANDOLPH. \$125 from Mrs. Fletcher Goodwill, for expense of painting library building.

RHINEBECK. \$1,000 from Henry Armstrong, for endowment.

ROSLYN. \$500 from Mrs. Childs Frick.

ROXBURY. \$1,245 from Mrs. Finlay Shepard for library maintenance.

SALAMANCA. \$4,469 from Federation of Women; \$100 from A. T. Fancher.

SALEM. \$500 from W. L. Sawyer, income to be used for new books.

SARANAC LAKE. \$500 from W. H. Cluett; \$100 from Emily D. Proctor; \$100 from Redfield Proctor.

SAYVILLE. \$100 from Frank S. Jones.

SCOTTSVILLE. \$1,300 from an anonymous donor.

SENECA FALLS. \$34,840 by will of Frances Irene De Pew. This is amount above sum reported last year.

SETAUKET. Securities of par value of \$12,500 for endowment by will of Eversley Childs.

SHERMAN. \$100 from Mrs. Gladys Shreves.

SHRUB OAK. 800 volumes carefully selected non fiction from J. C. Travis.

SKANEATELES. \$1,000 by will of T. M. Prentiss; \$500 by will of M. T. Luddington; \$500 by will of Mrs. Cornelia L. Poor.

SMITHTOWN. \$250 from anonymous donor.

SOMERS. \$300 by will of Miss S. G. Tompkins, to be applied to building.

TICONDEROGA. \$300 from Mrs. Sarah G. T. Pell; gift was conditioned on library raising at least \$200 by local subscriptions which was done.

TIVOLI. Rent of library quarters, valued at \$180, from Mrs. E. de P. Hosme; \$100 from J. T. Redmond.

UPPER JAY. \$245 from Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith for library service.

UTICA. Public Library. 2,000 volumes of Shakespeareana by will of R. S. Williams.

WADDINGTON. \$700 worth of new books from A. Barton Hepburn.

WARRENSBURG. \$1,600 from anonymous donor.

WAYLAND. \$100 from Mrs. Wiley Capron, for library maintenance.

NORTH CAROLINA

BURLINGTON. Public Library. 81 volumes given by Col. J. H. Holt. Value \$125.

CHAPEL HILL. University of North Carolina. \$1,000 from John Sprunt Hill for North Caroliniana.

DAVIDSON. Davidson College. 300 volumes from F. B. McDowell, Charlotte, and 300 from the estate of Richard N. Tiddy, Charlotte.

DURHAM. Trinity College. The Martin Rowan Chaffin collection of text-books for teachers presented by his grandchildren. Value \$450. \$100 to Children's Room from Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Goodall. The Albert M. Shipp library given by his daughter, Susie V. Shipp, Durham. Value \$2,000.

GREENSBORO. Public Library. 202 volumes given by Greensboro citizens.

WAKE FOREST. Wake Forest College. 250 volumes of American fiction donated by Major Harold E. Porter (Holworthy Hall). Rare pamphlets and books from estate of J. D. Hufham.

OREGON

ALBANY. Public Library. Part of an adjoining lot from Mrs. S. E. Young.

BROWNSVILLE. Public Library. \$125 from members of the City Council.

CORVALLIS. The Woman's Club has bought a house and lot for the library for \$6,000, paying down \$1,200.

GRANTS PASS. Public Library. \$1,156 from rummage sales.

ONTARIO. Malheur County Library. \$133 from Ontario Girls' Club; \$103 from Woman's Club.

RAINIER. Public Library. \$5,000 bequest from Fred Trow.

ROSEBURG. Douglas Co. Library. \$200 from Woman's Club.

ST. HELENS. Public Library. \$240 from St. Helens Lumber Co.; \$250 from Woman's Club.

WILBUR. School Library. \$200 from R. A. Booth.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN. Bequest of \$500 from School estate.

HARRISBURG. Public Library. Gift of \$1,000 from Dr. F. W. Coover in memory of his daughter, Katherine Coover Taylor, who, before her marriage, was an assistant in the Children's Department. To be used for purchase of books for boys.

PITTSBURGH. Carnegie Library. \$2,000 from local members of American Chemical Society for purchase of books for Technology Department.

RIDGWAY. Public Library. Gift by Mrs. J. P. K. Hall, of residence worth \$20,000 or more, subject to mortgage of \$10,000 to be assumed by Library Association.

ST. MARY'S. Public Library. Gift of the home of the home of Dr. Eben J. Reess, for a library building.

SOUTH DAKOTA

IPSWICH. Public Library. Library has permanent use of building owned by the estate of Marcus P. Beebe, probably equivalent to \$300 annually.

LEAD. Hearst Library. Entirely supported by estate of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

PIERRE. Public Library. Annual gift of \$200 for the purchase of books made by Mrs. William G. Renwick, Weston, Mass., as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. C. D. Mead, a former trustee.

ST. LOUIS. \$5,000 from estate of Mrs. D. S. Cliddon, a former trustee of the library.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA. Carnegie Library. \$300 from Richmond Fund for Richmond Memorial Room. \$472 from Junior High Civic League. Books valued at \$1527.

— University of Chattanooga. Private library of scientific books valued at \$700.

GREENVILLE. Tusculum College. Bequests of \$3,000.

JEFFERSON CITY. Carson and Newman College. Gifts amounting to \$150.

KNOXVILLE. University of Tennessee. John L. Rhea Fund for purchase of classics, annual income of \$250. Angie Warren Perkins Foundation for the purchase of books, \$1,000. J. Allen Smith Foundation for the purchase of books, \$1,000. Dante Society of America, Divine Comedy, \$500.

MARYVILLE. Maryville College. Contributions of \$141.

NASHVILLE. George Peabody College for Teachers. Copies of the six mural paintings by John W. Alexander in the Library of Congress, representing the Evolution of the Book, also Labour and Religion by Charles Sprague Pierce. Gift of faculty and student body.

LAREDO. The High School has acquired the library of the late W. R. Pacc by will, as well as \$250 to defray the expense of its transfer to the school.

SAN MARCO. Library conducted by the Chamber of Commerce acquired approximately 500 volumes valued at \$500 from citizens.

WINSBORO. Carnegie Library. Standard Club, \$100 for books; Civic League, \$150 for property improvement.

TEXAS

AMARILLO. Potter County Free Library. From various clubs, \$213. Books valued at \$500 from citizens and the A. L. A.

DALHART. Dallam County Free Library. Women's Literary Club, 1104 volumes valued at \$750; patrons, 507 volumes, value \$350.

GREENVILLE. Carnegie Library. Books valued at \$150 from patrons—after requests in newspapers.

HOUSTON. Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library. \$500 from Mr. Meldrum for children's books; library of the late Bonner McCaraven, gift of his son, Pringle McCaraven; 1700 volumes; 500 volumes from other sources.

VERMONT

BARNARD. Charles B. Danforth Public Library has been left by the will of Ira A. Abbott of Haverhill, \$1,000.

BARTON. Public Library. Legacy of \$7,968.

BENNINGTON. Free Library. "Chronicles of America," valued at \$250.

BURLINGTON. Fletcher Free Library. \$500 in money and 279 books.

— University of Vermont Library. Valuable collection of medical books from the library of the late Bingham Stone. Divina Commedia, valued at \$500.

CONCORD. Public Library. Books valued at more than \$100.

DERBY LINE. Haskell Free Library. About \$150 worth of books.

FAIR HAVEN. Free Library. \$200.

HARTLAND. Public Library. 75 books and \$34 in money.

MANCHESTER. Mark Skinner Library. 1000 volumes and a 60-tray catalog cabinet.

NORTH BENNINGTON. John G. McCullough Free Library Inc. has received a two story library building, fully equipped and funds for maintenance for current year. Also, gifts amounting to \$200.

PROCTOR. Free Library. \$100.

READING. Public Library. Interest on \$2,000.

RUTLAND. Free Library. \$120.

ST. ALBANS. Free Library. \$1,327 from a "Community Day" was given to the library.

SOUTH ROYALTON. Royalton Memorial Library Association has received gifts of money amounting to \$800.

SPRINGFIELD. Town Library. Gift of \$300.

SWANTON. Public Library. Bequest of \$3,800.

WASHINGTON. Public Library. 134 books.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG. The Jones Memorial Library Association received the estate of Mrs. George M. Jones, amounting to about \$564,750.

WASHINGTON

KONNEWICH. \$235 from estate of Rev. E. W. Fraiser.

CHEHALIS. \$100 from N. B. Coffman.

SHELTON. \$250 from Mrs. A. H. Anderson. \$250 from Mrs. S. G. Simpson.

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN. West Virginia University. 350 engineering books from library of the late Prof. F. L. Emory.

WESTON. Mrs. Louis A. Bennett donated her residence and grounds for use as a public library.

WISCONSIN

ASHLAND. \$130 from L. K. Baker.

BRODHEAD. \$500 from Mrs. Charlotte Thompson.

ELKHORN. \$20,000 by the will of the late Mrs. Belle Mallory for a building.

MARINETTE. \$250 from the daughters of the late Senator Stephenson.

PALMYRA. \$140 for the Good Templars' Memorial fund; \$180 from the Vigilance Society.

THORP. \$100 from the Woman's Club for the building fund.

WATERTOWN. \$3,000 by will of the late George Hawkins.

WYOMING

CODY. Park County Library Board. \$500 from W. R. Coe of New York City for purchase of books.

TO MAKE FACTS WORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION THAT IS OUR BUSINESS

STICKER TO BE USED BY MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF AND THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE ON THEIR LETTERS. THE IDEA ORIGINATED WITH ADELAIDE R. HASSE, EDITOR OF *Special Libraries*

French Books on the United States

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have been asked to prepare a list of French books, including translations, of use in making French immigrants to the United States acquainted with American history, institutions and life.

In the preparation of this, I am being assisted by the Ligue Française de l'Enseignement, and by the Maison du Livre, but I beg also the assistance of American librarians who have made any study of this particular problem.

Will librarians who have discovered any French books on these subjects particularly useful please send me their titles?

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian.*
American Library in Paris,
10, rue de l'Eylsée, 8^c.

Bibliography of University and College Publications

THE Committee on Bibliography of University and College Publications (Ernest C. Richardson of Princeton, chairman) presented the following report at the twenty-third annual conference of the Association of American Universities held in November.

"The Committee . . . has printed and distributed to a large number of libraries, a circular describing two sample lists (Harvard and Princeton) showing two degrees of brevity. This material is printed in the *American Library Institute Proceedings* [1920, p. 41 ff.]. In the almost total lack of response to the widely circulated material it is hard to advise whether the matter would better be dropped or the Association itself urge its members that they at least should prepare lists for a small collected volume. It seems likely, however, that the mere agitation of the matter having so far secured the object at first intended by getting the material into University Press lists, general publishing lists, and especially into the Library of Congress cards, that the wind has been taken out of the sails of a separate volume or even separate lists. All theses, for example, are provided for. The committee therefore advises (1) a simple recommendation of the Association to its members to have its libraries take pains to see that such material is represented in the Library of Congress cards, the *Publishers' Weekly* and the *Cumulative Book Index*, and (2) that the idea of a volume be dropped and the committee discharged."

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

A Library Program

AT the Boston meeting of the National Education Association Library Department in July the following library program will be submitted for action.:

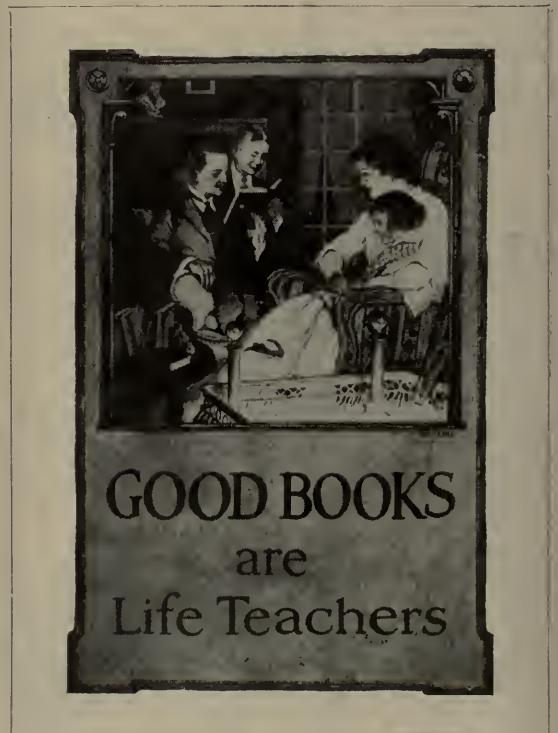
1. The *library* is an educational institution made up of various agencies, the two most important being the school library and the public library.
2. The school library should be the heart and center of the school work.
3. It should be so used as to train pupils to use a public library intelligently.
4. Pupils should be so instructed as to want to read books that are worth while.
5. There should be a collection of books in each classroom suitable to the age and purposes of the pupils.
6. Teaching children to read is of little value unless they are taught what to read, and are provided with the right kind of books.
7. The public library should serve as a continuation school for those who have finished their school life.
8. Public libraries should be supported by public tax as are the public schools.
9. Librarians should be as specially trained for their work as are teachers for theirs.
10. All people should have easy access to libraries.

The present winter session of the Riverside Library Service School is proving one of the most successful in its history. Thirty-four students are in attendance, a number of whom are college graduates.

Decimal v. Alphabetical Classification

THE Prentice Hall Business Digest recently sent to its users a questionnaire on the relative merits of the decimal and alphabetical classifications of business literature. Ninety per cent of the replies indicated a preference for the alphabetical classification in cases where material is to be consulted by the reading public at large; others qualified their opinions by saying that the decimal classification is better for filing purposes if cross-indexed alphabetically. Many of those replying agreed that in a small library the alphabetical arrangement is better, in large libraries a decimal or subject classification is desirable, preference being shown for the Dewey System, amplified if necessary by the Brussels System, and that for libraries in special fields a decimal or subject classification should be developed which would best meet the needs of that field. As the digest is used mainly by the average business man the publishers have discarded the decimal in favor of the alphabetical system.

"Good Books are Life Teachers"



In Connection with "Religious Book Week," scheduled for April 2-8, many libraries are using this poster which is issued by the Year Round Bookselling Plan, Room 417, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1922



THE long-continued business depression of last year made itself felt in the libraries which suffered from appropriations not only insufficient to permit of much needed extension of service but also often times so meagre as to necessitate curtailment of service previously undertaken. It is encouraging therefore to note how numerous and how extensive were the gifts and bequests to libraries during the year. From reports sent to the American Library Association gifts in money or gifts whose money value was estimated amounted to over \$3,630,000 as compared with a little over half a million in the preceding year. To this must be added more than seventy-eight thousand books not valued in terms of money, as well as seven buildings, seven sites and over forty miscellaneous gifts many of them of considerable value. In this connection may be noted also a gift re-given, namely the books equipment and records transferred from the A. L. A. merchant marine work to the American Merchant Marine Library Association which was incorporated last April. A great part of this material is still in ships tied up in different parts of the world and its extent can not well be estimated at present; but the new Association expects to collect about 100,000 volumes in good condition to carry on this part of the country's library work.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SCARCELY less significant than this great total are the individual items which compose it. A few unusually large sums have been given, of which the million dollar addition made by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness to the endowment fund of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library is the outstanding example. But for the most part the total is made up of the very numerous and relatively small benefactions of individuals and groups far from wealthy, and in some cases are the result of special efforts made on behalf of the library. Again, timeliness adds value to gifts made to meet a specific need, such as a book

truck for a newly established county service or sums specially given for heating, or lighting or the payment of salaries. Well planned publicity to which libraries everywhere are devoting more attention is without doubt responsible for much of this public appreciation which will result further in influencing appropriating bodies in the direction of making adequate provision for this branch of the public service.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

INCREASING realization of the importance of the library's share in supplying religious books is shown by the fact that the Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology held in connection with the Swampscott Conference was the best-attended meeting of this group since its inception. The general subject of discussion was religious books in the public library and so great was the interest displayed that it was planned to devote this year's session to further discussion of the same topic. Meanwhile librarians are planning to observe the second annual Religious Book Week in April, in co-operation with the churches, the publishers, book-sellers and the religious journals. Some thirty of the important religious papers are laying emphasis on religious books in special numbers, and these ought to be of help to the librarian who realizes need of adequate representation of religious thought in the public library and aims at a wider distribution of the literature of religion than has as yet been attempted.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- April 28-29. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Annual meetings of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club.
- June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.
- July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association. Exact dates of the Library Department meeting will be announced later.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

THE A. L. A. Conference will begin with an Executive Board meeting on Monday morning, a Council meeting on Monday afternoon and the first general session on Monday night, June 26, and will continue thruout the week.

The tentative program provides for greetings from Mayor James Couzens and the President of the Council, John C. Lodge. The A. L. A. presidential address will be made by Azariah S. Root, and President Marion L. Burton, of the University of Michigan, will deliver an address.

The subject for the second general session which will be held on Tuesday morning, June, 27, will be "A. L. A. Publications." There will be talks on the policy of the A. L. A. in this department of work, suggestions as to things which have not yet been settled and general discussion of the usefulness of A. L. A. publications from the standpoint of librarians in all kinds of libraries.

Recruiting for library service will be the theme of the third general session on Wednesday morning. Tentative plans provide for brief addresses by people representing every kind of library and most of the departments in libraries, and there will be general informal discussions of how persons of ability may be attracted to the profession.

The fourth general session has not yet been worked out in detail.

The fifth and last general session will be devoted to the individual's responsibility to his profession with one or two brief addresses and many short talks.

A. L. A. Council meetings are tentatively planned for Monday afternoon, June 26, and Wednesday evening, June 28, and it is expected that both of these meetings will be devoted to discussions and possible action on the recommendations of important A. L. A. committee reports.

From one to four meetings each are being planned for the following associations, sections and groups:

- American Association of Law Libraries
- National Association of State Libraries
- League of Library Commissions
- Special Libraries Association
- Bibliographical Society of America
- Michigan State Library Association
- Association of American Library Schools
- Library Workers Association
- College and Reference Section

Trustees Section

Catalog Section

Children's Librarians Section

Professional Training Section

Agricultural Libraries Section

School Libraries Section

Lending Section

Public Documents Round Table

Round Table on Work with the Foreign Born.

Small Libraries Round Table

Training Class Instructors

Librarians of Religion and Theology

Thursday, June 28, is a day of recreation.

A visit to Ann Arbor has been planned. It is expected that a special train will leave Detroit for Ann Arbor about half past ten in the morning. A complimentary luncheon will be served at the University Union on the Campus. There will be brief after-luncheon talks by University people and two hours will be spent in visiting the University Library and Campus. A special train is scheduled to leave Ann Arbor about half past four. Dinner meetings of library schools and other groups will be held in Detroit on Thursday evening. A few other meetings will also be held on Thursday evening.

A boat ride up the Detroit River to Lake St. Clair is planned for Friday evening. A large ferry boat capable of accommodating two thousand persons will be provided and it is expected that the local and entertainment committee will provide a variety of entertainment on that occasion, including perhaps one-act plays, dancing and music.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Statler which will accommodate about eight hundred members. Other hotels within easy walking distance are: Wolverine, Tuller, Charlevoix, Addison, Cadillac, Shelby, Norton, Lenox and Madison. Single rooms in the headquarters hotel, all with bath, range from \$3.00 up. Double rooms, \$5.00 up. In the other hotels the prices range from \$2.00 up. Reservations should be made at once, as the hotels in Detroit are likely to be crowded at the time of the conference. Full particulars of hotel rates are to be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1, p. 126.

It is too early yet to make definite announcements about railroad rates, but the Travel Committee hopes to be able to offer something less than the regular fare.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. At the New York Public Library there has just been completed a most interesting series of conferences for assistants in branch libraries located in Yiddish-speaking districts. The conferences, planned by Hannah C. Ellis, librarian of the Hamilton Fish Park Branch Library, were designed chiefly for assistants new to branch libraries, where there is considerable work with those who read Yiddish. They proved to be so valuable, however, that they soon became generally popular with the branch librarians and assistants from all the foreign-speaking communities. Thru the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, lecturers of unusual attainments and ability were secured, all specialists in some phase of work with foreigners. General discussion followed each lecture.

The following were the lecturers and their subjects:

Professor Julius Drachsler, Democracy and assimilation; Dr. A. M. Dushkin, Jewish education in Eastern Europe and the United States; Dr. Samuel Goldsmith, Jewish organizations; Rose Schneiderman, Aspirations of the Jewish young working woman; Harry Schneiderman, Political background of Jewish immigrants; M. Soltes, The Jewish Press; and Emanuel Neuman, Zionism. A symposium on methods of approaching the foreigner who has just arrived occupied one evening, and another was devoted to discussion of a list of Yiddish books which can be purchased at the present time, compiled by Jennie Meyrowitz.

IOWA

Sioux City. The City Council of Sioux City has appropriated \$49,200 for the use of the Public Library during the fiscal year beginning April 1. This is an improvement over the \$37,501 received from tax levy in the past year, which allowed an expenditure of only \$5,900 for the purchase of books for use at the main library, five branch libraries, two lending stations, three deposit stations, and seven hospitals. Not less than \$10,000 should be expended annually for books, in Librarian Clarence W. Sumner's opinion. For salaries \$25,393 was reserved. The entire receipts of the library, including a special appropriation, were \$58,977. It owns 71,160 volumes, and circulated 288,647, a gain of 12,420 over 1920.

Since the Department of Hospital Service was established November 1, 1919, more than 34,000

books have been placed in the hands of the sick. The circulation for the past year was 17,566, a gain of 934. Numerous libraries have requested the blue-print of the Sioux City book truck used in the hospitals. This was reproduced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, p. 22. Rose O'Connor's "Two Hundred Books for Every-Day Use in the Hospitals," based on her practical experience as Hospital Librarian, has met with favor. The price of this list is fifteen cents.

The School Department, which had supplied class-room libraries for the outlying graded schools for several years was discontinued altogether in September, 1920, owing to the failure of the Board of Education and School authorities to co-operate with the Board of Library Trustees in helping to maintain this service.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The Public Library opened its first branch in combination with a public school building on Friday evening, February 24. This branch, to be known as the Stix Branch, is located in the William Stix School building at 226 S. Euclid Avenue, and if it is successful other such branches will be established by arrangement between the Board of Education and the Public Library Board. The branch quarters were planned as part of the school building, with a separate outside entrance and with complete library equipment. The Board of Education gives the use of the space and furnishes light, heat and janitor service, while the Library supplies books and assistants, the branch being operated in all respects as if it were a branch library in a separate building. The furniture and equipment of the room were given by Mrs. William Stix, as a memorial to her late husband, after whom the school building is named. The ceremonies of opening the school and the library were held together and were attended by 3,500 persons. Addresses were made by President John C. Tobin, of the Board of Education, Vice-President John F. Lee, of the Library Board, Superintendent of Schools John J. Maddox, and Librarian Arthur E. Bostwick.

The second branch in a school building will be opened in the Buder school, in the outlying district of Southampton, in the near future.

OREGON

Portland. Perhaps the highest per capita circulation of any library in the United States was achieved by the Public Library of Multnomah County in the year ending October 31, 1921.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

should contain the following recent Religious Books:

GOD UNKNOWN

A Study of the Addresses of St. Paul at Athens. By CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN, Professor at Columbia University. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage about 8 cts.

Intended especially as intellectual balance for college students and other men. The Boston *Transcript* says: "One feels grateful for such an intellectual and scholarly work as that of the author of this small volume, who has made real one of the most famous events of ancient times."

THE GOOD NEWS

By BERNARD IDDINGS BELL, President of St. Stephen's College, Author of "Right and Wrong After the War." Cloth, \$1.35. Postage about 10 cts.

Speaking of his experiences as Chaplain at the great Lakes during the war, President Bell says in his Preface: "Perhaps four-fifths of the men I knew at Great Lakes were quite uninterested, at least from any vital viewpoint, in any definite religion. . . The discovery I made, which came to me at once as a challenge and as an encouragement, was that most of the non-interest was due, not to deliberate disbelief or even to indifference, but rather to plain ignorance. They had, for the most part, scarcely any idea what the Christian religion was all about. . . The chapters of this book came into being in barracks talk. They were not made in one sitting. They grew. Later on, after the war was over, I gathered them together and wrote them down. . . I have endeavored to use a minimum of theological terminology. . . I have tried my best to talk the language of the twentieth century."

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MARRIAGE OF SUSAN. <i>Martin</i>	1.75	1.15
MR. WADDINGTON OF WYCK. <i>Sinclair</i>	2.00	1.20
NIGHT FALL. <i>Pryde</i>	2.00	1.20
NIGHT TIDE. <i>Carpenter</i>	1.75	1.00
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OBSTACLE RACE. <i>Dell</i>	2.00	1.20
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THREE SOLDIERS. <i>Passos</i>	2.00	1.20
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when 2,037,545 books were circulated among a population of 275,898. The gain over the previous year was 326,330, or 19 per cent. In 1901 the circulation of books was 50,351, and the number of volumes in the library 38,692. There are now 331,846. The year's additions numbered 27,749, of which 23,003 were purchased at a cost of \$32,876. Binding and periodical subscriptions raised the total to \$53,221. Salaries required \$184,169 of the receipts of \$295,054, which included \$245,335 from taxation and \$11,000 from fines.

The book wagon started in the summer of 1920 made weekly trips into the county over five different routes during the summer months, also stopping at three of the large city play-

grounds. The number of stations in operation during the year was 41 as against 25 the year before, while the number of books circulated thru deposit stations advanced to 30,090, a gain of 5,302. Including the book wagon, the circulation of the stations department totaled 39,074 for the year. A new branch building was constructed and placed in commission in South Portland at a cost of \$18,491.

A series of articles published in the *Oregon Journal* describing activities and phases of the library's work ran for a month, evoking interest and favorable comment. Six students were graduated from the training class, discontinued in July during Miss Sawyer's leave of absence for a year, and are all on the staff of the library.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for information assistant. Vacancies under the Federal Board for Vocational Education at \$2,400 to \$3,600 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled with this examination.

The duties consist of popularizing the activities and purposes of the Federal Board for Vocational Education thru magazines, trade journals, and the daily press and of winning public co-operation for the cause of vocational education and rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated: (1.) Education and experience, 60 weights; and (2.) Published paper or magazine and newspaper articles prepared by the applicant, to be submitted with the application, 40 weights.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 2118, stating the title of the examination desired (information assistant) to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and in other cities in the United States and territorial possessions.

The Tacoma Public Library has two vacancies in its central circulation department, one in the grade of junior assistant (salary schedule \$75-\$100 per month), and one in the grade of senior assistant (salary schedule \$100-\$120 per month.) Qualified applicants interested in spending a year or more in the Puget Sound country and at the gateway to Rainier National Park, apply to John B. Kaiser, librarian.

POSITIONS WANTED

Young woman, library school graduate, with two years' experience, wants a position in public, college or special library. M. L. 6.

Young lady, with good training and five years' varied experience, wants position as cataloger or general assistant in public or college library. C. H. 6.

Library school graduate, several years experience in public and college libraries, wishes position for summer, June 15th to Sept. 1st. New York City or vicinity. G. A.

Librarian, of several years' experience both as librarian and teacher, seeks position in college or school library. College graduate, graduate student of education. D. K. 6.

College graduate with eighteen years' experience in library work and special course in cataloging and reference work wants position as assistant in public or college library. Salary \$1,800. L. C. 6.

Trained librarian and university graduate, with nine years' experience in charge of a college library and with high school teaching experience, wishes a position as high school or small college librarian, or that of reference librarian in a larger school or college library. Salary, \$1800 for ten months. Prefers middle west. L. Y. 6.

Position of responsibility wanted in college, special, or public library, by librarian with year's training, M. A. degree, and four years' experience in public, university, and high school libraries, also teaching experience. Reference or research work preferred. Present salary \$2200. Western states or New York City preferred. L. V. N.

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAILEY, Loa, 1907-08 S., has been since last September the educational assistant in the 6th Division of the Navy. Her present address is 702 19th Street, N. W., Washington.

BOSWORTH, Harriet E., 1918 S., appointed first assistant to the cataloger of the State University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.

BOWMAN, Marion, 1917 S., is temporarily employed on a piece of organizing at the Medfield State Hospital, Harding, Mass.

DWIGHT, Reba, 1920 L. A., has been appointed to a temporary position in the children's room of the Library of Hawaii in Honolulu. After June 1, she will be children's librarian for the county of Hawaii, with headquarters at Hilo.

HURLBUTT, Isabelle, 1916 S., is now vice-librarian of the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Maryland.

JOHNSTON, W. Dawson, director of the American Library in Paris has offered his services to the National Association of Book Publishers to help the distribution of American literature in Europe. The Association has gladly accepted and is suggesting to its members to keep in touch with Dr. Johnston who will be glad to receive books for reviewing in English and French newspapers.

JONES, Carrie, 1919 S., appointed head of the catalog department at the University of Idaho, at Moscow.

LOVIS, Marion, 1909 S., appointed librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate School in Detroit.

MCCARTHY, Mary, 1914 S., is temporarily doing editorial work on a Catalog of Standardized

Plant Names, which is being brought out by Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, Secretary of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature. Mr. Kelsey's office is at Salem, Massachusetts.

NELSON, Ina Forrest, 1904 D., formerly instructor at the Riverside Library Service School, and recently librarian at Oxford University, Miami, O., is cataloger in Leland Stanford University Library.

PATTERSON, Sarah, formerly of the University of Illinois Library and for the past two years on the staff of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian in the University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles.

RULON, Elva E., 1907 P., librarian of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb., has resigned to join the staff of the University of Iowa Library.

STEVENSON, Burton E., author, librarian of the Chillicothe (O.) Public Library and representative of the A. L. A. in Paris and Coblenz during the most strenuous period of the library war service "has sailed," says the Boston *American*, "for Constantine, Algeria, where he is to join a special French military expedition headed by Colonel J. Maurice. . . . The commission is to visit . . . the . . . Auree Mountain regions, calling on tribal chiefs for the purpose of consolidating their support of their government."

WITTE, Edwin E., since 1917 secretary of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission becomes chief of the Legislative Reference Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in April, succeeding the late Charles McCarthy.

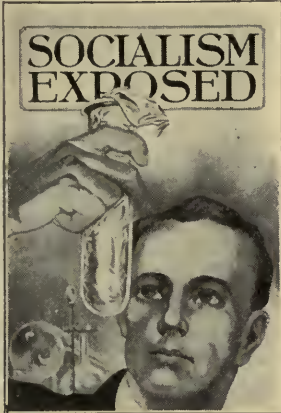
Recent changes at the Smith College Library are: Frances B. Boone, chief of the department libraries, has resigned and is succeeded by Carol Burpee of the music department; and Edith Wells, cataloger, resigned, is succeeded by Elizabeth Leech.

Recent changes among Texas librarians include the following: Mrs. Frances R. Humprey, acting librarian of the Carnegie Library, San Antonio, appointed librarian; Rose Hutchenrider, acting librarian at the Waco Public Library, appointed reference librarian of the Dallas Public Library; Emily Kemp is librarian of the High School at El Paso; and Zona Peek of Sul Ross State Normal at Alpine. Rosa Belle Breedlove, librarian of Simmons College, Abilene, died last month of pneumonia.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

Owing to inadequate funds the Library Association of Portland (Ore.) has been obliged to discontinue the publication of its bulletin with the December 1921 issue.

The Indianapolis Public Library during 1921 clipped 1535 publicity articles about the Library from newspapers and periodicals, chiefly city and community papers.

"Community English, a Book of Undertakings for Boys and Girls," by Mildred Buchanan Flag (Macmillan, \$1), has a chapter on the use of reference books. The matter is simply and attractively presented, and suggestions for contests and questions on the most useful reference books are included.

The fifth part of the fourth series of the "Classified Catalogue," of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is off the press. It includes the books in the class Literature (800) which were added to the Library from January 1912 to January 1917. This part contains 174 pages and is issued in sheet form ready for binding. The price is forty-five cents postpaid.

"Books on Printing" is a fourteen-page list of books and periodicals printed and presented to the Newark Free Public Library and Museum by the Master Printers' Association of Newark and the Club of Printing House Craftsmen on the occasion of the Printing Exhibit held in the library in February.

The list includes only a few of the books on the several subjects, the aim being to select those most interesting and valuable to a person making a study of the printing business.

A second edition of the classified annotated list of "Books by Catholic Authors in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" has been issued. The catalog, first published in 1911, "owes its inception to a desire to present in convenient form a chosen list of books by authors of the Catholic faith for the benefit of those who do not feel sufficient confidence in their own knowledge to select from the library catalogs." The work of selecting the additions to the original catalog has been done by Librarian Agnes Schmidt of the Cathedral Library and her associates, and the final decision made by the Reverend Thomas F. Coakley, assistant director of the Conference of Catholic Charities of Pittsburgh diocese. This edition forms a volume of 325 pages. The price is fifty cents postpaid.

A group of "Constructive Aids in School Library Work" is offered by the A. L. A. as a contribution towards helping the school library to be "the heart of the school it serves."

Fundamental Principles are discussed in C. C. Certain's "Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools" (1920), which, being the report on library organization and equipment of the N. E. A. and of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, embodies a constructive program; and in Gilbert O. Word's "High School Library" which is helpful to all school librarians.

Aids in Choosing Books are *The Booklist*, listing in each number about two hundred titles with full catalog information, "Booklist Books of 1921," including "about three hundred of the most usable books for the small library"; Caroline M. Hewins' "Books for Boys and Girls" (1915); Caroline Webster's "Buying List . . . for Small Libraries" (1920) which lists "not 'great' or 'best' books but wholesome standard classic and contemporary books" . . .; Martha Wilson's "Books for High Schools" (1914); and Frank K. Walter's "Periodicals for the Small Library" which annotates over one hundred titles, and includes a list of subscription agencies, etc.

To Stimulate Interest in Reading there are Sarah C. N. Bogle's "Children's Books for Christmas Presents" with descriptive notes, and two titles in the "Viewpoint" series, namely the lists in biography and in travel selected by Katherine Tappert and Josephine A. Rathbone respectively.

Amateur Plays are taken care of in Alice I. Hazeltine's "Plays for Children," which includes lists for special occasions.

Technical Aids are: "An apprentice course for small libraries prepared by the University of Wisconsin Library School faculty" (1917) and the following chapters of the preprint of the "A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy:" "Binding for Libraries" (1915), "Mending and Repair" (1921), "Pamphlets and Minor Library Material" (1917), "Cataloging for Small Libraries" (1915), and "Training for Librarianship" (1921).

This entire set published by the Association is offered for ten dollars.

The program of "Beyond the Horizon," recently produced by the Indianapolis Little Theatre Society, was accompanied by a list on the drama made by the Public Library.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Safety education reading list for teacher and pupils. 168 North Michigan ave., Chicago: *National Safety News*. Feb. 1922. p. 35.

AGRICULTURE

University of Illinois. Agricultural College and Experiment Station. List of books for the farmer's library. Urbana. Jan. 1922. 27 p. (Circular no. 251).

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Department bulletins nos. 776-800, with contents and index. 16 p. 1922.

ARATUS. See CALLIMACHUS

BANKS AND BANKING

Willis, Henry P., and George W. Edwards. Banking and business. Harper. 3 p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

BOSTON COMMON

Howe, M. A. DeWolfe. Boston Common; scenes from four centuries. Atlantic Monthly Press. 2 p. bibl. \$1.25.

CALLIMACHUS

Callimachus and Lycophron; with an English tr. by A. W. Mair; Aratus; with an English tr. by G. R. Mair; with bibls. Putnam. Bibls. S. \$2.25. (Loeb classical library).

CANADIAN LITERATURE. See SHORT STORIES, CANADIAN

CATHOLIC AUTHORS

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Books by Catholic authors in the . . . library. A classified and annotated list; 2nd ed. 325 p. O. pap.

CHARITIES

Douglas, Paul, and others.. What can a man afford? *American Economic Review*. v. 11, no. 4, sup. no. 2. Bibl. Dec. 1921. \$1.

CHILDREN. See EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS

CHINA—HISTORY, ECONOMIC

Lee, Mabel P. H. The economic history of China with special reference to agriculture. Longmans. 10 p. bibl. O. \$4.50. (Studies in history, economics and public law; v. 94, no. 1. whole no. 225).

CHRISTIANITY. See PSYCHOLOGY

CHURCH MUSIC. See ORGANISTS

CITY PLANNING

Purdom, C. B., ed. Town theory and practice. 8 Bouverie st., London: Benn Brothers, Ltd. Bibl. 5s.

CIVIL SERVICE

Procter, Arthur W. Principles of public personnel administration. Appleton. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3. (Pub. for the Institute for Government Research).

COAL CONTRACTS

Callan, Jessie. References on coal contracts. *Special Libraries*. Nov., 1921. p. 209-214.

COLORADO—HISTORY

Parsons, Eugene. The history of Colorado [with Civil government of Colorado by Dorus R. Hatch]. 934 Fifteenth st., Denver: Herrick Book and Stationery Co. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

COMMERCE, FOREIGN

Cooper, Clayton. S. Foreign trade markets and methods. Appleton. A suggested list of books helpful in training for foreign commerce. 14 p.; Books as aids for acquiring languages, 8 p. O. \$3.50 n.

DIPLOMACY

Reinsch, Paul S. Secret diplomacy; how far can it be eliminated. Harcourt. 2 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

DISARMAMENT

American Federation of Labor. Disarmament; the American Federation of Labor; its declarations and actions in support of disarmament and international

peace; from official records. Washington: A. F. of L. 4 p. bibl. O. pap.

Libby, F. J. *comp.* The great question of our time. (List of references on international relations and limitation of armaments). *Journal of the National Education Association*. March, 1922. p. 112.

McCarthy, Michael, *comp.* Disarmament and substitutes for war; selected references to books and periodicals in the Public Library of the City of Boston. 17 p. S. pap. 5 c. (Brief reading lists, no. 21).

EDUCATION

Osburn, W. J. Foreign criticism of American education. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Education. Bibl. (Bull. 1921, no. 8).

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS

Betts, Anna F. The mother-teacher of religion; [with bibl. footnotes: Books for mothers]. New York: Abingdon Press. 5 p. bibl. O. \$2. (Abingdon religious education texts).

Stout, John E. Organization and administration of religious education. New York: Abingdon Press. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Abingdon religious texts; community training school ser.).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Texas Department of Education. Manual and course of study, elementary grades, public schools of Texas, 1921. Bibl. Sept., 1921. (Bull. 134).

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED

Lewisson, Sam. A., and Parker T. Moon. Constructive experiments in industrial co-operation between employers and employees . . . addresses and papers . . . Columbia University, New York: The Academy. 16 p. bibl. O. pap. \$1.50. (*Proceedings*, v. 9, no. 4, Jan., 1922).

ENGLAND—PARLIAMENT

Witke, Carl. The history of English parliamentary privilege. Columbus: Ohio State University. 3 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bull. v. 26, no. 2; contributions in hist. and political science no. 6).

EUROPEAN WAR

Massachusetts. American Legion. Annual proceedings. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State printers. "Partial list of pubs. relating to the world war," p. 331-371.

FISHERIES

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Fishes, including publications relating to whales, shellfish, lobsters, sponges; list of publications for sale by Supt. of Documents. 20 p. Nov., 1921. (*Price list* 21, 8th ed.).

GASOLENE

Robson, James T., and James R. Withrow. The flash and burning points of kerosene-gasoline mixtures. Columbus: Engineering Experiment Station, Ohio State University. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bull. no. 18).

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. See RAILROADS—U. S.

GREECE—CIVILIZATION

Stobart, John C. The glory that was Greece; a survey of Hellenic culture and civilisation. 2nd ed. Lippincott. 4 p. bibl. O. \$7.50.

GREEK—STUDY AND TEACHING. See LATIN—STUDY AND TEACHING; CALLIMACHUS; MENANDER

HISPANIC-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Pierson, William W. Hispanic-American history, 1826-1920. New York: Institute of International Edu-

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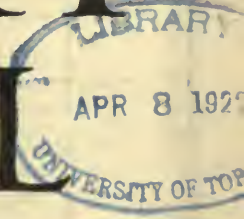
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TWICE-A-MONTH

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MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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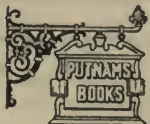
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1922



Art in the Public Library

By RICHARD F. BACH

Extension Secretary, American Federation of Arts

THE conception of art as a cultural asset is not a new one among librarians. Yet as an active factor in current methods of reaching the people it has not by any means received due attention in the public library. Its possibilities as a representative avenue of approach to an always larger body of library users and especially its collateral value as a "drawing card" for many whose interest will logically follow thru from exhibition to book shelves are beyond question. As a legitimate type of material to be regularly available, and in larger collections to be granted the attention of qualified custodians the field of art is gradually obtaining somewhat delayed recognition.

Prominence was given to this whole matter at last year's convention of the American Federation of Arts at Washington, when "Art in the Public Library" was a topic of discussion. Miss Mary Powell attacked the subject in an interesting manner, emphasizing the value of the public library as a point of contact for bringing art to the people, the importance of exhibitions in libraries, the responsibility of librarians in directing readers along art lines, and the importance of books in the library as aids for the development of industrial art, especially the function of the library as a depository for records of all public art activities and as a source of information toward their development.*

Other opinions are of decided interest in this connection, giving sidelights on practice and plain statements of findings. Dr. Frank Weitenkamp, chief of the Art and Prints Division, New York Public Library, makes this statement with his usual clearness and practical common sense:

"My own experience has been mainly in a large reference library, comprising also a print collection of some importance. Prints and print

exhibitions are worthy of separate treatment. There are other activities perhaps more within the scope of the circulating library, for instance, influencing the taste of the children, in co-operation with schools and museums. Then there is the matter of the technique of the art librarian's activities—acquisition and use of books, collection and classification of pictures, indexing of chapters and pictures in books, not only in the art department but in the whole library, which thus is more or less directly at the art department's disposal. The classes a public art library serves are many and varied: painters, sculptors, illustrators, designers, art students, actors, scenic artists, "movie people," and others who come with questions that can be answered with pictures. It is in that direction that our activities are mainly enlisted. The scholars, the serious students of the historical development of art, are not numerous, altho we make the fullest possible provision for them. The art department of a large library well illustrates the intimate relation of art to business. Art is a business asset, which has hardly been well exploited. If fears be felt as to the commercialization of art, the reassuring answer is that it is precisely art which usually has not been commercialized, but an inferior surrogate.

"Along with designers in the various branches of applied and decorative art who know their business, there come to us alone those who do not, but who in place of proper and thoro training have the desire to 'put it over,'—a thing they often may accomplish with more or less cleverness. Our collections, as often as not, serve not so much as an inspiration to consciously directed effort, but rather as a *pons asinorum* for untrained workers driven to speed in the hunt for the novel. Obviously this has relation to the movement for better training of designers, which again is part of the bigger educational movement. This involves a change of attitude toward life. All of that takes much

* This paper will appear in full in the American Magazine of Art for May 1922, obtainable thru Miss Leila Mechlin, Editor, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

time and work and patience. What can the art librarian do about it?

"Our influence must in the main be exerted indirectly. It is all very well to assume the pedagogic attitude, but to exercise the educational function within the library walls is another matter. We 'deliver the goods,' but they are used according to the user's capabilities. How can we aid in bringing about such a state of affairs that a still greater, more thoro and intelligent use is made of the treasures in our books? We can exert some influence, incidentally and unobtrusively, in the course of our daily work. In helping the searcher for the new, we may help to the new that is good. And while recognizing art's function as an expression of its time, we can yet point to that art of the past whose basic importance must ever be considered. But to a considerable extent our aid will probably be given outside of the library walls, in the rôle of propagandist rather than of mentor. This agitative activity will be exerted in co-operation with those manufacturers, merchants, teachers and designers who realize the necessity for it, and it will at the same time benefit us by bringing us into more direct contact with the outer world. Thus, perhaps, can we librarians do our share in promoting those arts which enter so intimately into daily life."

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, writes:

"During the last 15 years we have used the walls of our corridors and lecture room for various exhibition purposes. We did this primarily because the walls were there, and it seemed a shame that they should not be used to the fullest advantage. Primarily, of course, our interest and work is in the promotion and use of books in the public library. First of all I have always told our Board and the people in this community that the time and money which we put into our exhibitions are more than justified by the publicity which comes to the work of the library in general. We have had an attendance at these exhibitions of some 650,000 persons, and they have been the means of getting into our main library building a large number of people who ordinarily would not come to use it, and to that extent they have become better acquainted with our other work, and felt that they were getting something from the Library at the same time. In this way we have gained a certain amount of good-will, which, to a library, like every other public institution, is a matter of importance.

We have made these exhibitions, of course, worth while in and of themselves, and in connection with them we have made it a means of

calling public attention to art books, periodicals, etc. We have built up here a large collection of books on furniture and interior decoration, which is really an art library. We also have an income from an endowment fund for the purchase of books by and about American painters which has enabled us to get practically everything on this subject which has appeared in print. All of this means that the Library has fostered directly an interest in art, and helped the public to a better understanding and appreciation of art subjects.

"I am of the opinion that in the smaller communities the people can get very much more for their money in the way of art development and art education by combining their efforts with the public library than with a separate institution. The overhead expenses are very much less, and altogether the work can be done at a minimum of expense. Outside of the purchase of art books and magazines in this Library, the promotion of an interest in art thru exhibitions, lectures, etc., does not cost us more than about \$1000 a year, and a number of years we have had an attendance at the exhibitions of over 50,000 in the year.

"It seems to me that it would be advisable for the American Federation of Arts to recommend in the smaller communities especially that in erecting library buildings, provision be made for taking care of the art education of the community, for by so doing, much more can be accomplished for the money that it is possible for the community to expend than by maintaining two organizations or institutions."

Mr. William F. Seward of the Binghamton, N. Y., Library, states that "since our opening in 1904 we have sought to develop the art sense in the community by the use of art books for reference and circulation and by the utilization of its adequate art gallery. Several exhibits have been given annually, including the drawing work of pupils in the public schools, the work of local artists and architects. The Library has also placed on exhibit from time to time selections from its own collection of important plates consisting of modern architectural drawings, advertising posters, European costume designs and French war posters. Other exhibits have included: wood engravings, paintings by American artists, and Japanese prints.

"As a result, in part, perhaps, of this continuous bringing before the community the high place of art in daily life, there has now been organized, with headquarters at the Public Library, the Binghamton Society of Fine Arts and Crafts. As its name indicates, its aim covers all the fine arts, including music and drama. Art instruction will be given. An out-door sketch

club is under way, acquiring material for an exhibit in the fall. The association contemplates as its immediate program exhibits from time to time of the best material obtainable and lectures by qualified speakers.

From Des Moines comes the statement of Miss Louise Orwig that the Art Library of the Des Moines Public Library is now a special department with its own room and owning a group of circulating pictures on many subjects such as costumes, design of all kinds, interior decoration and the like. An Art Gallery is maintained by the Library; the pictures exhibited are brought to the City by the Des Moines Asso-

ciation of Fine Arts. A number of paintings which were purchased by the Fine Art Association are hung in the corridors. The Art Librarian is also acting secretary for the Fine Arts Association and has charge of the two rooms. Teachers are encouraged to bring their pupils and special talks are arranged for them. Club women and study clubs are invited to use the rooms.

From all of which it will appear that the matter of Art in the Public Library is a live topic, and one represented furthermore by a considerable public interest which in library practice is tantamount to public demand.

What the Library Can Do for the Student*

IN the early days of the League there was little opportunity to see books that might help us. To-day, the library has become an indispensable aid. Your school gives you technique, a necessary matter, but a means to an end. Technique alone is a sorry matter. On the other hand, the artist's expression and his means of expressing himself are inseparable. The medium leaves its impress on a work of art because it has limits to be respected and possibilities to be utilized. The library can help by its reproductions of the best examples.

From the art-student body will come not only painters and sculptors, but illustrators, designers of costumes, advertisements, stage scenery, furniture, jewelry and the numerous products of applied and decorative art. Designers in all these branches come to the library as to a laboratory. The teacher puts you on your feet, but you must do the walking. You can be taught the technique of illustrating, but you cannot be turned into an illustrator without further study on your own part. Nor can you become a good cartoonist simply by reading a volume on "how to build a comic strip"; it is sad to see how many boys come to the library with the apparent idea that you can.

This is the day of novelty of any kind, at any cost. Tradition is taboo. But you cannot get away from the past any more than you can spring into the air and stay there seated on nothing. Of course it's a matter of assimilation, not of copying, for art should be of its time. These things have to be understood, and the library helps here, too.

This is the day of the easy way, of mental indolence. Have I not on my desk an advertisement: "Become an artist. No talent needed"?

And are there not schools of applied art that promise a job after three months' tuition? Compare that with foreign methods. There is no easy way. "Getting by" is not getting there. To deliver the goods you must have the goods to deliver, and the library will help you get them.

Trained designers are badly needed, designers who know their job and the history of it. It is disheartening to get requests from those who must have their material absolutely fitted to hand, who cannot, for example, translate a wash drawing into pen-and-ink. Wild attempts to get something new by scurrying aimlessly thru book after book are not exhilarating to the observer. Copying it is, nothing else. We cannot prevent such things at the library. We have the stuff to help the reader help himself. But we are not a school, not a kindergarten.

The library helps students singly and in classes, sets aside tables for them with selections of illustrated books on the problem given by the instructor. It can help you also when you have gone into the world to turn your studies into results. It aims to answer any query that can be answered with a picture. People have asked at the New York Public Library for blunderbuss, Cleopatra, locomotive chimneys, lyre, papposes, mediæval shop fronts, spinning wheels, stage coaches, trees, windmills, and so on down a list that taxes the resources of our picture collection and of a catalog which points to pictures in books all over the library, not only in the Art Division.

Contact with your public is essential. Art is the expression of experience. Experience is interwoven with experience of others. Its expression implies sympathy, and that, again, service. Art should have contact with its time and express it at its best. Even here, the library should help you.

*Summary of talk on "How Can the Library Help You in Your Studies?" before Art Students' League, New York, Feb. 25, 1922.

Missouri Book Week's Success

MISSOURI Book Week was observed in the state from February 12 to 18. It was sponsored by the Missouri Library Association, and the dates were chosen early in the year in order to give such impetus as was possible to the establishment of county libraries in the state. A county library law was passed by the last Missouri legislature and the first opportunity for voting on such establishment is early in April. The particular dates in February were selected in order to include Lincoln's Birthday, as it seemed especially appropriate that the significance of books should be emphasized at that time.

An outline of suggestions for conducting Book Week was sent by the committee in charge to librarians previous to February 12th.

According to the reports received, thirty-three communities took a more or less active part in Book Week. A proclamation issued by the Governor setting aside Book Week added greatly to its success. Newspapers gave wide publicity to the proclamation as well as to other Book Week news. Many editorials as well as news items were printed. A number of releases were sent out by the Committee to libraries and also directly to newspapers. These were used pretty extensively, having been put in such form that they could be adapted to local news items. The best publicity, naturally, was that concerning local Book Week activities.

Many book stores co-operated actively, making window displays appropriate to Book Week and using their advertising space in the newspapers to call attention to the Week. The Doubleday-Page store in St. Louis offered a prize of twenty-five dollars in books for the best list of fifty books for a home library. Book talks were given in the schools by librarians and teachers and ministers in many churches emphasized the influence of books in their sermons on February 12th.

Mention should be made of several libraries which were especially successful in Book Week publicity. Miss Jean E. Cameron, librarian of the Sedalia Public Library, reports good newspaper publicity and the clippings secured bear testimony to this. The ministers were requested to make special mention of the value of books in their sermons February 12th. Effort was made by the library to enlarge the circulation in the schools and the principal of the school spoke to the children on the value of reading. Miss Cameron says, "At the library we held an exhibit of how to catalog a book, putting on a table all our tools and examples of each step, with a description of each typewritten on a

catalog card. This seemed to interest many people, who had no idea that 'library work was so hard.' We also asked each one to write on a slip of paper, and deposit in a box for that purpose, the name of the book he or she had read recently and liked best. The result was interesting and ranged all the way from 'Pilgrim's Progress' to 'Eminent Victorians' with 'Helen of the Old House' ahead."

From Columbia the report comes that the library has been reorganized and a nucleus has been formed for the establishment of a county library. Special credit is due Mr. Alphonso Johnson, Editor of the *Columbia Evening Missourian*, who gave unusual space in his paper for Book Week.

The public library of Hannibal, home of Mark Twain, did some very interesting things during Book Week in addition to getting good newspaper publicity. In all, there were nine articles in the Hannibal newspapers. Miss Helen D. Birch, the librarian, says, "We decided to try to push advertising during the Week and to have Open House. We have a panel of posters, so I took one to each school for display. One member of the library board put up posters in the windows of the stores. We did not have as many people or as many library strangers as I hoped we would have, but I believe it was worth while. About two hundred and thirty people were here during Open House hours. But I think we would have been able to get more if we could have had time to arrange a program."

Thru all the publicity, special emphasis was given to the need of the extension of libraries in Missouri. The fact that eighty-nine counties in the state have no free tax-supported libraries and the fact that the Library Commission estimates two million people in Missouri without library facilities were brought out in all the news releases. These facts called forth editorials from the large city dailies as well as from the papers in smaller communities. Three out of four of the St. Louis papers published editorials endorsing Book Week and the movement for county libraries. It is too early to tell with any degree of accuracy the permanent benefit from Book Week publicity but there are already signs that it has stimulated some communities and counties to a new interest in the extension and betterment of libraries.

The Committee in charge consisted of Miss Jean E. Cameron, of the Sedalia Public Library. Mr. E. Lucas, of the Missouri Store Company, at Columbia, and Charles H. Compton of the St. Louis Public Library.

CHARLES H. COMPTON.

Pictures in Business

A PICTURE file, or if you prefer, a picture "morgue" is really more fun than work.

The Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library spent its first years in building up its collection of books, seeing that the most suitable magazines and trade and financial papers were on its reading tables, assembling all the city, telephone and special and general trade directories possible without spending too much money, collecting maps and statistics, and keeping on the lookout for good pamphlet material which could be procured free or at small cost for its files.

So busy was it that little attention was paid to the occasional calls that came in for a good picture, say, of a "log cabin of pioneer days," "baby polar bears facing front so that you can see their expression," "a team of horses coming up over a hill to illustrate team work," "Babe Ruth," "San Francisco Harbor," "how a little Japanese girl wears her hair." If the request for a picture could not be readily met from a book, it was transferred to the Central Library—six blocks away—which boasts two picture files, one largely designed for the use of teachers and school children and the other, in the Art Department, for artists and art lovers.

But the Business Branch presently saw its opportunity to build up a picture file a little different from the others, one which would meet a direct need of the commercial artists and advertising men, who, day after day, had been sent away disappointed. And it is a very bad thing for a business library to do—to send away disappointed a young man who comes in confident that here is the very place where he is going to find just what he or his boss wants, take it back to the office and perhaps boast a bit of his prowess in running down the very model extremely necessary for a piece of hurry-up work.

Nothing clippable escapes from an up-to-date library without being clipped. So, when the picture file idea had been accepted, clipping for pictures was undertaken along with the clipping for statistics and general articles for the files, and in a year's time, the collection had grown to over 6000 pictures, of all kinds and sizes and all degrees of art and beauty and potential usefulness.

Very seldom is it necessary now to send a seeker away without something that will help him. Sometimes he has to combine two pictures to get his one. A man for whom a picture illustrating the process of placer mining was found, felt that the background in the picture was dreary and uninteresting, so a fine specimen

from the mountain picture group was furnished him and supplied just the ideal atmosphere in which a miner, he felt, should be found at work. This may not be art in its highest form, but it is service.

The dozen large envelopes which at first housed the pictures have given way to over three times as many main subjects and many of these have been sub-divided either into natural sub-groups or, as in the case of public characters, (authors, artists, etc.), alphabetically.

Each picture is roughly labeled with the subject with a china-marking pencil—particularly good for glazed surfaces—and the sub-topic, if any, also indicated. For example, a picture of an entrance hall is marked Interiors—Stairways and Halls. It might be more efficient to organize some numerical scheme of classification to correspond with the subjects so as to make their grouping and filing simpler and quicker. But as this picture file "just grewed," the original plan has been adhered to.

Here is the scheme of classification as it now stands, capable of further expansion by the addition of new subjects and the sub-division of those already started.

Animals

Domestic, divided into kinds

Wild

See also Birds, Fish, Insects

Artists, arranged alphabetically

Authors, poets, dramatists, editors, etc., arranged alphabetically

Automobiles, motor trucks, airplanes

Birds and fowls

Book plates, end pieces, small designs

Booklets (samples)

Borders

See also Type and layouts

Cartoons

Children

Babies

Boys

Girls

Groups

Churches

See also City views, Interiors—Churches

City views, including statues, monuments, cemeteries, public buildings, arranged alphabetically by name of cities for U. S. A. and under name of country for foreign cities

See also Indiana and Indianapolis

Color (samples of good color work)

Costume, including mythological and historical incidents and characters

Ancient, prehistoric, Bible, Greek, Roman

Mediaeval and Renaissance

Puritan and U. S. Colonial and Revolution

18th century

19th century

Fanciful and fairies

Modern, National and Peasant

See also Holidays, Sports, Travel, War Posters

Farms, including fruits and vegetables
See also Animals—Domestic

Fish

Flowers
See also Gardens

Gardens
See also Flowers, Trees

Houses
See also Gardens, Interiors

Holidays, celebrations, etc.
See also Costume, War Posters

Indiana and Indianapolis

Industries
 Construction work
 Hoists and conveyors
 Lumbering
 Machinery
 Mines and quarries
 Oil wells
 Plants, exteriors and interiors
 Printing
 Special processes

Insects

Interiors
 Bedrooms
 Churches
 Dining rooms
 Fire places
 Furniture and furnishings
 Kitchens
 Living rooms
 Offices and business
 Stage settings and scenery, theatres
 Stairways and halls
 Miscellaneous

Letterheads (samples)

Mountains

Musicians, singers, composers, conductors, arranged alphabetically

Outdoor scenery
See also City views, Gardens, Mountains, Farms, Snow and ice, Trees, Flowers, Ships, Sports

Public men and women, arranged alphabetically
See also Authors, Artists, Musicians, Sports

Railroads and street railroads

Ships, boats of all kinds, and ocean scenes

Snow and ice

Sports, including pictures of sportsmen

Travel, divided by countries
See also City views

Trees
See also Outdoor scenery, Mountains, Gardens

Type and layouts (samples of fine printing)
See also Book plates, Borders

War posters and patriotic pictures
See also Costume, Holidays

Besides serving the patrons of the Business Branch Library, the pictures have performed a further service as a source of good, lively material for exhibits and displays on the Branch bulletin boards, the captions of some of which will indicate their character: "The Appeal of Color," "House Organ Covers," "The Booklet—An Effective Medium," "Bank Publicity," "Letterheads," "Travel Publicity."

Some day this picture file will have to be weeded out and only the best retained. Perhaps the more enduring pictures will then be mounted so as to preserve them, as filing loosely

in envelopes does not always do. Perhaps a better classification scheme can be worked out and filing cases provided. But at present in its primitive state it is really doing the work, with but little expenditure of time and effort, no tools but a pair of scissors and a black pencil, no equipment but a long wooden box and some big manila envelopes.

ETHEL CLELAND, *Branch Librarian,
 Business Branch of the Indianapolis
 Public Library.*

Books Popular in February

THE six titles most in demand at the public libraries in February according to the April *Bookman* were:

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
 Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
 Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
 The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.
 To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
 The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
 Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.

Best sellers of the month as reported by sixty-eight booksellers in fifty-three cities for *Books of the Month* were:

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
 To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.
 The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small, Maynard.
 The Head of the House of Coombe. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Stokes.
 Cythera. Joseph Hergesheimer. Knopf.
 Brass. Charles G. Norris. Dutton.

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. (Educational ed.) H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Story of Mankind. Hendrik W. Van Loon. Boni and Liveright.
 Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
 Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
 The Cruise of the Kawa. Walter E. Traprock. Putnam.

In the March *American Review of Reviews* Marjorie Shuler writes on Community Campaigns for better books, in an article describing the methods used by various campaigns, both urban and rural, for securing funds and books for the advancement of public libraries. Among the campaigns referred to are those of Corvallis, Oregon; Caney Creek Community Center, in Knott County, Ky.; New York City; Cleveland; Indianapolis; Evanston, Ill.

Western Reserve Library School

By ALICE S. TYLER, Director.

TWO names are inseparably associated with the founding of the Library School of Western Reserve University—those of William Howard Brett, for thirty-four years librarian of the Cleveland Public Library and Charles Franklin Thwing, president of Western Reserve University.

Mr. Brett's keen, far-seeing vision of library service gave him an enthusiastic interest in the training of librarians for the enlarging field which he saw so rapidly developing. The need for capable, skilled librarians on his own staff convinced him of the general and wide-spread need for trained service. To quote him: "While a large measure of efficiency can undoubtedly be secured by experience in libraries of high grade, this cannot be done so rapidly, completely and thoroly as in a library school which aims to give a general knowledge of the whole field, with accurate instruction in methods of library work accompanied by practice. Those using the library have a right to expect prompt and efficient service. Such service can be given only by those with adequate training." Mr. Brett's constructive program for a widely extended library system for the City of Cleveland brought him in close touch with other educational agencies of the city, his conception constantly enlarging on the unity of the educational field in which libraries have an important part. He, therefore, proposed to President Thwing the establishment of a library school as one of the professional schools of the University, with the close co-operation of the Cleveland Public Library, which would provide, thru its branches and extension system, facilities for wide variety in practical work and thus giving adequate balance of the theoretical and practical.

President Thwing, with his comprehensive view of the educational field and his intimate contacts with the world of books, as educator and man of letters, was equally impressed with the desirability of establishing such a school, and heartily supported the proposal.

The Trustees of the University considered the matter favorably and the gift of a moderate endowment from Mr. Andrew Carnegie made it possible to open the School in October 1904. Mr. Brett served as Dean of the School from its founding until his death in August 1918, giving lectures on library administration and library history, inspiring faculty and students with his own high ideals and creating a spirit of practical idealism in the School, which continues as a tribute to his memory. Dr. Thwing, who has

recently resigned the presidency, has steadfastly and with sympathy and understanding, supported the policies of the School, recognizing the necessity for the occasional departure from academic traditions in the conduct of a school of this type, and rejoicing in the advancement of the profession of librarianship which seeks to make books vital factors in life.

The first director was Miss Electra C. Doren, whose careful and comprehensive plans for the organization and administration of the School, laid the foundations for sound future work. After two years she was succeeded by Miss Julia M. Whittlesey, who had been a member of the Faculty from the beginning, and she continued to strengthen and develop the courses as director and instructor until 1913, with one year's intermission when she was succeeded by the present director, Miss Alice S. Tyler. During Miss Whittlesey's absence in 1911-12, Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith was the acting director.

The ideals and standards of the School were maintained with devoted zeal by the first members of the Faculty: Miss Esther Crawford, Mr. E. C. Williams, Professor Allen D. Severance and Miss Linda A. Eastman, all resident members, and Professor Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, and this year's President of the A. L. A., who has been a member of the Faculty since the organization of the School.

Miss Eastman, as vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, was closely associated with the plans of the School in the formative years. As Mr. Brett's successor in the librarianship of that Library, her helpful co-operation has continued. This is manifested in her wise judgment as Library Counselor on the Faculty and the continuance of her lectures as Assistant Professor of Library Administration, while carrying the heavy responsibilities and problems of a great library system.

The minimum educational requirement for admission is the completion of a high school course or its equivalent. Entrance examinations were required of all applicants until 1918, since which time graduates of approved colleges, meeting the general requirements for admission, are accepted without entrance examinations.

The curriculum was originally planned for a two years' course, but due to financial limitations the senior year has never been realized, and the courses are arranged to give a balanced training of one year, which prepares students for general library work, with the need of public libraries especially in view, a certificate being

granted by the University. The subjects in the curriculum are those usually offered in a library school, being grouped under three general headings: Bibliographic, technical, and administrative. The School has been fortunate in having trained and experienced librarians from the staff of the Cleveland Public Library and the libraries of Western Reserve University, as lecturers on their special subjects or departments and also their valued supervision of the students' practice work. Thruout the year visiting librarians of wide experience lecture on special phases of library work.

A series of lectures on children's books has always been a part of the general library course, but special training was not offered until 1920. Library work with children had been recognized as a special field of library service, requiring certain personal qualifications as well as general and special training. The need of such assistants on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library had been so definite that that institution had provided its own course of training since 1909. In 1920 an agreement was made between the School and the Cleveland Public Library for continuing and extending that course as a special department of the School, under the supervision of Miss Effie L. Power, director of children's work in the Cleveland Public Library. This arrangement affords students unusual opportunity for practical work in the children's rooms of the Cleveland Library while taking the course at the School. Closely associated with this instruction is the lecture course on school libraries by Miss Annie Spencer Cutter, head of the School Department of the Public Library.

An open course of twelve weeks has been offered since the Spring of 1914, to provide an opportunity for those who are unable to spend an entire year in study, to attend lectures and to have such class work in the regular course as the character of the subjects permits. Altho various adjustments have had to be made in the original plan for this course, experienced librarians continue to be admitted.

Certificates for the completion of the general course have been granted to three hundred and thirty-one students, of whom five are men. Graduates are holding positions of responsibility in libraries thruout the United States and a few foreign countries; and the library development in the Hawaiian Islands has been largely in the hands of Reserve graduates. Two members of the first class were the first trained librarians employed in Honolulu and organized the work there, Miss Edna I. Allyn becoming the librarian of the Library of Hawaii, which has continued to develop under her administration, and

Mr. Ernest J. Reece, who became Librarian of Oahu College, Honolulu. There are now five graduates in the libraries of Hawaii.

The Alumni Association, with a large chapter in Cleveland, is in close and sympathetic touch with the School and aids it financially and otherwise. A students' loan fund of several hundred dollars is rendering valued service and at the last annual meeting of the Association, the Brett Endowment Fund, in memory of the beloved Dean of the School, was started and this continues to increase thru the devoted efforts of graduates.

The rapid development of American library activities has called for constant adjustments in the curriculum. It is aimed to make the one year course comprehensive, practical and flexible, while recognizing that the fundamentals of library organization and administration are sufficiently established to make the basis of instruction stable. In a general one year course there is little opportunity for specializing except in the character of the practical assignments, which are under supervision. Probably one of the most distinctive features in the founding of the School, was the incorporation of supervised practical work in the Cleveland libraries, as a part of the regular curriculum. When students show special aptitude for certain types of work, or expect to return to definite positions requiring special preparation, assignments for practice are made with this in view, with personal conferences regarding it.

Visits are made to many libraries in the city of Cleveland thruout the year and to libraries in other cities, thus providing a basis for comparison as to methods of administration and types of libraries.

Between the Lines

All kinds of women make me think of books:

Those richly bound are often found in sets
When all their value lies in outward looks,

The man who's fooled deserves just what he gets.

The lure of titles counts with dames and tomes,

And gaudy jackets give the wise a hint.

Good books and women both belong in homes—

Old-fashioned girls are nearly out of print.

The bold face type and those who set their caps

Are made that way so he who reads may run.

Though girls speak volumes as in book of chaps.

Still that is not the last comparison.

Some wives and books as mummies in a case,

Fulfill their purpose just by filling space.

CHARLES IRVING CORWIN in the *New York Sun*.

Indiana's Library Week, April 23-28

THE week of April 23rd has been chosen as Indiana Library Week.

The week, which was proposed by the retiring president of the Indiana Library Trustees Association, Mr. Edmund L. Craig of Evansville, at that Association's meeting last November, was unanimously adopted, and the new president of the I. L. T. A., Mrs. W. A. Denny of Anderson, was appointed chairman of a committee of five from that Association while Miss Winifred F. Ticer, president of the Indiana Library Association, appointed a committee of ten from her Association. These fifteen people together with the President and Secretary of the Public Library Commission formed the general Arrangements Committee. In December an Executive Committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Denny, chairman; Mr. Hamilton, vice-chairman; Miss Gretta Smith of Indianapolis, secretary, also Miss Ticer and Mr. Rush. On the Advisory Council are the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education, the State Librarian, the State presidents of the Federation of Clubs and the League of Women Voters, the President of the State Normal College, Mr. Meredith Nicholson and other well known Indianians.

Governor Warren T. McCray (formerly President of the Public Library Board in his home town) has issued the following proclamation which has been released thru the Associated Press:

Whereas, "to spread the influence of good books is not simply a missionary work for human betterment, but a patriotic work in disseminating the principles in which democracy finds support and strength," and

Whereas, today as never before the well being of our state and the progress of our communities depends upon the vigor and effectiveness of our educational institutions, our public libraries as well as our schools, and

Whereas, the public library in Indiana and elsewhere has proven itself one of the most valuable social, spiritual, and practical forces in the life of any community, by fostering reflection, ideals and progress, and by stimulating the reading and assimilation of the best in books, the treasure chests of human aspiration and knowledge.

Therefore, in order that the citizens of Indiana may come to recognize more fully the value of books, reading and libraries, and that they may become more familiar with the advantages and needs of the public libraries in their own communities.

By virtue of my authority as governor of the State of Indiana, I, Warren T. McCray, do now designate the week of April 23-29, 1922, as "Indiana Library Week" and do urge the observance of this week in all parts of the state, I especially recommend that the Trustees of public libraries, librarians, teachers, and clergymen do their utmost to reach all in each community with the message and influence of good books.

WARREN T. MCCRAY, *Governor of Indiana.*

The expense of stationery and postage, less than \$100, will be met half and half by I. L. T. A. and I. L. A.

The Committee in addition to several general letters has sent out a three page communication with plans and suggestions for local adaptation and adoption. Newspaper copy in the shape of a half dozen "stories" which can be altered and tinged with local color, or used as basis for local inspiration were released late in March. These will cover in general the entire field of

"The Library as an Institution," "The Library and the Children," "The Library, its Value to the Practical Men," "How our Library is Used," "What our Library Needs," "Use your Library, You Pay for it," and "An Extension University," are some suggested topics.

The three general plans suggested for choice or combination are:

1. Publicity campaign, newspapers, tags, posters, benefits, talks, movie slides.

2. Library "at home" week. Receptions, meetings of all sorts, club talks on the library. The week divided into special days from Sunday, Church Day, to Saturday, Children's Day.

3. An appeal for books. Posters, talks, appeals for good books, scout collectors, school contests, bookstore discounts.

A dozen suggestions are as follows:

Library directors' endorsement.

Co-operation of prominent citizens and organizations.

Newspaper publicity.

Talks everywhere and before all sorts of organizations.

Exhibits, in library and store windows. Books by local authors, historical relics, worn out books, new or fascinating volumes.

Posters, home made, or school-prepared.

Contents, for book drive or in poster making.

Advertisement. Slips for enclosure, space in merchants ads.

Tags, for publicity rather than "benefit," hence seldom sold.

Library benefits, plays, athletic contests, concerts, bridge.

Club programs. Every gathering in April.

Library "at home." Open house. "What we do and how we do it" exhibits, contributions of flowers, music or printing, reference books talks.

The response has been surprising even to the most sanguine. Apparently all the libraries of the state have become as enthusiastic over the

plan and its possibilities as its backers. The only embarrassment has been the inability of Library Commission representatives to accept a place on all the programs of the week.

One librarian, in a town of eight hundred, reports thirty-five posters prepared by the beginning of March, many of them "revised" war posters, contests planned, library puzzles prepared, window exhibits, a joint reception of women's clubs, and a special large size edition of the local weekly for general distribution.

A county library reports that the local Kiwanis Club is taking over the program for the entire week and "will push it big." A city library has hired an advertising man to conduct

all the publicity. Two libraries were so enthusiastic that they could not wait. One of them in a town of 375 raised \$159 for its book fund during the week of February 11th, and the other is redecorating the entire library as a result of a benefit bridge party.

The entire plan is working splendidly in the state and there is no doubt that the 1922 "Indiana Library Week" will be a remarkable success. Over and over again we are hearing, "And it isn't only the actual gain in books and financial support that we will get, but it's the wonderful opportunity to kindle anew the inspiration of books, the realization of the value of the public library to the community."

Germany. Tariff. Copyright

APRIL 1 brings a change in the German book trade. The foreign schedules operative for the past year yield to new ones. During this time the group of countries with which the United States is bracketed have been charged twice the domestic price for publications issued since 1900. Under the *Verkaufsordnung für Auslandlieferungen* now adopted, publishers are required to enroll in one of two classes. The first will add one hundred per cent in American orders; the second, two hundred per cent. Most publishers have chosen the latter. If no choice be made, the cheaper class is prescribed.

This measure has a double aim. The one is to offset in part the continued depreciation of the Mark. Since the last revision of foreign terms, the paper Mark has fallen below a half cent from 1.6 cents.

The other purpose is to discourage irregular pricing abroad. Under the old rule of April 12, 1921, publishers might apply more than the regulation *Zuschlag* if they chose. That privilege is now cancelled, except by special permission of the Government, which is expected rarely to be given. This refers to pricing in Marks. The publishers may still fix special prices in foreign money, but the Government here, too, reserves a veto power, which may be exercised in case of effective competition. The number of those adopting this course has increased, especially in the sphere of science. Per contra, the one hundred per cent class will be mainly *belles lettres*—and small.

As heretofore periodicals may be exempt, at the publisher's pleasure. So also a volume with a domestic price above 300 Marks. Recognized school books and antiquaria are, as usual, a law to themselves. The *Ordnung* fails, finally, to apply to "Musikalien" and "Gegenstände des Kunstverlags." They are governed by their own organizations.

These measures seem justified. The domestic price of German books has apparently multiplied but five fold since 1914, tho the Mark has shrunk to less than one-fiftieth its normal value. During the past year the domestic advance has been about fifty per cent. The American price has doubled in Marks, but dropped thirty-three and one third per cent in dollars. The new rule, therefore, but restores the actual rates of early 1921.

The book sections of the Fordney Tariff Bill were rewritten in mid-March by the Senate Committee on Finance. The understanding is that the A. L. A. contentions have been allowed, with the possible exception of the present rate of fifteen per cent. Apparently only English books published within twenty years will, as heretofore, fail of the free list, tho there may be a duty on new bindings of old books. Librarians will not learn with equanimity that, when the publishers were asked to make their position plainer, they assented to the Fordney rate of twenty per cent, contrary to their earlier public declaration. Libraries remain exempt.

The copyright bill has not yet been introduced. The Chairman of the House Committee on Patents wished more information than its sponsors gave and specifically demanded proof, not yet forthcoming, that the printers, who are doubtless awaiting the outcome of the tariff contest, had assented to repeal of the manufacturing clause. No hearing may be expected soon, or any enactment this Session.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*
ASA DON DICKINSON
C. TEFFT HEWITT
HILLER C. WELLMAN
PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

The New York Public Library in 1921

THE unprecedented increase in use of both the Reference Department and branches of the New York Public Library has been as much a matter of concern as a source of gratification to the directors of the library's work. The limit of accommodations for readers has frequently been approached in the past year at the Central Building, where twenty-four per cent more books were called for in the Main Reading Room than in 1920. The number of books issued for use in this room was 835,254, and it is probable that more than 600,000 readers consulted 1,800,000 volumes in all, if the books used from the open reference shelves are taken into account. The number of visitors to the building was 3,008,158 as compared to 2,696,709 in 1920.

The number of volumes issued for home use from the Circulation Department rose again above ten million, as before the war, in spite of the fact that the stock of books was enlarged by only 4,194 volumes, and many of those circulated were in such condition that they would not have been on the shelves at all if there had been sufficient funds to replace them. More than fifteen thousand books are idle because of insufficient binding funds. The entire circulation thru the 43 branch libraries, the Extension Division including six sub-branches, and the Library for the Blind, was 10,226,366.

In the Central Building the problem of insufficient shelving will soon be added to the question of finding seating accommodations for all readers. Altho the library has completed only its tenth year in the new building the accommodations for books were first planned in 1897, and have not been increased in amount since the final floor plans were fixed about 1900. The shelves now hold 1,468,521 books and pamphlets, as determined by actual count of each item made by members of the staff early last year, with additions since that time. The Circulation Department had 1,161,608 books at the end of the year, making a grand total of 2,630,129. The Reference Department purchased 15,953 volumes and 10,102 pamphlets, and received by gift 35,213 volumes and 58,528 pamphlets. The Circulation Department added 136,731 volumes, withdrew 132,537, and received by gift 12,998 volumes and 3,738 pamphlets.

The changes in staff in both departments have been fewer than in the last six or seven years, and it has been possible to devote more time to the perfection of organization and administrative methods and less to the training of newcomers. The Circulation Department was handicapped by lack of funds to provide substitutes for members of the staff absent thru illness.

The number of employes on the payroll on December 31, 1921, was 1,236, of whom 528 were in the Reference Department, 11 in the Municipal Reference Library, and 697 in the Circulation Department.

The disbursements of the Reference Department were \$979,221. Salaries required \$674,271; books and periodicals, \$49,972; binding, \$4,721; Central Building maintenance and repairs, \$189,987; books for Central Circulation Branch, \$12,100. In the Circulation Department \$833,684 was paid in salaries and wages and \$225,768 for books, periodicals, and binding from receipts of \$1,185,352.

The Economics Division, the Division of Science and Technology, and the Music Division were among those in which the staff and the available room for readers were often swamped by the increase in use. The three reading rooms of the Division of Science and Technology had 148,241 readers, a daily average of 406. The convenience to chemists of consolidating the collection of pure and applied chemistry has been apparent. The installation of a photostat machine in the stack adjacent will prevent much confusion and delay in the handling of patent records. The Division receives many calls from representatives of firms interested in developing and making use of natural resources and derived products.

Foreign exchange and the economic condition of foreign countries have been the foremost topics for investigation in the Economics Division. The pamphlet and clipping collection, containing 196 boxes of 15,000 pieces, has been of great use in this work. The gaps created by the war have been filled for all the more important French economic journals and most of the German.

In the Music Division 23,301 readers were recorded and were furnished with 61,478 volumes. The chief of the Division, Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, secured many interesting items in France, Spain, and Portugal. The C. H. Ditson Company and the Composers' Music Corporation of New York and the Universal Edition of Vienna have been generous with gifts. The collection of vocal and instrumental music belonging to the late James Gibbons Huneker was another valuable addition.

Registered readers in the Genealogy and Local History Division numbered 33,107, and 121,018 volumes and pamphlets were furnished them. The preparation of the festival and exhibit "America's Making," representing three centuries of immigrant contributions to the national life, enlisted teachers and school children in the search for material.

In the Manuscript Division 904 readers con-

sulted 1,417 volumes, 192 boxes, and 650 single pieces of manuscript. The purchase of outstanding interest was that of the correspondence of James Leander Cathcart, 1785-1806, as U. S. Consul at Tripoli and as Consul General to the Barbary States, about 400 pieces.

In the American History Division Wilberforce Eames continued his study of the typography of the first decade of the 16th century to determine from the type, the printers and places of printing of some of the early Americana, and has also spent much time in securing photostat negatives of the earliest printing done in American colonies and some of the western states, when it was possible to locate copies and seemed impossible to secure originals. The first year of printing in New York City has been completed and includes twenty-four different pieces containing over 140 pages, the originals of which are scattered among eleven widely separated libraries in the United States, England, and France. The reading rooms and the Map Room in especial were overcrowded. The staff of "Chronicles of America" has continued its work, with additional search for material for the moving-picture plays to be based on the series.

The Russian collection of the Slavonic Division was utilized in connection with a report on Far Eastern matters made for the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and its resources were also drawn upon for assistance in producing several Russian plays. The Oriental Division notes among its readers many who have come from the East and are glad to find there many books and periodicals in their own particular languages which they would seek elsewhere in vain.

Visitors to the Print Gallery grew in number to 179,550. The Art and Prints Division found an increased demand for material on Spanish and South American architecture, interior decoration, furniture and painting. More architects have used the division, and the effect of the housing shortage was evident in the increased demand for material about small suburban homes.

The Newspaper Division receives currently 254 domestic papers and 121 from foreign countries. The average number of volumes used daily was 533.

The Children's Room in the Central Building has had visitors from the Orient, Europe, South America, the British colonies and Scandinavia to gather ideas from the work of the room. The total circulation of books to children from the Children's Rooms and thru the Extension Division was 3,966,590. The return of several

experienced children's librarians and the addition of others to the staff made it possible to revert to the pre-war custom of interchange between branch libraries of children's librarians and assistants.

The circulation of books in the Library of Blind was 36,817, the largest of any American library for the blind. About 150 music scores were borrowed each month.

The Interbranch Loan Office filled 68,760 of the 93,356 requests made. From the Central Reserve collection, shelved in the stacks of the Central Building, 21,084 volumes were borrowed. This collection, built up gradually from books unused in the branches, now proves invaluable to those branches which are struggling with inadequate book stocks.

The Municipal Reference Library maintained its usual activities, circulating 6,752 books, and acquiring numerous review books thru its publication of *Municipal Reference Library Notes*. Many of its bibliographies have had large circulation in typewritten form thru the Public Affairs Information Service.

An Appreciation Expressed in Books

AS a slight sign of appreciation of the support it has received from the Montclair (N. J.) public, the management of Unity Concert Course has, after conferences with the librarian, presented to the Montclair Public Library the following books dealing with the appreciation of music from the point of view of the hearer, also a number of volumes of songs and folk songs in the Musicians Library Series:

- Artcliffe, How to enjoy music.
- Bispham, David Bispham song book.
- Botsford, Folk songs of many peoples.
- Downes, Lure of music.
- Farnsworth, How to study music.
- Yvette Guilbert, How to sing a song.
- Hamilton, Music appreciation.
- Hamilton, Typical piano pieces and songs.
- Hague, Spanish-American folk songs.
- Lee, On listening to music.
- Luce, Canciones populares (folk songs of Spanish America).
- Mason, Music as a humanity.
- Mason, Contemporary composers.
- Montagu-Nathan, The orchestra and how to listen to it.
- Pollitt, Enjoyment of music.
- Pratt, Grove's dictionary of music and musicians. New volume.
- Saint-Saens, Musical memories.
- Sembrich, My favorite folk songs.
- Seymour, What music can do for you.
- Spalding, Music, an art and a language.

With the February number *The Capitol Eye* changed its name to *The Congressional Digest*. The address is Munsey Building, Washington. D. C.

Drive for Louvain Library Fund

SEVEN hundred American colleges and universities" says the *New York Times*, "will unite on Monday, April 3, in a week's drive to complete a fund of \$1,000,000 for the erection of a library at the Belgian University of Louvain to take the place of the historic structure destroyed by German armies.

"A new National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain has been organized and includes educators, high churchmen of all denominations and prominent business men in all parts of the country. The campaign will be under the active direction of an executive committee, whose membership, announced yesterday, comprises President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Chairman; Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, Bishop William T. Manning, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; George Barr Baker, Samuel R. Berton and Thomas W. Lamont.

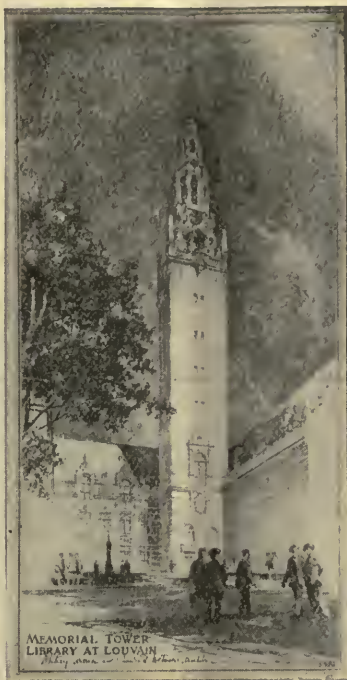
"The National Committee, in addition to its work among the colleges, will endeavor to secure outside subscriptions. The previous American campaign yielded only about \$156,000, and in an appeal to the American people, signed by Dr. Butler and his associates, the nation was reminded of its duty to restore the Louvain Library. The committee requests that subscriptions be sent to the Secretary, Henry S. Haskell, 407 West 117th Street, New York."

The building* is thus described by the architects, Messrs Warren and Wetmore of New York, in an article in *Architecture* for March:

"The location is the Place du Peuple, by far the best and most imposing site in the city of Louvain. . . .

"The principal façade will consist of a covered arcade, which will serve as a general meeting-place for the students, over which is placed the main reading-room lighted by large windows.

"The material to be used is of local white stone and red brick, with blue-slate roof and



copper flashings, certain details of the façade being gilded, as is usual in monuments in Belgium.

"On the ground floor besides the arcade already mentioned will be a small museum for the treasures of the library, also the administrative offices.

"A monumental stairway leads to the second story, on which is the catalog and distributing room, situated in the very heart of the building, connecting the reading room (occupying the entire front) with the stack (occupying the entire rear), thus giving the most economical and efficient service possible. Twelve seminars or special study-rooms complete the building.

"The stacks have an eventual capacity of two million books, and the seating in the reading-room is for three hundred—

figures required by the university authorities.

"The façade is symbolical in composition and detail: in the central motive, interest centres on the figure of Notre Dame des Victories, supported by St. George and St. Michael crushing the Evil Spirits; above is a bas-relief representing the destruction of the old library, while underneath, crowning the doors leading to the three exterior pulpits, are busts of the heroes of the war: King Albert, Cardinal Mercier, and Queen Elizabeth. The coats of arms of Belgium and the United States are framed in the high balustrade which surrounds and crowns the building; in this balustrade is interwoven an inscription describing the destruction of the old library and the fact that the restoration is a gift of the American people.

"On the stepped gables at either end are commemorative tables and the heraldic animals of the allied powers: the eagle, the unicorn, the lion, the cock, etc.

"The tower crowned by the carillon, or chimes, so universal in all Flemish towns, typifies the voice of the university—the voice of Truth. It is supported on the four corners by the beasts or symbols of the Evangelists: the bull, the eagle, the angel, and the lion. Hourly, this carillon will ring forth the national airs of the nations who fought in the Great War. . . ."

The illustration of the tower is here reproduced by courtesy of the editor of *Architecture*.

Who Will Help Russian Librarians?

THE many librarians who met Madame L. Haffkin Hamburger during her visit to this country in 1914 will be glad to know that she is still alive and doing library work as principal of the State Institute for Library Science, formerly a division of Shaniavsky University in Moscow, and now reorganized as a separate institution. In a letter just received by Director E. H. Anderson of the New York Public Library Madame Hamburger writes:

"We have library courses, library information, library conferences, etc. For myself and my institution . . . the hardest thing is the absence of foreign library literature. May I ask you to put me again on your mailing list and if possible to send me all the publications and pictures of the New York Public Library issued since 1916—reports, bulletins, reading lists, etc.? Everything will be not only appreciated but immediately applied to our work, which has made considerable progress. We expect to have a great library convocation in a few months and American material is especially valuable for the exhibition. Therefore if you have some duplicate material from other libraries, or if you can inspire others to send us their publications as well, we will be very much obliged, and the Russian librarians, who are working under such adverse conditions and are dying from typhus and starvation, will at least see what results can be obtained by libraries in normal conditions. . . ."

Madame Hamburger adds that since 1920 very few books have been printed but that new activity in this field is now anticipated.

Replies to this appeal should be addressed to: Madame L. Haffkin Hamburger, principal, State Institute of Library Science, Meons Place, Moscow, Russia.

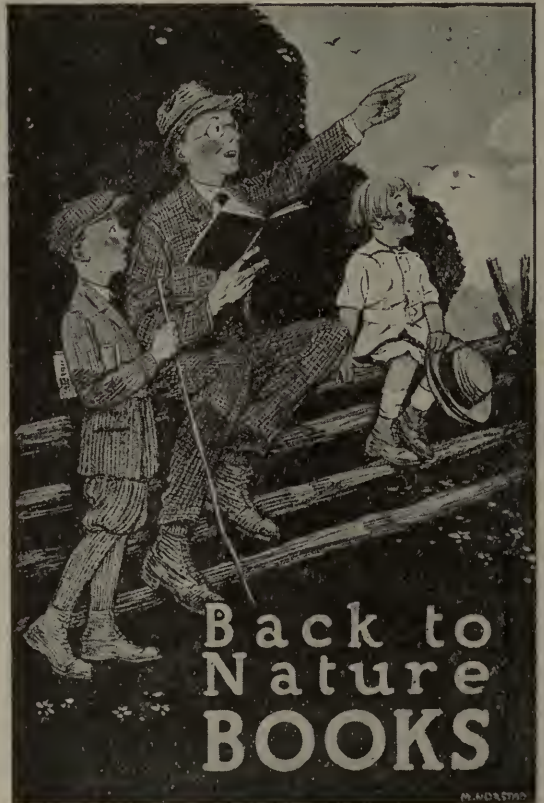
Where Loafing is a Torture

THREE loafers sentenced in Omaha on Friday, March 24, to ten days in the public library as an alternative to twenty days in jail have found life irksome and one is reported to have regretted not having chosen jail—and this on the second day of the "contact with culture." A second was looking forward to a bookless Sunday.

"Considering the case at this distance," says the *New York World*, "it seems to us that the carrying out of the Omaha sentence involved a clear instance of cruel and unusual punishment. It left Murphy and Willis and Hennessey with all of time on their hands and, according to their lights, nothing to do with it. If such a sentence is to be taken as a Police Court precedent, surely there should be specifications modi-

fying a liberty which in itself is a harshness of condition. A felon goes to prison and hard labor. Shall a small offender be compelled brutally to suffer loafing where it is tedious and a torture?"

"Under the rule of the humanities the Judge should have been obliged to prescribe occupation for his culprits of the library term; something cheerful like Zane Grey adventure reading if they were first offenders, a course of Ezra Pound poetry if they were habitués of the court. Anything to keep them from wandering guileless and guideless amid a maze of letters."



THE LIBRARY, LIKE THE BOOK STORE, WILL FEATURE OUT-DOOR BOOKS DURING THE COMING WEEKS, AND THE FIVE-COLOR POSTER WHICH THE YEAR-ROUND BOOKSELLING COMMITTEE (334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK) IS USING IN APRIL CAN BE USED TO ADVERTISE THESE WARES.

"Collezione dei Libri Italiani Moderni che Trovansi nella Libreria Pubblica della Città di Boston" is a list of books published (for the most part) in Italy since 1900, compiled by Mary H. Robins of the Catalog Department of the Boston Public Library. The principal works in all branches of literature are included even if the Library does not in all cases possess a recent edition. The list is broadly classified and there is an author index.

The Newberry's Typographical Treasures

IN *The Open Court* for August and December, 1921, John T. Bramhall has described some of the chief treasures of the Newberry Library and its typographical library, the John W. Wing Foundation.

John M. Wing came to Chicago in 1865 from Oswego, New York. He was given work as reporter on *Storey's Times*, where he quickly made good and was given the city editor's chair. His correspondence with eastern newspapers led to his engagement by the editor of the *Boston Herald* to conduct his son on a world tour, during which he bought many of the books which were left to the Newberry Library on his death in 1917, with a substantial fund for their care. Pierce Butler was placed in charge as custodian.

The books of the foundation range from block books to the productions of the Kelmescott Press and beyond. There is one block book: *Apocalypse* of S. Johannis, about 1450. Impressions of 48 blocks, each leaf being printed on one side only. Figures colored roughly by contemporary hand.

There are five Schoeffers in the library, one of which, a fine Thomas Aquinas of 1467, is the earliest dated book of European origin in the library.

The Wing library has a round dozen of fifteenth century Bibles, nine of them in Latin and three in German text. Of the former, two are from Strasburg without date, four from Venice, 1476 to 1480, two from Nuremberg and one from Basel. The German texts are from Cologne presses, in the Low German, Low Saxon, and Luebeck dialects. In the Newberry library proper there is a magnificent *Biblia Latina* printed by Franciscus Renner de Heilbrun on vellum, Venice, 1480, and bound by Grolier. Among the missals is a fine Plantin, notable as being one of the more recent productions of the old Antwerp press when it was under the management of the widow of François Moretus, bearing date of 1765. Another and older Plantin is an *Emblemata* of Andrea Alciati, 1577, with woodcuts and handsomely cut Greek and Latin text.

The first edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle (*Chronicum Liber, cum Figuris et Ymaginibus*. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1493) has over 2,200 woodcuts, most of them executed by Michael Wohlgemuth, to whom Dürer was apprenticed in 1486. Among the Caxtons the *Chronicles of England* is notable. It is in the number 4 type, 182 pages, has no punctuation except the long comma, and no illustrations, as Cax-

ton did not begin the use of woodcuts until the year following the undertaking of the Chronicle. There is also the first and rarest edition of the *Tewrdannckh*, Nürnberg, 1517, the famous metrical romance written by Melchior Pfintzing between 1512 and 1516 for the amusement of the young king of Spain, afterwards the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and setting forth the chivalrous deeds of the emperor Maximilian the First.

The Florentine Homer of 1488, Bartolomeo Libri's first edition, in two volumes, is one of the gems of the collection, which also owns eleven fine Aldines. Aldus Manutius followed Libri in 1495. Perhaps the most notable is the *Hyperotomachia Poliphili* of Francesco Colonna, 1499, impressive from its size and the profusion of the illustrations, of which there are 168 of various sizes. A folio Dante from the press of Nicolaus Laurenti, of Florence (Laurenz of Breslau), 1481, is one of the earliest examples of the use of copperplates, and of the difficulties encountered in their printing with type. Three notable original primers of the art of printing strengthen the value of the collection as a typographical library: an exceptionally fine copy of the *Champ Fleury* of Geofroy Tory, Francis First's printer and bookbinder, 1529, the first book in any language to discuss letter design; *Albrecht Dürer's Underweysung der Messung*, Nurnberg, 1538; and *Joseph Moxon's Mechanik Exercises*, London, 1683, the first book in English to treat of letter design, as Dürer's book was the first in German.

The patriarch of the Wing Foundation collection is the *T'ung kien kang mu* of the Chinese Chu Hsi, being an abridgment of the *Mirror of History* which cost Se-ma Kuang nineteen years' labor in the eleventh century. The Foundation has a complete copy of this *editio princeps*, blockprinted in 1172. Mo Yu-Chi, the Chinese bibliographer, says that the printing-blocks were cut in 1172, that the printing was done on pure paper, that each page has eight lines with seventeen characters for each line. The library also has the Manchu translation of the Se-ma Kuang history in a Palace edition beautifully printed under the patronage of the Emperor K'ang Hi, in ninety-six sumptuous volumes in imperial yellow.

The Newberry's earliest printed book is the *T'ang Liu sien shêng wên tsi*, dated 1167, in twelve volumes, containing the poems and essays of Liu Tsung-yüan (A. D. 773-819), one

of the most celebrated poets of the T'ang Dynasty. The pages have twenty-six lines of twenty-three characters and are printed from a single block, three centuries before Gutenberg.

Further details of the library's extensive collection of East Asiatic works, assembled largely in 1907 by Dr. Berthold Laufer while conducting investigations in the Far East for the Field Museum of Natural History, are given in the second of Mr. Bramhall's articles in the *Open Court*. While the collection cannot be assumed to be complete in any section, says Dr. Laufer, "so much has been attained by including the majority of all important works that the student will be able to carry on serious and profound research in any of the branches enumerated, and it may therefore be considered a truly representative collection of the Chinese, Manchu, Tibetan, and Mongol literatures." There are over a thousand works, or over twenty-one thousand volumes. In Manchu literature Chicago has one of the richest collections in existence. Many works in Manchu, it is said, seem never to have been placed on the book-market and to have come out of the Palace in consequence of the panic following the death of the Emperor Kwang-su and of the Empress Dowager in 1908.

The Newberry copy of the Kanjur, or collection of the sacred books of Lamaism made by King Kri Song Tsan in the Eighth century, was printed at the monastery of Narthang (Tashilhunpo) in Central Tibet in 1742. Tibetan books are not ready-made, but printed only as ordered by the Abbot, the printing blocks being kept under lock and key in the temple and the shop opened but once a year. There is, accordingly, a great variety of paper and ink in the editions, but the Newberry copy is of the best in every particular. The Tibetan translations of the Buddhist scriptures are almost literal and prepared with the greatest care and accuracy, and as most of the Sanskrit originals are lost, they become a primary authentic source for the study of Buddhism. A scholar equally versed in Tibetan and Sanskrit and familiar with Buddhist style and terminology may even possibly restore the Sanskrit original from the reading of the Tibetan text.

The collection in the Newberry library represents Japanese with one hundred and forty-three works, Tibetan by three hundred and ten, Mongol by seventy-two, Manchu by sixty. The rest are in Chinese. "With such facilities for research, together with those now possessed by the John Crerar Library and the Field Museum, it is quite reasonable to say that Chicago may offer better opportunities for scholars in Oriental research than can now be offered in either Lhasa, Peking or Tokio," concludes Mr. Bramhall.

Inexpensive Markers for Catalog Drawers

PROBABLY nearly every librarian has at some time or other, decided that some system of marking card catalog drawers was necessary, beside the usual small alphabetizing label. A patron who has withdrawn several drawers for consultation, quite commonly replaces them wrongly.

Several of the larger libraries have added small metal emblems of varying shapes and colors, but the cost of such an equipment leaves it beyond the reach of a small library.

A device which works entirely satisfactorily, and which is much less expensive is the colored thumb tack, made by the Moore Push-Pin Company, Wayne Junction, Philadelphia. These tacks are in $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameters and are numbered as well as colored.

As our main catalog of one hundred and twenty drawers was in vertical columns of ten drawers each, we used Nos. 1 to 10 in red, 11 to 20 in white, 21 to 30 in blue, etc., attaching two tacks to each drawer—one in the lower left hand corner of the front face of the drawer, and the other on the edge of the case beside the first, so that the two tacks are almost touching. We find that a misplaced drawer "sticks out like a sore thumb." The total cost of equipping one hundred and seventy-one drawers was less than nine dollars.

WILLIAM R. SPRAGUE,
Assistant Librarian.

Library, C. A. S., Fort Monroe, Va.

Take Care of a Library Book

THE Springfield (Mass.) Library Association recently found that users of the library were decidedly more careful of the books after a bookmark bearing the following appeal was placed in outgoing books:

TAKE CARE OF A LIBRARY BOOK

How many people who use the library know that books have nearly doubled in price and that this increased cost seriously limits the number the library can buy? As the price goes up, the quality deteriorates; paper is poorer and bindings are weaker.

The amount of service a volume will give depends largely on the care it receives. A book that is carefully handled returns to the library in good condition for the next reader. A book that is dropped or soiled or has its back broken by careless handling is ready for the bindery, and so will not be available again for several weeks. Often books so treated must be thrown away and new copies bought.

If readers will use especial care in handling books, they will help themselves and the other fellow—themselves because the library will have more money to buy new books for them to read, and the other fellow because the book will reach him in better condition.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1922



THE Conference of 1922 at Detroit will not have before it any burning questions which will excite dissension, and the common-sense program which has been outlined should utilize the working sessions to good purpose. The abuse of simultaneous meetings has, however, not been checked but has rather grown, so that there is talk of an "eight ring circus," and it will be harder than ever to get space as well as time for the many meetings and to decide to which the perplexed conferee shall give his, or rather her, attention. The first test will be made of the new system of election under which three nominations are made for each important office—which system does not seem to be working well. There is indeed danger that, as in civil service examinations for chief librarianships, eminent members of the profession will not care to come into competition for the offices, and declinations from one cause or another have kept the Committee on Nominations busy in filling gaps. The experiment, however, should be fairly tried before further impending revision of the Constitution comes before the Association.

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DESPITE the action of the Secretary of War, who caused an item of \$60,000 for library service for the Army to be added to the \$20,000 for military post exchanges in the Army appropriation bill, there is possibility, indeed probability, that the welfare service for the Army in the library field will be not only crippled but actually come to an end. The Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee dealing with the Army bill has not only cut out the \$60,000 but has reduced the minor appropriation to \$15,000 which would be exclusively for the purchase of books. It is now a library truism that service is even more important than books in all good library work, and to provide \$15,000 worth of books for haphazard use is to break away entirely from the carefully worked plan which the government practically accepted under the "gentleman's agreement" when the American Library Association turned over \$2,000,000 worth of property to Uncle Sam at the close of the war. Nothing could be more disappointing than this outcome, and it is to be hoped that the Senate may restore the \$60,000 item and

stand stoutly in conference committee for this welfare work. The Sub-Committee of the Appropriations Committee on the Navy has dealt with the Navy library appropriation in a more liberal spirit and has cut the original item only in proportion to the reduced strength proposed for the Navy. To this, no objection can reasonably be made, as the reduced appropriation can be utilized both to continue good service and to supply a reasonable quantity of books. Both Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby have been cordial in their appreciation of library service, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of War will obtain the same justice that has happily been accorded to the Secretary of the Navy in this respect. Both the Navy forces and the American Merchant Marine will have this branch of welfare work adequately conducted, and it is highly desirable that the Army ultimately receive as good attention.

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THE national library of Cuba has for years been in such suspended animation that it has been impracticable for its colleagues, national or other libraries, to get in touch with it by correspondence. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to announce that a new librarian, Senor Coronado, has been in charge for the past four months, having accepted office at the urgency of the Cuban President, and is making satisfactory progress in putting Cuba's national library on the library map. He found the library a chaotic mass, books and pamphlets indiscriminately jumbled on the floors, in worse condition than even our own national library in its most congested days in the Capitol. Order is already coming out of this chaos; a number, tho an insufficient number, of catalogers are busily at work, the Cervantes collection and the books of historic interest are being segregated, and a classification is being worked out, somewhat on the lines of the Library of Congress scheme. Senor Coronado was for many years a member of the Cuban revolutionary Junta, residing for seven years in New York, and he has caught the spirit of library enthusiasm to the full. He is to be welcomed to the ranks of active librarians, and it is to be hoped that the progress made by the national library will inspire further library development in Cuba.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE HOTELS

INFORMATION regarding hotels and registration is to be found in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February 1, p. 126-127, and for March 15, p. 274.

It is highly important that reservations be made early as the Detroit hotels are very likely to be crowded during the conference. If the hotel to which you write cannot give you the accommodations you request, the hotel manager will turn your letter over to Adam Strohm, Secretary of the local committee.

MEETINGS

Plans for the general sessions of the A. L. A. are given in our March 15th number, p. 274.

During practically all the week except for the time reserved for the general sessions about eight group meetings will be held simultaneously. Tentative hours have been assigned these as follows:

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Special Libraries Association. Four sessions are planned, the first being scheduled for Tuesday afternoon.

League of Library Commissions. Sessions are planned for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

American Association of Law Libraries. Program to be announced.

National Association of State Libraries. Meetings are planned for Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, also a joint meeting with the law librarians on Friday afternoon.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The *Association of American Library Schools* will hold two meetings.

The *Bibliographical Society of America* will discuss the library resources for the history of the Great Lakes region. Time to be announced.

Library Workers Association. Program to be announced.

The *Michigan State Library Association* will hold a business meeting probably on Wednesday afternoon.

A. L. A. SECTION MEETINGS

Agricultural Libraries Section. Meetings are planned for Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon.

Catalog Section. Two meetings will be held, one some time on Tuesday, the other on Friday afternoon.

Children's Librarians Section. Meetings are planned for Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. The section is also planning an exhibit of children's books.

College and Reference Section. Probably the main topic will be the ranking of librarians and assistants in colleges and universities. Time to be announced.

Lending Section. Meetings are planned for Friday and Saturday afternoons.

Professional Training Section. A meeting is scheduled for Tuesday evening.

School Libraries Section. Three meetings are planned: On Tuesday afternoon a round table (May Ingles of the Omaha High School of Commerce presiding) on the relationship of the library to different departments of the school; on Wednesday evening special speakers; and on Friday afternoon a round table for normal and elementary school librarians, with Bertha Hatch of Cleveland presiding.

Trustees Section. Meeting probably on Tuesday afternoon.

OTHER GROUPS

Meetings of other groups are tentatively scheduled as follows:

Library Buildings Round Table (Willis K. Stetson in charge). Probably Wednesday evening.

Librarians of Religion and Theology. Thursday evening.

Small Libraries Round Table. Tuesday evening.

Public Documents Round Table. Tuesday afternoon.

Training Class Instructors. Wednesday evening.

University Library Extension Service Round Table (Edith Thomas, Library Extension Service, University of Michigan, in charge), at 9.30 Thursday morning at the University of Michigan.

Work with the Foreign Born. In response to many requests, Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Cleveland Public Library, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born, is arranging for a round table for discussion of practical problems, and invites suggestions.

RAILROAD RATES

One-way railroad fares and lower Pullman rates, from principal points to Detroit are shown below:

From	Rail Fare	Lower Berth
Albany, N. Y.	\$19.69	\$ 5.63
Atlanta, Ga.	26.68	8.25
Baltimore, Md.	21.55	6.38
Birmingham, Ala.	26.89	11.25
Boston, Mass.	26.92	7.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	9.00	3.00

From	Rail Fare	Lower Berth
Chicago, Ill.	9.81	3.75
Cincinnati, Ohio	9.38	3.75
Cleveland, Ohio	5.93	3.75
Dallas, Texas	41.79	14.25
Denver, Colo.	47.09	14.63
Des Moines, Iowa	22.70	7.50
Duluth, Minn.	26.22	8.25
Indianapolis, Ind.	9.58	3.75
Kansas City, Mo.	26.35	8.25
Los Angeles, Cal.	89.25	27.38
Louisville, Ky.	13.52
Madison, Wis.	14.49
Memphis, Tenn.	26.11	9.38
Milwaukee, Wis.	12.87
Minneapolis, Minn.	24.47	7.50
Montreal, Que.	19.40	6.00
New Orleans, La.	39.66	13.88
New York, N. Y.	24.82	6.38
Omaha, Neb.	27.74	8.25
Ottawa, Ont.	16.40	*5.25
Philadelphia, Pa.	23.23	6.38
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.65	3.75
Portland, Ore.	87.24	27.38
Rochester, N. Y.	11.48	3.75
Salt Lake City, Utah	64.88	19.05
St. Louis, Mo.	18.46	4.50
St. Paul, Minn.	24.08	7.50
San Francisco, Cal.	89.25	27.38
Seattle, Washington	87.24	27.38
Toledo, Ohio	2.07	† .75
Toronto, Ont.	7.90	3.00
Washington, D. C.	21.55	6.38
Winnipeg, Man.	41.16	12.00
Worcester, Mass.	25.32	7.50

*From Smith Falls. †Seat.

SPECIAL RATES

The Western, Central, Trunk Line, South-eastern, and New England Passenger Associations have granted a one and one-half fare for round trip to Detroit.

ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE 26th annual joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29. The American Library Institute will also hold its annual meeting on Friday, April 28th.

The New Jersey Library Association will have two sessions: one, on Friday afternoon, will be the annual business meeting; the other, on Saturday morning, will be devoted to discussion of "Certification of Library Service." A joint meeting with the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held on Saturday evening when Francis Neilson will speak on "Conservatism, Liberalism and Radicalism" and Joseph Wharton Lippincott on "Truth in Literature."

At a meeting under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club on Friday evening Christopher Morley will describe "The Anatomy of Biblioprudence," Director John H. Leete will speak on "Our Appeal as a Profession" and G.

R. Prowell on "Washington and the Lost Diary."

The program for the American Library Institute's two sessions is tentatively announced as follows: Morning session—President's address, Clement W. Andrews; University Library Cooperation and Business Engineering, Ernest C. Richardson; Tariff and copyright legislation, M. Llewellyn Raney; Printed cards for monograph series, J. C. M. Hanson. Afternoon session—The Vatican Library, Theodore Wesley Koch; Proposed List of Union Periodicals, H. M. Lydenberg.

The rates at the Hotel Chelsea are the same this year as last, namely: 1 person in room (without bath) \$6.00 per day; 2 persons in room (without bath) each \$5.50 per day; one person in room (with bath) \$8.00 per day; 2 persons in room (with bath) each \$6.50 per day.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

AT a meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, held at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on February 20, Hampton L. Carson, jurist, historian, teacher, and president of the Society, spoke on the Society's treasures. All races and all creeds came to Pennsylvania to take advantage of the broad principles of government laid down by William Penn. Pennsylvania was America in miniature. Helping one to visualize the tragedies and glories of those early days and the men who made them, are the valuable manuscripts, correspondence, relics and portraits housed in the building of the Society. The fine collection of manuscripts, comprising 7,000 volumes, and valued at \$4,000,000, includes numerous originals of treaties, documents and state papers that have no equal in value in any other collection on American history. The correspondence includes letters of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, William Penn, and other celebrated men who made the beginning of history in Pennsylvania, and helped to organize the government of the United States. Among the relics of the Historical Society is the girdle worn by William Penn at the occasion upon which he consummated his famous treaty with the Indians, immortalized by Benjamin West's famous painting of that event.

Mr. Carson's address was full of delightful, human touches, that seemed to bring to life the famous sons of Pennsylvania, whose portraits hung upon the walls.

MARTHA LEE COPLIN, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE 1922 winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on February

3d, with President Harold T. Dougherty in the chair, and was opened with an address of welcome by Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Greetings from the A. L. A. were extended by President Root who spoke briefly on the librarian's need of an educational outlook, and for the adoption of certification which is fundamental for advancement in professional work.

In conclusion, Professor Root stated it is his belief that we must individually have in view tasks which shall make a valuable contribution to the work of the world. Taking bibliography as an example, it is essential that the topic should be selected with care and that the compiler should know the subject. Work to be considered valuable in the field of bibliography must show not only titles but such knowledge that those who follow in the path of progress may be helped by the one who preceded.

At the business meeting which followed, the President announced that a committee of three, with Miss Alice M. Jordan as Chairman, had been appointed to work in co-operation with the New England School Library Association in connection with the meeting of the National Education Association in Boston during the coming summer. Attention was called to the vote of the Committee recommending that the Club become a Chapter member of the A. L. A., and it was voted that the recommendation be adopted.

A gift to the Club of a life insurance policy of \$500 from Miss J. Maud Campbell was announced. The President reported that, out of the amount which had been collected for the entertainment of the A. L. A. and which remained as a balance, two Liberty bonds of \$100 each had been turned over to the Special Libraries Association.

The Personal Service Committee, recently formed as a memorial of the late President of the Club, John G. Moulton, reported thru its Chairman, Katherine P. Loring. It is intended to have a small number of persons ready to help and advise any librarian who may be ill, or in distress, by the recommendation of a skilful surgeon or the proper hospital for specific treatment and furthermore to assist in procuring a "free bed" if necessary. The Committee would also undertake to suggest where legal advice could be obtained at reasonable rates and of reputable character. Lists of good places for rest, for vacation, or good lodgings in Boston and other cities would be kept. Every member of the Club is asked to co-operate with information about librarians who have met with misfortune and also by sending addresses of boarding places, homes, hospitals, etc., known to be good and moderate in price. Moderate financial aid

will be given in emergencies. Any application will be confidential.

In the evening eighty-six members of the Club and guests were present at a dinner at the Hotel Vendôme. After the dinner about seventy-five others came in for the evening's musical program.

The day's discussion of the place of music in the library was outlined in our last number.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE winter meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club held at Forbes Library, Northampton, on Thursday, March 9, 1922, President Harold A. Wooster, presiding, had an attendance of eighty-two members representing thirty libraries, and included the training classes of both Springfield and Westfield.

The morning session was mainly occupied by a discussion of the Club's annual booklist. This list is made up of about 120 titles recommended to small libraries from the publications of 1921. Each member offered criticism of a book and vigorous approval or dissent followed the presentation of some of the more prominent books.

The recommendation of the A. L. A. that appropriations on behalf of libraries should amount to one dollar per inhabitant was indorsed.

In the afternoon an address by John Spencer Bassett of Smith College on "Furor Politicus" presented interestingly the adverse treatment accorded by their contemporaries to those who now appear to us only in the light of eminent patriots. The language in which political opponents of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln upbraided and denounced them makes the tone of political attack of the present day seem mild indeed. This treatment is to be attributed to "furor politicus," the state of mind induced by heated campaigns, and is related to that public frenzy in time of war which attributes every evil of purpose and method to the enemy and every virtue to the home side.

MERIBAH E. KEEFE, *Secretary.*

ST. LOUIS A. L. A. GROUP

THE St. Louis organization of local A. L. A. members has had two meetings this session. One held on October 29 at the Library of Washington University was attended by about forty members. After viewing the Library, including several of the special treasures of the collection, the members were entertained by Lulu M. Wescoat and Synnove Larsen of the Public Library staff. Miss Wescoat gave an account of the post-conference trip of the A. L. A. last summer, and

Miss Larsen of the Missouri State Conference at Ha Ha Tonka Park.

This visit to Washington University suggested to the Committee in charge of the following meeting the desirability of holding meetings in different libraries in the city in order to gain at first hand knowledge of the book resources of St. Louis and vicinity.

On February 17 by invitation of the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, about forty-five members met at his residence, where his large and interesting private collection of books was viewed, followed by an interesting talk by him on bookish subjects illustrated with some of the gems of his collection.

PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

MORE than one hundred members of the Pasadena Library Club met on March 5 in the charming new Boys' and Girls' Library Building of the Pasadena Public Library.

As was most fitting, the subject for discussion was "Children's Books and Work with Children in the Library." Mary Oxley, librarian of the Boys' and Girls' Library, told of her work with the children; Katherine West spoke of her work with the children and teachers in the elementary schools; the trials and joys of a high school librarian were reviewed by Winifred Skinner, of the Pasadena High School Library; Alice Blanchard, supervisor of children's work in the Los Angeles Public Library spoke most inter-

estingly of the development of children's libraries and prophesied a bright future for them and the program closed with Jasmine Britton's delightful brief reviews of some of the outstanding children's books, many of which are as interesting to the grown-ups as to the children.

FRANCES H. SPINING, *Secretary*.

SAN ANTONIO LIBRARY CLUB

SAN ANTONIO Library Club members held their mid-winter meeting at the Pomona Public Library on February 18th, Miss K. A. Monroe of the Ontario Public Library presiding.

A talk on literary England by Miss Armstrong of Pomona High School reflected the experience of one who having known and loved the great writers thru their works, looked with seeing eyes upon their beloved haunts, and the pleasure of near association with Royalty was experienced as Sarah M. Jacobus ably reviewed Lytton Strachey's *Life of Queen Victoria*, which stimulates the perusal of other books about Victorians.

Thru the efforts of Victor E. Marriott of Pomona College Library, the libraries of the Club secured a twenty-five per cent discount on a recent purchase of catalog cards.

The forethought of Miss Jacobus in providing a table of Pomona's duplicate government pamphlets, resulted in the completion of files for some other libraries.

ISABEL M. NEALES, *Secretary*.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Public Library has in a bill recently passed by the New York State Legislature been included among enterprises for which provision can be made without regard to the debt limit of the city. This will permit of the completion of the new central building upon which work was begun several years ago.

Syracuse. Extension of the service of the Syracuse Public Library to Onondaga County was begun on March 17 when the Jamesville Home Bureau began to supply library service to Jamesville thru a contract with the Syracuse library.

In a recent note in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* the circulation for 1921 was given as 368,159 (which represents the circulation thru the main library only) instead of 847,640.

Troy. The Troy Public Library, in common with many other libraries, experienced an inapplicable increase last year in the use of both adult and juvenile departments. Librarian Mary

L. Davis reports that the circulation in the main library jumped from 96,567 volumes in 1920 to 111,141 in 1921, and the East Side Branch circulated 3573 volumes in addition, altho opened only ten weeks before the end of the year. The library has 55,217 books. Its income in 1921 was \$28,190, and its salary roll \$8560.

MARYLAND

The Maryland Public Library Commission, thanks to an increased appropriation, has been able to afford the continuous services of an office secretary in addition to a field secretary during the biennium November 1919 to 1921. Its offices are still located in the State Normal School Building near Towson. In 1919-1920 one hundred and nineteen traveling libraries were shipped from the offices, and two public libraries were assisted to open.

During the last half of the biennium a library of 3,000 volumes was opened in Annapolis, and smaller libraries in Hyattsville and Ocean City.

The state has twenty-nine public libraries, and there are also seven subscription libraries. Thirty-three cases of books were received from the A. L. A. Library War Service, and the 3,100 volumes allotted to the Commission and the libraries of the state. Disbursements for two years amounted to \$7,262. A quarterly, *Maryland Library Notes*, was started last October. The Commission is requesting \$14,000 for the two to come, as it is anxious to procure more supplementary reading for school children.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The majority of the libraries of the Department of Agriculture continued work along the lines of previous years in the year ending June 30, 1921. These were the libraries of the Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Crop Estimates, Bureau of Entomology, Forest Service, Bureau of Plant Industry, and States Relations Service. The Bureau of Markets library, however, was entirely separated from the editorial work of the bureau, and the Dairy Division library was merged with the library work of the other offices of the Bureau of Animal Industry, with the exception of that of the Animal Husbandry Division. Part of the work of the Dairy Division library was the adding of 1,800 cards to the index to veterinary literature, now containing about 182,000 cards.

The circulation did not reach pre-war figures, altho 92,115 books and pamphlets and approximately 173,000 current periodicals were issued. The list of periodicals taken by the library includes 2,999 appearing not less than four times a year and 3,849 serials of less frequent issue. The number of titles prepared for printing by the Library of Congress in what is known as the "Agr." series, 1,724 in all, represented an increase of 286 over the previous year. The library has prepared 34,692 titles for printing since 1902, the year in which the printing of cards was begun. The loss of four of the cataloging force accounted for a large decrease in the output of the Cataloging Division, and lack of funds has prevented the appointment of a reference librarian, a post vacant since March, 1919.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk. The librarian of the Norfolk Public Library, Mary D. Pretlow, has been able to report that the library circulated more than 100,000 books for the first time in its history, in the year ending December 31, 1921. The complete figures were 110,138, about sixty per cent of which were taken from the main library; the remainder from the Van Wyck, Berkley and Blyden branches and one sub-station. Most of the expense of the new Berkley branch was as-

sumed by the Berkley Home and School League. The shelving was given by Colonna Bros. A branch for negroes was opened in a room loaned by the Booker Washington High School. The entire system now includes 35,616 volumes, and the registered borrowers number 25,929, or about one-fourth the population.

GEORGIA

A lending library on agricultural subjects was assembled by the Georgia Library Commission in its second year of active work, as promising the best results that could be obtained with its limited funds and facilities for handling traveling library work. The books were loaned to any citizen of Georgia for one month, at no expense except the return postage. A letter was sent to every farm agent in the state acquainting him with the service. The *Market Bulletin* gave space for frequent advertisements. In the last seven months of 1921, 402 packages of farm books, averaging two books to the package, were sent out. Books for teachers and children were purchased freely, bringing the book collection up to 4,719 volumes. Loans of 4,377 volumes were made to 129 counties of the state.

New libraries were established at Greensboro and La Grange by women's clubs, which have also begun rural library service in Thomas County without county appropriation. A \$25,000 library building was dedicated in Cedartown. Muscogee County made an appropriation of \$1200 to the Carnegie Library of Columbus for county work. The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has carried on a notable library work, which may be considered a Georgia library enterprise since it is a continuation of the work begun by Mrs. Eugene Heard of Middleton, Ga., twenty-four years ago, and still has headquarters at "Rose Hill," the old Heard plantation. Books are sent to any community reached by the Seaboard Line, with a special effort to serve Seaboard employes. In Georgia, which is only one of six or seven served by the Seaboard Line Library, there are two branch libraries in the railroad shops of Savannah and Americus, and twenty-one communities receiving traveling libraries, while several employes receive individual loans regularly.

The Commission's appropriation for 1921 was six thousand dollars. It expended \$3,050 in salaries and \$1,680 for books.

Savannah. The Public Library of Savannah with its two stations furnishes practically all the library facilities available to the city's white population of 44,057, as the Georgia Historical Society has not sufficient funds for the purchase of new books. Librarian C. Seymour Thompson looks forward to the time when a per capita tax

of one dollar will furnish a reasonable minimum annual revenue for the library. The 1921 appropriation of \$25,000 represented a per capita tax of thirty cents, and this appropriation has been reduced ten per cent for 1922. The library, with 10,554 registered borrowers, circulated 172,890 books. Payments for maintenance included \$15,534 for salaries and \$6,262 for books.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. Hospital service has been extended to Robert Long Hospital as well as to City Hospital by the Indianapolis Public Library. Lucile McCray, daughter of Governor Warren T. McCray, has volunteered her services for this work. She served for three years as librarian of the Kentland (Ind.) Public Library, and is a graduate of Wells College and of the Indiana Summer Library School. In response to an appeal made for gifts and magazines to use in library hospital work, in a little more than a month, 676 magazines, 273 books, 33 sets of paper dolls and \$16 in cash have been received.

The Technical Department of the Indianapolis Public Library prepared a brief list of books on automobile engineering and distributed several hundred copies thru the various booths at the Automobile Show held at Indianapolis March 6 to 11.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The release of departmental appropriations to the general fund and the appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of books in France enabled the University of Chicago libraries to acquire 26,583 volumes in the year ending June 30, 1921, making the number available for use 623,423 volumes. Unaccessioned volumes are estimated at more than 85,000. Expenditures for books amounted in all to \$18,475. The recorded use was 504,580. More than three thousand volumes were purchased for the student lending libraries at a cost of \$4,377, the receipts amounting to \$1,460.

The plan, which is described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December 1, 1921, p. 994-995, is steadily increasing in popularity. Fifty-four graduate students and 166 undergraduates were used in the work of the library, receiving \$24,056 for their services. The cost of printing cards has averaged forty-six cents a title.

Chicago. A notable increase in use, numerous valuable additions, and the steady growth of the John M. Wing Foundation marked the past year's work of the Newberry Library. In the Public Service Department 53,673 readers, an increase of 13,838 over 1920, were served

with 174,731 volumes, or 31,218 more than in the previous year. The Library has 400,205 volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc.

The Friday Club gave the library a superb copy of *The Essayes of Montaigne*, as rendered into English by John Florio, and printed in London in 1603. By a special arrangement between the Board of Trustees and Edward E. Ayer, the latter transferred to the library for permanent ownership his extensive and valuable collection of European and oriental manuscripts, including a number of printed books. To the transcripts from the Spanish and Mexican archives, there were added 327 documents, consisting of 9,695 pages, making the total number of pages now in the collection 67,512. The chief addition to the Edward E. Ayer collection was *The First Decade of Peter Martyr*, printed at Hispali (Seville) by Jacob Cromberger, or Cromberger, in 1511, one of the primary sources of American history. Three early editions and twenty-six other editions are also in the Ayer collection.

The following examples of early printing that have been added to the Wing Foundation deserve special mention: Richard Arnold, *Chronicle*, in English, first edition, probably printed in Antwerp, about 1503; Petrarch, *Il Canzoniere*, Venice, Gabriele and Filippo di Pietro, 1473; *Opera Nova Contemplativa*, Venice, 1510, an Italian paraphrase of the *Biblia Pauperum*, the only Italian block-book, being a perfect copy of the 120 woodcuts engraved by Giovannia Andrea Vavassore; Plato, *Opera*, translated into Latin by Marsilio Ficino, Florence, Nicolaus Laurentius, 1483-84, the first printed edition of Plato's collected works; Isidorus, *Etymologiarum sive Originum Libri XX*, Strassburg, Mentelin (1472), containing a woodcut reputed to be the first printed map; Gregorius I, the Great, *Homiliae*, Paris, press of Ulrich Gering, 1475; Lorenzo Valla, *De Elegentia Linguae Latinae*, Rome, Pannartz, 1475, one of the most beautiful books acquired during the year. The Newberry Library has in all more than four hundred fifteenth-century books. Other books in the Wing Foundation are described in this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Altho the books of the Foundation are not yet installed in permanent quarters, considerable use has been made of them by typographers and professional artists. One local manufactory has already cut matrices for type-casting based on designs found in old books recently acquired by the Foundation.

MISSOURI

Columbia. The library of the University of Missouri loans books to citizens, clubs, high schools, libraries, and other institutions of Mis-

souri, and prepares and circulates packages of material for debates. These packages and books went to 236 different towns, of which 201 were in Missouri. The 870 books loaned represented an increase of twenty per cent over the previous year. The internal circulation of books from the general library amounted to 51,128 volumes. Including unaccessioned books, the library owns approximately 200,000 volumes.

The separate library for students of journalism which was opened in Neff Hall in October, 1920, has already almost outgrown its quarters.

St. Joseph. A historical sketch of the growth of the St. Joseph Public Library was contributed by Librarian Jesse Cunningham to the *Gazette* of that city, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the paper. The Free Public Library was preceded by a school library organized in 1873 by John Crosby, a circulating library in the store of Woolworth and Colt, and a subscription library operated by the St. Joseph Public Library Association in quarters donated by Warren Samuels, opened on November 8, 1887. The books of this association were given to the new public library organized in 1890, and opened for the issuing of books on March 16, 1891. The popular interest which had voted in favor of a library also provided it with a home of its own nine years later. Ground was broken for the new building by Librarian Purd B. Wright, in September, 1900, and it was opened in March, 1902. A Carnegie branch was opened in South St. Joseph the following December, and a second, the Washington Park branch, in June, 1910.

Henry J. Carr was the first librarian. He came from Grand Rapids and took charge in October, 1890, leaving the following August for his present post in Scranton, Pa.

William H. Culver and Lulu C. Senter served successively until July, 1892, when Henry L. Elmendorf was appointed. He was succeeded in September, 1896, by Purd B. Wright, whose connection with the library had begun practically with its inception, when he as city clerk had assisted in putting the question of a new library before the citizens. When Mr. Wright resigned in August, 1910, to accept the librarianship of the Los Angeles Public Library, Charles E. Rush succeeded him and thoroly popularized the library during his six years' stay. The present librarian assumed charge in March, 1916, when Mr. Rush went to Indianapolis.

St. Louis. The music collection of the St. Louis Public Library is being advertised by a series of recitals given free to the public at the Library by the courtesy of St. Louis teachers of music

and their pupils. Numbers on the program are all from the music shelves of the Library and a typical collection of volumes is on exhibition in the room where the recital takes place. Each program contains a brief article on some division of the music collection calling attention especially to the works of authors not generally obtainable in this country. The collection, altho only about ten years old, now numbers nearly six thousand volumes.

The first recital of the series in charge of Professor Ethan Allen Taussig, was given by Miss Lucille Cook, pianist, and Miss Ethel Cook, soprano, on March 21. Between two and three hundred persons were present and much interest was manifested. Professor Taussig made a brief address, calling attention to the resources of the library in the way of musical scores.

TEXAS

Houston. The Board of Trustees of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library authorized a change of name in September to the Houston Public Library, as the former name was no longer appropriate. At the beginning of the year the library's activities were carried on in the one Carnegie building, but the close of the year saw five branches in operation, with collections in fifteen schools and other deposit stations. Early this year at the Democratic primaries an ordinance was voted fixing the library's income at not less than two and one-half cents on the hundred dollars valuation, insuring an income for 1922 of \$42,021 as compared with \$23,900 last year. The expenditures for salaries were \$20,243; for books, periodicals and binding \$12,624. Readers from a population of 140,000 borrowed 289,701 books, or 67,896 more than in 1920.

COLORADO

During the last three years in Denver the number of library buildings increased 33 per cent; the home use of books 49.3 per cent (1,121,717 in 1921); the number of books purchased decreased 34.7 per cent, and the library's appropriation increased 26 per cent. The amount expended for salaries increased 61.6 per cent.

In addition to books loaned for home use, 172,256 more than last year, the number of pictures and photographs loaned totaled 421,051. The 23,734 new borrowers made the number of borrowers in Denver, with its population of 256,000 inhabitants, 63,937. The per capita circulation of books last year was 4.37.

The appropriation for 1921 was \$116,000, while the addition from fines, etc., made the library's total income \$129,279. Of this sum \$60,000 was paid in salaries to the fifty-four li-

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Illustrated. Net, \$1.25, postpaid.

THE LINE IS BUSY

By Edgar Hurs; Cherington

This book was written as a recreation. Much of it found expression out where the "trees unfold their banners" during the author's vacation days, and it represents his sincere desire to interpret with clearness and comfort the great and abiding things of religion and life.

In Press.

OLD BLACK BASS

By A. B. Cunningham

In this book the author tells of Old Black Bass as he has seen him on dusky evenings when the whippoorwill calls. Old Black Bass was the leader of his school. He was big of body, aggressive of spirit, and bold. With him was cleverness in eluding the cannier angler, and his life knew both sorrow and joy, love and bitterness.

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Cloth, 282 pages, \$1.75, postpaid.

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By CHARLES E. EDWARDS, D.D.

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Containing a select bibliography concerning Slav nationalities. Eight illustrations. Map of Czechoslovakia.

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Professor of Systematic Theology in
Western Theological Seminary

"This book is perhaps the most vigorous and comprehensive indictment of the origin, history, doctrines and doings of Christian Science that has ever yet appeared within the covers of a single volume."—*Boston Herald.*

Cloth binding, 300 pages. \$2.40, postpaid.

Week Day Church School

By WALTER ALBION SQUIRES

Director of Week Day Religious Instruction,
Presbyterian Board of Publication

This book has been written on the assumption that the week day church school movement is more than an experiment; therefore, the author evaluates the movement in the entirety, as well as in its various forms in different communities.

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Second Annual

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brary employees, and \$18,000 was paid in wages to the forty-two janitors, pages and shelf readers, twenty-one of whom are on part time. \$16,098 was spent for books and \$3,674 for periodicals.

AUSTRALIA

Adelaide. The library division of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia felt the force of the general increase in use of public libraries after the war in its

year ending June '30, 1921. This growth had the usual concomitants of shrinking funds and congestion of shelves and catalogs. No additions have been made to the catalog cabinets since 1914. Including the year's accessions of 2,941, there are 110,627 books in the main library. The librarian, H. Rutherford Purnell, reports a record attendance of 138,751 persons. Expenditures were £4,692, or £1,073 for books and binding and £3,683 in salaries and wages.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

Herbert Baillie, librarian of the Public Library, Wellington, New Zealand, writes that his daughter hopes to attend the Detroit conference of the A. L. A. She is coming to America "to be a student for two years at the Cleveland Public Library." Mr. Baillie attended the A. L. A. Conference in 1908.

CRENSHAW, May V., 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian The People's Library, Newport, R. I.

DAVIS, Eva, for thirty-two years on the staff of the Toronto (Ont.) Public Library and for fifteen years chief of the circulating division, died suddenly on March 21. Miss Davis was one of the outstanding librarians of Canada and had thousands of friends in Toronto. She was at the Swampscott Conference last year.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., announced recently as temporarily with Messrs. Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y., is to remain with that firm as consulting librarian and editor of publications.

SUTLIFF, Mary L., senior instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library

will on invitation of the Alumni of the School spend the coming summer in Europe.

WINDSOR, Grace E., 1911 W. R., branch librarian of the Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been transferred to the Director's Office to undertake special administrative work.

Last year several members of the staff of the New York Public Library completed their twenty-fifth year of service with the Library. This year seven more will. They are George J. Coombes, Abraham F. Freidus, Richard Gottheil, Helen F. Greenwood, Celeste Herring, T. M. Johnston and Henry C. Strippel.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- April 10-12. At Decatur, Florence and Tusculumbia. Annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association.
- April 17-18. At Toronto. Twenty-second annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association.
- April 25-26. At Muskogee. Oklahoma Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 25-27. At Boise. Annual meeting of the Idaho Library Association.
- April 27-28. At Tampa. Florida Library Association.
- April 28-29. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Annual meetings of the New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club and American Library Institute.
- May 4-6. At Jackson, Miss. Mississippi State Library Association.
- May 22-23. At St. Louis. Annual meeting of the Medical Library Association.
- June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.
- July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association. Exact dates of the Library Department meeting will be announced later.

U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE

The Naval Institute publishes and sells many books of value to the Army and Navy. The following named books should be on the shelves of every LIBRARY in the country:

HANDY BOOK FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT: 60c.

MANUAL OF RADIO TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY. (1919); Canvas: \$2.50

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U. S. NAVY COOK BOOK: (Flexible buckram, 1920 edition): \$1.00

NAVAL RECIPROCATING ENGINES. (With Atlas) Cloth: \$7.50

A MANUAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, (1921): Cloth, \$4.00

AIRPLANES, AIRSHIPS, AIRCRAFT ENGINES: \$3.50

THE NAVAL ARTIFICER'S MANUAL: \$2.00

BLUEJACKET'S MANUAL. Stiff Buckram, 75c.

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POSITIONS OFFERED

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for translator on April 26, 1922, at any of the places approved at which examination is requested in applications received in time to mail examination papers. A vacancy in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, at \$1,800 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The duties of the appointee will be (1) to attend to correspondence relating to commercial conditions, business practices, and general economic conditions in the Scandinavian and central European countries; (2) to prepare and edit for publication material dealing with these countries.

Competitors will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Languages, 50 weights; Thesis (to be written in the examination room), 15; Economic geography of Europe, 15; Education and experience, 20.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired (translator) to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board in other cities.

The Free Public Library of New Haven, Conn., wants a children's librarian to take charge of the children's room under the supervision of the director's work with children. A salary of \$1300 to \$1500 according to the qualifications of the candidate is offered. Several years of successful experience in children's work will have equal weight with library school training in considering a candidate's fitness for this position. Applications should be addressed to L. Lindsey Brown, assistant librarian.

Wanted: In a large city one hour and a half from New York. library school graduate with experience for chief of circulation. and one for reference librarian (no technical reference).

Initial salary for each position \$1600. Address B. P. 7.

The Savannah, Georgia, Public Library wants a Children's Librarian, to begin as soon as possible. Salary \$1,500. Applicants please address the Librarian, stating in full their education, library training and experience.

Librarianship in Connecticut town of 8,000. Minimum salary \$1000. Some training required. Good possibilities for development of library. Large foreign element. E. W. 7.

Wanted, department heads for circulation and children's departments. Salary schedules \$1500-\$1980. College graduates and library school required. Rapidly growing mid-western city of 100,000. C. C. 5.

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Lady with fifteen years' valuable experience in libraries of New England as cataloger, desires position in college or special library. New England states. R. L. B. 7.

College and library school graduate, desires a reference position in university or large public library, or head librarianship in a small college library. D. E. 7.

Young woman, library school graduate with eight years' experience including three as head cataloger in college library wants position as librarian of small library or as assistant in college library. H. C. C. 7.

Lady, middle aged, experienced in teaching in public high and normal schools and with over four years' experience as assistant librarian, wants position, full or part time. Prefers Canada but would accept suitable position elsewhere. R. A. 7.

College and library school graduate, with six years' experience as cataloger in college library and three years' experience as executive in business office, desires position in reference department of college or large public library. D. H. 5.

Religious Books Good for Libraries

A Little Kit of Teachers' Tools

By Philip E. Howard. Practical help on lesson preparation, knowing the pupil, securing attention, asking questions, using illustrations, conducting reviews, getting the pupils to work, leading to Christ. Simply told and practically illustrated. 75 cents.

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By Rosalind Goforth. The marvelous story of God's clear leading in matters great and small. A positive answer to the question, "Does God really answer prayer?" by one who has proved it. \$1.25.

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By J. W. Weddell, D.D. A marvelously enriching series of Bible studies, giving wonderful unfoldings of the message of the books, until the Bible has been searched out from Genesis to Revelation. Fully indexed. \$1.25.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

Timely lists on home making have been issued by the A. L. A., and the Trenton and Detroit public libraries.

The March number of the *Book Review Digest* gives subject headings following the Decimal Classification number so that "the entry now carries all the information that the librarian needs for ordering and cataloging a book." The practice hitherto followed of indicating in addition to the price of the book its estimated cost per thousand words is discontinued and the number of pages in the book will hereafter be given.

The Henry E. Huntington Library is illustrated and described in the *Architectural Forum* for March in an article which contains a number of illustrations of the new building at San Marino, California. The Library is part of an estate of 700 acres, and will doubtless be the Mecca of students from all parts of the world. This article considers only the architectural features.

In the same number there is a series of illustrations, with floor plans, of the Converse Memorial Library at Amherst College, of which McKim, Mead, and White are the architects.

In "The Modern City and its Government" by William Parr Capes, director of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information (Dutton, 1922, \$5) is a chapter on "Making Municipal Officials Efficient," which discusses responsibilities of public servants and the essentials of efficient administration including adequate information services—municipal reference libraries, bureaus of information, and, in particular, the work of the New York State Bureau of Municipal information.

"Booklist Books of 1921," like its predecessors of 1919 and 1920, is a selection of "the year's books sifted according to their significance to librarians—their usefulness to readers. About three hundred titles are included and each is briefly described. General literature, Fiction, Children's books, Technical books are separately listed. General literature is conveniently classified under such headings as Ethical training and living, Peace and war, Labor and laborers, Costumes, Language, Heredity, Household economy, Fine arts, etc., so as to guide any reader to the book he wants. Single copies,

25 c.; 10 to 50 copies, 10 per cent discount; 50 to 100 copies, 20 per cent discount; 100 or more, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent discount.

Community Bookshelf is the new house organ (Vol. 1, no. 1, March 1922) of the Minneapolis Public Library, dedicated to the service of patrons present and prospective. "It is not good business," the *Bookshelf* reminds the taxpayers, "to make large investments in the Public Library which can return hundred per cent in pleasure, in broadened interests, in intelligence, in mental growth, and then not use the possible returns"; and it goes on to give bright chapters on how to listen to music (telling of the Library's symphony study table); on the rare books exhibit, on what a writer reads, bird notes and news, on making a puppet show and on "increasing your earning power." Informing little paragraphs are well calculated to increase good understanding between the Library and its users and to attract new clients, and about half the number is devoted to a selected annotated list of recent popular books.

"The Green Book of methods of organizing county library service" by Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, is published by Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y., who offer it as their contribution to the county library movement. With a view to helping the county library worker to avoid much "vain endeavor and expense thru the adoption of standardized methods and forms for this field of library service," the Green Book "summarizes the most common principles and features from many counties and approximates the routine followed in several counties which seem to have worked out a satisfactory system."

County library workers will be glad to know also that the paper on the relationship between the central library and branch libraries of a county system, by Sabra L. Nason, librarian of the Umatilla County Library, Pendleton, Ore., which was read at the League of Library Commissions meeting at Swampscott has been printed in full by the Oregon State Library as county library campaign material. As illustrating the fitness of the county unit to provide the best reading at the least cost the working of the Umatilla County Library is discussed in detail. "When Women Will" by Anne Shannon Monroe in the November *Good Housekeeping* throws some sidelights on the good work of this library.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Safety Institute of America. Safety organization. Selected bibliography. *Safety*. March 1922. p. 75. 141 East 29th St., New York.

AERONAUTICS. See BUILDING MATERIALS

ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL

Aschoff, Ludwig, ed. *Pathologische Anatomie, unter Mitwirkung von Ludwig Aschoff, Max Askanazy u. a.* Leipzig: J. A. Barth. Bibls.

ANATOMY, SURGICAL

Campbell, William F. A text-book of surgical anatomy; 3d. ed. rev. Philadelphia: Saunders. 2 p. bibl. O. \$6.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. See GEOLOGY—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

ART INDUSTRIES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on art industries and trade. 9 typew. p. Aug. 11. 1921. \$1. (P.A.I.S.)

BALZAC, HONORE DE

Burton, John M. Honoré de Balzac and his figures of speech. Princeton University Press. 2 p. bibl. pap. \$1. (Elliott monographs on the Romance languages and literatures, 8).

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

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BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

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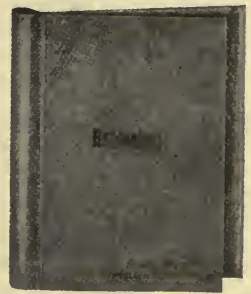
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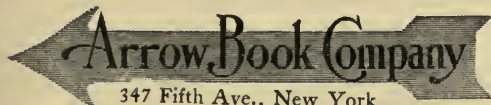
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Personal Notes by Mr. Borden

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time; the dampness finally works through it, and then the enamel begins to chip off over the rusty places. The only safe way is to have every surface exposed to the air; exposed also to inspection, so that the rusty places can be cleaned and repainted. Except our stacks and one other Standard all of the posts of the stacks on the market today are hollow—and these hollows, while they are open to damp air (and all air is damp in this climate) are not open even to inspection, to say nothing about cleaning and painting.

Next, our stack is more convenient than any other. The shelves (full of books) can be adjusted to height at any time without moving the books. And they can be so adjusted one end at a time. Librarians will sometimes tell you that they seldom have to change the height of a shelf. To a certain extent that is true—they seldom do change the height of a shelf *because* in order to do so they have to take all the books off, make the change, and then put all the books back again. It is no wonder they seldom make any such change. I wouldn't do it myself under such circumstances, but when it can be done as easily as with our stacks, it is a daily operation in any library of any size.

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A FRANK STATEMENT

(Continued)

length, instead of 25 rows that other stacks get— or else we add that two inches to the passageway. This adds 4% to the capacity of the stack. (You get the extra row).

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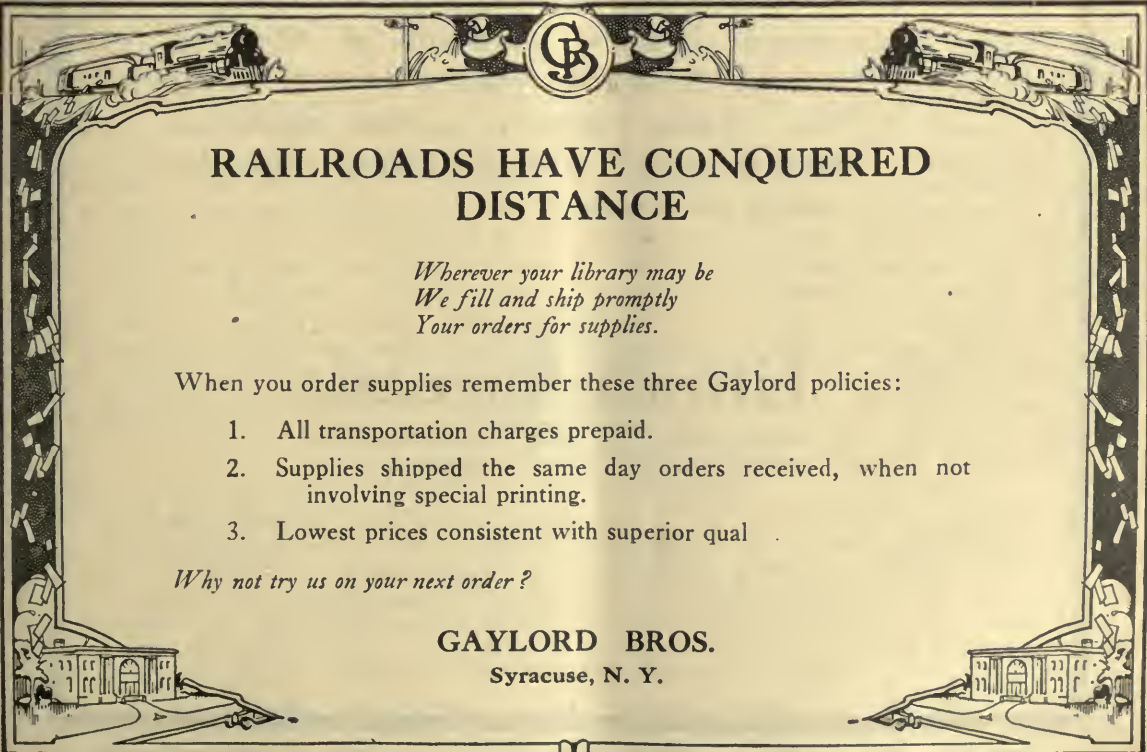
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1922



South America and Library Progress

BY FORREST B. SPAULDING

Recently Director de Bibliotecas y Museos Escolares, Lima, Peru.

IN these days of express steamships and agency planned tours, books and articles about South America are increasing to a most unfortunate extent. Unfortunate, because by far the greater number of such publications are written by hurried travellers who speed from place to place, according to a "tour" schedule, and indeed in some instances write about countries and cities remote from their routes, and concerning which they have been unable to make even the superficial first hand observations that the "tour" makes possible in the countries visited.

For this reason we begin this short article with an apology. That part of it which concerns the Republic of Peru, is written from personal observation during a year's residence as an official of the Peruvian Government. That which concerns Chile was gleaned in the course of conversation with Chilean friends whose names are well known in Santiago literary circles and who are, without exception, deeply interested in the future development of libraries in their progressive country. That which concerns other countries is based merely on hearsay and reading.

In Peru, and the same is doubtless true of all other South American countries, there is a most intense interest in literature as well as in all the creative arts. Bookstores abound, magazines and newspapers enjoy large sales, the most popular being those which contain literary features which in the United States would be considered too "highbrow" to enjoy general popularity.

The government recognizes the importance of education in the national program by the appointment of a Minister of Education or Instruction in the Cabinet, a precedent which the United States may soon follow. Upon this ministry depend all the universities, schools, libraries, and museums in the Republic, as well as a score of learned, scientific and literary societies which enjoy financial aid from the state.

We in the Northern of the American continents sometimes fail to realize the inheritances

which the republics of the Southern continent enjoy. Spain did not fail to endow her colonies with books and institutions for learning, however greedy she may have been in other ways. Both Mexico City and Lima, then the Spanish capitals in the Americas, had printing presses many years before the English colonists settled in the North. There is a record of a press in Mexico City in 1544, and in Lima in 1584, the first book printed in South America being published in the latter year. The date of the founding of the first South American library is difficult to determine, tho it is certain that collections of books existed in various monasteries and schools, long prior to the coming of the Pilgrims to Massachusetts. The first University in the New World, that of San Marcos in Lima dates from 1551.

The peoples of the Spanish American countries have retained an affection for the mother country of Spain, in no way lessened by the series of revolutions which, a century more or less ago, finally brought independence to all her former colonies. It was the Spanish yoke of government which was then thrown off, all the manners and customs, especially the intellectual traditions of old Spain being zealously retained. Scarcely an important Spanish book is published today, which is not immediately to be found on sale in Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, or Bogota, most of them being published simultaneously on the two continents. Similarly do these cities enjoy the art and the drama of what was formerly, and is now in effect, the mother country of Spain.

It is not to be wondered at that such peoples should view with high favor an institution so essential to education and general culture as the library. But tho libraries are so favored in theory, their potential service is scarcely imagined by peoples who until recent years, may be said to have retained culture at the expense of national progress. The public library, open at convenient hours, lending books on all subjects, to any who wish them, is to this day

practically unknown in South America. Public libraries exist in Brazil and Argentina, but measured by North American standards, they would hardly be recognized as such.

For an example, let us visit the library of San Marcos University, generally considered to be the most progressive of Peruvian libraries. The twenty thousand volumes will be found divided in four special rooms or departments, the first containing the books acquired for the general library of the University, and the remaining three each containing a special collection (not on one single subject) given or bequeathed to the University. Among these is the collection of about three thousand volumes, given by the American Association for International Conciliation.

With the exception of the books in one of these special halls, the entire library is cataloged, over-cataloged, one might say, tho not classified by subjects. There is a subject card catalog only of the American collection already referred to. First there is what corresponds to an accession record of the entire library, in which each book is given its number in consecutive order. Printed author catalogs in book form exist for the books in the main hall and one of the special halls. There is no method of keeping these up to date. Fifty separate subject catalogs cover the books in the main hall. All but eight of these contain, in alphabetical order by authors, sheets listing the books, roughly classified under broad subject headings. The remaining eight contain the entire list of pamphlets arranged alphabetically by authors making it practically impossible to locate any pamphlet material on a given subject. (It should here be added that during the lifetime of the present custodians, any pamphlet of the present date is likely to be remembered and found. The memory of a Peruvian for such details is astounding. I know one instance of a man who has had charge of the archives of a large government department, who can unerringly recall from memory a letter filed under date of receipt, five or ten years back.)

To borrow a book from the San Marcos University library is not difficult, providing one can prove that one is entitled to the privilege. Merely a signature written in a book kept for that purpose is required. Card records of any sort do not meet with favor in Peru. All library records, including catalogs, circulation records, etc. are from choice kept in books. Similarly, large books, specially ruled and printed are everywhere to be found in Government and business offices. Correspondence is almost invariably kept in binders in chronological order,

each sheet being perforated to fit a mechanical binding contrivance.

The most important library in Lima, is of course, the Biblioteca Nacional. Founded in 1822, the year following Peru's independence, it had grown to a total of about sixty thousand volumes in 1880. Many rare and even priceless early American books and manuscripts were in the collection. But in 1881, this collection was sadly looted and pillaged by the Chilean troops who invaded Peru's capital. Books were ruthlessly destroyed, stolen, sold and otherwise scattered, and the library reduced to a mere skeleton of its former greatness. The rebuilding of the collection was undertaken, after the treaty of peace of Ancón, by Don Ricardo Palma, a librarian, writer, and historian whose name is famous wherever the Spanish language is spoken. Thru his large circle of friends in every Spanish-speaking land, thru appeals to foreign governments, and to a smaller extent by purchase, the library was again built up to a collection numbering about fifty thousand volumes.

There is no one who knows just what treasures the national library now contains. The stupendous task of cataloging the collection is slowly proceeding, having been courageously undertaken by the present librarian, Dr. A. B. Deustua. But unless the Peruvian Government appropriates money for this task, it seems likely never to be accomplished. (The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution on October 19, 1921, recommending to the Minister of Instruction that the writer be given charge of the cataloging of the Biblioteca Nacional, in addition to his other duties. But up to the beginning of this year, not one cent was appropriated for this purpose.) One dauntless cataloger is now at work, making an author record of the collection on specially printed and ruled slips.

Learned societies in South America generally possess libraries of considerable importance. Of some of these there are printed author catalogs, but of the majority, the memory of the honorary librarian is the only clue to the books. In Lima the collection of the Sociedad de Ingenieros (about eighteen thousand volumes) and the library of the Sociedad Geografica de Lima (eight thousand volumes) are especially noteworthy. The librarian of the latter society, Senor Carlos Arellano Ibanez, is now at work on an adaption of the Dewey Decimal Classification in Spanish, also serving as classifier of the Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Perú.

The Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Peru, was created by decree of President A. B. Leguia, April 9, 1921, and provides for grouping under one central administration, all libraries in

the schools and colleges of Peru, as well as all of the separate libraries in the various offices of the Government. By the preparation of a joint or union catalog of the books in these separate libraries, and arranging for the interchange of volumes, it was thought, and rightly so, that the book resources of the government could be easily manipulated and made to serve to a degree impossible under the present system of uncataloged and uncorrelated separate libraries. Unfortunately, due to the present financial straits of Peru, but little has been accomplished to the end desired. But this library, existing now only on paper may some day be developed as there are many people of influence in Peru who heartily believe in the plan. Peru will also have the nucleus of a travelling library system when the American Colony which has been raising funds for the purpose, finally makes its gift of sixteen thousand books to the Government, in commemoration of the Centenary of Peruvian Independence, in accordance with plans decided upon in May 1921.

The ancient University of Cuzco, of which a Northamerican, Dr. Albert Geisecke, has been the Rector for ten years past, also possesses a fine library especially rich in Latin works. This library is at present uncataloged. During the past few years many small public libraries have been started due to local initiative, in various parts of Peru, distant from the Capital. Tho these are small, poorly selected, and generally uncataloged, the interest in them is great, and time and money are all that are needed for their development. That such local initiative exists in spite of the efforts made in Lima to control absolutely from the Capital, all educational institutions in the Republic, is an encouraging sign.

The spirit of competition among South American nations is keen. And it is this spirit which may do more for the development of public libraries, than local initiative can ever do when not thus spurred on. In 1910 a National Board of Public Libraries was formed in Argentina, and shortly thereafter a comprehensive report was issued showing the feasibility of Traveling Library systems based upon practice in the United States. Public libraries in Argentina now number about two hundred, and Buenos Aires boasts a National Library second only in contents and in its edifice, to the splendid Biblioteca Nacional of Rio de Janeiro, with its 330,000 volumes and its \$1,500,000 building, built in 1910. Similarly Brazil boasts two hundred or so public libraries.

Chile did not let the high Andes prevent her from watching what her neighbor Argentina was doing. In 1913, a course in library management

for women high school teachers was inaugurated in Santiago, under the direction of Senor L. Ignacio Silva Arriagada, assistant librarian of the National Institute. In the librarian of her National Library, Senor Carlos Silva Cruz, Chile boasts one of the leaders in library progress on the South American continent. Senor Silva Cruz, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional of Santiago since 1911, has instituted many reforms, including several, the ideas for which were brought back from a visit to the United States, when he had the opportunity to inspect many of the leading libraries in the Northern republic.

Mention of Chile's library progress would be incomplete without the name of Dr. José Toribio Medina, not a librarian, but undoubtedly one of the world's foremost bibliographers. His works include more than three hundred titles, and his fame, like that of Don Ricardo Palma, his former friend, extends to every Spanish speaking land.

The National Library most recently established, is that of Paraguay at Asuncion, founded in 1915. So library progress in South America goes on. South America wants libraries and is going to have them. North America can encourage her and help her, not by sending librarians to her countries, but by opening her library schools, calling the attention of the Ministers of Instruction to these schools and inviting the librarians of her sister continent to encourage attendance at these schools.

In the United States, library progress is said to commence in 1876, the year of her Centenary of Independence. Only in the last decade have most South American republics reached their 100th birthdays. They are now about to proceed with their library extension and development, but slowly and comfortably as is their custom.

Of all peoples on earth, the Latin is the most lovable, tho to people of the northland often the most exasperating. Were we to visit him and tell him what we wished to do, he would listen courteously and thank us. Were we to ask him to start this or that at once, he would smile engagingly and reply, "Si senor, manana." And if we know him well, we know he means what he smilingly terms "la manana proverbial," the tomorrow, which exists not as a set time, but the tomorrow which is used for convenience, to delay action until he is ready.

And when he is ready, we in the Northern continent, must be ready too, to help as he wants to be helped. Meanwhile we can do much to gain and to keep his friendship, so that when he is ready to ask, he can be sure that he is asking a friend, as is his wont.

The John Crerar Library

By CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, Librarian

I COULD have wished, and probably you will wish, that this part of the programme were assigned to a more eloquent speaker than a librarian, who of necessity is more familiar with the printed than with the spoken word. Nevertheless, the choice has one great advantage in that the librarian, who of necessity is most familiar with the multitudinous details of library work, can therefore best avoid them.

From the terms of the bequest it will be seen that in 1886, when he made his will, Mr. Crerar had in mind a general library which should furnish to the South Division of the city facilities similar to those offered by the Newberry Library to the North Division. But after he had drawn his will he often discussed his plans with the friends who were to be the Directors and especially with Mr. Williams, who was to be the first president. As a result of these discussions he came to the conclusion that the Library should not duplicate the work of the Chicago Public Library as a circulating library and that it should be made especially strong in subjects not well cared for by other libraries in the city. Farther than this he had not gone at the time of his death in 1889, and it was left to the Directors, when the Library was organized in 1895, to determine the scope of the institution. After a careful consideration of the subject, and especially of the work of the libraries then open to the public in the city, they decided unanimously to establish a free public reference library of scientific and technical literature. As they stated at the time, they believed that the decision accorded with the particular business activities by which the greater part of Mr. Crerar's fortune had been accumulated, would exclude naturally certain questionable classes of books which his will distinctly prohibits, and would favor the aim and object which it expressly points out.

The exact lines of the division of its field of work from those of the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library were established after a series of conferences with the trustees of those institutions. The subjects assigned to the John Crerar Library are defined by the titles of its departments of Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Applied Sciences. To these was added later the Department of Medical Sciences. Only this last has a separate organization and reading room. With three notable exceptions, namely, theology,

philology, and law, all well provided for elsewhere in the city, these departments include nearly every subject comprehended in a broad interpretation of science as organized knowledge.

The maintenance of the Library is provided, of course, by the income from the the Crerar bequest. The first act of the Directors was to declare that the total amount of the bequest was not too large for the sufficient fund they were required to reserve to promote, maintain, and support the Library for all time, and that therefore the endowment should not be encroached upon for land, building, or books, but that a building fund should be accumulated from the income. The decision did not mention furniture and fixtures so that by a curious anomaly expenditures for these have been charged to capital account.

The next important decision in regard to maintenance was made in 1899 when, because of the improvement in financial conditions, the income increased very markedly and promised to increase still more. This decision was to keep the annual addition to the building fund at about its former figure and to use the balance for a more rapid development of the Library. The Directors, in making this decision, desired to give the generation of citizens who had known Mr. Crerar, and whom he had known, the greatest possible advantages from his bequest. It is to this action that is due the present value of the collections as well as the extent of the service rendered in the past twenty years. On the other hand the building fund, now \$1,300,000, would have been ample, under normal conditions, to have provided fully for the needs of the Library at as early a date as it could have been used to advantage. Even under present abnormal conditions it is enough to build the structure now being dedicated.

The administration of the Library is governed by the act of the Illinois Legislature entitled "An Act to Encourage and promote the establishment of free public libraries" approved June 17, 1891. Under the provisions of this act The John Crerar Library was incorporated on October 12, 1894, and duly organized on January 12, 1895. All of the Directors named by Mr. Crerar were present. To the Board of thirteen named by him there were afterwards added the Mayor and Comptroller of Chicago, *ex officio*. The By-Laws of the Corporation provide for standing committees on Finance, Administration, Buildings and Grounds, and Books. The Directors meet quarterly and act, as a rule, only upon the recommendation of Committees. The Chairmen

*Address made at the opening of the John Crerar Library's new building on May 28, 1921. A paper describing the building in detail appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 1.



THE GENERAL READING ROOM, THE FURNITURE FOR WHICH WAS SUPPLIED BY THE LIBRARY BUREAU. HERE THE DEDICATION CEREMONY TOOK PLACE.

of the standing committees together with the President form an Executive Committee which has power to act if necessary between meetings of the Board. There are two appointive officers, the Treasurer and the Librarian. The former in consultation with the latter submits an annual budget to the Board, and to the latter has been delegated the selection of the individual works added to the Library. It will be seen that such an organization makes for ease in routine administration and yet reserves for the Board the final decision in all matters of importance. In such cases they have before them the opinion of the committee or committees directly interested, and it has been their practice to discuss the questions informally until a general agreement has been arrived at. In not more than one or two cases in the whole twenty-six years is there a record of a division on the final vote.

The development of the Library has been governed by a few guiding principles. These are to undertake no more than could be accomplished with reasonable completeness; to add first all publications of the year which appeared to contain the results of original research, secondly the most useful texts and compilations of the year, and only afterwards older material and that chiefly of historical interest; but on the other hand to take advantage occasionally of exceptional offers of collections; to devote an un-

usually large proportion of the expenditures to periodicals; to provide liberally for effective service to readers; and to co-operate with other libraries and institution as fully and as generously as possible.

No record of the development of the Library would be complete without a most grateful recognition of the assistance received from its many friends and correspondents. Before the Library opened its books of record more than two hundred volumes sent as gifts were awaiting entry and last year there were received as gifts 5,034 volumes, 14,134 pamphlets, and 53,574 numbers of periodicals, from 3,667 donors. Except for the periodicals this is not an unusual record for there was no other large single gift. In past years the Library has received a number of collections so important that the name of the donor has been attached to them. Among these are the Senn Collection of older medical works, the Chanute Collection of Aviation, and that of the Cremation Association of America on Cremation. Still another, the David L. Barnes Collection on Railroad Engineering has been received this year.

More important still is the provision some donors have made for the increase of their collections by endowment. The Library at present has three such endowed collections: the Huntington W. Jackson Collection on Constitutional

Law, the Henry Gradle Collection on the Eye and Ear; and the Collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences on the Natural Sciences. To these will be added in the future the Nathan S. Davis, Jr., Collection on the Throat and Lung. Such endowments are most welcome because they enable the Library to provide the maximum assistance to research workers in their fields without undue limitation of purchases in other fields; and on the other hand they form lasting and fitting memorials of the donors.

Thru the application of these principles the collections have been built up to a total of nearly 450,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets and 13,000 sheet maps. In size the Library is surpassed by at least seven public libraries and seven university libraries in the United States, but it would not be fair to measure its value solely by its size. Its field is limited, it contains no duplicates, and it has an unusual proportion of sets of periodicals, so that without exaggeration it may be said to be a good working library on all the subjects within its scope and more than this on some.

To justify its existence a library must be used. On this point alone a complete statement would take more than the time allotted to this address. As has been stated, the Directors have realized the importance of providing as much assistance as possible; the Librarian has tried to secure trained and enthusiastic assistants; and the men and women of the staff have given earnest and efficient care to the work and have shown much initiative in devising and perfecting the means. For instance, the public and official catalogs contain features entirely novel, which make this one of the most readily consulted libraries of its size.

The result has been a service by no means confined to the city. By interlibrary loans, photographic reproductions, and the distribution of its printed catalog cards and other publications the Library is known to and assists a wide circle of institutions and individual scholars. Indeed it is perhaps better known outside Chicago than in the city, tho it may be hoped that the occupation of this building will lead to a more general recognition of its possibilities for usefulness. It should not be understood that these possibilities have been generally overlooked in the past. At the time it was opened on April 1, 1897, the number of readers in the subjects within its field in the public libraries of New York and Boston was about seventy-five a day, and the Librarian informed the Directors that he thought that they might expect a like number when the Library became known, perhaps as soon as in five years. Yet the average daily attendance for the first year was seventy-nine and this rose steadily to a maximum of five hundred and forty-four in

1915. The war stopped this growth in numbers, but substituted for it a marked increase in the importance of the work done.

The variety of the service rendered is no less remarkable than the volume. The Library has tried to serve all who have asked for information or assistance within its field, the high school student as well as the university professor; the young man just beginning as linesman for the telephone company as well as the president of a great railroad corporation; the man who wants to know when the next train leaves for Waukegan as well as the patent experts defending a suit involving millions.

The general character, however, is research work on pure and applied science and is well illustrated by the statement that in their numerical order the largest classes of readers are physicians, engineers, chemists, teachers, and business men.

The very important question of the location of the Library was given earnest consideration by the Directors from the first. Temporary quarters in the Marshall Field & Co. Building, on Wabash Avenue and Washington Street, were taken in order to study the question and obtain information as to the character and residence of those who would use the Library. The result of this study convinced the Board that a central location was absolutely necessary to obtain the greatest usefulness. They therefore asked for permission to build in Grant Park, near the Chicago Public Library. This was granted by the Legislature in two different acts, confirmed by ordinances of the City Council and the South Park Board, approved by ninety-five per cent of the abutors and ratified by a large majority of the voters at a special election, but denied by the Supreme Court on the ground that the question was *res judicata*.

The final decision was not rendered until 1910. The Directors then determined to secure a suitable site by purchase, and after an examination of perhaps a score of offers in 1912 purchased the one now occupied. Unfortunately the existing leases on the property prevented building before 1915, but plans were begun at once. The war and other changing conditions made it necessary to alter the plans again and again, so that the plans for the present building are the ninth set on which estimates have been obtained, and some of the sets in their final form were the result of several revisions. Indeed, it is probably that even this plan would not have been carried out had it not been for the constantly increasing need of more space for the books and readers and the improbability of obtaining this in temporary quarters at any rental within the resources of the Library. The cost

THE ENTRANCE HALL IN WHICH FORM AND COLOR ARE COMBINED SO AS TO PRODUCE A PLEASANT IMPRESSION. THE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK IS FROM THE HECLA IRON



WORKS OF CHICAGO; THE LIGHTING IS BY THE EDWARD F. CALDWELL COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND THE DECORATION BY THE J. B. NOELLE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

of construction, tho not much larger than was estimated, has been so great as to make it necessary to suspend, for the time being at least, the evening service, and the resumption of this important part of the work will depend upon the attitude of the financial authorities of the nation and city.

In conclusion a brief description of the building may make more interesting the inspection of it which you are invited to make.

In the first place, it should be stated that this is only a portion, about two-fifths, of the whole building that has been planned. The Library owns the building adjoining on the north and that adjoining on the west. This Reading Room, therefore, and those on the twelfth floor will extend eventually fifty-five feet or three bays further north. The width and height of these rooms have been determined with this extension in view. A similar set of reading rooms will be built on the west side of the lot. The total capacity of the lot is estimated at twelve hundred readers and three million volumes. At the present rate of growth this should accommodate the Library for about one hundred and fifty years.

The architectural style of the building is a modified Romanesque. The construction is the usual column and girder with the columns protected by concrete, tile floors, metal window cases, doors, and trim. The only wood used in construction is for the stair hand rails. The building rests on twenty-eight concrete columns reaching eighty-four feet below the sidewalk to a very hard stratum immediately above the bed rock. The height of the outer walls is two hun-

dred feet above the sidewalk but the columns are strong enough to carry four more stories should the addition seem advisable. The permanent outer walls are of Bedford stone and in the final building this will be the case for the north and west walls as well as for the street façades.

The restricted area made necessary a radical departure from the usual type of library buildings tho perhaps no one of the ideas employed is strictly novel. For instance, the location of the reading rooms at the top of the building is found in both the New York Public Library and the Chicago Public Library. The fact that those of the John Crerar Library are twice as far above the entrance level means very little for the time spent in the elevators is the smallest part of the time required to obtain a book and a seat. The compensating advantages of better light and air and greater quiet are evident.

The four upper floors are devoted to the readers. The top or fifteenth will contain the maps, rare books and the union catalog. Up to the present it has been used as a temporary reading room. This, the fourteenth floor, is the general reading room with the public card catalog of over a million entries; the thirteenth, a mezzanine floor, contains the cloak room and toilets; the twelfth provides the reading room of the Department of Medical Sciences, called the Senn Room in honor of the late Dr. Nicholas Senn, the reading room for the general current periodicals, and a small class room.

Below these four floors are two used for administration; the eleventh floor contains the offices and the tenth the work room of the staff.

Here are taken most of the thirty-six separate steps which lie between the receipt of a notice of a new publication and its final preparation for use by readers. Part of the ninth floor is used for the work connected with the printing and distribution of the catalog cards. Below these floors are the book stacks, occupying the space from the fifth to the eighth floors. The fourth and eighth have been left out and four stack floors inserted in their place. This gives six stack levels with a total capacity of six hundred thousand volumes. This should be enough to shelve the present collections and the usual increment for about ten years. At the end of that period the substitution of two stack floors for the fourth regular floor will provide for three hundred thousand volumes, or for about fifteen years.

Unfortunately the space available for readers is by no means as satisfactory. Even to make the present provision of about three hundred and fifty seats it was necessary to omit temporarily the notable feature of a monumental central staircase hall which eventually will run thru



A VIEW IN THE STACKS. THIS WORK WAS DONE BY THE ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

the four upper stories. The western half of the building is therefore at present strictly utilitarian and unimpressive.

It will be seen that the system of lighting adopted is the semi-indirect, but the elasticity of the system of ventilation needs to be pointed out.

This is the reverse of the usual unified system. Besides a general ventilation of the type employed in office buildings of its size, there is a separate installation for the reading rooms and another small one for the class room alone. The reading rooms can be ventilated by the windows alone, by the windows and an exhaust fan or by a mechanical supply and exhaust. Probably the last method will be used only occasionally in the winter.

So far as tested the building promises to meet expectations. At least the Directors hope that the public will confirm their belief that they have given Chicago a building which is, as the Founder wished, "tasteful, substantial and fire-proof," which will render adequate service to his friends, acquaintances, and associates, and which will be a not unimportant factor in the improvement of the Community.

The Russian Public Library

THE fourth issue of the Petrograd review, *Science and Its Workers*, contains a report on the present state of the so-called Russian Public Library (*Rossiiskaya Publichnaya Biblioteka*), formerly the Imperial Public Library of Petrograd. This report is summarized below.

Since 1918 the Library has been administered by a committee, in which the Academy of Sciences, the University, the Book Chamber, the Library Science Society, as well as the readers, are represented. No substantial changes have taken place in the inner organization of the institution. As before it comprises the following departments: Manuscripts, Russian Literature, Orientalia, Natural Sciences, Philology and Incunabula, Arts and Technology, History, History of Cults, Social and Economic Sciences, Polygraphy, Rossica, Slavica, Philosophy and Pedagogy, and the General Catalog. A separate technology division is being formed, but the work is greatly hampered by the lack of space in the library building and by the scarcity of funds for the purchase of recent technological literature.

In 1919 and 1920 two large collections of books, namely, the library of the quondam Theological Academy (*Dukhovnaya Akademiya*) and that of the Free Economic Society, were merged with the Library and named respectively The First and The Second Division of the Russian Public Library. The library of the Theological Academy is known for its manuscript collections and for its literature on philosophy, history of Christianity, and archæography. That of Free Economic Society is strong in files of Zemstvo and municipal publications and in works on economic history and theory.

Since the beginning of the war the current

output of foreign books has been beyond the Library's reach. This has been the cause of great concern to its administration. On the other hand, the acquisition of native literature, including manuscript material, was considerable. The Art Division has obtained Olsufyev's collection of popular prints, about three thousand in all, some of which are very rare, and a large group of lithographed portraits. Valuable additions were made to the collection of eighteenth century Russian literature and to the official documents bearing upon the early years of the present century. Among the Library's individual accessions are found two exceedingly rare editions of Catullus, namely, the Leipzig edition of the close of the fifteenth century and the Paris edition of 1473.

Within the last few years the Library organized a series of exhibits, devoted to such subjects as Turgenev, Gorki, Jan Amos Komensky, the history of revolutionary movements, the history of socialism. In October, 1918, the Library opened a central information bureau, for the purpose of locating books for inquiring readers in the libraries of the two capitals. The bureau gradually became a clearing-house for bibliographical information.

AVRAHM YARMOLINSKY,

Chief of the Slavonic Division.

New York Public Library.

Twenty-five Years of Constructive Trusteeship

THIS year marks the twenty-fifth consecutive in which Dr. David A. Boody has served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library. In recognition of this fact, the Board, at its regular meeting on March 21, 1922, presented Dr. Boody with a silver waiter.

President Boody has been called "the father of the free library movement in Brooklyn." Even before the library was established his interest in such a project was manifest. In his first message, as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, January 4, 1892, he called to the attention of the Board of Aldermen the wisdom of establishing a library. In this same message he pointed out the fact that the Legislature had recently authorized Brooklyn to erect on the so-called East Side Lands, a Museum of Arts and Sciences, under an agreement with the Brooklyn Institute, and he urged that "the time seems to be opportune for providing a worthy adjunct of the Institute in the way of a free library." The Museum plans were adopted during Dr. Boody's term as Mayor in 1892-1893, and four years later the library was organized. The immediate development, therefore, of both the library and Museum was greatly advanced by the active pub-

lic interest of this enlightened and far-sighted citizen.

Several libraries, private and public, joined the Brooklyn Public Library soon after its organization, the most important of which was the Brooklyn Library, the large proprietary library on Montague Street. Later, Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$1,600,000 for branch buildings provided for twenty Carnegie Buildings. Owing to good planning and thrifty execution the required twenty were opened, and with the balance remaining a twenty-first building is now under construction. Several years ago the City started the erection of a large central building at Prospect Park and Eastern Parkway. The Legislature, just adjourned, passed a bill providing for the sale of corporate stock in the amount of eleven million dollars for the completion of the building, and Governor Miller signed the Act on April 7th, 1922. The erection of the Central Library Building is a matter to which President Boody has devoted tireless energy and undaunted enthusiasm thru many years, and today the fulfilment of the vision he has cherished for Brooklyn gives fair promise of realization.

In 1917, in recognition of Dr. Boody's eightieth birthday, the Board commissioned Mr.



Louis Betts to paint a portrait of the President. The painting is temporarily lent to the Brooklyn Museum, and is here reproduced thru the courtesy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which Dr. Boody is the senior member of the Board of Trustees.

Books on America in Foreign Languages

THE New York Library Association Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born is trying to encourage the translation into foreign languages of books reflecting American life and traditions. Since Yiddish is the language of a large part of our new immigration, and has a literature in which continental life is more adequately portrayed than American, the Committee with the cordial co-operation of the American Library Association Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born is urging translations in that language. Suggestions from librarians interested in work with foreigners were used to make up a list of fifty books considered desirable for translations into various languages, most of them tested by use in one or more languages of our immigrants or by popularity among our English-speaking foreign-born.

Five books are under consideration for early publication if enough support can be gained from libraries thruout the country. These books will be brought out by a Yiddish publisher who has a high standard for translation and publication, if he can be assured of a sale of five hundred copies of each within the first year after publication. This seems to the Committee a reasonable condition.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp" have already been translated and can be published within two or three months if adequate support is given. These two novels were considered desirable for translation because they show periods and conditions of American life now largely historical and a part of our tradition. The "Scarlet Letter" is specially popular with Jewish readers. "The Luck of Roaring Camp," with the accompanying Western stories shows a phase of American life usually known only thru lurid cinema presentation.

Altho Lincoln is the hero of the foreign-born, there is no biography of him in Yiddish. Charnwood's "Lincoln" with its wide sweep of American history and politics was chosen as possessing the greatest appeal for the intelligent Jewish reader. We hope that an arrangement can be made with the American publishers of this and the two following books for the translation, if a sufficient demand is indicated.

Garland's "Son of the Middle Border" was selected for its picture of pioneer life and hardships in the growth of our great Middle West.

As there is no one-volume history of the United States in Yiddish, the Committee felt that need to be the greatest, and hopes that Muzzey's American history will be translated and pub-

lished. It has recently been translated into French for use at the Sorbonne, and is exceedingly popular with English-speaking readers in foreign libraries.

The Committee feels that the translation of American classics is a most important contribution to Americanization work, since foreign readers are eager to learn about America even before they read English. Books that faithfully reflect phases of American life have been chosen rather than those written specially for the foreigner, showing only the idealistic side of our national life. The Committee feels that true pictures rather than touched up ones should be put before the immigrant as well as before the native-born, and will lead to a better understanding of American life.

One hundred subscriptions have been received in advance of publication of these first five books of an American Library in Yiddish. The Committee urges every library which supplies Yiddish books to its public to subscribe to these five books (to be published at a cost of two dollars to three dollars) writing to Esther Johnston, Chairman, Committee on Work with Foreign-Born, New York Library Association, 192 East Broadway, New York City.

Peruvian Libraries

The following are the principal libraries in Peru:

Lima

- Biblioteca de la Academia de Medicina.
- Biblioteca Municipal.
- Biblioteca Nacional.
- Biblioteca de la Escuela de Ingenieros.
- Biblioteca de la Escuela de Minas y Construcciones Civiles.
- Biblioteca del Instituto Historico del Perú.
- Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geografica de Lima.
- Biblioteca de la Universidad de San Marcos.
- Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa.
- Biblioteca de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales.

Cajamarca

- Biblioteca "La Popular."

Cuzco

- Biblioteca "El Progreso."
- Biblioteca Publica y Musea.
- Biblioteca de la Universidad del Cuzco.

Libertad

- Biblioteca de la Liga de Artesanos y Obreros.
- Biblioteca de la Sociedad Auxilios Mutuos del Carmen.

Arequipa

- Biblioteca Universidad.

Truxillo

- Biblioteca de la Universidad del Truxillo.

Simmons College School of Library Science

By JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, Director

THE visitor to the Simmons College Library School, as we usually call it for short, finds its headquarters in a suite of rooms on the third floor of the main instruction building of the College, on the Fenway, Boston.

Until very recently the College had no name visible, a piece of modesty very trying to the visitor seeking it, who is usually directed to it as "the building next to Mrs. Jack Gardner's Italian palace." When he arrives, he finds the College in the midst of a great educational group, the most beautiful of which are the buildings of the Art Museum and the Harvard Medical School.

Soon he reaches the administrative offices of the Library School, two small rooms, and from there one of the School staff will guide him to the big adjoining room, "318." That is the "Home Room" of the library students, envied by the other students in this over-crowded building, because there each student has some space allotted as her own, and can work in peace. It is a room of windows, bright, and gaining yearly in attractiveness. It contains the students' desks, and the School's department library of bibliography and library science, which was greatly strengthened by the acquisition of the Drexel Institute Library School's collection in 1914.

Opening from the "Home Room" is the work-room of the College Library and of the School. This contains also some sixteen hundred volumes gathered for the problems which constitute the laboratory work accompanying courses in cataloging and classification. The College Library is on the floor above, but the library background of the School is far greater than the visitor sees. It includes the Boston Public Library, the Massachusetts State Library, and the wealth of fine special libraries of every type in which the city is so rich, as well as the Public Library of Brookline, and indeed of all the parts of Greater Boston.

To the visitor, who sees a thousand students thronging corridors and classrooms, and who has probably heard that librarians are scarce, it is necessary to explain something of the College and the relation of the School to it. Because the School of Library Science is an integral part of the College, and can not be understood apart from it, I want to give the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the same explanation.

Simmons College, a vocational college, is usually thought of as the embodiment of an idea of education belonging to the twentieth century, and so, in its present physical manifestation, it

is. If we go back to the inception in the mind of its founder, it shares pioneer honors with Vassar in the recognition of the value of higher education for women.

John Simmons, a Boston merchant, was much interested in the founding of Vassar in 1865, and in the plan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, founded 1862, and on his death in 1871 it was found that his will of 1867 provided for the establishment of a college for women. With a foresight decidedly ahead of his time, he realized that not only for cultural development, but as an economic necessity, women would require broader education if they were to compete with men in professions and vocations. His will therefore directed that the institution should give instruction "in art, industry and science best calculated to enable its scholars to acquire an independent livelihood." He very wisely abstained from prescribing the exact lines of instruction, but suggested medicine, music, and telegraphy. The College was not opened until thirty years later, simply because in 1872 the great Boston fire so impaired the value of the property of the foundation that it had to be restored before it could support the establishment visioned by John Simmons.

The development of facilities for the higher education of women in that interval complicated the problem faced by those finally entrusted with formulating plans for the new college. Apparently their principle was to avoid duplication as far as possible, but to supplement existing opportunities and to try some new experiments, always mindful of the necessity of preparing women to earn an independent livelihood.

Thus they planned the first vocational college for women, throwing equal emphasis on both words of that phrase. That is, they sought those vocations that needed a solid background of general education and of theory behind the practical application, required trained and well-stored minds, scientific methods of procedure and artistic technic. It seems natural enough to a librarian that librarianship should have been included under those specifications.

The College is organized into Schools, one of which is the School of Library Science. Each School is planned to give in four years' time, first, the most essential elements of a liberal college course, especially those which make the best foundation for the vocation for which that School prepares; second, the technical subjects requisite for that vocation. Many subjects, technical in regard to a special vocation, are of course liberal in themselves.

The Schools, regardless of size, have equal representation in the Committee of Admissions and the Administrative Board. All resident members of the instructing staff are on the College Faculty, and those of professorial rank enjoy a Sabbatical year.

True to its intention to supplement existing educational opportunities, the College has always so arranged its technical programs that women who have received adequate academic education at other colleges can enter Simmons for the technical work alone.

Thus the Library School contains each year two groups of regular students, called familiarly CI's and CII's.

The latter group is easily explained. It consists of women from other colleges, admitted without examination, on their college credentials. Their previous college course must have included a nucleus of prescribed subjects, but beyond that the widest variation is welcomed. For this group the whole library science program is offered in one college year. On the successful completion of the program in one year of residence the degree of B.S. in Library Science is granted. Formerly the degree was deferred until after one year of experience. Usually many members of this group have had library experience before entering the School. A few women of maturity who have library experience and desirable personal and intellectual qualifications are admitted as special students, but not as candidates for the degree. They carry all or the greater part of the technical program. The experience of this "handpicked" group adds interest and actuality to class discussions. Some of the strongest people on the active list are "Specials."

The CI group, coming for a four year period, tho enrolled from the beginning as Library School students, really enter the College rather than the School. That is, they have to fulfil the college requirements no matter which of the schools they mean to enter, and details are published in advance in the College catalogs. Students are admitted on the certification of approved high schools, or on examinations of the College Entrance Board, or on those set by Simmons College. So far we have not adopted the "comprehensive examination" used recently by some of the best colleges. This group in its four years spends three fourths of the time on liberal studies, such as English, modern languages, science, history, social sciences; just such subjects, except for the lack of the classics, as would be pursued elsewhere toward an A.B. degree. Their degree, however, is B.S. in Library Science. I was interested to note recently that when Simmons was opened in 1902 no li-

brary School, except Albany, required as much academic work—three college years—as Simmons has always considered a minimum.

The CI students have the same library science program as do the CII, but it is distributed over their last two college years. It would be much simpler, as an administrative problem, to concentrate it into the Senior year, but so far it has not been done, for two reasons: first, it is an advantage to the college student in her other courses, to know how to handle library tools; second, she can use her last college vacation to acquire practical experience in a library. At present, therefore, elementary courses in reference, classification and cataloging are given in the Junior year, and a fortnight of field work is required the following summer. Actually many students hold paid positions for most of the summer voluntarily. The combined theory and practice brings them to the beginning of their Senior year with a much more intelligently questioning attitude. The "co-op" method appears again in the Senior year, when both CI and CII groups spend two weeks in March in practical work in assigned libraries.

The curriculum need not be dwelt upon in detail, for in its fundamental courses it resembles all the other good one year library schools. For a decade library work for children has been a separate course of at least twenty-five class hours, and now it is accompanied by work in children's rooms. Electives are now offered in school library work and in a course on special libraries.

Each institution of training has its own problems to solve, but the one common to all professional schools is that of combining in its instructing staff teaching ability and experience and familiarity with modern pedagogical methods, while retaining up-to-the-moment practical experience in meeting the current problems of library work. Mr. Bowker, in his article on Riverside, spoke of its method of meeting this difficulty by having short courses by eminent librarians twice a year. That method often secures fine presentation of subjects, and is especially valuable for certain courses to advanced students, if properly co-ordinated in a carefully planned, inclusive, and progressive curriculum. No school can afford to neglect the method, but to depend upon the isolated special course exclusively would seem to me much like trying to run a magazine with some brilliant contributors, but no editor.

The Simmons organization includes an administrative head, a resident staff, and lecturers drawn directly from active work to present certain subjects. Thruout the twenty years of Simmons history it has happened that with rare ex-

ceptions the instructors have been secured from actual library positions, rather than from the instructing staffs of the other library schools. The long summer vacations, the constant visits to libraries, and the fact that much of the work done by instructors in preparation for their courses is done in other libraries so that they continue to know practically the feelings of "the constant reader," help to ward off fossilization. The Sabbatical year is meant to serve the same purpose. Library school people constantly attending library meetings of many kinds, usually have a pretty wide acquaintance which keeps them more closely in touch with the field.

Far more than is generally realized, a library school is a co-operative undertaking, and I never cease to marvel at the generosity with which all librarians with whom I come in contact respond to any appeal for help. It is to these librarians and to a school's graduates that its instruction owes most of its vitality. Their personal letters, their gifts of forms and library publications, their talks to the students, the permission granted to use their institutions as practice fields, their comments on the graduates they know, and the criticisms, whether favorable or the reverse, on the schools, are invaluable in keeping open lines of communication with practical developments. Moreover a library school introduces its students to a wider group of instructors in the editors of, and the contributors to, library periodicals; the authors and publishers of library science books; the library supply houses, and the great fraternity of publishers and booksellers. If it happens to be, like Simmons, in a great city, with all that that means of mental stimulation, the environment is one of the most potent teachers.

During the formative period Miss Mary Esther Robbins guided the development of the School. From 1902 to 1913 she was in charge of it, and in addition to her administrative duties taught cataloging and classification and much of the library economy, still finding time to be a friend to every "library girl." Among the members of her staff were Miss Frances Wiggin, and Miss Grace Hill. Mr. Charles K. Bolton, ranking officer of the School 1910-13, gave the course in the history of libraries until his resignation before his visit to England last year. The present director of the School has held that post since 1913. The instructing staff has included many members whose names are well known in library accomplishment. Miss Whittlesey began her library school teaching at Simmons, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston came on leave from the Library of Congress and Miss Mudge from Columbia. Mr. Belden gave our course in Documents, and Miss Jordan still con-

ducts the work for children. The Brooklyn Public Library earned our gratitude by letting us borrow Miss Hitchler to teach cataloging in 1913-1915, and, incidentally, to serve as a tonic in a period of transition. We have always thought of cataloging and reference as the foundation of a safe library edifice, and every effort has been made by Miss Mary E. Hyde and Miss Harriet Howe to develop strong cataloging courses. The reference courses, too, have been fostered successively by Miss Donnelly, Miss Isabella M. Cooper and Miss Florence Blunt.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," so we speak with confidence of our crop of 429 graduates. One hundred and fifty of them received their academic education before entering the Library School, the others are our four year students. At present some 263 graduates are on our active list, as well as about fifty others, not graduates, but good "Simmons girls." They have hardly, even yet, measured themselves against the older schools for the biggest prizes of the profession, for two-thirds of them have been graduated since 1914, and so, the majority are between twenty-three and thirty years old. Nevertheless, a recent survey showed an interesting range of positions of responsibility. For instance, sixteen are heads of public libraries, eight of college, twenty-four of school, six of business, libraries. The library commissions claim four, ten are head catalogers, eight head reference librarians, and six chief children's librarians.

Our foreign contingent has been comparatively small. We do not count our Canadian neighbors as foreigners, of course. Two Japanese women, however, have carried our course. One is doing valuable work on the Japanese and Chinese collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the other has just returned to Japan with her husband, who, like herself, is intensely interested in library work for children in Japan. The Dean of the new Library School at Boone University (China) spent a year at Simmons two years ago, preparing for this addition to her noted achievements in the Library of that University. Mrs. Henrietta Derman, recently of the Slavonic Department of the Library of Congress, has also just returned to her country, hoping to promote library welfare in Russia. She has prepared booklets in Russian and Lettish on "The National Library and its Activities," "American Library Methods," "Co-operative Cataloging," all to aid in library propaganda. A charming Norwegian from the Bergen Public Library spent a part of last year with us, just before her marriage.

A six weeks summer session is held each year. In most of the years a general course has been

given for those already engaged in library work. Special courses in library work with children are usually given by women prominent in that field, as Miss Alice M. Jordan, Mrs. Root, Miss Alice Higgins, Miss Alice I. Hazeltine.

As the N. E. A. meets in Boston this summer, it has been decided to offer a special six weeks' course on school libraries. Another special course which may meet a current need will be given on special libraries. Since the special courses are equivalent to those offered in the regular college year they receive college credit, when the student can offer the academic prerequisites asked of its regular students. Our good friends, the Massachusetts Division of Libraries, add a great attraction to the summer school by arranging their summer library conference, which is held at the College, to come while the summer session is being held.

With an increased enrollment in the Freshmen and college graduate groups this year, and the hope of a greater endowment in the future, the School looks forward to greater usefulness each year.

Who Will Help Russian Librarians?

IN the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL appeared an appeal by Madame L. Haffkin Hamburger to American librarians to send recent and current publications for the use of the students of the State Institute of Library Science in Moscow.

While in this country in 1914 Madame Hamburger attended the summer session of the New York State Library School, and a letter just received by Director J. I. Wyer tells of some of the plans and difficulties of a band of library workers in a country where "The lights are ahead."

When I left the shore of your hospitable country, I received a last greeting from my American friends undersigned by yourself and now I begin by asking you to remember me to all my American friends and especially to the kind staff of your Library School.

It was a great joy for me to receive the November number, 1921, of the *New York Libraries*—the first American Library material I had seen since 1916. I am still alive, as you see from the fact that I write a letter, but it may be a wonder, so many of our library people have perished from starvation and typhus. I am even doing library work. The division of library science in the Shaniavsky University was progressing—there were one-year library courses for scientific librarians, one-year courses for librarians of public libraries, summer courses, etc.—when in 1920 the University was closed and its building became a communist school. The former library division now exists as a "State Institute of Library Science," and even occupies the same rooms. It is easy to tell it now, but it was not at all easy to obtain it. Perhaps one day I shall be able to give you a full account of our work of those seven years, but I cannot do it as yet. The Institute has library courses, a library information bureau, a library museum, a model library and it organizes conferences,

etc. I am principal. We expect to have, in a few months, a Pan-Russian library convocation called by the State, and I have a great wish to have in our Institute on that occasion, an exhibition of achievements in foreign libraries during recent years. We have had no connection with other countries, we don't know what has been done in the library field. Please help me in getting for that purpose as much American material as possible. You cannot imagine to what extent American methods are now being adopted by our libraries, working in quite adverse conditions, and I can assure you that your co-operation will pay. Pictures, picture bulletins, samples of library advertising, diagrams, reports and especially library literature, library journals, will be very welcome.

If possible, we should like to have just a fragment from a good American dictionary catalog (we have that *printed* in the first volume of A. L. A. catalog), but I mean a fragment from a dictionary card catalog. Of course, all the publications of library schools since 1916 are very necessary. May be you can write a circular letter about it to important libraries or have an appeal printed in the library periodicals. But it must be done as soon as possible, that the materials may arrive in time. I suppose it would be best to send them by post separately and not thru the Smithsonian Institution, because that would take too long.

Recently I sent you a post card thru the A. R. A. (American Relief Administration) but it needs explanation. It was not for my sake, nor to yourself personally, but may be the staff of the N. Y. State Library School would be willing to send thru the A. R. A. one standard food package for each member of the staff of our Institute of Library Science, (excepting myself, whom I pray not to reckon, because I am in better condition; I have a sister in America from whom I expect just such a package for my family). Not only the food contained in this ten-dollar package costs millions on our market and is inaccessible to librarians, but a friendly link would be a great moral support to your Russian colleagues, who in the days of trial have remained faithful to their work. Just one fact: in Petrograd the librarian of the Military-Medical College, Mr. Voinich-Sianodzinski, one of the best known Russian librarians, did not come to his office for two or three days. Somebody went to visit him and found him dead in his room. He lived alone (having sent his family to another less hungry place) without attendants, as we all do now, and God knows whether he had or had not suffered and wanted aid in his last hours alone in the cold gloomy room.

These are thorns, but we see also roses, the very small ones, in the developing of different library types, in getting new readers, etc. And even in the saddest moments we bear in mind the words of our beloved writer Korolenko: "The lights are ahead," and we do our best to go on.

Yours faithfully,

L. HAFFKIN HAMBURGER.

Replies to Madame Hamburger request should be addressed to Mme. L. Haffkin Hamburger, Principal, State Institute of Library Science, Meons Place, form. Shaniavsky University Building, Moscow, Russia.

Printed material can most easily be sent as third class matter in parcels weighing not over 4 lb. 6 oz. each. In this way trouble with "declarations" can be avoided.

The ten-dollar standard food parcels may be sent thru the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Summer Courses in Library Science

New Hampshire College Library

THE Third Annual Summer Library School and Institute for New Hampshire Library Workers will be held at New Hampshire College Library, Durham, N. H., from July 24th to August 5th. Instruction will be free for those employed in New Hampshire libraries or under appointment to such positions and a nominal fee of fifteen dollars charged to others. The lectures will include the following topics all from the standpoint of the small library—cataloging, classification, subject headings, reference work and children's work, in addition to several outside lectures of interest.

For further particulars write to Willard P. Lewis, New Hampshire College Library, Durham, N. H.

Vermont Summer School

THE Summer School of the Vermont Free Public Commission as already announced will be held in connection with the University Summer School at Burlington. The date has just been fixed as August 7th-18th.

McGill University

THE Summer Library School of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, will be held from June 1 to June 30.

The instructors will be: Director Gerhard R. Lomer, University Librarian; Mary M. Shaver, cataloger, of Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Blanche McCrum, assistant librarian, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Ky.; Jean Cameron, assistant librarian, McGill Medical Library; Laura A. Young, Doris A. Lomer, Elizabeth G. Hall, and Margaret E. Hibbard, of the University Library; Charlotte Houston, librarian, Montreal High School; Mary Dudley Muir, David Ross McCord National Museum, Montreal.

The course is intended to give a general introduction to library routine and to afford practice in elementary cataloging and classification.

The courses of study will be:

A.—Technical Courses: Elementary Cataloging, Miss Shaver; Classification, Dr. Lomer and Miss Shaver; Book Numbers, Miss Shaver; Accessioning, Miss Hibbard; Shelf-Listing, Miss Shaver; Binding and Repairs, Miss Cameron; Alphabating, Filing, and Indexing, Dr. Lomer and Miss McCrum; Library Handwriting and Typewriting.

B.—Bibliographic Courses: Reference Work, Dr. Lomer; Book Selection and Subject Bibliography, Miss McCrum; History of Books and

Printing, Dr. Lomer; Periodicals and Serials, Miss McCrum.

C.—Administrative Courses: Summary of Library Routine, Dr. Lomer; Library Administration, Dr. Lomer; Library Buildings, Equipment and Supplies, Dr. Lomer; Printed Forms and Printing, Dr. Lomer; Loan Administration, Miss Young.

D.—Special Lectures: The Public Library, Publicity and Extension Work, Miss McCrum; Traveling Libraries, Miss Hall; The School Library, Miss Houston; Museums and their Use, Miss Muir; Special Lecture on "Books in the Balances," by George Iles, author of "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera," etc.

About one hundred and fifty hours will be devoted to lectures and practice work. The fee for the course is \$40. As the number of students is limited, application for admission should be made at the earliest possible opportunity to The University Librarian, 65 McTavish Street, Montreal.

University of Michigan

AN eight weeks' course in library methods will be given by the University of Michigan beginning on June 26th.

The instruction will be given by Director W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University; Francis L. D. Goodrich, associate librarian; Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Clara E. Howard, librarian of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh; and by Fredericka B. Gillette, William C. Hollands, Edith Thomas, Clare Mullett and Nina V. Preston of the University Library.

The courses are planned chiefly to meet a demand from University students for an elementary knowledge of library methods. They have been found of benefit to librarians of small libraries and to library assistants who have had no library training. The work is not offered as a substitute for a regular full year library course. The courses in high school library work are planned to assist teachers who must take charge of high school libraries in addition to their other duties, and to give some formal training in library work to persons in charge of libraries in the smaller high schools.

All persons desiring to take any of the courses in Library Methods must be admitted by the University Librarian *before registering* for the work in the office of the Summer Session. Applicants for admission to these courses **must** show thirty hours credit in the University of Michigan, or an equivalent. . . . Employment

for not less than one year in a library of good standing may count in lieu of university credits, provided the candidate is a graduate of an accredited high school.

The fee for the courses in Library Methods is \$30.

The courses given are:

Introduction to Library Work. Two hours credit. Librarian Bishop, and Mr. Goodrich.

Cataloging. Three hours credit. Miss Peck.

Classification and Ordering. One hour credit. Miss Peck.

Elementary Reference Work. One hour credit. Miss Gillette.

Book-binding. One hour credit. Mr. Hollands.

The High School Library. Two hours credit. Miss Howard.

Book Selection and Book Buying, particularly for High Schools and the smaller Public Libraries. One hour credit. Miss Howard.

The Collection, Organization, Care, and Use of Current Pamphlet Material; with special reference to Civic Subjects for High School Libraries. One hour credit. Miss Thomas.

Colorado Library Summer School

THE seven weeks' session of the Fifth Annual Library Summer School of the Colorado Agricultural College will begin June 12.

This course is planned for librarians, for those who wish the training necessary to take charge of a small library, for teachers who wish instruction in the use of books, and for students who wish to decide whether to take up library work.

Only those will be admitted who have good health and fitness for the work and who have had a four years' high school course, or who are creditably filling, or under definite appointment to, library positions.

The preliminary course devoted to bookbinding will be given from June 12 thru June 16. Librarians working at a distance from a bindery will find this course invaluable. The six weeks' course in library science will begin June 19.

Students passing the final examinations will be given a certificate. Those who are graduates from accredited high schools will receive college credit.

A fee of \$25 will be charged for the six weeks' course in library science. A fee of \$10 will be charged for the preliminary week in bookbinding. Provision is made for adjustment of fees for those who wish to select their work in groups. Rooms may be had from \$12.50 to \$20 a month. Board varies from \$5.50 a week to \$7. The college cafeteria where

one may get excellent meals is a one minute walk, and the business section of the town eight blocks from the library.

The instructional staff consists of Charles A. Lory, president of the College; George T. Avery, director of the Summer Session; Charlotte A. Baker, librarian and principal of Library Summer School; Zelia M. Rank, cataloger, Colorado Agricultural College; Mrs. Gertrude Gilbert Drury, chief instructor, St. Louis Library School; Helen F. Ingersoll, Supervisor of Children's Department, Denver Public Library; Louis Williams, Denver Evening Vocational High School; Laura Makepeace, assistant, Colorado Agricultural College Library.

Several evenings a week the college summer school will have lectures by educators of national repute. These will be open to summer school students. There will also be special lectures by librarians in addition to the following courses:

1. Classification and Cataloging. Miss Rank.
2. Library Economy. Miss Rank, Miss Baker, Miss Makepeace.
3. Children's Work. Miss Ingersoll.
4. Reference Work and Book Selection. Mrs. Drury.
5. Documents. Miss Baker.

Circulars giving fuller information may be obtained about April 1 from the principal, Charlotte A. Baker, The Library, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Riverside Library Service School

THE Summer Session of the Riverside Library Service School will begin June 26 and continue for six weeks.

Teachers and subjects are as follows: Theresa Hitchler, Cataloging and classification; Edna Whiteman, Children's literature and story-telling; Ardena Chapin, Book selection, Library administration; Lillian L. Dickson, Reference and documents; Alice M. Butterfield, The high school library: Library law; Mabel F. Faulkner, Binding, repair and library handicraft, Periodicals and serials.

The tuition fee is \$30. An additional fee of \$2 is charged for catalog cards.

Applications should be addressed to the Riverside Library Service School, Riverside, California.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15 appeared announcements of summer courses at the following schools: Simmons College; Vermont, New York State, Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oklahoma Universities; Chautauqua, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana.

"Sure Fire" Publicity at Pittsburgh

AN opportunity to cater to a ready-made market with publicity that was, from the facts of the case, practically "sure-fire," recently presented itself to the Pittsburgh Public Library.

A questionnaire sent to several hundred libraries by the Bureau of Education at Washington showed the Musical Collection of the Pittsburgh Library to rank among the first twelve in this country. To bring the facts of the size and extent of the collection to the particular people interested and these people to the books, a Music Week was instituted on the following plan.

The date was chosen so as to "catch" the biggest meetings of the year of the city's two largest musical organizations. At these meetings appeared effective posters announcing a music exhibit at the Library and the slogan "The Library Lends Music"; a generous allowance of leaflets and a "four-minute" man. The Superintendent of Music in the Public Schools and the City Organist volunteered, respectively; their popularity as men and their standing as musicians were invaluable "boosts" to the Library. A mailing-list of twelve hundred covered these organizations again and filled up all gaps left in the profession. Meanwhile posters and leaflets were sent to all City high schools, all branch libraries and three large institutions offering music courses. The Pittsburgh Musical Institute enclosed leaflets with their second semester statements to one thousand pupils and distributed another thousand to "casuals." Every evening paper on the Saturday preceding the exhibit carried an announcement, and every Sunday paper an article by the music critic in his "Music Notes," a feature story by a special writer or a "personal" in the form of a letter to the editor from a particularly well known musician. Forty special articles covered the foreign dailies and weeklies, school and college journals, "society" and district publications.

The exhibit was held in the club room of the Central Library. Its main body was, of course, the scores and books about music in the loan collection. About thirty local composers of rank loaned manuscript of published and unpublished work, such names as Ethelbert Nevin and Victor Herbert drawing much attention to this feature. The Museum Department of the Carnegie Institute and several private owners loaned a few rare instruments, "illuminated" antiphonies, etc.; charming prints from the Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute and the City's chief art-dealer, plants from the city hot-houses and an art-gallery system of lighting gave it color and effectiveness. The members of the staff in

charge made particular efforts to engage in conversation "all comers" so disposed, and to put reservations immediately on books desired. Quite a business sprang up between the exhibit room and the reference and catalog departments: comments and questions arising from this "business" brought out strong and weak points of the present collection and method of handling and improvements to be made.

The amount of time and money expended by the Library was small; the attendance was larger than at any previous exhibit the Pittsburgh Library has held. The real gain is the fact that the musicians of Pittsburgh as a body now really know the resources of their Library in their own field and are actively interested in its maintenance.

All of which demonstrates the economy and value to a public library of specific appeal and aggressive approach to organized groups in the community.

"Private Book Collectors"

MANY librarians will recall helping in the compilation of the first list of "Private Book Collectors" in the United States. The publishers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, about ten years ago, invited the librarians in all the more important cities to send in lists of people in their vicinity known to be enthusiastic book buyers and, if possible, to mention the hobbies or specialties of each. As a result a fairly good list in which every state was represented was included in the *American Library Annual* for 1912-13. The list has since twice been revised and extended, the second edition having appeared in the *American Book Trade Manual* in 1915, and the third, further enlarged, as a separate volume, "A List of Private Book Collectors in the United States," 1919. The direct value of this directory, as might be expected, was to bring into closer touch the book buyers of similar taste in collecting, as the list in its final form had a very complete topical index. It was also prized by old and rare book dealers, both here and abroad, for its importance as a mailing list for catalogs.

A fourth edition is now in preparation, and a thoro revision is being made thru direct correspondence with every collector mentioned in the preceding one. Librarians interested in having their cities adequately represented can help the editor materially by sending at an early date the names of other active book buyers of whom he can request information and for permission for inclusion in the new list.

The Passionate Reference Librarian to His Love

(With Apologies to Christopher Marlowe)

COME live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That facts and figures can supply
Unto the public's ravished eye.

We'll sit us down 'midst books galore
And never say: "Oh, what a bore!"
A million facts of every sort
Shall prove for us the greatest sport.

We'll learn how the last census closes
(All the art of counting noses);
Oh, if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

We'll note the data fair and full
Relating to the price of wool,
The annual change of heat and cold,
The death-rate, and the price of gold.

Per-centages shall stir our blood
Also surveys, as clear as mud.
We'll know a joy most sweetly solemn
In clippings field by lengthy column.

More analytic cards shall be
Prepared each day to give us glee.
Come live with me, dwell by my side,
Help me consult the *Readers' Guide*.

For lexicon: Liddell and Scott,
For gazetteer: see Lippincott.
If these delights thy mind may move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

J. E. TOWNE,

University of Illinois Library School.

Photostat Copies of Rare Books

THE Harvard Library has had occasion recently to reproduce by photostat for correspondents several rare books or pamphlets. Additional copies of the following can be supplied at a flat rate of fifteen or twenty cents per page, according to size.

[Philip C. Webb.] A short account of Danegeld; with some further particulars relating to Will, the Conqueror's Survey. By a member of the Society of Antiquaries. London, printed in the year 1756. 4°. pp. (2), 38. \$8.00

The copy reproduced is one given to the Harvard Library by Thomas Hollis in 1764, bound with four other papers read before the Society of Antiquaries in its early days.

A full collection of all poems upon Charles, Prince of Wales, published since his arrival in Edinburgh the 17th day of Sept., till the 1st of Nov. 1745. [Edinburgh?] 1745. pp. 24. \$3.60

A description of Georgia, by a gentleman who resided there upwards of seven years. Lon., 1741. pp. 8. \$1.60

Journal of the Proceedings of the Common House of Assembly of Georgia at the first session of the seventh General Assembly, Savannah, 30th October, 1769 [to 10 February, 1770] pp. 52. \$10.40

As opportunity occurs, other reproductions will be offered from time to time.

WILLIAM C. LANE, *Librarian.*

Headquarters for Librarians in Paris

THE Trustees of the American Library in Paris, 10 rue de l'Elysée, 8^e, invite American librarians to make the Library their headquarters while in Paris, and the Director of the library will be glad to assist them as far as possible in becoming acquainted with the libraries and booksellers of the city.

It will promote the use of the Library if they will also insert in their local newspapers and college journals an invitation from the Trustees to any who are visiting Paris this summer to make use of the resources of the library, its collection of books for the tourist, its files of current American magazines and newspapers, and its information service.

The library will also furnish competent and experienced guides to persons desiring to make the most of a short visit.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian.*

Poland Needs Books on Sociology

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, director of the Institute of International Education, calls attention to a request recently received:

The Department of Sociology in the University of Poznan is in great need of American publications on Sociology. This is the only institution in Poland teaching Sociology, and it is under the direction of Dr. Florjan Znaniecki, joint author with Professor W. I. Thomas of the great work in five volumes called "The Polish Peasant." If any readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL can furnish books on this subject, these should be sent directly to: Dr. Florjan Znaniecki, Department of Sociology, University of Poznan, Poznan, Poland.

On Monday evening, April 3, by invitation of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, made an address on libraries, in connection with the radio broadcasting service of that paper. This address was heard at all receiving stations within two hundred miles. There may be a suggestion here for additional library publicity.

The Indianapolis Public Library has arranged with the John Herron Art Institute to lend for display at the Library each month one painting by some prominent or famous artist.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1922



IT is gratifying to note that the most eminent spiritual potentate, in the faith of loyal Catholics, and the highest secular official in the world, in the view of good Americans, may now be connected with the library profession. For the first time in history there has been elevated to the papacy in the person of Pius XI one whose life training has been that of a librarian. This has given him the widest outlook on world affairs from the intellectual as well as spiritual point of view. The latest accession on the other side is that of President Harding, who, it is understood, will accept the honorary presidency of the American Merchant Marine Library Association and thus enroll himself in association with the library profession. If there is any doubt that the library profession is really a profession with worthy membership, these two instances should strengthen the belief of librarians that they are really among the most important people in the world!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

RUSSIA and Germany are the two countries from which, when their economic problems begin to be solved, the greatest library development may be expected. It is good news that Mme. Haffkin Hamburger is alive and at work, and we ask every sympathetic librarian to read and act upon her letter to Mr. Wyer, printed elsewhere. We take for granted that many librarians will wish not only to send her by post all available material, but to provide something toward the food supply for which there is such pitiful need among fellow members of our profession. Accordingly, we are arranging to send \$100 worth of these food packages at once to Russia, and should be glad to have contributions from fellow librarians to make up and exceed this amount. The American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York, provides for the delivery of \$10 packages to specified persons in Russia; subscriptions may be sent to the LIBRARY JOURNAL or forwarded on application forms, obtainable thru most banks, to the A. R. A. with postal order or proper check. Freed from the Czar despotism which kept public library development largely underground, tho for the moment netted in a new despotism, Russia ought before long to be able to steer for "the lights ahead" and then amaze other countries by the rapidity of her

development in this field, as she has done more than once in other fields. Germany, also, should be forging ahead now that she is relieved of the Prussian superstition that libraries can be better administered by a central authority which saves them the trouble of thinking or doing for themselves, as a "Kaiserlich" professional once frankly put it. It is a great misfortune that the German library world lost in the death last December of Dr. Schwenke—with whom the writer had sympathetic converse without thought of the war cloud impending in the very week of the first declaration—one who was the most progressive of German librarians in his international intercourse, as at Brussels in 1910, with his fellow librarians from other countries. New men, however, will rise up for the new times, when both Teuton and Slav will come to their own again and be aided in the new development, as America has been aided, thru her public library system.

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SPAIN left to the Latin-American countries rich traditions of culture, and the habit of establishing libraries in her municipalities affords the germ for modern library development. These were usually reference libraries, for use within narrow circles, for circulation departments were not within ken in those days. In fact, within recent years the national library of Chile communicated with the public chiefly by a ticket-seller's window, thru which the few books circulated were passed out. The Latin republics have still to develop a true public library system, but there is great promise in several countries, as Mr. Spaulding's excellent paper points out. It is a pity that the splendid plan which took him and his associates to Lima proved to be only a scheme on paper, premature at the moment and unsupported by possibility of adequate funds. Still, good seed has been sown and the traveling libraries provided by the American colony in Lima, if they can be intelligently handled, should be the beginning of good work thruout this forward-looking republic. Incidentally, one good result has been that an American librarian has come back to us with first-hand knowledge of conditions in Latin America, which may hereafter bear fruit. Mr. Spaulding has been cordially welcomed home again, in a new field as a library mission-

ary for a firm which is doing real service to libraries thru its introduction of better methods and new library devices.

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ALL this suggests that in the library field America has a function of world leadership which should take courage from President Harding's and Secretary Hughes' triumphs for America and the world thru the Washington Conference. That has rescued for us a repute in other countries which was getting sadly clouded. The American Library Association should not hesitate to take part in world advances, and it is to be regretted that the project for the Italian world exhibition reached us too late for the participation which otherwise would have been gladly given. Two other international movements are on foot which have not developed sufficiently to form an opinion upon what participation should be practicable. One is a world conference on education which it is proposed to hold in this country, in co-operation with the National Education Association, and the other, fresh world co-operation in the preparation of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, which is promoted by our internationalist friends in Brussels, where the Institute still lives and looks forward with rejuvenated Belgium to new success in the future. We shall hope that effective participation in both may prove desirable and practicable.

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THE tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, April 11th, happily includes books for public libraries and like institutions on the free list, altho this item was omitted from the published reports in daily papers. Thanks to Dr. Raney's energetic representation of the A. L. A. the restriction to two copies in any one invoice has been altogether removed. The general duty on books is fifteen per cent, except for those of American authorship which is twenty-five per cent—a clause to meet the fears of the printers lest, in view of the present high rates for typographic work, publishers should send manuscripts abroad for printing. The one objectionable feature of the bill is the wording of one provision in the free list, the full significance of which is not at first sight evident. The free list includes "unbound books which have been printed more than 20 years at the date of importation; books which have been printed and bound more than 20 years at the date of importation," which phraseology relegates old books which have been bound within twenty years to Section 1310 prescribing the general duty on books. The result is that a First Folio Shakespeare, costing perhaps \$10,000, if it happened to have been bound within 20 years,

would be subject to 15% duty on content as well as binding, or \$1500—a prohibitive rate. The duty should be levied only on the value of the binding and everyone interested in libraries should stoutly uphold this contention. The copyright bill has not yet been introduced into either house, and it is understood that when introduced hearings will not be held or other action taken until the tariff bill has left a cleared field for less pressing questions.

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THE break-up of the building materials ring of manufacturers and Unions should clear the path for library building both by decreasing cost and by preventing, under the stipulations of Attorney General Daugherty, such abuses as the requirement that stone should be dressed within the Union district and not at the quarries, which so complicated the Philadelphia situation and delayed work on its library edifice. For this the foundations are at last completed and it is hoped the building may be occupied within 1923. The Brooklyn situation has been cleared by legislative enactment, including the public library, in those buildings exempt from the debt limit, on the wholesome theory that such a building is an asset to the city. It will be especially gratifying if this building can be made ready for use within the presidency of Dr. David A. Boody, the honored Mayor of the whilom city of Brooklyn, the first and only President of the Brooklyn Public Library, and before 1925, when the authority of the old Brooklyn Library trustees to nominate half the board terminates and all appointments are in the hands of the Mayor. President Boody accepted the leadership of the new movement for a public library twenty-five years ago, when the old Brooklyn Library was still a subscription institution, and his long service has been happily celebrated by the portrait which hangs in the Brooklyn Institute Museum, of which he is also a trustee, pending the completion of the library building, and by the presentation on his twenty-fifth anniversary of a memorial from his fellow trustees.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- April 25-26. At Muskogee. Oklahoma Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 25-27. At Boise. Annual meeting of the Idaho Library Association.
- April 27-28. At Tampa. Florida Library Association.
- April 28-29. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Annual meetings of the New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club and American Library Institute.



CANOEOING ON BELLE ISLE—DETROIT'S UNIQUE RECREATION PARK—A RIVAL ATTRACTION TO THE "EIGHT-RING CIRCUS" OFFERED BY THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

RESERVATIONS for the Detroit Conferences are being made rapidly, and early registration is advisable. Information on hotels, regular and special travel rates and an outline of the program will be found in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February 1, p. 126-127, March 15, p. 274 and April 1, p. 314-315.

A Detroit Local Committee has been appointed:

Bernard Ginsburg, Board of Commerce, general chairman; Adam Strohm, librarian, Public Library, general secretary; Blanche Tate (Transportation), Jessie Chases (Reception), Natalie Hutton (Information), William Webb (Hotels and Exhibits), Frederick Goodell (Automobiles), Mrs. Madelene Hirth (Excursions, Trips and Entertainments), Marion R. Service (Hospitality, City Clubs and Country Clubs), Edna Moore (Guide Books and Publicity), Elizabeth Knapp (District Libraries).

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES

Advantageous special rates have been secured. Since the announcement printed in our number for April 1, the Southwestern Passenger Association has granted reduced rates, so that now round trip rates of one and one-half are offered by the New England, South Eastern, Trunk Line, Central, Western and South-western passenger associations.

SPECIAL RATES FROM NEW YORK

By a combination of rail and boat and by the use of party rates, A. L. A. members can obtain very advantageous arrangements for travel to and from the conference. Definite announcement cannot be made at present, but it is probable that the rate for those who travel with the A. L. A. party will be about \$31 for the round trip as against a round trip rate of \$37.23 based on

the convention rate of fare and one-half. The rate of \$31 will permit of a side trip from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. It is planned that the New York party will leave Saturday night, June 24th, reaching Buffalo Sunday morning, spending Sunday at Niagara Falls or in Buffalo and leaving on that boat Sunday evening. The low rate of \$31 is possible only if fifty or more join the party. It is requested that those who wish to join the Saturday night party from New York or similar parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington will communicate with Charles H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, as quickly as possible. Definite announcement will be made later.

COUNTY LIBRARY EXHIBIT

A joint committee has been appointed by the A. L. A. and the League of Library Commissions to make a county library exhibit at the Hotel Statler during the Conference. Loleta I. Dawson, county librarian of the Detroit Public Library, is chairman. Small appropriations have been made by the two organizations for the expense of assembling the material. It is expected that the result of the committee's work will be the most complete display of county library activities and county library methods that has ever been brought together.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ON March 22nd, a "Program of Work Meeting" was held by the District of Columbia Library Association in the attractive annex of the Grace Dodge Hotel.

President Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., introduced the speaker, William Mather Lewis, education specialist of the National Chamber of Com-



A CORNER OF THE LOBBY OF THE HOTEL STATLER, THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

merce, Civic Development Department. Mr. Lewis spoke of the special need for intelligent and correct thinking during these after war days. "In view of these conditions the librarian becomes a more important factor in progress than ever before. He is the liaison officer between the accumulated knowledge of all the ages and the great army of seekers after truth. The great majority of our people leave school before they enter the high school. The library from then on throught their lives becomes their school and university, as it was to Abraham Lincoln. . . . Most people do not know of the special libraries in the various government departments, but they are the schools to which officials turn for the facts which aid them in serving the public efficiently. The department librarians never step into the limelight, but without them the business of government would be sadly handicapped."

Mr. Hyde then spoke of the letter he had written to each member of the Association asking for suggestions as to what the organization should do to obtain more valuable service and better co-operation among the libraries of the District of Columbia. He had received some very helpful and constructive answers and read interesting extracts from them. With the aid of suggestions received he had made up the following program of activities:

I. Committee on Informational Resources

To make an intensive study and survey of the informational resources of the libraries of Washington, and to compile a detailed report thereon, such report to be published by the Association for the aid and convenience of its members and others.

II. Committee on Publicity and Education

To prepare news stories and special articles upon the

service and activities of Washington libraries based upon the census already published, upon the findings of the Informational Resources Committee, and other material furnished by various members of the Association, and to provide for the release of such material thru the various Washington newspapers.

III. Acquaintance Committee

To increase personal acquaintance among Washington librarians as a means of fostering closer co-operation and also to increase the membership of the District of Columbia Library Association.

IV. Committee on Employment

To keep in touch with all library opportunities in Washington, to receive applications for library positions, and to refer such applicants to persons in need of their services.

V. Committee on Professional Problems

To study all matters relating to the professional status of librarians and the library profession in Washington; to follow the progress of reclassification legislation, and, in co-operation with the Publicity Committee, to work for more widespread public recognition of the importance and value of professional library service.

VI. Committee on Library Training

To study the present facilities for library training in Washington; to co-operate with national movements for the improvement of library training in Washington and elsewhere.

VII. Committee on Entertainment

To develop programs for meetings; to obtain able and forceful speakers, to plan the details of meetings, and to make every effort to insure interesting and helpful gatherings.

Copies of this program were passed about among the sixty-five librarians present and discussed while refreshments were being served. The evening ended with a feeling of satisfaction that the organization had accomplished a real beginning towards more and better facilities for library service in Washington.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Malden. In the ten years of Librarian Herbert W. Fison's administration, the number of active borrowers of books from the Malden Public Library has increased from 8,662 to 13,377; the circulation from 189,929 to 324,275, or 77 per cent; and the total number of volumes in the library from 64,203 to 78,502. The annual budget has grown from \$20,027 to \$32,461, and the endowment fund has increased \$18,361 from bequests. The expenses for the year were \$33,302. The Main Library required \$29,343; Maplewood Branch, \$2,424; and Linden Branch \$1,534.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. An increased volume of work, entailing among other activities the circulation of 685,949 books, 335,664 from the Central Library and 300,285 from the five branches and three sub-branches, was handled by a numerically inadequate staff in congested quarters in 1921. A staff of three only was available for the work of the children's room, where 19,623 more books were circulated than in 1920, or 107,539 in all. The extension of the main building was again postponed.

Publicity for the work of the library was embodied in the weekly notes in the daily newspapers, the monthly section of the *Providence Magazine* and the library's own publication, the *Quarterly Bulletin*, all under the direction of Eva S. Gardner.

The number of borrowers' cards in use was 46,190 at the end of the year, an increase of 18 per cent. The book stock comprised 245,716 volumes, of which 21,645 were added that year by purchase at a cost of \$34,628. Periodicals and binding consumed \$15,844. Salaries for library service were \$104,904; for building service \$16,455. Of the receipts of \$205,089 the city granted \$30,000 (the population of Providence is 237,595), and endowment funds yielded \$142,387.

NEW YORK

Albany. The New York State Library as at present organized comprises eleven sections as well as the Library School. The sections include Executive, Reference, Law, Legislative Reference, Medical, Order, Book Selection, Manuscripts and History, Catalog, Library for the Blind, Shelf. The number of budget positions in the State Library and Library Extension Division has been constant at 106 for the last two or three years. There were 36 resignations

in 1920-1921 from the permanent staff, representing a turnover of 34 per cent as opposed to 25 per cent before the war. Low salaries have been largely responsible for the resignations, and in order to fill the lower professional grades of the library's service it has been necessary to lower the entrance requirements.

In the general library there were 443,393 volumes on June 30, 1921; 119,720 in the traveling libraries, and 10,720 in the library for the blind, a total of 573,350. These three departments circulated, in order, 59,529 volumes, 73,962 volumes, and 15,497 volumes, or 148,988 in all. Bound volumes to the number of 36,055 were received by gift and purchase. Of the expenditures of \$381,890 salaries represented \$138,655; books, serials, and binding \$72,821; grants to free public libraries and for their benefit \$40,852; and grants to school libraries \$117,996.

A count of the Library's present holdings shows that its collection of early American almanacs approaches 5,000 separate pieces issued by the original thirteen states.

NEW JERSEY

In summarizing its activities for the year ending June 30, 1921, the New Jersey Library Commission finds that never before in the history of the Commission has such great interest been shown by the people in reading and in the development of libraries. It is the cumulative result of the work of twenty years not only by the Commission but by libraries, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Mothers' Congress, and the New Jersey Library Association.

Twenty-six new libraries were organized during the year, eclipsing the previous record of nineteen libraries organized in 1920. Ridgefield Park, Hackettstown and Metuchen voted to support their libraries by taxation. The libraries at Mt. Holly and Bridgeton were made free. A consolidated library has been established in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, to serve eleven small villages and a rural population of about 5,000. After a vigorous campaign to inform the people, Burlington County voted by a three-fourths majority for a county library. Morris and Camden counties voted for tax-supported county libraries at the last election. South Orange township voted favorably on the library question and Palisades Park voted to place their library on the municipal budget. Twenty libraries were aided in re-organization; thirty-seven library meetings attended and talks given; nineteen meetings were

held with library boards; and forty-five public meetings were addressed. Four hundred and twenty-three visits were made at an expense of \$1,369. The kindness of Y. M. C. A. secretaries, Helping Teachers, Farm Demonstrators, Home Economic Demonstrators, and others helped to keep the cost of these visits down.

At a cost of \$10,450,, 11,465 volumes were purchased as a result of the unusually high rates of discount enjoyed by the Commission. The available collection now includes 74,617 volumes. The special loan work has grown until it is almost a department in itself, as evidenced by 41,284 volumes circulated in 1921, an increase of over thirty thousand in five years. New traveling library stations were established in seventy-one communities, and books are now being circulated from 762 centers. To serve these stations 2,289 traveling libraries containing 114,450 books were prepared and shipped from the central office. Redistribution of traveling libraries from a local center instead of the constant return to the central office has proved even more effective and economical than in previous years because of the rise in express rates. Express bills for 1921 averaged \$130 per month, and the action of the express company in withdrawing half rates on return libraries was the main factor in this large increase over the 1916 average of \$70 per month.

The State institutions are in need of books. The library at the State Prison, reorganized and augmented during the year, showed a circulation of over 43,000.

The Carnegie Library at Long Branch has been completed. The borough of Verona thru an amendment of the library law was enabled to accept a Carnegie gift and the library building is now in process of construction. The Memorial Library building presented to the City of Ridgewood by Dr. G. Adolph Anderson is ready for use. The Oxford Steel & Iron Company has erected and equipped a building to be used by the free library of Oxford.

Bayonne. The per capita circulation of the Bayonne Free Public Library in 1921 was 4.9. The Main Library together with three branches and a high school branch circulated 370,090 volumes. There were 2,737 new registrants. The large increase in circulation came at the close of the library's twenty-ninth year.

OHIO

Youngstown. The unemployment situation in Youngstown, a steel centre, had one effect in the increased circulation of books from the Public Library (the Reuben McMillan Free Library), which in the past year loaned 512,005 books, 123,366 more than in 1920, to 27,918 card holders. As the population of the city is

132,358, this represents a per capita circulation of 3.86. More men than women used the library.

Beginning in October a series of afternoon meetings were arranged for the various nationalities represented in the membership of the library. At the first meeting, for Slovaks, over four hundred people, including a good number of men, were present, the Slovak Choral Club gave several animated selections, and the guests at the end of the meeting were shown the library and their books, with the result that forty-three new readers were added to the library. Similar meetings were held for Spaniards and Russians.

The children's work exceeded all records with a circulation of 238,991 books. The Project for Home Reading instituted by Librarian Joseph L. Wheeler continued a success, and 4,113 certificates were issued to children reading over ten books on the list. Circulation from home reading was 109,512.

Receipts were \$72,248; expenditures \$65,067, including \$31,946 in salaries, and \$14,366 for books, periodicals, and binding. The library received last month a bequest of \$10,000 by the will of Dr. Ida M. Clarke, president of the library board since 1901.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Within two months the city will be asked to vote a bond issue of \$7,000,000 and a three mill increase in taxation. This is to finance a building program which will include a \$750,000 public library. The library plans to spend about \$600,000 on a building and \$150,000 on the site and equipment.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. The cornerstone of the Clements Library was laid on March 31 and the dedication will take place in about a year. In his address Librarian W. W. Bishop spoke of the ceremony and of the formal acceptance of the gift of Americana by the University of Michigan as marking the culmination of the effort made by Regent W. L. Clements in gathering together the collection and putting it where the best results could be obtained and the most good accomplished. In comparing the Clements library with others of a similar nature Mr. Bishop said that there is one library possibly a little more complete; but that the Clements collection is on a par with or better than any other similar library in this country or in the world.

TEXAS

Leavenworth. Thirty-four per cent of the 16,901 residents of Leavenworth are card holders at the public library. The circulation of last year was 112,353, a gain of 12,567 over that of any previous year. The report of the

Important New Ronald Publications

The Retail Charge Account

Prepared for the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City.
F. W. Walter, Editor.

This book is a detailed description of the methods developed in large city stores for handling their retail problems. The sixteen chapters have been written by the heads of the credit department of Franklin Simon & Co., Oppenheim Collins & Co., Saks & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., and other firms.

They have been co-ordinated into a comprehensive volume by F. W. Walter, Credit Manager of the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The book covers every aspect of retail credit-granting and the retail dealers among your readers will find much material in it that they can profitably use.

1922. 264 pp. Cloth. \$3.00.

Human Factors In Industry

By Harry Tipper, Manager, "Automotive Industries."

This comprehensive work deals with the relations of employer and worker, and with experiments in changing or modifying existing organizations in order to better industrial conditions. It is consequently a book of primary importance to everyone, especially employers and employees.

The author analyzes in detail the factors in the present industrial situation, and discusses labor unions, manufacturers associations, the open shop, the employment department, the industrial relations department, bonuses and profit-sharing, etc., and sketches the outlook for industrial society.

1922. 260 pp. Cloth. \$2.00.

The Philosophy of Accounts

By Charles E. Sprague, Ph.D., C.P.A., former Professor of Accounting, New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

A new edition—with prefaces by four men of high professional and academic standing—of one of the fundamental books with which accountants should be familiar.

From the standpoint of the pure logical reasoning on which accounting is based, this book discusses the mathematical equations of accounting, the construction and form of the account, the balance sheet, assets and liabilities, proprietorship, theory of detection of errors, etc. Does not attempt to deal with practice or detail, but is one of the most satisfactory presentations of fundamental accounting theory. An accounting classic.

5th Ed., 1922. 183 pp. Cloth. \$2.50.

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Librarian, Elsie Evans, indicates that special attention was paid to work with children, particularly in the schools. Classes from the seventh and eighth grades received elementary library instruction, and twelve volunteer helpers were chosen from these grades for help during the busy fall and winter months. The library had an income of \$7,341.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The use in 1921 of the Tacoma Public Library far surpassed all previous records. Preliminary figures indicate that over 580,000 volumes were circulated, a gain over 1920 of about 80,000. At its monthly meeting late in December the board of library trustees had before it the problem of revising the 1922 budget from the \$72,849 requested of the coun-

cil in October to the \$61,851 which will be available, as far as estimates at the time could determine, on the basis of the tax levy of .92 mills and incidental revenue from fines, etc. The board decided to close the library at 9 p. m., instead of at 9.45 p. m., to reduce the annual increase in salary to the assistants from \$7.50 a month to \$5 a month, to increase the fee for reserving a book to five cents, and to increase the annual non-resident fee from \$1 to \$2.

BELGIUM

Louvain. The contract for the construction of the Louvain University Library has been awarded the Foundation Company of New York. The work which will cost about \$1,000,000 is to begin at once.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Lake Placid Club Educational Foundation which has just been chartered by the University of the State of New York has received from the founders of the Club \$424,000, and further substantial gifts are definitely promised by others interested.

The present library of the Club contains about six thousand volumes and subscribes to over one hundred serials. In connection with the work of the Foundation a fine library room to hold about twenty-five thousand volumes is planned.

Club members in residence vary from 100 in April to 1263 in August; and the staff from 300 to 900. The families of staff members add hundreds to this number.

A librarian is needed—one who would be thoroly interested in the development of the library, and in making it of the greatest possible service to the members, the staff and their families, and who would co-operate heartily in the educational work of the Foundation and of the Foundation Press.

It is possible that a librarian who had overworked and who wished at first to give only part time while regaining full health might here work to advantage.

Recommendations and applications should be sent to Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Civil Service Bureau announces examinations for May 31 for candidates for the following positions: (1093) General library assistant, present entrance salary \$105 monthly; (1094) Reference librarian. \$116.80;

(1095) Junior branch librarian, \$116.80; (1096) Senior Branch librarian, \$139; (1097) Principal assistant (reference division) \$138.

Residence requirements are waived.

The salary limits mentioned are given merely to indicate what the compensation is for the position on the date of this announcement.

The examination will consist of (a) practical questions relating to duties of the position, 5 weights; report writing, 1 weight; training and experience, 4 weights.

For application blank, sample questions, etc., apply to Room 413, Court House, St. Paul, Minn.

POSITIONS WANTED

Lady with thoro and wide knowledge of languages and experience in indexing, editorial and research work, especially in art and literature, seeks position. W. A. 7.

Lady with fifteen years' valuable experience in libraries of New England as cataloger, desires position in college or special library. New England states. R. L. B. 7.

Lady, middle aged, experienced in teaching in public high and normal schools and with over four years' experience as assistant librarian, wants position, full or part time. Prefers Canada but would accept suitable position elsewhere. R. A. 7.

Trained librarian with experience as cataloger, children's librarian and story-teller, desires substitute position during August or September in New York State or neighboring State. A. S. 7.

SEVENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON

By EZRA MEEKER

Mr. Meeker, at 91, has written one of the most important historical works that has come out of the great northwest. Always an outstanding figure of his time, he has injected a great deal of his vigorous personality into his book, which gives an accurate, comprehensive survey of the origin, growth and development of the territory and state of Washington. The records and material included in this book make it of great value for reference and historical libraries. Commenting upon this volume the well known Editor, Harvey Scott, in a column Editorial Review said:

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- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMS, Edward Brinley, librarian of the Harvard Law School, died in the last week of March. Mr. Adams was librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston from 1910 to 1913 when he succeeded John H. Arnold at the Harvard Library.

BLANCHARD, Grace, librarian of the Concord (N. H.) Public Library, is the author of "The Island Cure" just published by the Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company of Boston (\$1.50). The "cure" was made not in the overworked South Sea Islands but in some of those off the New England Coast: Isles of Shoals, Orr's Island, Baily's, Monteeagan, Islesford, Mount Desert and Nantucket, and the heroine returns a changed person, even in name. The full page illustrations are by Emil Pollak-Ottendorff.

CAPLES, Mary, 1920 L. A., is story-teller in the elementary schools of El Paso.

McCAINE, Helen J., formerly librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library, died on March 30, aged eighty-six. Mrs. McCaine went to the St. Paul Library from New Hampshire in 1874 and in 1877 was appointed chief librarian. During her thirty-seven years the book collection grew from a couple of thousand to nearly 150,000 and the circulation to nearly half a million.

McLAUGHLIN, Gertrude, 1918 L. A., appointed librarian of the county library of Kauai, T. H.

MANLEY, Marian C., assistant in the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library, has been promoted to the charge of the recently combined circulation and reference department.

MERRILL, Julia Wright, 1903 I., for the past four and a half years library visitor for the Wisconsin Library Commission and instructor in the Wisconsin Library School, began work as chief of the Organization Division of the Ohio State Library on April 3d.

NORTON, Margaret C., formerly of the State Historical Society of Missouri became superintendent of the Division of Archives of the Illinois State Library on April 1.

SMITH, Edith Louise, 1913 C. P. Dip., first assistant in the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library has been chosen librarian of the newly created Morris County Library, the appointment to date from July 1.

TROWBRIDGE, Helen R., 1895 P., the first woman appointed to the Lenox cataloging staff after consolidation with the Astor and Tilden Foundations to form the New York Public Library, resigned March 31.

UTLEY, George Burwell, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, has had the title of chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy conferred on him by the King of Italy in recognition of his services to Italy in connection with the Newberry's Dante exhibition last year.

Graduates of the Riverside Library Service School class of 1922 have been appointed as follows: Alice B. Fowler, assistant, Alhambra (Calif.) Public Library; Frances Stockebrand, assistant, Orange County Library, Santa Ana, Calif.; Nellie G. Rowe, assistant at Orange County Library, El Centro, Calif.

The A. L. A. Headquarters' staff in Chicago now consists of the following persons, some of whom have joined the staff within the last few weeks: Carl H. Milam, secretary; Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary; Eva M. Ford, assistant secretary; Helen Seymour, editorial and publicity assistant; Gwendolyn Brigham, secretary to Mr. Milam and general assistant; Norma J. Johnson, bookkeeper; Isabelle Craig, order clerk; Margaret Pakenham, Florence O. Watson and Cena Bolt, stenographers.

The editorial staff consists of May Masseur, editor; Isabel Starbuck, and Isabel Bowen, editorial assistant; Jessie G. Van Cleve, publications assistant, and Margaret Terwilliger, secretarial assistant.

CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

Leonard L. Mackall's appreciation of Sir William Osler published in the current number of the *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America has been reprinted for private circulation.

"Cataloging Rules" by Dorcas Fellows is now ready. (H. W. Wilson Company. \$4.) This is a second and much enlarged edition of Miss Fellows book published in 1915 by the New York State Library.

The list of Technical Books of 1921, prepared by Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library for Booklist Books of 1921, is being reprinted by the A. L. A. in a twelve-page pamphlet. Prices are \$3.50 a 100; \$30 a 1000.

Based on a paper read at the last annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association is Gilbert O. Ward's book on library publicity announced for fall publication by the H. W. Wilson Co.

The new Fiction Catalog edited by Corinne Bacon in the Standard Catalog Series (H. W. Wilson Co.) will be ready in the fall. In addition to the author and title list there will be a partial subject index.

The report on certification of librarians presented by Louise G. Hinsdale to the New Jersey Library Association in November with a supplementary statement covering the subject to February 1 is printed in the current (March) number of the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*.

The youngest library periodical is *Library Notes*, the attractive square four-page leaflet published at irregular, but short intervals, by the James Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Conn. Between January 10 and March 28 appeared eight numbers of this informing news letter.

The March number of *Varsity* of Columbia University is a Louvain Library number containing a brief history of the Library, a story of the "Drama of Louvain" in 1914-1921 including the laying of the corner stone of the new library and a outline description of the proposed new building.

The papers and proceedings of the twelfth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held at Spokane last September, are now ready. Copies may be had from

the treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library, for seventy-five cents. Back numbers may be secured at twenty-five cents.

The Historical Reading-List for Children, compiled by Leonore St. John Power of the New York Public Library for Van Leon's "Story of Mankind," is being reprinted in response to requests from children's librarians and with the consent of the publishers, Boni and Liveright. It will probably be a sixteen-page list. Prices will be \$3.50 a 100; \$30 a 1000.

The "Sommaire des Sommaires" recently inaugurated as a supplement to the *Bibliographie de la France*, is a classified list of articles in fourteen of the leading French magazines. Two of these, the *Mercure de France* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, are indexed in the International Index to periodicals. The others which are included are: *Art et Décoration*, *Le Correspondant*, *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, *La Nature*, *Nouvelle Revue Française*, *Revue des Beaux-Arts*, *Revue Contemporaine*, *Revue de France*, *Revue Hebdomadaire*, *Revue Musicale*, *Revue Universelle*, and *Science et Vie*.

To information services is now added the Loose Leaf Perpetual Record (vol. 1, no. 1, April, 1922) published by the Perpetual Record Service, 150 West 18th St., New York. The aim is "to present every phase of social activity in such a manner as to permit a continuous record for ready reference. Every group or class organization . . . serving economic, political, or cultural needs is to be treated without bias in its historical development in a mechanical, tabular, and descriptive form. To facilitate filing the record will be issued in loose leaf, each subject or subdivision of subject to be treated within the space of a page. . . ."

"The Book Collector's Guide," by Seymour de Ricci (Philadelphia and New York: The Rosenbach Company, 1921, 649 p. \$10) is a practical handbook of British and American bibliography which aims to remedy the fact that "since the days of Lowndes and of Henry Bohn, no serious attempt should have been made to supply English and American book-collectors with a trustworthy and satisfactory guide. . . . It should . . . prove a useful guide . . . furnishing the collector with a certain amount of indispensable information and telling him, in almost every case, where he may obtain a more minute knowledge of the same subject."—*Preface*.

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Directive Wireless Telegraphy. Direction and Position Finding, etc. 57 illus. and 5 tables. Price, 85c. By L. H. Walter, M.A.

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The A. L. A. has compiled a list of boys' books for distribution thru libraries, schools, Rotary clubs, and boys' organizations. The list consists of twenty-nine titles briefly annotated. One library is contemplating the purchase of fifty thousand copies for distribution to all boys during Boys' Week which will be observed by Rotary clubs in many cities. The list is especially suited to this purpose, but is equally good for distribution any time during the year and in connection with any organization or by the library itself. It is not designed primarily for distribution in the library; it is something to be given to every boy in town, and especially to those who do not use the library. Prices (with the library's own imprint): \$6 a 1000; \$45 for 10,000.

The complete list of titles of the volumes of the "Classics in American Librarianship" series is announced by the H. W. Wilson Company. The first three volumes of this series of reprints of papers and addresses under the general editorship of Arthur E. Bostwick have already appeared. They are: "Relationship Between the Library and the School," selected by Dr. Bostwick; "Library Work with Children," by Alice I. Hazeltine; "Library and Society," by Dr. Bostwick. Forthcoming volumes are: "The Library and its Organization" and "The Library

and its Home," by Gertrude G. Drury; "The Library and its Contents," and "The Library as a Vocation," by Harriet P. Sawyer; "The Library Within the Walls," by Katherine T. Moody; "The Library Without the Walls," by Laura Janson; and "The Library and its Workers," by Jessie S. McNeice.

Two brief A. L. A. Reading Courses are now in the printer's hands. These are more than lists; each one describes a brief but comprehensive course of study and prescribes the books which should be read and the order in which they should be read. They have been prepared by university professors who are in the habit of giving just this sort of advice personally to young men and women. The courses are not, however, especially academic in character, but are well suited to the needs of readers in even the smallest libraries. The Course on Accounting will be an eight-page booklet involving the study of seven books, and the Journalism Course, a four-page leaflet, recommending ten books. Other courses are in preparation.

These courses will be supplied practically at the cost of printing, and it is hoped that they will help libraries to meet the needs of ambitious readers anxious to read seriously on a given subject.

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AMERICAN LITERATURE

Ackley, Clarence E. Outline history of English and American literature. Boston: Stratford Co. Bibls. D. \$1.

AMERICANIZATION

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BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT—PSALMS

Smith, John M. P. The religion of the Psalms. University of Chicago Press. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.75.

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CIVIL SERVICE

Procter, A. W. Principles of public personnel ad-

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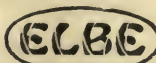
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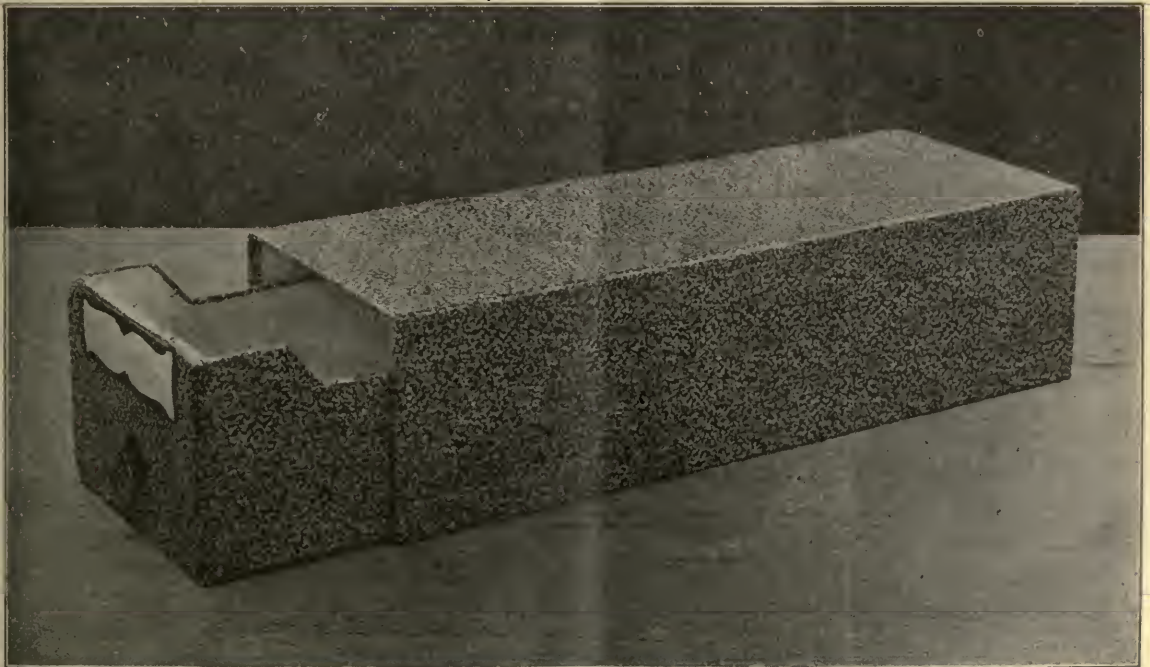
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1922



Some More Children's Librarians

IT is not only the star of empire that westward takes its way. The children's library movement early acquired the same tendency, long ago crossed the Mississippi, and is now in full flower on the Pacific coast. It has, in fact, also crossed the seas, for Porto Rico has its children's room in the Carnegie Library at San Juan with a native librarian who had her schooling in Ohio, not to speak of the remarkable developments in France since the war.

In the children's library number for October, 1921, some account is given of children's librarians in the East who had been pioneers in the movement. It would be unfair to the library world in general if these brief biographies were not continued, as has been promised, to include some of the newer work by librarians in the West, who have so admirably taken up the mission of the eastern pioneers.

Following the policy established at the inception of its branch service some twelve years ago, the Chicago Public Library does not maintain a separate department for work with children. At present the staff schedule includes no especially designated children's librarians, tho in every branch there is at least one assistant assigned to this duty, and usually well qualified by training and interest to cover it adequately. Meanwhile, there is Miss Adah F. Whitcomb, director of the Training Class, directing head of the central children's room named The Thomas Hughes Room. These two activities occupy adjoining quarters and Miss Whitcomb's gifts and qualifications, comprising a combination of teaching experience, library school training and branch library administration, fit her admirably for these interlocking responsibilities which under her guidance, have developed some novel and mutually helpful elements of co-operation.

Miss Whitcomb's interest in librarianship and especially in children's librarianship—still her first love—dates back to her student years at the Cook County Normal School, then under the inspiring direction of Francis W. Parker, one of the educational revolutionaries of our time. While preparing for school work, and afterwards in the school field, the urge towards help-

ing children to read and to find the right things to read grew until it overcame the ambition to teach, and led her to reconsider her choice of a life work. A timely suggestion from Miss Ahern that there was a school in Pittsburgh for the special training of librarians for children decided her, and at the end of the Pittsburgh course, she was appointed children's librarian at the Public Library of Oak Park, Ill. At first completely fascinated by the appealing art of story telling, she soon extended her interests to include organization and administration of children's rooms, and when, a few years later, Mr. Legler sought recruits to aid in his development of the Chicago Public Library, she joined this staff as librarian of the branch library at Abraham Lincoln Center, the institutional enterprise founded and conducted by Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. After some years in this assignment, she was transferred to the first real branch library built in Chicago, the Hiram Kelly Branch, where she remained until the resignation of Faith E. Smith, left a vacancy in the training class directorship. Miss Whitcomb was chosen for this position, which she has now filled with distinguished success for five years. The Thomas Hughes Room, meanwhile, has become the unofficial center of children's work, not only of the Public Library but generally in Chicago. Because of its downtown location, it is not largely patronized by children; but hither resort the school teachers, public and parochial, the mothers and leaders in child welfare work, to whom Miss Whitcomb is guide, philosopher and friend. Here meets the local chapter of the Story Teller's League, of which she is an officer. Here come the writers and publishers of new books for children, the promoters of juvenile encyclopedic enterprises and the like, leaving their wares "on approval" for Miss Whitcomb, who all too often feels bound to disapprove. Incidentally she is the court of last resort in the selection of children's books for the Chicago Library system.

And when there is added to this catalog minor activities, such as representing the Library on numerous platforms, with addresses in the field of children's reading, giving courses at the Uni-

versity of Illinois Summer Library School, and collaborating in a new book of stories with Mrs. Gudrun Thorne Thomsen, it becomes apparent that Miss Whitcomb leads a fairly active life and that her services meet with a reasonable degree of appreciation on the part of her Chicago public.

Detroit has for the past eight years enjoyed the services as children's librarian of Miss Elisabeth Knapp who began at thirty dollars a month about twenty years ago her early library experience in the Sewickley (Pa.) Public Library where as she says, "they are still correcting the mistakes of my enthusiastic youthful ignorance." Mr. Edwin H. Anderson was then librarian of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh and in those days Miss Knapp made bold to consult him frequently as to her problems and she pays him the compliment of saying that she "never came out of that office without definite help and suggestion." After completing her college course and obtaining her degree she spent a year at the Simmons College Library School and the ten years, from 1904 to 1914, was successively at branches of the Pittsburgh library system. In September of the latter year she became organizer and director of children's work at Detroit where she has made her mark to the benefit alike of parents and children and where in the new building she will have unusual facilities for the work of her department.

Alice Isabel Hazeltine is a native of northern Pennsylvania and was educated there and at Syracuse University where she was graduated with the degree of Ph.B., afterwards studying at the New York State Library School and at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh. She has served as a cataloger in the Buffalo Public Library, as librarian of the Carnegie Library at Oil City, Pa., as chief children's librarian in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, as branch librarian in that library, and afterwards as first assistant in the Children's Department, and in the training school for children's librarians. Later she was supervisor of branches in the Buffalo Public Library, and in 1914 she became supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library. She is a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Library School, and has served as chairman of the children's librarians' section of the A. L. A. She is joint editor with Elva S. Smith of "Christmas in Legend and Story," editor of "Library Work with Children," the second volume in the series of Classics of American Librarianship, and compiler of "Plays for Children; an annotated index."

Miss Hazeltine is only the third incumbent of the supervisor's position in St. Louis, the depart-

ment there having been organized in 1909. She was preceded by Miss Douglas (now Mrs. Oliver Carpenter), and by Miss Effie L. Power, now head of the Children's Department in the Cleveland Public Library. She has worthily upheld the traditions inspired by these organizers and has given her department an enviable reputation for carefully considered book-selection, for effective discipline well concealed in the velvet glove of kindness, and for helpful co-operation with the educational authorities.

Her manner has poise and charm and her estimates of the abilities and personality of others are marked by surprisingly few errors. Her weekly meetings with the children's librarians under her supervision are always interesting and furnish the exact quality of cohesiveness desirable in an organization of this kind.

Among the interesting features of Miss Hazeltine's administration in St. Louis are the intensive summer work with the city playgrounds, including the "playground book-wagon," the first of its kind; co-operative effort, with other departments, in organizing and maintaining the Teachers' Room—a feature so popular that the space allotted to it has been quadrupled in the past year, original publicity work at different times, including exhibition and sale work for "Children's Book Week," the carrying of courses is her specialty in the St. Louis Library School and considerable outside educational work, including that at the biennial Missouri Summer School at Columbia and a summer course at Simmons College in Boston, which has now run for two years.

Los Angeles and the children of that enterprising and growing city enjoy the services in the Children's Department of the lady who had the widest experience from one coast to the other. A Vermonter by birth, Miss Alice A. Blanchard, after her graduation from Smith College, in 1903, went directly to the New York State Library School, and was a special student in the Training School for Children's Librarians, 1905-1906, directly after which she went to Seattle as head of the children's department of the Public Library there. The following year she was head of the school department of the Newark Free Public Library, after which she went to the Pacific again spending two years in Seattle as head of the School Division of the public library. From 1913-1915 she was first assistant in the children's department and in the Training School for Children's Librarians of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, returning thence to Newark where for three years she was in charge of work with children and schools connected with the Free Public Library. Since August, 1920, she has been principal of the



ELIZABETH KNAPP



ALICE I. HAZELTINE

Department of Children's Work in the Los Angeles Public Library and as a member of the faculty of the Library School has conducted courses in Library Work with Children.

In the once far Northwest Miss Gertrude Andrus has done notable work in the Seattle Public Library, with an unusual outcome. Her first library experience was in the Buffalo Public Library as an assistant under Mr. Elmendorf and she says candidly that she would fire an assistant who behaved as she did there. She was not fired but library enthusiasm fired her and she found her way to Pittsburgh and its training school for children's librarians. At the end of the first year she took a position in Pittsburgh and continued her library training piece-meal until she graduated in 1909. In 1908 she went to Seattle and continued her childrens' work in the library for more than ten years. It had been her habit during the Christmas rush to lend herself for bookselling service in the department stores and this led her in 1919 to become the manager of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Frederick and Nelson's in Seattle. Incidentally she has given courses in library work with children at Earlham College and done many other good things.

It is not only on the Pacific coast that librarians have turned from direct children's library

work to the profession of bookselling with the missionary spirit of the librarian inspiring the commercial aim of bookselling. Children's bookshops are especial features of the book-selling trade in Boston and New York. One of the earliest institutions of this kind is the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Boston, whence the book wagon makes its yearly pilgrimages throughout New England. In New York, Miss Marian Cutter, a graduate of Pratt, whose wide library experience has ranged from Brooklyn to Labrador and back to Bridgeport, has found her vocation in the Children's Bookshop in New York. In Cleveland Veronica Hutchinson, who went to Halle Bros. from the Cleveland Public Library, has so successfully administered the Children's Book Department in that store that her charge has recently been extended to a much wider field in book selling.

The experience of children's librarians respecting books for children has led many of them into the paths of authorship or compilation. One of the pioneers in this field was Mary Wright Plummer, second woman president of the A. L. A., whose charming books of travel describing the adventures of "Roy and Ray in Canada" and "Roy and Ray in Mexico" are as agreeable reading for grown-ups as for the younger folk. It may be added that another



GERTRUDE ANDRUS

book in the first-named field has been provided by Miss Mary S. Saxe of Westmount Library in the province of Quebec, who has something of the lively wit of her grandfather, John G. Saxe, in "Our Little Quebec Cousin" in a well-known series. Miss Frances J. Alcott, on leaving her post in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where she had labored earnestly and successfully thru many years both in its children's department and as head of the school for children's librarians, gave herself to this line of authorship with such success that she has become a popular and prolific author of books which have been equally welcome to children's librarians and to library children. Her first essay in this direction was "The Arabian Nights Entertainments" published in 1913 by Henry Holt and Company, who also published her "More Stories from the Arabian Nights" in 1915. Her other books of stories from many lands and all ages, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, have followed one upon the other in quick succession. "Story-Telling Poems," were collected in 1913, and in 1914 "Good Stories for Great Holidays" gave over one hundred tales celebrating seventeen holidays and answering the question often asked by parents and teachers "What can I find to bring home to my children the importance and significance of this holiday?" In the following

year "The Jolly Books for Boys and Girls," drawn from classics old and new, was prepared in collaboration with Amena Pendleton. "Bible Stories to Read and Tell" formed the next year's volume. Then came "The Red Indian Fairy Book," "Tales of the Persian Genii," and "The Book of Elves and Fairies." Nature myths and tales are collected in "The Wonder Garden," published in 1919, and once again items valuable especially for their story telling qualities formed the 1920 volume, "Story-telling Ballads," the last so far of this fine series, to which illustrations by Willy Pogany, Milo Winter, Frederick Richardson, and others have given added charm.

For the guidance of the custodian of the child's reading was prepared Miss Olcott's first volume, published in 1912, "For the Children's Reading," reviewing the entire field of juvenile literature, as were also Annie Carroll Moore's "Roads to Childhood," a volume of views and reviews of children's books published by George H. Doran Company in 1920, and Clara Whitehill Hunt's "What Shall We Read to the Children" issued by Houghton Mifflin in 1915. For the children themselves Miss Hunt has charmingly written "About Harriet" and "The Little House in the Wood."

In Edmund Lester Pearson's varied list are three juveniles: "The Believing Years," "The Voyage of the Hoppergrass," and recently a young people's life of Theodore Roosevelt in the True Stories of Great Americans Series. Jacqueline Overton wrote a "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson for Boys and Girls" published by Scribner's in 1915, and edited for the same publishers Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" "Twenty-four Unusual Stories for Boys and Girls" by Anna Cogswell Tyler, superintendent of story-telling in the New York Public Library, were published last year by Harcourt, Brace and Company, and a collection of "New Plays from Old Tales for Boys and Girls" by Harriet Sabra Wright has grown from stories enjoyed by the reading clubs of the New York Public Library.

Miss Hazeltine has written, in collaboration with Elva S. Smith, cataloger of children's literature of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, a book on "Christmas Legends and Stories" published by Lothrop Lee and Shepard, who have also issued Miss Smith's recent collection of poems and stories on "Heroines of History and Legend."

This imperfect summary of the growing list of children's books from librarians' pens illustrates anew each year the widening influence of the children's librarian.

The Boys' and Girls' Library at Pasadena



THE Boys' and Girls' Library at Pasadena, which has just been completed, was built to remedy the crowded condition of the main library building. It is a one-story semi-colonial building, consisting of a main room forty by sixty feet, a staff kitchenette, a story hour room fifteen by eighteen feet in one wing, a work room in another wing and the necessary lavatories. The wings form a court in the rear which will be developed later. There is a fireplace located in the alcove of the main room.

The cost of the building was \$11,500 exclusive of furniture. The exterior is of plaster washed cream color with green roof and shutters. The walls of the interior are a warm light gray with the shelves and furniture a darker gray, the cork carpet is a grayish green, with cretonne curtains with orange and blue as the predominating colors. A fireplace in the alcove of the main room adds greatly to its attractiveness, and there are special shelves for the finely illustrated books, picture books and a collection of highly colored butterflies.

The Library tries to reach every child in town. It works in various ways to attract them to the library and to develop in them the reading habit.

The nearby schools are asked to send the pupils to visit, during school hours. During these visits the children are taught the arrangement of the books, how to find them and how to use the catalog. Then questions on cards are given them and they find the answers or the books asked for.

Other groups of children come to the library regularly, in school life, to spend an hour in reading. These usually come once every two weeks. The purpose in bringing them is to interest them in books, to improve their reading and to establish the library habit. Also, to make them feel at home in the library. All classes are accompanied by their teachers.

In the summer time the Boys' and Girls' Library conducts a Vacation Reading Club to encourage better reading. If the children read ten of certain books, briefly telling the stories to the children's librarian, they receive certificates in the fall which are presented to them at their schools. Last summer two hundred and ten children received certificates and, as the books read were of a superior type, this meant that at least twenty-one hundred books above the average were read during the summer months.

Some of the reports of these stories were very short; others were excellent, showing that the children had grasped all of the important points.

Another selection of books has been set aside for the winter and spring months. If a child reads ten of these and writes a paragraph on each, he receives a button on which is printed "I belong to the Public Library Reading Club." The books on the list are made up of non-fiction and of the better fiction.

The Library has a small club room which may be used for various meetings in connection with the work. The Woodcraft League for boys



INTERIOR OF THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIBRARY AT PASADENA

meets there once a week and the butterfly club, once a month.

During Children's Book Week in November, many lists to encourage the purchase of better books for the home were distributed to parents, teachers and children.

The children's librarians of Pasadena spend much time in the library helping the children select their books. In this way they find out what the children are reading, and what are their preferences; and are able to make many suggestions, often interesting them in things more worth while, as well as leading them into new paths.

JEANNETTE M. DRAKE, *Librarian.*

Books Popular in March

REPORTS from 200 representative libraries to the May *Bookman* show that the following were the books most in demand at the public libraries during March:

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
 To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.
 Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
 Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
 Brass. Charles G. Norris. Dutton.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
 The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
 The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
 Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him. Joseph P. Tumulty. Doubleday.

Best sellers of the month as reported by sixty-eight booksellers in fifty-three cities for *Books of the Month* were:

FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.
 The Head of the House of Coombe. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Stokes.
 The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small, Maynard.
 Cythera. Joseph Hergesheimer. Knopf.
 To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.
 Brass. Charles G. Norris. Dutton.

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 The Story of Mankind. Hendrik W. Van Loon. Boni.
 The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
 Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
 The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
 Diet and Health. L. H. Peters. Reilly & Lee.

In a recent issue of the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*, W. Dawson Johnston says that the most popular books of a week in March were:

"If Winter Comes," Dos Passos' "Three Soldiers," Galsworthy's "To Let," Strachey's "Queen Victoria," Wells' "Washington and the Hope of Peace," and Walpole's "The Young Enchanted."

Much of the A. L. A. War Service material, consisting of photographs, slides, films, scrap-books, posters, printed publications, multi-graphed and mimeographed booklists, circular letters and other miscellaneous material, has been assembled and organized at A. L. A. Headquarters by Miss Margaret Palmer.

The John Newbery Medal



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PLASTER CAST OF THE JOHN NEWBERY MEDAL. THE MEDAL WHICH IS TO BE EXECUTED IN BRONZE IS THE WORK OF RENE P. CHAMBELLAN OF NEW YORK, AND IS THE GIFT OF FREDERIC G. MELCHER. THE NAME OF THE WINNER WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PLASTER CAST OF THE JOHN NEWBERY MEDAL. THE MEDAL WHICH IS TO BE EXECUTED IN BRONZE IS THE WORK OF RENE P. CHAMBELLAN OF NEW YORK, AND IS THE GIFT OF FREDERIC G. MELCHER. THE NAME OF THE WINNER WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

THE impulse that led to the establishment of the John Newbery Medal came out of the big Children's Librarians Section gathering at the Swampscott Conference last year, when the discussion at two sessions showed that the large group present were interested in children's reading in all its aspects: in the library, in the school, and in the home. While following the discussion it occurred to Frederic G. Melcher, who has been for three years Chairman of the Children's Book Week Committee that this group might do one more thing for the cause of good books, beside the study of their selection and distribution; namely, that it might give new impetus to the writing of children's books by showing to writers of real creative ability that there is a large and continuing clientele for children's books. With this in mind, Mr. Melcher presented to the business meeting of the Section a suggestion for bringing about such a condition. He proposed that there be established a medal to be awarded annually at the A. L. A. Conference to the author of the most distinguished book for children published during the preceding calendar year. The six months between the end of the year and the following Conference would give ample time for the selection, and he believed that children's librarians, trained in the judging of children's books and having daily contact with the children themselves, would be by far the most competent judges. He suggested that the Medal be called the "John Newbery Medal" in honor of that interesting old eighteenth century bookseller who seems to have been the first to realize that children have reading interests of their own, and

who sought to meet their needs by finding authors to write for them.

The Executive Committee welcomed the idea, accepted Mr. Melcher's offer to present the medal, and set in motion the machinery for the selection for 1921. René Paul Chambellan, a young American, was chosen to design the medal which is to symbolize that the award is to honor the gift of a work of imagination to the children. Mr. Chambellan, who was a successful student of the Beaux Arts Sculpture Academy and the Architectural League of New York, enlisted in the 11th Engineers under orders for overseas service in April 1917 when the United States entered the war, and saw service in the Cambrai front where he was gassed. After convalescence he was assigned as instructor in modeling at the A. E. F. Art Center at Bellevue under the direction of the late Solon H. Borglum, and with him worked on the dedication panel of the Pershing Stadium at Vincennes. He has done work for the New York Building of the Panama Exposition and for many public buildings and residences. Recently he made all the models for the reredos and other additions to the New York First Presbyterian Church, and is at present, under the direction of the architect, Grosvenor Atterbury, making the series of large sculptural panels for the Russell Sage Foundation Building in New York City.

In the *Architectural Forum* for March is an illustrated description of the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino, California. In the same number are plans and views of the Converse Memorial Library at Amherst College.

Roumanians in the United States and Their Relations to Public Libraries*

By JOSEPHINE GRATIAA,

Librarian of the Souldard Branch, St. Louis Public Library

IN the heart of Rome, on the Quirinal hill, stands the column of Trajan. It commemorates the victory of the Emperor and his legionaries over the Dacians. The story of his triumph winds its way spiral-wise around the shaft in a procession of over two thousand figures. Among the Dacian captives, shepherds are wearing the wrapped leggings, the same woolen cap and cloak, the "caciula" and "zeghea" that remain the dress of the modern Roumanian peasants at home, or of their transplanted brothers, arrayed for a folk dance in an Americanization celebration in any of our cities. The modern Roumanians are the descendants of the Roman colonists and the Dacian aborigines. The matter of costume, as well as language, is significant of the permanence and persistence of the Dacian-Roman tradition in this Balkan people, in spite of Goth, Slav, Tartar, Turk, and Magyar invasions, or Teutonic and Russian influences. The "Remarkable Rightness of Rudyard Kipling" points to a basic truth when he says: "For whoever pays the taxes old Mus Hobden owns the land."

Ancient Dacia extended from the Theiss to the Dneister, from the Carpathians to the Danube. The area is practically identical with the Roumania of today. The population of this greater Roumania numbers about eighteen and a half millions, of whom fifteen millions are Roumanian. The race has been modified by Greek, Gothic, and Slavic elements. One observer says they have Greek culture, French taste and that they chose a German Royalty. The commerce of the country is mainly in the hands of Jews and foreigners, notably Germans. There is a wide gap between the gentlemen and the peasants with no sympathy to serve as a bridge.

Over three-fourths of the Roumanians are peasants. Some authorities put the number at ninety per cent. They are good-humored, sober, cleanly, and law abiding. The percentage of illiteracy among them is very high. Professor Simonescu in *Vitorul*, of June 20, 1920, says that eighty-one per cent of the women are illiterate. In some counties the number is as high as ninety-two per cent for women and over thirty-eight per cent for men.

The *Socialismul*, published in Bucharest, says, in its issue of Feb. 12, 1920: "61.63 per cent of the children of school age are unregistered, of those attending school less than 10 per cent graduate."

Since the war, the Roumanian government has instituted a land reform to mitigate the evils of absentee landlordism and to improve the conditions of the peasants. Formerly, over half the arable land was in the hands of wealthy proprietors. The new distribution allows only 8 per cent of it to remain in large estates. The old owners are to be compensated in bonds maturing in twenty years.

There seems to be a sincere attempt on the part of the Roumanian government to check emigration by making conditions more livable at home. On the other hand, it has resorted to several prohibitive regulations of the mosquito type, to prevent large numbers from leaving the country. Further, it seems that immigrants returned from America have been discriminated against by their countrymen.

The Roumanian newspapers on both sides of the water have taken up cudgels for their respective patrons in this geographical controversy. Native Roumanian papers write long editorials, saying: "Do not go to America." The American Roumanian sheets print piteous letters from disappointed returned travelers, or advise their patrons to sit tight.

While this wordy war wages, Roumanian emigrants and immigrants cross one another on the broad Atlantic, upsetting the accuracy of census reports and estimates of leaders with a fine disregard for anything but their own material advancement.

Roumanians are comparatively recent among our immigrants, and comprise only two generations in America. The 1920 Census reports 102,323 of them in the United States. This number is smaller than most of the estimates given by their own leaders, some of whom think there may be half a million Roumanians in this country. But, all admit that accuracy is impossible because of the number of Roumanians who returned to the home country after the war.

In a table which follows, their geographical distribution in the United States is indicated, and their relations to libraries is shown statistically.

*This is the fourth of a series of articles prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Chairman.

The average independent American who does not need societies to bolster up his comfort or strengthen his standing in the community would say the Roumanians of America are very well organized. Estimates as to the number of societies differ and the number given by various persons in possession of the facts ranges from 118 to 150. They seem to fall mainly into four groups:

The Union of Cultural and Relief Societies of America, (*Uniunea societătilor Române de ajutor și cultura*) includes one hundred and sixteen societies, and is represented by the newspaper *America*.

Liga și Ajutorul, (League of assistance) of which *Romanul* is the official organ.

The Roumanian Greek Catholic Union, whose paper is *Foaia Poporului*. (People's News.)

The Federation of Roumanian Socialists, organizations grouped about *Desteptarea*. (Awakening.)

There are also smaller societies here and there, unaffiliated with any of these greater organizations.

It is interesting to note here, that in spite of the apparently formidable banding together of the members of the Roumanian colonies in this country, *America* states disapprovingly: "Not even ten per cent of the Roumanians in the U. S. belong to Roumanian societies, are insured, or get a Roumanian paper."

Only three to five per cent of the Roumanians in America are skilled workers according to the statement in Commons' "Races and Immigrants." Rev. ed.

The Department of Education *Bulletin of Adult Illiteracy*, 1916, reports 34.8 per cent of the Roumanians in America illiterate. Those who read, have an average education equal to that of a grade school, or less.

In connection with this question, the opinion of *America* in its issue of April 28, 1920, is worth noting:

"It has been proved, say persons who have studied the social, cultural, and economic conditions of the U. S., that of all nations, Roumanians stand lowest on the level of culture. No people has been more mercilessly exploited by private and official agencies at the time they sought to return to Europe than the Roumanians."

The paper sums up the causes of this unfortunate condition, as: Unfavorable conditions in the home land; emigration of the illiterate; lack of interest in the workers shown by the small number of educated Roumanians in this country; the indifference of illiterates toward going to schools in the United States; their intention to return to Roumania as soon as it is financially profitable.

Very few Roumanians bring their families over or intend to establish themselves here permanently. The number of American citizens among them is small.

Most of the Roumanians are Greek Orthodox under the direction of the Metropolitan at Bucharest. There are churches of this denomination in Akron, Alliance, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Lorain, Warren, Youngstown, and East Youngstown, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Trenton, N. J.; Erie, Farrell, McKeesport, and Mount Union, Pa.; Aurora and Chicago, Ill.; Buffalo, and New York City; Gary, Indiana Harbor, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, Ind.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; and Woonsocket, R. I.

Besides these congregations, there are a number of churches of Roumanian Greek Catholics in this country. These are located in Alliance, Canton, Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio; Farrell and Scalp Level, Pa.; Trenton, N. J.; Aurora, Ill.; Gary, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, and Indianapolis, Ind.

There are Roumanian Baptist churches in Akron and Warren, Ohio.

In St. Louis, the Roumanians attend the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Roumanian newspapers mention schools in Alliance and Youngstown, Ohio, and Farrell, Pa., at which Roumanian is taught the children.

Roumanian workers in the United States are sober, thrifty and kind hearted. They are proud of their Roman descent, but unlike some other groups among our immigrants, they have not Stalky's habit of dramatic or picturesque "gloating." The majority of them are factory or foundry workers. Their largest colonies, in the iron and steel manufacturing centers of the middle west, prove their gravitation toward these occupations. Others are in the automobile and rubber industries. Some are found in the railroad and construction work and in mines. There are a few Roumanian farmers in the United States, and a small colony of Roumanian shepherds is in Montana.

It can be easily seen from these facts that Roumanians have not the natural affinity for books and reading that some of the other groups of our immigrants display. Their natural choice of amusement seems to be gymnastics and dancing, and the social gatherings and entertainments that their own clubs and societies supply. Their native folk dances are beautiful and a joy to any spectator as well as recreation for the participants.

The statistics of library use in the table appended concluding this paper would seem to prove that the character of the work in which most of the Roumanians are engaged and the large percentage of illiteracy among them, have

combined to keep the number of Roumanian users of public libraries very small.

Romanul in the number of October 24, 1920, says: "Roumanian libraries in Roumanian Clubs are neglected. Roumanians in America read very little. The number of newspaper readers is insignificant."

There has been a real effort on the part of the leaders in the group to improve this condition as can be shown in the generous gifts of the Mauriciu Blank Fund of the Roumanian Educational Bureau, New York, to native clubs and to interested public libraries.

Public libraries on the whole have done so far very little for the Roumanians in the way of supplying books for them in their own language. In compiling the statistics for the table appended circular letters were sent to all the libraries which could be located, and to several State Commissions. Most of the libraries speak of donations of the Roumanian Educational Bureau as constituting the bulk of their collections. One library reports that it does not buy any foreign literature in the original. One of the State Commissions writes that several of the libraries, in the part of the state which contains the largest number of Roumanians, have withdrawn all books in foreign languages from their shelves.

The table further shows that twenty out of forty-four libraries have no Roumanian books on their shelves. In no one library is the circulation of Roumanian books large. The New Jersey State Library Commission owns a small Roumanian collection, and circulated several thousand volumes in the small towns of the state. This seems to be the largest issue noted, but it will be seen, on examination, that many libraries cannot give definite data, so that comparisons are not entirely safe.

The consensus of opinion given by various librarians as to how to "catch your rabbit," seems to be that propinquity is the largest factor in attracting the individual Roumanian to the library. English classes in library buildings, and cooperation with their influential leaders or their priests are the normal methods of securing the interest of any group of them. The Roumanian press is always ready to urge its readers and the members of the multiple societies to use public libraries. The same good and tried methods of securing foreign readers of any group can be used successfully with Roumanians, and a patient ear and good memory for personal preferences, ailments or interests will do much to keep them individually loyal.

It has been very hard to get any expression of opinion from librarians as to any peculiarities in the literary taste of Roumanian readers,

especially of those who can use English books. Those who have commented on this topic, at all, say that Roumanians read adventure and detective stories, just as any average patron of similar culture reads, be he foreign or American. The more ambitious and less secure of them keep at their spellers, histories, and arithmetics, as do all students and strugglers with the intricacies of English and first papers.

One notable exception comes to my mind of a Roumanian giant who reads Hamlet, and Cicero and Homer in English for pleasure. But this same high brow once confided to me that Karl May's adventure stories were "Oh! some good!" He, too, is human in spite of his bulk.

Naturally, the Roumanians prefer their own literature to anything else. Here, their taste seems to be for folk lore, poetry and drama. Probably the adaptability of these forms for entertainments and national celebrations is a large factor in their choice. Another determinant is the meagre character of Roumanian collections in public libraries, which, as a rule, do not contain books in all classes.

The Roumanian language is a mixture of Latin with Dacian, influenced by Slavic and Greek. It is the same in the old Roumanian Kingdom and in the lately acquired provinces. Dialects are not numerous and are of little importance. The grammar of the language is Latin. In the sixteenth century, Antonio Bonfinius pointed out that the Roman elements are more ancient in Roumanian and closer to the forms of the original Latin than the corresponding Italian, French or Spanish.

Like other Balkan nations, Roumania has a vocal as well as a written literature. Its folk lore and epics are not so rich as the Serbian, but they compare favorably with the Bulgarian. In all these literatures, there is a parallel development. It is not a borrowing but a likeness due to similar influences on conditions prevailing thruout the whole peninsula.

These are the divisions of the Roumanian spoken literature: *doine*, lyric songs; *balade*, epic songs, which are much like the Serb hero tales; *hore*, dance songs; *colinde*, carols; *vorbe*, proverbs; *basme*, fairy tales (and here there is a resemblance to the eerie ghostlike stories of the Irish and Scotch) and animal stories in which the *dramatis personæ* have the distinctive character of that clever creature in Uncle Remus. Finally, there are *snoave*, anecdotes; and *ghiciloare*, riddles.

Alecsandri, the pride of Roumanian lovers of poetry, was one of the first authors to collect this folk lore. The most important collection is that of Ispirescu.

Dr. M. Gaster's "Roumanian Bird and Beast

Stories" (London, Sidgwick and Jackson, 1915, 10s. 6d.) contains a large number of animal tales, in which God, the devil, and the saints, animals which assume human shape, and human beings who are changed into beasts take parts in exciting or weird dramas. The Foreign Division of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York kindly sent me a translation of an article from the "Steana Noastra si Romana Nova," New York, January 1920, by Feliciu Vexler, which contains a number of little known stories.

Roumanian written literature can be divided, like Ancient Gaul, roughly into three parts, which correspond to the Slavic and Greek periods of influence, and the final one of national consciousness.

The earliest writings are Slavic and are practically all religious. The Greek period, 1710-1830, when the Turks ruled by means of the Phanariot families, consists largely of poems and chronicles, which try to prove the Latin origin of the people. One of these early writers, Eliade Radulescu, was the main factor in the Latinization of the written language. He freed it from the Slavic alphabet.

Modern Roumanian literature is mainly concerned with the cultural struggle of the old and new Roumania, between its oriental and occidental elements. Some of it marks the difference between the old patriarchalism and the bravo veneer polish of the over-modernized city dwellers. Pessimism colors the work of Eminescu, Delavancea, Caragiale and Vlahuta. Cosbuc, the Transylvanian, represents a more optimistic and entirely Roumanian tradition.

Charles Upson Clark's "Greater Roumania" (Dodd, Mead, 1922) contains a most helpful and illuminating chapter on modern Roumanian literature.

Conscience, thrift, and critical sense, three prosy, flat-footed, and obviously useful sisters, recommend a practical survey of publishers and book sellers before the purchase of Roumanian books be undertaken. After a year's angling for facts, the following have been secured.

Mr. Leon Feraru, president of the Roumanian Educational Bureau, which has already been mentioned, says there are no Roumanian publishers in America, and there is no critical information on hand which would evaluate the wares of the sellers of Roumanian books in this country.

The Foreign Division of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York furnished the names of five book dealers, but on writing for lists of books on hand at present, only one reply was received. It was from the Biblioteca Romana, 72 Greenwich St., New York City.

Mr. P. Axelrad is the proprietor. His catalog contains a few books on useful arts, some grammars, a few song books, a considerable number of plays and monologues, as well as general Roumanian literature and a few translations. The catalog gives prices in American money, but does not state whether or not any of the books are bound. Judging from the low prices quoted, it would appear most of the books listed are in paper covers. I have not had an opportunity to examine any of the books personally, so cannot report on paper, type, or other physical qualities.

The following Roumanian newspapers are published in the United States:

America. Roumanian Independent Daily, 5705 Detroit Ave., Cleveland. \$3. Editor Joan Jivi Banateanul. Official organ of Roumanian Beneficial and Cultural Society.

Desteaptate Romane. Weekly, 1115 East 72nd St., New York. Editor Jancu Roman.

Desteptarea. Roumanian Socialist Weekly, 1037 Russel St., Detroit. \$1.50.

Foaia Poporului. Religious Tri-weekly, 1338 West 64th St., Cleveland. \$3. Editor George M. Ungureanu.

Romanul. Independent Semi-weekly, 524 Market St., Youngstown, O. \$3.

Steana Noastra. Roumanian Weekly, 72 Greenwich St., New York. \$2.50. Editor P. Axelrad.

The following list of monthlies and dailies published in Roumania have been recommended by Mr. Leon Feraru, the Director of the Roumanian Educational Bureau. The magazines are of a literary character:

Adevarul Literar si Artistic. Weekly. Adevarul Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest. 80 lei, a year.

Gandiera. Semi-monthly. Cezar Petrescu and D. I. Cucu, editors and pub., Strada Regele Ferdinand 38, Cluj, Rumania. 100 lei a year.

Viata Noua. Monthly. Ovid Densusianu, Pub. and ed., Calea Victoriei, Bucharest. 100 lei, a year.

Viata Romineasca. Monthly. Viata Romineasca Pub., Strada Alecsandri 14, Iasi, Rumania. 140 lei, a year.

The following dailies are "independent organs of information, with slight tinges of party sympathies. There is none of religious character among them." Subscriptions are 400 lei per year:

Dacia. Dacia Pub. Co., Bucharest.

Dimineata. Adevarul Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest.

Izbanda. Teaparul Romanesc Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest.

Luptatorul. Luptatorul Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest.

Universul. Universul Pub. Co., Strada Brezioanu, Bucharest.

On a notable occasion Cyrano de Bergerac described his nose in terms of wit and rich variety. A less gifted imagination could only bring monotony to a reiteration of the outstanding facts of this paper. It has therefore seemed most economical and lucid to place the relations of Roumanian colonies and public libraries in a table that he who runs may read.

Town	1920 Census	Roumanian Books	Circulation
Akron, O.	569	25	Not yet in circulation
Allfance, O.*	[1000]	50	Not yet in circulation
Baltimore, O.	459	1	
Bethlehem, Pa. .. [1000]		None	
Boston, Mass. ...	673		No data
Bridgeport, Conn..	234	4	
Buffalo, N. Y.	581	None	
Canton, O. [2000]		None	
Chicago, Ill.	5137	35-50	No data
Cincinnati, O. ...	687	50	No data
Cleveland, O.	4377	261	639 Jan.-Dec. 1921
Denver, Col.	277	None	
Detroit, Mich. ...	4668	50	151, Aug. '20-Mar. '21
Indiana Harbor, Ind.			About 25 readers
East Chicago, Ind. [3500]		None	
Florence, N. J. ... [1000]		None	
Gary, Ind. [3000]		50	No data
Harrisburg, Pa. .. [1000]		50	25 or 30 readers
Hartford, Conn. ...	347	None	
Highland Park, Mich. [5000]		None	
Homestead, Pa. .. [1500]		None	
Indianapolis, Ind..	701	50	No data
Jersey City, N. J..	301	None	
Los Angeles, Cal..	927	3	Av'ge less than 1 a mo.
Milwaukee, Wis..	633	None	
Minneapolis, Minn. 1484		50-75	35 last fiscal year
New Castle, Pa. ... [500]		None	
New York N. Y. ...	76288	500	3 or 4 a day
Newark, N. J.	1307	None	
Niles, O. [500]		53	57 Sept.-Dec. 1921 18 readers
Omaha, Neb.	288	None	
Philadelphia, Pa..	5645	No report	
Pittsburg, Pa.	1493	None	
Portland, Ore.	258	2	No data
Providence, R. I. ...	287	25 ordered	No data
Roebing, N. J. ... [500]		None	
St. Louis, Mo.	1200	77	94 May '20-April '21
St. Paul, Minn. ...	559	44	
San Francisco, Cal. 765		None	
**Thorpe, W. Va.. [500]		None	
Toledo, O. 272		None	
Trenton, N. J. ... 395		None	
Warren, O. [500]		Small collection	No data
**Weirton, W. Va. [500]		None	
Wheeling, W. Va.. [500]		None	
Woonsocket, R. I. [500]		13	No data
Youngstown, O. ..	1375	110	No data

* Where the population figure is enclosed in brackets the actual population figure is not available and the estimated number is given instead.

** Towns marked thus have no libraries.

School Library Assemblies

IN "Some Uses of School Assemblies" just published by the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York City, are descriptions of two library assemblies.

The first was a meeting on the use of the library by the elementary grades. The librarian asked each teacher to have her grade prepare a short statement about the use of the library. Each class prepared its story independently, and the speakers were chosen by the class on the basis of the best contributions to the discussion.

The second assembly was held in 1921. "Book Week" offered a good opportunity to carry on a campaign for the proper use of books and the library, and had gratifying results. At the same time lists on the bulletin boards and in the assembly itself, and especially "A Shelf of Books" represented by children in costume ("Little Black Sambo," "Cinderella," "Red Feather," "Heidi," "Tom Sawyer," etc.) and discussed by the librarian, served as a stimulus to reading. Following "A Shelf of Books" came a symposium on the making of books contributed by the sixth grade which had been studying printing and had recently visited a publishing house. Grade five told of the increased cost of books (as this fitted in with the work they were doing in mathematics) and Grade four concluded the program with weighty and effective notes on the care of books and their prompt return to ensure the maximum usefulness of the books available.

A Tribute from General Pershing

THE following letter addressed to President Azariah S. Root tells its own story:

My dear Mr. Root:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30th, 1922, with reference to the reduction of \$15,000 of the item for library service in the House Appropriation Bill, and in reply I would say that this service, so generously established by the American Library Association, has demonstrated its practical value to the army. As an agency for promoting the morale, recreation and education of officers and men, and for purposes of military reference, it should be continued on a scale commensurate with its usefulness.

The war department budget estimates for 1923 carried items for library purposes aggregating \$80,000 on a basis of a military strength of 150,000 men, and it seems logical that some similar proportion should continue to exist with whatever reduction in military personnel may be decided upon by the Congress.

JOHN J. PERSHING,

General of the Armies,

Chief of Staff.

In the current number of *California News Notes* the leading article on "The Flowers of Shakespeare" is by Mrs. Frances Burns Linn of the Santa Barbara Public Library. An exhibit of all herbs and blossoms mentioned by Shakespeare and available in Santa Barbara Gardens at the time of the Shakespeare tercentenary brought forth so many expressions of pleasure that the Library has continued to make the exhibit each spring.

The Organization of Government Statistics

THE following paragraphs from the report on the growing demand for organization of government statistics recently prepared by Mr. Roger W. Babson and Mr. Clarence N. Stone are of especial interest to librarians.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The development of Government statistics has been very competently set forth in the "History of Statistics," a book which deserves very careful reading.

Even the briefest perusal of this history will make clear that Government statistics have grown up almost at random. It is inconceivable that this free-for-all development, without a central plan or controlling purpose, could have produced entirely satisfactory results. With such a history, the wonder is that we have any statistics at all.

Furthermore, there are other lessons to be gathered from this volume, both as to the statistical work of foreign governments and also as to the statistical work of our own state governments. The latter activities are especially significant, altho the statistical work of the various states is not the subject of this memorandum.

Urgent need of organization is the unmistakable lesson of the "History of Statistics." All those interested in this subject should secure and read this excellent work.

CONCLUSION

Those interested in the problem of mobilizing statistics may be divided into two groups. One group stands for drastic centralization, while another group stands for the present system of decentralization or a mild modification thereof. Careful study leads to the conclusion that both of these groups are justified to a certain extent in their conclusions. For instance, there must be some form of central clearing house. The present system of several departments sending out for the same information, almost at the same time, is both a waste of money and very irritating to the people of the country. Furthermore, there should be some central clearing house which knows at once what statistics are available and where they are available. On the other hand, those who stand for the present decentralization are right in that greater efficiency and promptness develops where the people who are compiling the statistics have a sympathetic technical knowledge of the subject.

No doubt whatever exists but that the Agricultural Department would get out crop figures

much more quickly than an impersonal centralized bureau. In the same way, the Department of Commerce could secure better results on commercial figures, and the Department of Labor could secure better results on labor figures. Moreover, experience teaches that it is very necessary in a compilation of statistics to understand what they mean. A physician can compile statistics on medical cases much more accurately than could a statistician of the stock exchange, and vice versa.

Theoretically it may be safe to have someone compile statistics who has no interest in them, but practically this is a very dangerous thing to do. A purely clerical compiler is often unable to detect errors that often tend to creep into the work.

We thoroly sympathize with those who oppose the interpretation of statistics by the Government. The Government should be the greatest collector and compiler of statistics. Many groups of statistics can be compiled only under Government order and direction. On the other hand, after these statistics are collected and compiled, no attempt by Government officials should be made to interpret them. This interpretation has caused the Federal Trade Commission much trouble and has to some extent injured the prestige of other Governmental statistical bureaus. Statistics should be compiled by those sympathetic with the particular subject under consideration, but such a person should not be allowed to interpret these statistics. In the interpretation of statistics there is a great danger of permitting the heart to get the better of the head. This is the reason for the old witticism about the three kinds of lies. It is inherent in human nature that feelings are stronger than figures and that when feelings and figures conflict there is usually trouble. This natural human tendency should be carefully kept in mind and to this extent we heartily commend the work of Senator Reed Smoot and Director Brown of the Efficiency Bureau.

We most heartily sympathize with Secretary Hoover in his efforts to make statistics more available and helpful. No one thing would be more useful in preventing another panic and depression than to keep the country informed as to the production, storage and distribution of the great basic products of America. Moreover, such work must not wait until the horse has been stolen before locking the barn door. Secretary Hoover's famous address at Atlantic City in 1921, already referred to, deserves most earnest commendation.

With these three basic principles in mind (namely, the need of some form of central clearing house, the value of specialization, and the danger of interpretation) we suggest the following as a means of mobilizing the statistics of the country and making them more useful and valuable. Briefly these recommendations are as follows:

(1) That the different executive departments be held responsible for the compilation of the Federal Statistics relating to their special work. This means that the Agricultural Department should compile the statistics on agricultural production; that the Commerce Department compile the statistics on other commodities and the manufactured articles of agricultural products; that the Labor Department should continue the work of its efficient Bureau of Labor Statistics as relating to wages and dependent subjects; that the Treasury Department should compile financial statistics; and that the various other executive departments should have similar privileges.

(2) Duplication should be avoided and no statistics should be compiled by the various commissions which are working independently of the departments. There should also be certain allocations, for in some instances certain work which is now being done by one department should be assigned to another. The mineral statistics should be transferred from the Interior Department to the Commerce Department and the Lumber Statistics from the Agricultural Department to the Commerce Department. Tobacco Statistics should be transferred from the Commerce Department to the Agricultural Department or what would be better, to the Treasury Department, in view of the tobacco figures which they must collect for Revenue Tax purposes. The annual publication by the War Department of two volumes on "The Commerce of the United States" seems unjustified. There are also other instances which could be mentioned but with which the Efficiency Bureau is well acquainted. This will still leave a small group of statistics which have no apparent mother. These should be placed with the Census Bureau.

(3) The work of the Census Bureau should be thoroly reorganized and stimulated. Its work should be divided into two distinct groups; one, the compilation of precise figures on population and other vital statistics. This work could be carried on as it is now being carried on, since it is used only in a very general way by the business interests of the country. The man in charge of this section may be of the old-fashioned, statistical type, who is keen upon precision and little interested in speed. The

other group should take those statistics which are of only immediate or current value. The man in charge of this second section should be a man who is keen on speed and is willing to risk his reputation in making estimates when necessary. The business man is more interested in having figures promptly and 95% precise, than to have them delayed in being published and 100% precise.

A committee should be appointed to study the general mechanics of the Census Bureau. It is a debatable question among statisticians as to whether it is necessary to take a census of all things at the same time. If this is not necessary a small force could be working all the time instead of the present method of having a big force for one or two years with a general loaf or breaking up of the organization during the inactive years. For the work that this Census Bureau was originally designed, it is doing excellently, but it is today in the stagecoach class when everybody is using automobiles. We have considered the suggestion that the name be changed to the Bureau of Federal Statistics. For psychological reasons, it might be well to change the name, but we think it would be a mistake to use any name which would suggest a centralized bureau. Rather we would prefer the name Federal Bureau of Vital and Miscellaneous Statistics.

(4) The various statistical libraries now scattered thruout the departments should be combined into one Inter-Departmental Statistical Library. For the purpose of co-ordination there should be appointed by the President's Cabinet a statistical librarian who will be in charge of this statistical library, and who will be directly under the President's Cabinet, serving all equally and being amenable to no one else. This librarian would compile no statistics himself, but would perform three functions, as follows:

(a) Have a knowledge of all statistics being compiled by the Federal Government; where they are located and by whom they are being compiled. In this way he would act as a train dispatcher and immediately upon request put the administration or any inquirer into touch with the proper bureau when inquiries arise.

(b) Have the authority of interpreting the law under which this reorganization would take place, and decide jurisdictional conflicts between statisticians of the various departments. This is a very important function and one that only such an inter-departmental man could perform.

(c) Serve as a clearing house on all questionnaires sent out by different departments. By this arrangement, before a department de-

sired to send out a questionnaire it would send the same over to this librarian to make sure that no other department was sending the same or similar questionnaire.

(d) The criticism has frequently been made that since each department is entrusted with promoting and pleading some special interest, the figures produced by any such department are open to the charge of bias. The statistics, therefore, would be received with much more confidence if they were subject to an independent audit. This, of course, need not be constant or complete, but could be applied at intervals somewhat on the same principle as the "call" of the National Bank Comptroller. If such an audit were provided, it should be under this Librarian.

(5) Arrangements should be made for some form of a service organization. Possibly this could be operated most effectively as a division of the Census Bureau, altho some recommend it to be a part of the Inter-departmental Statistical Library above referred to. This organization would stand in the same relation to the other

Departments as does the Public Printing Office, It should be provided with the requisite equipment to handle mechanical and routine statistical work at the request and under the direction of any department needing such service.

It is probable that with effective promotion, sufficient subscriptions could be secured to the periodic Government reports to pay in a large part the cost of such service. In the same way occasional or special Government reports could be sold and the cost of service largely offset.

Repeating, we are exceedingly sympathetic with the purpose that Secretary Hoover has in mind when making his recommendations. We believe that these ends can best be accomplished by neither centralization as proposed by the Bureau of Efficiency, nor by the present haphazard methods of decentralization. We believe that the best results can be obtained by the plan above outlined. Furthermore, we believe that this plan will be the most economical for the United States Government.

ROGER W. BABSON
CLARENCE N. STONE

Cataloging Rules

"CATALOGING Rules; with explanations and illustrations, prepared by Dorcas Fellows, instructor in advanced cataloging, New York State Library School; second edition revised and enlarged. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company. London: Grafton & Co. 1922."

So reads the title page, and instantly to the cataloger's mind comes the query, "Who is Dorcas Fellows? Oh yes, Jennie 'D.' Unused forenames, A. L. A. rules, 28. Even an instructor in cataloging may change her title page name!" Those who have been eagerly awaiting the finished work will forgive Miss Fellows this concession to simplification in their gratitude that she has had the courage, conscientiousness and patience to carry thru the detail work necessary on this book, particularly since it had to be completed after she assumed her duties as editor of the Decimal Classification.

Following the dedication to Dr. Melvil Dewey are two tables of contents, the one summarized, the other analytical, the latter giving reference to page and section numbers. These, together with an eleven page alphabetic index to the sections, make possible ready reference to desired points. To facilitate use there are also in Appendix 5, Lists of articles and abbreviations, repeated from their places in the text.

The preface, explaining some of the problems faced in preparation, is followed by an extract

from Mr. Bishop's address "Cataloging as an asset."

The changes in the new edition begin in the "General directions and suggestions," where the typewriter is recognized as a factor in making catalog cards, and where the differences in practice between the large and small library are touched upon. One could wish that a simplified form of the Library of Congress extension card heading might have been substituted for the historic but unsatisfactory form included.

The text follows the general arrangement of the older edition, with the addition of a new chapter on art objects, natural history specimens and miscellaneous objects, and of five appendices; 1, Fiction; 2, Biography; 3, Authority list; 4, Guides; 5, Lists of articles and abbreviations.

Suggestions for the smaller library are made in the first few sections by sample cards showing alternative as to fulness of detail. The differences are not marked, however, consisting only of the omission on the "Simplified form" of the three dots, of brackets except in the title and collation, of size, and, in the text, of the suggestion that "illus." be used to stand for plates also, unless the latter were distinct features of the book. The sample cards used, however, do not show this point, and probably it will be overlooked. It would seem that the term "il-

lus." might have been recommended to cover all kinds of illustrative material except portraits and maps.

The chief changes in the chapter on author entries consist in the rearrangement of the text, in the use of better typography to emphasize subheads, and in some eliminations and additions. The use on typewritten cards of "call numbers put on by pen rather than by typewriter" is advocated, a practice which will be followed by but few librarians. In the items on the author card, the differences noted are the inclusion of the dates of birth and death of the author, the adoption of the Library of Congress placement for the collation, the latter long desired, and that names quoted in a title are to be included in the form printed on the title page. In this chapter one could wish that a simple statement about the series note had followed the discussion of size, that tracing had been included here instead of in the next chapter and that the chapters called "Name references" "Notes: Miscellaneous" and "Series notes" had been placed directly after this one.

The chapter on subject entries substitutes the dash for the period before the subheads in the subject heading, and uses colon abbreviations in the "subject fullness" of the author's name. Library of Congress cards have made observant users of the catalog realize the benefit to be derived from the author's full name on secondary cards, and it is a question whether the time saved to the typist by the use of any "subject fullness" is not spent many times over by reference workers because of the resulting lack of definiteness.

If the chapter on "Compiler, editor, or translator as author" must be separated from the chapter called "Editors, compilers and translators," it would seem better to limit the latter caption to "Editors, compilers and translators as secondary entry," or, better still, place the two chapters together. It seems unnecessary to have separated the two sides of A. L. A. rule 126. as "Compiler as author" p. 82, and "Collections under title" p. 159. In the latter chapter one gladly greets the sample cards, especially those using the Library of Congress form of hanging indentation, introduced also under "Periodicals." At the end of the first paragraph under "Form" the addition of the words "until after the first line of the collation," would make the statement true to Library of Congress usage.

Under "Periodicals" new material has been added and the discussion greatly improved. Appendix 3, "Authority list," credited to Mary E. Hyde, is a distinctive addition, even if one must regret the recommendation of a card form differ-

ing from all others in indentions and order of items.

As Miss Fellows suggests in the preface, her cataloging rules probably will not suit every cataloger in every detail, but grateful thanks are due her for all the exacting labor that has gone into this exceedingly valuable book which should be in the possession of all interested in cataloging problems. HARRIET E. HOWE,

*Instructor in Cataloging,
Simmons College School of Library Science.*

The Best Twenty-five Books for a Country School

THE best twenty-five books for a one-room country school will be chosen by ballot of librarians and teachers at voting contests to be held at the American Library Association 1922 Conference in Detroit, June 26-July 1, and at the National Educational Association meeting in Boston in July.

Dr. Sherman Williams, chairman of the Library Department of the N.E.A. will be in charge of the contest at the Boston N.E.A. meeting. Miss Marion Horton of Los Angeles, chairman of the School Libraries section of the A.L.A., will conduct the contest at the A.L.A. Detroit Conference.

Ballots will be distributed with official programs and announcements from the registration desks at the two conferences. A printed list of about one hundred carefully selected books will be printed on the ballot so that each teacher and librarian can conveniently check twenty-five titles. The ballot will also have blank spaces in which titles not printed may be added. The list will not include dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks or the Bible, but only such other books as are suited for general reading for children in the grades.

The list of the twenty-five winning titles will be widely published and it is expected that the voting contests will do much to bring the school library idea before school boards, trustees, public officials and the general public in an effective manner. They should also have the effect of encouraging rural teachers to demand more and better books for their children.

Free on Request

THE Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, has various duplicate numbers of the following magazines, some for several years back, and offers them to any library that needs them before selling to the old-paper man:

Power, Iron Age, American Machinist, America, Electric World, Ingeneria Internacional, National Engineer, Power Plant Engineering, Iron Trade Review; also Buffalo Directories, nearly every year of issue.

Art in the Public Library

IF the librarian is susceptible to new ideas and has powers of initiative, any public library, whether in a large or small town, can become an art force in that locality. This is the contention of an address delivered by Mary Powell of the Art Department of the St. Louis Public Library at the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts held in Washington May 18 to 20, 1921, and now published in the May issue of the *American Magazine of Art*. A library in a small town which has no art gallery nor other art organization can become the art center of the community if the librarian is alive to his opportunities.

Frequent exhibitions are an essential part of the plan. Small libraries which have no large exhibition space may purchase some form of exhibit screen or have one made by a carpenter. Failing an exhibition such as those sent out by the American Federation of Arts, the small library can improvise its own exhibition from its picture collection. "For example, the advertising pages of any series of magazines will supply enough material for a good exhibit of commercial art; color illustrations of the stories, when assembled, will show the typical work of our contemporary illustrators; copies of old masterpieces of art and recent examples of the work of American painters and sculptors are often found in the periodicals; pictures of gardens, fountains, furniture, room interiors, costume designs, the dance, settings for plays and pageants are only a few of the subjects of general art interest that may be gathered together from the magazines found in any locality that may be clipped and shown as exhibitions." Publishers of magazines will sometimes furnish the originals of drawings for the cost of transportation.

On the practical side, much use can be made of the art collection by artisans and industrial art workers, makers of advertisements, printers, store window decorators and the designers of settings for music and dance numbers in motion picture houses. If business men are promptly furnished with the pictures they request they are likely to become advocates of the extension of artistic activity in the library.

In the larger towns with larger colonies of artists "one man" shows offer a greater variety of media for art expression. Individuals will be interested to share with the library the best of their own private collections.

It is when the art museum recognizes the public library as an agent for art education and organizes a plan for museum extension by carry-

ing art to the people thru the library and its branches that the most far-reaching results are obtained. In St. Louis paintings from the Art Museum are hung in the art room and the children's room of the library each month, and exhibition cases are placed in each branch and in the central library which contain objects from the museum's collection and are carefully labeled. The collections in the cases circulate among the branches, allowing the objects to remain two months in each branch, and making it necessary to assemble new collections only once a year. In this way material in the store room of the museum not on display in the permanent collections is put to work.

Invariably in close connection with the exhibitions should be members of the staff qualified to explain to visitors processes involved in the making of the objects on view, whether lithographs, etchings, or batik, and a carefully chosen selection of books from the larger resources of the library. Nor should the books be forbiddingly technical. The books which Miss Powell mentions as art books "that should be considered for a person who is commencing to be interested in art are: "The Enjoyment of Architecture," by Talbot Hamlin; "Art and I," by C. Lewis Hind; Pennell's "Life of Whistler;" Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth;" Balzac's "Cousin Pons;" Merejkowski's "Romance of Leonardo da Vinci;" Walter Pater's "Renaissance" and "Imaginary Portraits;" "The Enchantment of Art," by Duncan Phillips; and "Estimates of Art," by Frank Jewett Mather.

Have you Waited for a Book?

IN books much in demand the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association places a bookmark which reads:

HAVE YOU WAITED FOR A BOOK

THE accompanying book is one for which other readers are waiting. They will appreciate your consideration if you will return the book just as soon as you finish it, and doubtless by returning their books promptly will make it easier for you to get the book you want.

To furnish the books asked for when they are asked for, is the Library's constant endeavor and hardest problem. If one hundred and thirty readers—less than one out of each thousand of population—want an expensive new book, it is obviously impossible with the funds available to provide them all with the same book at the same time. The library buys extra copies liberally, and aims to provide just as many as will be used for a reasonable length of time.

Promptness in returning books, by increasing the turnover, may easily be equivalent to doubling the supply.



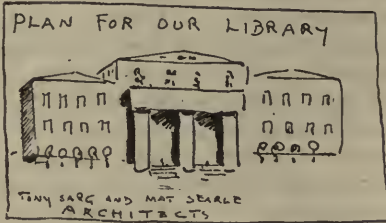
In a town of a hundred the sand inhabitants the eager literary life was restricted to the news stands



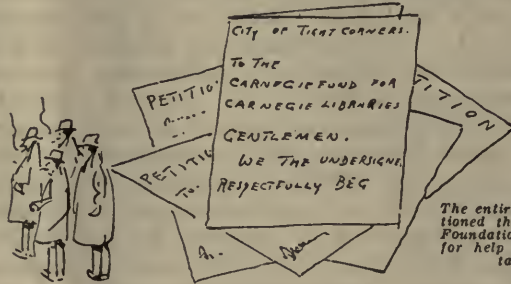
This pained the wise men who ruled the city. They said, "Let us have a library"



And so they began a newspaper campaign



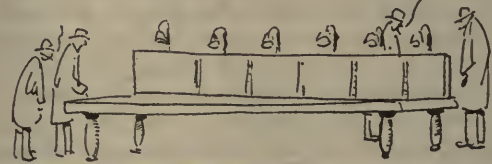
A noted firm of architects worked up a plan



The entire city petitioned the Carnegie Foundation, asking for help and assistance



The board of aldermen most disinterestedly looked at different sites for the purpose of building



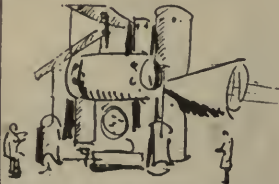
They spent a year examining different sorts of tables. They bought half a million worth of tables and chairs and fixtures



Finally, they opened a magnificent building twice as large as planned and costing ten million dollars



They put in luxurious rest rooms and a dining room



They installed a scientific ventilator costing another half million



They bought three hundred thousand dollars' worth of filing cabinets



And then they paid their librarians eighteen hundred dollars a year

Hendrik Willem van Loon, March 1911

THEY BUILT A LIBRARY IN OUR TOWN

This is the third of Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon's Letters from a self-made town in the Survey, and is here reproduced by the kind permission of the Survey Associates. It was suggested in a letter by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, in which he said: "Most of the powers that be think that they have done the main thing if they have built the building, and they even let . . . the Carnegie Corporation do that. They also think some books are necessary . . . and last of all they think of the librarian. For that purpose they . . . employ almost any under-educated person without training, or if they do . . . get some one with training, they pay him or her almost nothing."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1922



THE development of children's library work has been remarkable, not only in itself but for what has come of it. Children's Book Week has brought booksellers as well as librarians into closer touch with the plans for better reading for the little folk, and has also stimulated publishers to cater more widely and wisely to their juvenile clientèle in a way that will bring fathers and mothers to their help. The demand thus stimulated has led publishers to engage many librarians in the production of books for children, to good purpose, and the number of literary librarians is thus yearly increasing. A number of department stores have developed successfully the specialty of books for children and have enticed several librarians into the service of placing books promptly in the home, which is even better than loaning them from the children's room in the libraries. The development of the library section in the National Education Association is another sign of the times, and a normal school is not now complete unless it teaches, and, indeed, does practice work in teaching, the better use of a better class of children's literature. Parent-teachers' associations and women's clubs have also become practically interested, and all these agencies are combining to give youthful readers of today a far better chance for their future in the way of good reading than their elders enjoyed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE children's room has, in fact, burst its walls and taken possession of out-of-doors. This out-of-door feature began, perhaps, in the placing of children's libraries or books for children in or close to public parks and playgrounds, and the movement for children's playgrounds has grown in happy parallel with the children's library cause. An interesting feature is exemplified in one of the branches of the Los Angeles Public Library, which has certain library hours in a community house where children have right of way during this time and where the books at other times form an ornament to the community room. This house is itself a part of a public park, so that the little ones may be in and out at their sweet will. In further line with this development has come the growth of plays for children, many of them

fostered by children's librarians, both within and without school and library rooms. The children's clubs which exist in connection with many libraries under the inspiration of children's librarians have been a useful factor in all this, stimulating the younger folk and giving them opportunity of practice-work in organization under their own leadership. The yearly Hans Christian Andersen festival at Los Angeles, described in our children's library number for October 1, 1921, by Miss Jasmine Britton who is chiefly responsible for its success, is a happy culmination of this kind of work in which children and the passing throng have equal joy.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HAPPILY, welfare work for the Navy has been amply provided for, as previously stated, in the Appropriation Bill, and a fair quota of the total appropriation, of approximately half a million dollars, will be available for library work. The visit of Librarian Brown to the Pacific fleet and naval stations proved most successful, and library institutes for the "yeomen," who on most ships have practical charge of the books, were especially of interest and value. A notable instance of the use of navy libraries is on the Battleship Mississippi with its complement of a thousand men, where, from its pleasant and comfortable library room serving also as a social center for the men, fifteen hundred books a month have been circulated. It is gratifying to record that Secretary Denby has been most alive and alert in pressing home to the Navy, of which he was a modest member during the war, the duty of reading. To his recent circular letter was appended a brief list of recommended books which he personally revised and modified to the satisfaction and gratification of his library specialists. The Army probabilities are in sad contrast, for, despite the admirable letter of General Pershing, printed elsewhere, a good many of those who should be acquainted with recent history have quite overlooked the proven value of books to the boys in khaki. Senator Wadsworth has been giving his sympathetic attention to this matter, and it is to be hoped that by Senate action and insistence in conference enough may be saved for this important work to continue library organization within the Army, even in

skeleton fashion, until the Congress is prepared to accept the lessons of war experiences and give the Army what it needs and deserves for welfare work. If Congressional action has not been completed before this reaches our readers, it would be well for librarians, especially those who were in War Service, to write to senators and representatives, particularly those on the Army Appropriation Committees, in defense of library work for the Army and in protest against its enemies, economy and inertia.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE report on the statistical work of the government from Roger W. Babson, one of the most eminent of our economists and statisticians, is especially interesting to librarians because of the suggestion that a librarian should be appointed for an inter-departmental statistical library who would be also an interpreter of statistics and serve in the allocation of statistical work among the departments and the prevention of duplication. The report does not approve the thoro centralization proposed by the Bureau of Efficiency, of which Mr. Herbert D. Brown is the head, but emphasizes the importance of the collection of statistics in a given field by the department which knows the

field. On the other hand, it agrees that there is much duplication and waste, especially in the sending out of questionnaires and its plea for organization rather than centralization is thoro-ly justified. It is a fair question whether this function of an inter-departmental library could not better be performed as a part of the Library of Congress similar to the Legislative Reference division, and the suggestion that the librarian should be appointed by the cabinet officers jointly involves considerable difficulty. Whether the most intelligent of librarians should have his work confused with the other kind of work proposed in the report, which is utterly different, is at least doubtful, for it is not the business of a professional librarian to interpret the contents of his library but rather to see that his library is properly administered for public use, which principle would apply to statistics as well as to books. It is to be hoped that Mr. Babson's report will obtain the general discussion it merits and result ultimately in a well-conceived and unified plan, which will incidentally put government statistics before the public in the best possible manner and to best possible effect, in which the system of public libraries thruout the country should be useful helpers.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

June 26-July 1

A SPECIAL convention rate of fare-and-one-half for round trip to Detroit has been granted by all railroads east of the Rocky Mountains, except those in Canada. To secure this rate delegates must plan to return home over the same lines by which they go and must reach destination returning before midnight of July 11 except those from points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming, who will have a return limit of midnight July 12.

This reduced round-trip convention rate can only be secured by presenting to ticket agent an Identification Certificate which will be mailed to any member of the A. L. A. planning to attend the meeting, if request for it is made to A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago. The convention round-trip will be on sale on June 22 at all ticket offices.

As there may be various reduced fare trips and excursions offered by railroads in June the Travel Committee advises consultation with local ticket agent before purchase of ticket. Between Buffalo and Detroit railroad tickets

reading via the Michigan Central, Wabash or Grand Trunk Railway will be accepted in either direction on the steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

For those from Chicago and other middle-western points who may wish to proceed East after the Conference, especial attention is called by the Travel Committee to a possibility of a round-trip rate between Chicago and New York City with stop-over at Detroit and at a reduction from the regular fare. There may also be in force by June "circle tours" East which may allow a route via Toronto and Montreal with the Post Conference party and return direct.

Special parties will be conducted by Mr. C. H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sixth Division, Washington, D. C., from New York, Philadelphia and Washington; by Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Boston 17, from New England; by Mr. John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, from Chicago.

All persons planning to travel with a special party should register with the persons named as soon as possible.

The Post Conference trip, under the personal conduct of Mr. F. W. Faxon, will be from Detroit to Buffalo and Toronto. A steamer would be taken on Lake Ontario via Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, to some point in the Thousand Islands and then on down the St. Lawrence River, running the rapids to Montreal. The Post Conference trip will last from July 1 to July 7, according to present plans. Detailed announcements will be made soon.

TO TRUSTEES

The Section will meet on Tuesday afternoon, June 27. The subject for discussion will be "What must be done to divert a larger proportion of funds derived from taxation to the needs of public libraries?" There will be speakers of national prominence and it is hoped that a large number of trustees will take advantage of the central location to contribute to the discussion of this pressing question. The Chairman, Frank Hervey Pettingill, President of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Stock Exchange, will welcome suggestions from all interested.

TO LIBRARIANS OF SMALLER LIBRARIES

There is to be a special round table for Smaller Libraries at the Detroit Conference in connection with the Catalog Section meeting on Friday afternoon, June 30. This round table discussion will be conducted by Ellen A. Hedrick, of the North Dakota Library Commission. A paper on suggestions for the solution of some cataloging problems in smaller libraries will be given by Susan Grey Akers, 1913 Wis., cataloger of the University of North Dakota. Will those members of library commissions and librarians of the smaller libraries who are interested in the discussions of this round table please communicate with the Chairman of the Catalog Section, Mrs. J. T. Jennings, St. Paul Public Library.

THE AKRON LIBRARY CLUB

AT the March meeting of the Club, held in the Art Room of the public library, 43 members were present at dinner which was followed by talks on recent books: Juveniles, by Dorothy Tobin; fiction, by Maude Herndon; biography, by Louise E. Grant; travel, by Miss Henry.

Officers for 1922 are: President, Fannie M. Slabaugh, Public Library; vice-president, Mrs. Hoover, Law Library; secretary-treasurer, Hesper Buckingham, Goodyear Library.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Alabama Library Association held its annual meeting at Decatur, Florence, and Tuscumbia, April 10-12. About forty librarians were in attendance, this being the largest

meeting ever held in the State. The principal speaker was Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A., whose subject was "A State System of Libraries." The theme of this address was aggressiveness and was instructive and inspiring to the librarians present.

Charlotte Templeton, Organizer of the Georgia Library Commission, gave many illuminating points during the round-table discussions.

A resolution was offered by Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen that a legislative committee be appointed to work with the next State legislature in order to secure the passage of a bill providing the appropriation of a sum large enough to carry on extension work. This bill would permit the employing of an experienced extension worker who would be connected with the Department of Archives and History. It was decided that the 1923 meeting of the Association be held in Montgomery during the session of legislature in order to help with the passage of this bill.

The Association voted unanimously for affiliation with the A. L. A.

The Tuesday evening program was especially interesting. Alabama authors and musicians were present in person and were roundly applauded after having given their own selections.

MARY R. MULLEN, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE first Teacher Training Conference of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania was held April 10 at the Central Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa. An important section of this conference was that of the librarians, assistants and other representatives of the libraries in the fourteen State Normal Schools. Three sessions were held.

The first was in charge of Rose Stewart of Slippery Rock. The general subject was: Our present course in library methods. Alice Cochran, librarian of the West Chester State Normal School, in an excellent paper discussed printed helps for the teachers' use. Miss Cochran brought with her samples of textbooks and other material and briefly characterized each. Mrs. Catherine Brew of Indiana State Normal School followed with an evaluation of the printed helps for the students' use. Helen Ganser of Millersville State Normal School had for her topic, "In Which Semester Should the Course be Given?" Admitting that some of the lessons might more profitably be given in the senior class, Miss Ganser advocated giving the course to the Juniors so that they might as soon as possible have the information which would help them to use the library. Discussion fol-

lowing showed opinion to be that such topics as book selection, school library management, and methods of introducing children to the library, might well be repeated or enlarged upon in the senior class.

The second conference was in charge of Harriet K. Avery, librarian of the Keystone State Normal School. Elsie Whittaker, supervisor in the Model School of the Millersville Normal School, read a very interesting paper in which she outlined "The Need and Value of a Children's Library Room in the Model School." She described the children's room in the school and told of methods used in making it a vital factor in the school organization. Hubert Eicher, state director of School Buildings, sent copies of blueprints showing how an ordinary classroom may, with comparative ease and little cost, be transformed into an attractive children's library. Details of furnishings and equipment, such as slant top tables, folding benches, etc., were included in the plans. It is the plan to send these blueprints to each of the State Normal Schools where they will be on display in the library, and where it is hoped that they may stimulate an interest in the establishment of such rooms at each of the normal schools and in the schools in which graduates will later teach.

Anna Shutterly of the California State Normal School read a paper on "Greater Use of the Normal School Library." She told of her experiences in making her library known to every member of the faculty and student body, emphasizing the fact that a Normal School Library must use advertising methods just as does any other progressive library.

Gladys Hadley, librarian of the Bloomsburg Normal School, in a happy, convincing manner told of the methods employed in that library of interesting children in books. This library has recently established a children's department in a room equipped with suitable furniture and with a good working collection of children's books. Miss Hadley and her associate, Marjorie Wilson, have had training and experience in children's library work, and between them have been able to accomplish very satisfactory results in their work with the children of Bloomsburg.

Etta O. Christiansen, director of rural training at the Keystone State Normal School, represented the Supervisors of Rural Education. On behalf of the children in rural schools, Miss Christiansen pleaded for more and better books, pictures, and museum material to be used in these schools. She told of the splendid results obtained thru the traveling libraries now sent out from the normal school at Kutztown to the

small rural schools used as practice centers for the students specializing in rural education. Miss Christiansen advocated that sufficient collections be supplied by each of the normal schools in the state to their respective group of rural schools, that these collections be exchanged from time to time so that the pupils may have access to a wide range of reading. A satisfactory plan for distribution of geography material from the normal to the rural schools is now in operation. Miss Christiansen recommended that the service to the rural schools should include, in addition to books and visual instruction material, large wall pictures, and cases containing museum specimens.

A book symposium was a feature of this conference.

The third conference was devoted entirely to a discussion of the many details relating to the teacher-librarian course given at Keystone and Millersville. This course is an elective, open to students preparing to teach junior high school subjects. Satisfactory progress was reported from both schools and plans for greater correlation of the work were outlined.

A set of questions and comments typed so as to leave space in which to enter answers or conclusions was prepared for each of the three conferences. The questions and comments were selected by the Director of School Libraries from correspondence received from normal school librarians.

This is the second time in seven months that the Normal School librarians of Pennsylvania have had an opportunity to discover problems and ways of solving them, to learn the best methods of library work in normal schools, and to create individual friendships and *esprit de corps*.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT,

Director of School Libraries of Pennsylvania

ILLINOIS REGIONAL CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS regional library conferences held during February and March were unusually well attended, over two hundred libraries being represented by four hundred and fifty librarians, directors and others interested.

The Illinois Library Extension Division and the Illinois Library Association again worked together in arranging for the meetings. The number of adjacent libraries and the convenience of train schedules are determining factors in selecting the places of meetings, and as far as possible, different cities are chosen each year—this year Chicago, Freeport, Mendota, Bloomington, Galesburg, Davenport (Iowa), Jacksonville, Hamilton, Danville, Charleston, Olney, Belleville, Marion, and Litchfield. The Daven-

port and Danville conferences were joint meetings with Iowa and Indiana.

APPROPRIATIONS

Discussions brought out the fact that a few libraries had been able to secure the new maximum rate of one and eight-tenths mills for this year, and that most of the others were receiving the previous maximum levy of one and one-third mills. The one dollar per capita rate recommended by the A. L. A. if put in operation in all Illinois libraries, would require a higher tax rate than the present law permits. It was suggested that the legislative committee be asked to prepare a bill amending the library law for an increased tax rate. Others thought this an unpropitious year in which to ask for increase in taxation.

BUDGETS

In talking over budgets, it was found that the cost of maintenance, or heat, light, repairs, and supplies had increased in greater proportion than any other item. Julia Robinson suggested the following budget: Salaries, 50 per cent; Operation (heat, light, janitor service) 15; Repairs, 3; Books, 20; Binding and Periodicals, 5; Supplies, 5; Miscellaneous, 26.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH THE PROFESSION

The I. L. A. representative at each meeting presented the subject of keeping in touch with our profession. President J. S. Cleavinger pointed out that the number of persons in library work is relatively small, hence the need to foster the spirit of unity. Professional consciousness is necessary if we are to convince our communities of the value of our work. Among methods of improving status and raising the professional average are raising the standard of general education by taking courses offered in college and university summer schools, and of professional training by attending the summer library school or the regular course in one of the accredited library schools, and by reading the professional journals, state commission and library bulletins. The library staff forms only a small group in any community. Touch with other library workers can be made by visits to other libraries, writing to or call on the Library Extension Division, attending library meetings—district, state, and national.

A SCHOOL LIBRARY POLICY

A school library policy for Illinois was presented by Martha Wilson, chairman of the Educational committee. At present the only law providing for school libraries is a permissive one which states that school directors may approve the purchase of books for a library with any money left after salaries, laboratories, and other school equipment has been provided for. The last legislature created an Educational

Commission to investigate the present educational system of Illinois and to report its recommendations to the next legislature. The educational committee of the I. L. A. is preparing plans for a definite development of school libraries to submit to this Commission. The first step is the appointment of a Supervisor of school libraries for the State.

Schools have had the use of libraries, but they have secured this service thru the public library, so that to-day a school otherwise well-equipped has often a very poor library.

READING LISTS

The discussion easily turned from this topic to that of co-operating with teachers on pupils' and teachers' reading lists. The last selection of books on the Illinois pupils' reading circle were generally disapproved of, as having little merit and costing as much as a really good work. The teacher is always most grateful for suggestions on supplementary reading. As Miss Northey stated, "the teacher knows the child and the librarian knows books." Teacher and librarian can co-operate with the best of results. The suggestion was made that the librarians send the primary grade teachers lists of books for reading aloud, and the other grades and high school teachers lists of books for supplementary reading, at the opening of the school year.

Edith Moon of the Evanston Public Library who opened the discussion of children's books at the Chicago meeting believes that the children's reading should be related somewhat to their school work. She began with the primary grades and urged the librarians to choose the best of folk tales, legends, myths, that the child might have a keener delight in his later studies in literature. For the grades she stressed history, geography and biography, mentioning titles and series which were most helpful.

DO LIBRARIANS READ?

The five minute talks on new books showed conclusively that librarians are reading even more than usual. One librarian reported that the fifty volumes of the *Chronicles of America* had been read aloud in her family, and the favorites discussed included many up-to-the-minute books.

Mr. Richman of Muscatine, Iowa, spoke of the value of the current periodicals in helping one to form an idea of the trend of thought of the day; after which naturally enough the meeting turned its attention to the *New Poetry* and recent fiction.

HOME BREW BINDING

Francis K. W. Drury, Assistant librarian, Brown University, was good enough to send a sample of his "Home brew" binding. This was exhibited at each conference and brought forth

much favorable comment. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, p. 20.)

FIRE INSURANCE

The question of insuring books against loss by fire, while in circulation, was brought up by one librarian, who had lost a considerable number of books loaned to a school. The school's equipment and books were destroyed by fire and the school refused to make good for the loss of the library books. The school's own loss had been covered by insurance. Insurance companies say they can insure books while in circulation, but the increase in the rate would scarcely justify it.

PAMPHLET FILES

Some librarians classify their pamphlets and clippings by the decimal classification, and file in vertical files or pamphlet boxes. All agreed that if they were to start over again they would not classify the material, but assign subject headings, using the *Reader's Guide* subjects, arrange alphabetically the subjects and file in vertical files or pamphlet boxes. It is well to stamp the date of receipt on all pamphlets, as an aid in withdrawing out-of-date material, in the necessarily frequent weeding out of the pamphlet files.

PUBLICITY METHODS

Many and varied were the plans for publicity. One librarian whose Board set aside a certain appropriation for advertising suggested that she ask advice of an advertising expert. He suggested circularizing certain groups of people. Another librarian was having a library leaflet printed to be distributed from house to house by boy scouts. Another made reprints of the annual report as published in the newspaper, and distributed them from the desk and by mail. Another edited a column in the local paper called "read a book a week" in which she reviewed some worth-while books.

DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE

The directors of library boards met in separate session in the Chicago conference. The discussion was devoted chiefly to library appropriations and budgets. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Library Board of Chicago, pointed out that the amendment tax for cities over 100,000 population can not be scaled below eight tenths of a mill and for cities under 100,000 below one and eight tenths mill, will cease to be effective after 1923, and that the question will have to be considered in the next legislature. The question came up as to whether the town board of a town incorporated under a special charter has a right to change the library tax rate voted by the people, and Miss Price was asked to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General.

Professor Luther Robinson, Secretary of the Warren County Library, gave a most interesting and detailed account of the progress of that library. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, read a most excellent paper on the trustees' opportunity, and Mrs. Leonard of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Mr. Wallbridge of Hoopston, Illinois, spoke on the relations of trustees to librarian and staff.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 4-6. At Jackson, Miss. Mississippi State Library Association.

May 5. At the Watchemoket Library, East Providence, R. I. Rhode Island Library Association.

District meetings will be held by the Ohio Library Association as follows:

May 2. At Ohio University Library, Athens.

May 5. At Greenville Carnegie Library.

May 9. At New Philadelphia Public Library.

May 12. At Delaware Public Library.

May 16. At Toledo Public Library.

May 19. At Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

May 22-23. At St. Louis. Annual meeting of the Medical Library Association.

May 24-26. At Menominee, Mich. Upper Peninsula Library Association of Michigan.

June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.

July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association.

Aug. 30-Sept. 1. At Olympia. Pacific Northwest Library Association's thirteenth annual conference. Visitors to the Pacific Northwest will be particularly welcome.

Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. 32nd Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association. There will be a special meeting of the Association held in connection with the Detroit Conference, probably on June 28.

October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.



THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

Of late more emphasis has been laid by publishers on the distribution of children's books throughout the year. As the librarian well knows, the tendency to make children's books primarily for Christmas giving has not improved the quality of juvenile literature.

To call attention to the work of the library in meeting the continuing needs of the children for sound entertainment and instruction, the *Library Journal* has featured in this issue a number of articles on the administration of children's departments which should be most timely.

Books must now compete with a multitude of outdoor lures, in addition to the ever-present movies and the flood of questionable periodicals. If the library's endeavor in behalf of the children is given proper publicity, however, such modern institutions as the Burgess Books or the Royal History of Oz will more than hold their own in the affections of the masses of children.

It is the children's room that calls for high-spirited co-operation upon the part of all concerned with books.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MAINE

"Maine is not asking for a county library system The county is not the unit in our state, nor are the transportation lines and geographical conditions such as admit the county system to be carried on to the greatest advantage. Some of the counties would have to be equipped at heavy expense to assume the necessary duties of such a system. . . . More-over we feel strongly that with sufficient funds to oversee library activities from the state department the middle man—the county library—can for the present be eliminated. Our goods can go direct from the producer—the State Library—to the consumer—the individual reader. . . . The Library of the State of Maine belongs to the citizens of the state and is used by them to the extent of a book circulation in 1921 of approximately 200,000.—*Maine Library Bulletin*.

NEW YORK

Binghamton. Besides loaning more books in 1921 than ever before in the history of the library (238,509) the Binghamton Public Library became the theatre of many diversified exhibits and lecture courses. The Americanization League also held 278 sessions at the library, with a total attendance of 1,106.

A branch library was opened in the American House late in September, since which time 3,513 books have circulated. Sub-stations and traveling libraries accounted for 11,703. In the young people's department 1,206 new borrowers were registered and 323 were transferred to the adult department, making the registration there 8,306.

Buffalo. On the publication of its twenty-fifth annual report the Buffalo Public Library is able to count its circulation in millions. The exact number of issues in the year 1921 was 2,049,082. In spite of this large total not all the city was satisfactorily served, as the seven branch libraries are widely scattered and only one has a permanent and adequate building. Librarian Walter L. Brown emphasizes the fact that the greatest need of the Library is proper housing for its branch libraries.

On January first of this year the number of registered borrowers was 119,774 as compared with 108,870 at the beginning of 1921. The 9,312 registered child borrowers took 121,489 books from the children's room. The circulation thru the 1,103 classroom libraries in the schools was 555,445, and it was noted that children of the foreign born made

greater use of the books than did the children of the older residents. The Public Library branch in the Lafayette High School thru the courtesy of the school authorities was kept open thruout the summer. The record of the circulation of books from the traveling libraries was 44,949, exclusive of the use of the books made at the places of deposit. A small library was placed in the office of the State Employment Bureau for the use of the many waiting for employment.

The Library has 416,663 volumes. From receipts of \$242,378, books, periodicals and binding required \$55,030, and library salaries \$112,170.

New York. Of the library problem at Columbia University President Butler says in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1921: "If the main Library is made the center for scholarly research and special study, and if the Reading Room in University Hall is so furnished and administered as to meet the needs of the army of undergraduate, University Extension and Summer Session students, a notable improvement will have been effected in the University's resources and efficiency." A count taken in February, 1921, showed a total of 407 readers in twenty-five reading rooms at 10 a. m., and 572 readers at 2.30 p. m. The total seating capacity of the Main Reading Room is 150. The assignment last year of Room 301 Hamilton Hall as additional quarters for the College Study has helped materially in caring for the overflow. The 1,535 volumes added to the Study library did not increase the collection to the point where it can begin to supply the demand.

An important step taken in the Law Library was the equipment of 405 Kent Hall as an officers' library, where a duplicate collection of the most important law reports and some other useful sets, in all about 10,000 volumes, was installed in a separate room on the same floor with the offices of the teaching staff and for their exclusive use. The Law Library has in all 95,581 volumes, and a Columbia University Law Library Association was organized during the year with an initial membership of over two hundred to assist in its development.

The year as a whole showed an almost complete return to the recognized conditions of use and growth that were interrupted by the war. Shipments of new books are now received from all parts of the world except Russia and Turkey. Exchanges with Germany and Austria have been sent from the library for the first time

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since 1914, and in return there have been received packages evidently made up in 1914 and 1915 and held for dispatch.

The catalog of the Avery Library has been thoroly revised, making the great architectural resources more readily available in important ways to its users. The question of lost books, hitherto regarded as a Loan Desk problem, has been referred to the Catalog Department. A daily report is made from the Loan Desk of books asked for but not found, and a shelf-reader has been added to the Library staff whose duty it is to see that books are placed on the shelves in accordance with the catalog. Replacement copies of important books after a proper period of search are supplied, and the titles of others missing temporarily removed from the catalog. The library has advertised much more extensively for books out of print or out of stock than ever before, and has found the amount thus spent for advertising more than returned.

In all 40,499 volumes were added, comprising 22,299 in the General Library and departments; 12,072 in the School of Law; 1,860 in the School of Medicine; 1,175 in Barnard College, 2,979 in Teachers College, and 114 in the College of Pharmacy. On June 30 there were 797,106 volumes and 45,000 estimated unbound pamphlets in the library. The volumes supplied from the Loan Desk for outside use, including 23,383 renewals, was 162,387, and 252,247 were loaned from reading rooms. The total recorded use was 1,079,567. Nearly 100,000 pieces were handled in the bindery. Expenditures for binding were \$8,722, and for salaries \$77,890.

NEW JERSEY

Dover. The work with schools conducted by the Dover Free Public Library showed added growth in all lines at the end of 1921. Libraries were placed in five more classrooms, and 75 books were sent for the use of the high school. Two book stacks made by the pupils of the manual training department of the high school added greatly to the attractiveness of the Library. Classes of instruction in the use of books and libraries were held from October to April, and in June 110 certificates were presented by the library to the graduates of the grammar school.

The voters of Morris County decided at the November elections to establish a county library, which will be of material aid to the Dover library, as the out-of-town borrowers will be transferred to the county library and the local library will be on the exchange list.

The use of magazines and reference books showed a marked increase. A large percentage of the readers was men and boys. There were 41,710 books issued for home use, or 7,013 more than in 1920.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The foundations of the new building for the Free Public Library of Philadelphia are complete and the superstructure is to be finished by next March, so that it is probable that the library will be ready for use in the fall of next year.

ILLINOIS

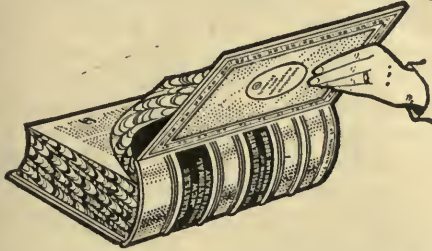
Chicago. The Chicago Real Estate Board has established a library of zoning, containing literature and illustrations relating to zoning in cities thruout the United States. The library is in charge of Jacob L. Crane, technical adviser of the zoning committee of the Board.

MISSOURI

The secretary of the Missouri Library Commission undertook during the latter part of the year to secure greater publicity for the Commission among the newspapers of the state and by direct communication with people in a position to aid in extending its usefulness. News articles were prepared and sent in mimeographed form, at intervals of a few months, to one paper in each county, with a request to print for the information of their readers. Other articles were mimeographed and mailed with application cards to parent-teacher associations, country preachers, county agricultural agents, county superintendents, and members of the legislature. Two numbers of the Commission's bulletin, the *Library Messenger*, were published.

Five new libraries were started. Cape Girardeau at the time of the report was completing its Carnegie building which was promised before the war, and was soon to house the new Public library operating on a tax-supported basis. The state legislature at its 1921 session enacted a county library law, making it mandatory upon the county court of any county, upon the petition of 100 tax-paying citizens, to submit the question of the establishment of a county library to the voters at the next April election. The matter of county libraries has been agitated in several counties, with no active campaign begun as yet. Twenty-five counties contain a tax-supported town or city free public library, but eighty-nine counties with a population of 1,999,139, including the population of those parts of the other 25 counties not included in the cities and towns having public libraries, have no free, tax-supported public libraries within

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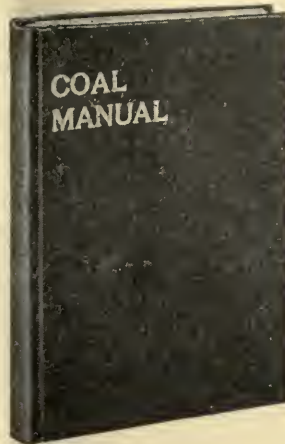
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their borders. The state as a whole, in addition to the 30 tax-supported free public libraries referred to above, has 27 other libraries supported mainly by subscription, but in a few cases by endowment.

The Commission loaned 16,423 books thru the traveling libraries, which were placed in all counties but one. The Legislative Reference Library was in operation during the entire regular session and the first special session of the legislature. The work was performed by the Secretary of the Commission, Irving R. Bundy, and two clerks appointed by the legislature as provided by law. A bill providing for the establishment of a permanent legislative reference library was passed by the House, but killed in the Senate.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. Architects for the million-dollar city library for Minneapolis have been chosen. They are Messrs. Long and Thorshov of Minneapolis, associated with E. L. Tilton of New York. Mr. Tilton is the architect of the Wilmington Institute Free Library now in process of construction, the Morrystown Public Library, and of several Carnegie libraries.

ENGLAND

Oxford. The Bodleian Library received £5,000 from George Bodley in 1921, its most important monetary gift of the year. Mr. Bodley does not claim kinship with the Founder of the Library, but there is a tradition in his family that such a connection exists. Walter Morrison, who gave £50,000 to the Library in 1920, died on December 18. The income from his benefaction, £2,814, has enabled the Curators to supply the most pressing needs of the library without allowing for expenditure on the scale of the years before the war. The entire receipts amounted to £17,709, and the chief expenditures were £9,637 in salaries and £1,248 for mss., periodicals, and printed books. At the end of the year there were fifty persons on the staff. A larger proportion of boys is employed, and the adult staff is still steadily decreasing.

Among the important donations of books were 3,000 valuable Chinese books and manuscripts from Sir Edmund Backhouse. Thru the generosity of graduates of Yale University, the Yale University Press presented a number of its publications, bearing on the war, the United States, and general subjects. Each volume has a bookplate commemorating the sacrifices of England and the part played by 3,000 Yale graduates in the war.

Work on a new catalog has been begun. In

1907, when the printing of it was first considered, the Bodleian copy consisted of 829 folio volumes, and at the end of 1921 it had grown to 1,137 volumes. The Camera copy is still larger and occupies most of the central floor space of the Reading Room. The rise in prices and the bulk of the catalog has made the question of printing quite impossible. After consideration of various schemes it was decided to begin a new catalog with books published in 1920, retaining the old catalog for books published before that date.

To prevent a breach of continuity the publications of 1920 and 1921 are entered in both catalogs. The cataloging rules were revised with a view to reducing the number of headings and making the entries as concise as possible. The slips on which 1920-21 publications had been cataloged were then collected and corrected in accordance with the revised rules. These slips were printed in sheets, which were then cut up, and the printed slips are now being pasted into specially designed volumes.

Four exhibitions were organized during the course of the year: for the Dante sixcentenary, the fourth centenary of the appearance of Luther before the Diet of Worms, the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the *Mayflower*, and the centenary of the death of Napoleon.

FRANCE

Paris. At a General Meeting of Members of Paris Post No. 1, American Legion, on March 10th, a resolution was unanimously adopted: That the work of the American Library in Paris be, and the same is hereby endorsed and heartily approved by the Members of this Post, and that the Commander of the Post is hereby requested to bring the attention of the National Commander of the American Legion, thru the commander of the Department of Continental Europe, our hearty appreciation of the splendid work which the Library has done, and is doing, for Americans abroad.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

COWGILL, Ruth, 1911 P., station librarian in the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., appointed librarian of Roanoke Public Library which has been organized by Emma V. Baldwin.

HUMISTON, Alice M., 1911 S., of the staff of Dartmouth College Library, appointed head cataloger in the library of Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.

ROGERS, Elsie, 1922 L. A., has been appointed librarian of the Sierra Madre, California, public library.

SOLBERG, Thorvald, this year completes his seventieth year and his twenty-fifth as Register of Copyright. He entered the library profession in 1876 and was for thirteen years a member of the Library of Congress staff under Mr. Spofford, being detailed as librarian of the special law library.

SWERIG, Mabel B., 1918 P., formerly first assistant in the Reference Department of Columbia University, appointed librarian of the Insurance Society of New York.

TERRILL, Katharine, first assistant of the Burlington, Iowa, Public Library is now reference librarian of the Wichita City library succeeding Mrs. Eva Lyle Plant who died on January 27.

VAN KIRK, Ruth, 1918 C. P. cert., appointed first assistant in Department of Work with Schools, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WATSON, Cecile A., reviewer of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, appointed librarian of the Silver Bay School, New York.

WEITENKAMPF, Frank, curator of prints New York Public Library, has an article on "An Etching Sculptor, Mahonri Young," in the *American Magazine of Art* for April.

WOOLSEY, E. Fay, 1921 Wash., appointed librarian of the Jackson County Library, Medford, Oregon.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

It is expected that a new Civil Service register will be established in May for vacancies in the Naval Establishment and Public Health Service. Written examination will probably be waived, applicants being required to write a short thesis and fill out an application blank. Positions to be filled are those of librarians in the Public Health Service, Naval Hospitals and Naval and Marine Stations.

Requirements for both services are practically identical and one list will be established to fill vacancies in either service.

Altho the undersigned cannot speak with any official sanction, yet we personally believe that library service as established in the Public Health Service and the Navy will prove permanent. The positions offer opportunity for administrative work, requiring handling of per-

sonnel, tact and judgment as well as knowledge of library routine.

The undersigned will be glad to answer any questions as to details. Copies of the Civil Service Announcement of examination will be forwarded upon request. Copies may also be obtained when printed from the offices of the Civil Service Commission in the various cities.

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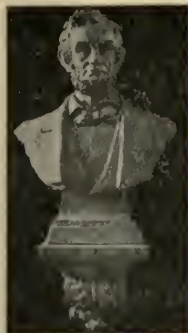
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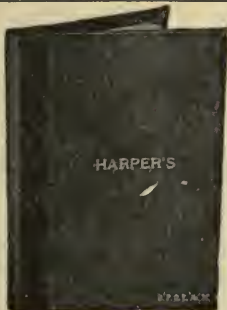
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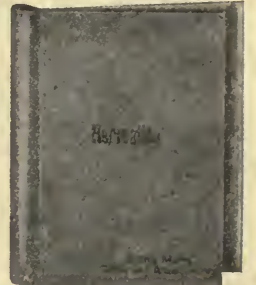
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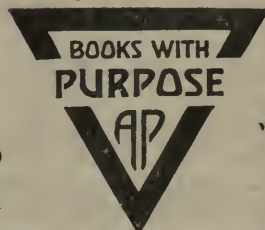
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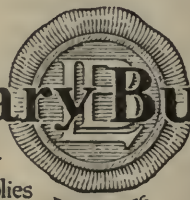
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University Library Co-operation and Business Engineering*

By ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON
Director of Princeton University Library

THIS paper is intended roughly to gather up into a sort of net sum what we have been saying, experimenting and doing in the matter of library co-operation for the last twenty years, as a starting point for further effort. The word university is introduced to suggest a concrete starting point.

The idea of co-operation as a practical working principle is a matter of course to librarians. The idea is latent in all civilized institutions, notably the state, industry and the church. It has now been erected into a world recognized principle under the seal and signature of half a hundred nations in the preamble of the League of Nations. It is in fact the vital principle of civilization, of human personality, and of human progress.

By co-operation we understand the effort of two or more persons to accomplish more by acting together than they could by acting separately. It may be distinguished as physical and organic. Its simplest form is where two or more men do something together which neither could do separately, e. g. lifting a stone too heavy for either singly. This is simple arithmetical co-operation—adding one man power or one horse power or one wolf power to another.

Organic co-operation comes in with specialization. Here each person does something different from the other, but the work of both converges on a common product, e. g. a brick wall where one makes the mortar, the other lays the brick. In this case the result is not a mere addition of man power, but there is a surplus of profit. Two men can lay more bricks in a day than twice one.

This principle of differentiation of function lies at the foundation of living nature. It is in the order of nature that living units each capable of doing a great number of things equally well, should specialize and thru habit

come to do each its specialty better than any other originally like unit. A union of such units is a living being; it is organic and its product is not a total of the work of each but a total plus something. No aggregate of jelly fish could ever produce what a man produces. This surplus or profit is almost unlimited. There is an inexhaustible reward for all who study diligently in the field of co-operative production. It was a great step forward toward human civilization when wolves discovered that they could get practical results from hunting together which were quite impossible when hunting singly and it was a much greater step when someone discovered that it was profitable for man to have a helpmate or co-operator.

This matter of co-operation is going on all the time within the individual library. Its systematic study and application is what is now known as management or management engineering, or in its largest aspects perhaps business engineering. By business engineering we mean simply the habitual application of brains and foresight to the problem of getting more results out of the work of two or more persons, that is, to co-operative production. Study in this field has resulted in the recognition of a good many fundamental principles, rules, and factors; division of labor, specialization, aptitude, skill, standardization, interchangeability; planning, job analysis, time, study and the rest.

The idea of co-operation is obvious in the distribution of library operations into departments; acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, reference, and their subdivisions. Simple arithmetical co-operation is found in libraries where one cataloger performs all cataloging operations and the library simply adds a new cataloger for each additional one thousand normal accessions. Organic co-operation comes in where the same department specializes, either say by having all entry work done by one, classi-

*Paper read at the meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, April 28, 1922.

fication by another, title and bibliographical work by others or else distributes its staff by subjects or languages. Each of these three methods of specialization has its own advantages and all have possibilities of profit which reward study. The same is true of the detailed operations in all departments and these run into hundreds of organized and budgeted routines. Librarians understand quite well the advantages of planning, analysis and time study on each of these tasks and with reference to applying general and detailed principles of specialization, standardization, quantity work, interchangeability of persons, supplies of operations and all the rest and including above all the study of personal aptitudes and the ability to acquire skill. They understand quite well that two, three and even ten times as much work may be produced by studied management as by either rule of thumb methods on the one hand or ultra conventionalized methods on the other. This is business engineering.

Now what is true of the individual library is obviously truer still of the bigger field of inter-library co-operation. The field for saving and profit does not merely grow arithmetically with the size of the job, but often geometrically. It is one of the axioms of management engineering that increase in the size of the job or "aggregation" tends to increase profit. If all the member libraries of the A. L. A. were really organized for real co-operation the increase of service without increase of cost would be something enormous. Even such comparatively feeble essays as we have already made appear rather tremendous in results, if one e. g. sits down to count up the economies produced by the Poole Index and its efficient successors, or the L. C. cards.

When one notes again the number of fields into which inter-library co-operation has already extended itself: choice, purchase, cataloging, classification, lending, reference, one can only wonder that with so much successful experiment the method has not been applied on a much larger scale.

In looking forward to the extension of co-operative library work, it will be worth while to look over the situation and consider first what we are driving at anyway—the nature of library service, then what we have already done co-operatively, then what the present most felt needs are to which co-operation can be applied, and finally what new enterprises are ripe for profitable undertaking.

THE NATURE OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Library service consists in connecting a reader and book surely and promptly; it has two aspects and two methods. Its primary aspect is connecting a reader surely with a book that

he knows that he wants to use. This is the essential and only strictly library task. Its secondary aspect is connecting a reader with a book that he ought to want to use. This is properly an educational, informational or bibliographical task, not a library task; but it has been thoroughly and happily grafted on and is a most valuable time saver for users. It is important however for practical management to remember that it is in fact secondary.

The first object of library service whether primary or secondary, is to connect a reader with his book surely; the second object is to do it promptly. For the first purpose the essential is simply a definite location and an author index with plenty of editor and analytical cards. For it the old fashioned method of a fixed location for all books, and serving books over the counter, has never been beaten. All our elaborate classifications, our subject catalogs and reference librarians are, on last analysis, secondary service helping to promptness and to finding the books which ought to be used but contributing nothing to the certain finding of a known work. They are none the less worth spending a lot of money on, after the essential has been provided for, and if one has the money; but they are all in fact secondary.

The two methods of library service, that is to say of connecting a reader and a book surely and promptly, are, first taking the books to the reader and second, taking the reader to the book; or, if you like, serving the reader and helping the reader to serve himself. One of the greatest oversights of economical administration in the old days—and today for that matter—is the failure to recognize, as a practical principle, the fact that the best library service is that which helps the reader to help himself and that the greatest economies in library management come from the liberal spending of money, and even some sacrifice of certainty of finding to promote this. It has been estimated that in the Princeton University Library, ten books are used by self-help to one by desk delivery, or say a million uses to a hundred thousand a year. It is obvious that for the same service the users themselves contribute nine-tenths of the page work. The instruments of self help are open shelves, classification and simplified catalogs.

Delivery service is essential, fundamental and in the case of big libraries needs to be carried to a still higher degree of development. In libraries like the British Museum it is necessarily the main service. Moreover it must be confessed that it is often as much more comfortable and agreeable for some kinds of research work to sit at one's desk in an alcove of Duke Humphreys' library and have books brought to him,

as it is to sit at a well served dinner table compared with self service at an automatic lunch. Even the British Museum, however, finds itself constrained in self-protection to larger open access reference collections. In university libraries open access has to be pretty general. It is expensive in page work for keeping books in order, in the fact of an occasional loss from theft, and in a certain loss of certainty of connection thru misplacement, theft, or unauthorized borrowing but it justifies its cost in the great saving of time to users and in that saving of administrative time which is implied in the fact that a man helps himself ten times to once that he asks for fetching service.

The foundation of the management problem is thus the clear distinction between primary and secondary service, the methods of delivery and self-help and the factors of certainty and promptness.

The problem of library service, whether primary or secondary is best visualized by realizing that it is in fact a business or industry. The library is a double something with a business and an educational side. It may be looked on as a public service corporation. Its production may be expressed in terms of units of service, the unit being the connection of a reader and a book. It may be looked on as a transportation service, express and passenger, transporting book to reader or reader to book. As a business it has its purchasing, manufacturing, distributing, and even selling factors—for the display of goods and the tempting to use, which is so big a factor both in public and college library service, is essentially a selling proposition and invites the study of selling methods. Purchasing methods and expert buyers enter with the purchase of books and supplies. The manufacturing element enters with the making of aids and guides, of which the catalog card is a typical unit. The cataloged title is a standardized article of manufacture, altho largely handwork and each card differing from all the rest, except in large libraries where there are duplicate catalogs, and save for the fact that several like cards are manufactured each calling for a minimum of handwork-finishing by the addition of subject headings, etc. This is not a mere analogy or illustration but an industrial fact, as well as a very complex one which rewards almost any amount of planning, analysis, and time study.

The bottom problem of library service is simple; first to provide essential service and second to provide as much secondary service within the budget as will justify itself on the ground of saving more than it costs.

The problem of co-operation between libraries obviously rests upon the same principle; that

any amount of co-operation is justified whose result will increase certainty and promptness of use in such way and to such extent as it will save more than it costs—and if the cost can be provided for. One may add to this the observation that it is negligence somewhere on the part of libraries not to provide the cost somehow where profit is obvious and large.

WHAT WE HAVE ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED

Passing to the matter of what we have already done in the field of co-operation; choice, purchase, cataloging, classification, lending and reference:

Of course practical co-operation in American libraries had its germs far back in the plans of Jewett and his contemporaries, in the development of the use of interchangeable cards by Dr. Ezra Abbott, in the first Poole index, in the pioneer studies of Dewey and Biscoe over the beginnings of the decimal classification.

The real beginning of the modern spirit—the spirit of '76—was the organization of the American Library Association and the founding of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The Association is essentially one for co-operation and to promote co-operation. Its main objectives have been in the field of popular education and in the development of library management. As an instrument for organized co-operative thinking on the thousand and one details of our technical library tasks, it has been the means of our rapid progress in economic library management and the agent for promoting that further step in library co-operation, the organized undertaking of productive tasks by groups of libraries.

The concrete beginning of this characteristic work of the Association was the Poole index and its highest exemplification is in the printed card of the Library of Congress, both in the field of cataloging.

Co-operation in the choice of books is illustrated in the A. L. A. Catalog and *Booklist*.

In the lending department the inter-library loan is typical taken in its broad sense of lending by transportation and lending to visiting users. The systematic recognition of this as a field for co-operation dates from Mr. Lane's list of special collections. The idea has been developed thru the work of Johnston and Mudge and the joint finding lists of periodicals, history collections, incunabula, etc.

In classification the Decimal system is the familiar type. Its use by a large group of libraries offers the best illustrations both of the advantages and the disadvantages of standardizing. Its gains and savings are great both to staff and users but the wider its use, the greater the number of users who are disadvantaged by obsolete categories.

Co-operation in reference work has its typical illustration in the plan for literary sponsorship for which Mr. Lee is sponsor.

Co-operation in purchase is perhaps the least developed of all aspects altho by its nature it is the most promising of all fields for the practical application of business principles of co-operation. It has so far been limited in practice chiefly to casual groups of libraries joining with purchase lists when some librarian happens to be making a purchase trip. Recently, however, a good deal of attention has been given to the analysis of the problem and experimenting with the methods: expert training, absorption of duplicates, purchase lists, specialization, etc. Last winter experiments took on a shadow of a co-operation thru the formal agreement of Harvard, Yale and Chicago to support systematic experimentation by Princeton in the matter of purchase with direct reference to its bearing on the problem of curing our national poverty in research books.

Looking over this list of co-operative efforts one is impressed again with the incredible saving produced by the Library of Congress cards. On account of its large scale use by many libraries and in much used libraries the savings, administrative on the one hand in cataloging and a dozen minor matters of purchasing, etc., with the saving of user's time on the other, must be reckoned in millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of years of users' time. One must also be impressed with the equally great potential saving in the field of co-operative choice, purchase, location and analytical indexing, if these could be undertaken on a corresponding scale.

OUR PRESENT MOST FELT NEEDS

Passing now to the matter of needs, two things stand out as most called for and ripest; one, the location or purchase of infrequent books, the other the analytical indexing and abstracting, especially of scientific literature.

Analytical indexing falls in the category of secondary service but stands at the very front of this service. The problem of the multiplication of literature, in these days, is serious enough as a matter of administration but it has become a vastly more serious matter for research workers and especially now for the workers in the natural sciences. The breakdown of the International Catalog of Scientific Literature has made the need acute. The trouble lies in the fact that the literature even of very specialized subjects, has become so huge that even the best bibliographies do not fill the bill. It is impossible for a biologist, say, starting a routine of research, to gather and go over all the literature which might conceal a record of this very work already done

by someone else, or contain a record of experiment which would save labor in working out the problem. He therefore demands abstracting on a large scale. He wants something more than bibliographical annotation and evaluation—something like the calendaring of written documents. This would give him his orientation. This demand is so real that the chemists and biologists are practising it on a large scale in their journals and many (among others Professor Howell of Princeton) are now urging the printing of these abstracts on standard cards and including them in our library catalogs.

This is certainly a field for standardization and co-operation with unlimited possibilities and when one considers the number of titles involved and the direct saving of vast quantities of research time it looks like a field so fertile that it could not fail to be a money saver, even under the crudest and most expensive methods.

The very great need of many useful but unusual books in scientific, historical and linguistic research has often been discussed in the last seventeen years and especially since the ending of the war left us with a greatly increased responsibility for research work. The actual lack of research books, except in the commonplace lines, is a severe handicap to students. It has been noted that there may be perhaps a couple of millions of such books of which copies may exist in this country but in unknown locations. Co-operative cataloging is the remedy for this and especially the joint finding list. Another couple of millions are not in this country at all and the remedy for this is co-operative purchasing and copying.

The normal need at this point has been diagnosed as two copies each of all moderately priced useful books, in each of half a dozen geographical localities, one a reference copy which the user will be sure to find when he visits the library, another a lending copy to be freely borrowed by any other library. In fifty per cent of cases we might get along pretty well with only two copies in the country for a time at least and the two copy method could be applied in the case of unique, very expensive printed books and to codices thru photostat copy. This too is obviously a field for co-operation on a very big scale of economies and profits.

All in all it would seem that the preparations are ripe enough for some pretty long and radical steps in big scale co-operation as follows:

1. The co-ordination of the card printing work of the four printing libraries and its systematic extension.

2. Extensive joint lists, prepared so as to locate infrequent books and to serve as basis for the co-operative purchase and location of these.

3. Still more extensive co-operative indexes to analytical material, on reasonable principles of cumulation.

4. Abstracting scientific articles.

5. Organized choice of the first ten, twenty or fifty thousand books in various types of libraries.

6. Organization for co-operative purchase; first, of infrequent books, second, of best books. To this may also be added the possibility of organizing a new recommended classification based chiefly on the Library of Congress outline but with a decimal notation.

Think of the saving of time that a joint catalog of infrequent books would be to thousands of research students who sometimes waste weeks or even months of time hunting for the books which may lie close at their hand. Think of the hotel bills and travelling expenses of ambitious and underpaid professors in small colleges, and of a catalog which would obviate the need of many an expensive and futile journey. Take this in its most concrete and expensive form and think of the multitude of students who grope their way, thru inadequate catalogs and visits to European libraries, to their codices. It costs many of these men months of time and thousands of dollars merely to get the orientation which a joint list of codices would give at a glance. It costs them still more to work over this material on the spot instead of at home as they might do if there were lending copies of these codices in American libraries. Consider the saving therefore of a joint index to codices and a co-operative supply of photostat copies of the more useful codices.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FIRST

As to what should be done first, the problem of book poverty seems ripest, simplest and most obvious for solution.

The problem of co-operation in analytical work and abstracting is now very closely bound up with the question of the revival of the International Catalog of Scientific Literature and with the abstracting efforts of the chemical and biological associations. It is bound to have early attention and should have it at once but it does not seem to be ripe for initiative action on the part of the library associations beyond a watchfulness to induce the new enterprises to conform so far as possible to actually standardized methods.

The remedy for book poverty on the other hand has been so fully discussed and experimented and is at bottom so simple of solution by co-operation methods at a profit that it might be done at once without further ado.

Owing to hindering circumstances, the report on the purchasing experiment in general is not

yet fully worked out. About a thousand items in two thousand volumes were purchased. Nine hundred and seventeen of these titles have been analyzed to the point of comparing with the joint catalog of the Library of Congress and other printed cards, the Princeton University library catalog, the British Museum catalog and the Paris catalog. The printed cards do not of course show in any sense the resources of Harvard, Chicago, the John Crerar and the rest; but they include the printed cards of these libraries and afford an extremely useful contribution to the problem of the research student, so that the study of these illustrates admirably just how far our finding machinery now goes. A Princeton research student, it appears, would have found in his own library, eighty out of these nine hundred and seventeen titles. By turning to the joint catalog of printed cards he could have located one hundred and sixty-three more titles in the Library of Congress and fifty-one others in other American libraries. These would be more or less duplicatory of one another but he could have found in this way one hundred forty-five items not in the Princeton University Library or a total of two hundred and twenty-five titles for his use. Making allowance for oversights in searching and we have perhaps two hundred and fifty titles out of 917 in known locations. The remaining six hundred and sixty-seven titles not located in these sources no doubt exist in part but the analysis seems to show that two-thirds of these books can not be readily found. Even if a man happened to be going abroad he could only locate in the British Museum three hundred and twenty titles and at Paris about the same number.

Heretofore we have been met, when attention has been called to the situation, with the idea that the missing books are not of much importance, that those which we have are the best books, the high peaks and it doesn't much matter about the rest. I want to say clearly, therefore, that no books were purchased without a reason and none of these nine hundred and seventeen titles were purchased in bulk, although occasionally a bunch was bulked after selection. They all have a reason and they are hand picked from stocks of perhaps a million volumes. The books in this lot include a hundred or more volumes of sound Americana, many good books on art, a lot of usable history, a couple of hundred volumes of first rate periodical literature. They do not as a rule come in the class of most used books but many are much used books and they will all stand pretty high in the class of desired books and books much needed when needed.

So much for the need, now as to the remedy. This is simple. Get the books—by co-operation.

This matter has been discussed so often and all its aspects experimented over so much that the methods of procedure are in a general way as well understood as the need and the remedy. The matter seems to be as ripe as the printed cards were in 1900. It is a question of who and when. The first question is: why not now? The answer to this is, I believe, that we make too much bones of the magnitude of the matter. It is big but simple and if simple, the bigger it is the better—the profit is correspondingly big. The main question is who will attempt it?

It has long been obvious that the twenty-nine university libraries which contain twelve million volumes, spend a million dollars a year for books and as much more for administration and add half a million volumes a year could do it if they would. They form an ideal field for the application of co-operative methods on a large scale because their type is so similar at all points and their budgets considerable. It is equally obvious that for real success on a large scale and at once they need the more powerful aid of the great research libraries of Washington, New York, Chicago and the rest, but it is the University libraries which thru their research students, research professors and research teaching, know at first hand the problem in all its aspects and are perhaps most by way of roughing out the elements of the problem as a starter.

Since geographical circumstances, the mid-winter meetings at Chicago and the Atlantic City meetings, with other circumstances, have tended in later years to bring the librarians of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the University of Chicago a good deal together into frequent discussion of various aspects of this matter, it did not seem that it would be presumption for these libraries to get together on the rough details as agreed and experimented out, and invite the co-operation of other University libraries to help in maturing plans, with the frank purpose, as in the case of the printed cards, of enlisting the leadership of the Library of Congress and the definitely organized support of the great reference libraries—and doing the job.

No meeting of these university libraries has been invited, altho it had been the intention to call one at this time. If it had been called the plan docketed for discussion would have run something like this.

1. Ask the Library of Congress to print a short title list of its cards with its card order number attached to kill two birds with one stone and serve as a purchase method for libraries which do not have the depository cards. Ask it also to insert, if possible, the titles of other purchaseable cards and all titles included in its joint catalog.

2. Harvard, Yale, Chicago and Princeton will check this list with their own catalog and provide short title bar of all their books not included in the Library of Congress joint list, hoping that about a dozen other large libraries will do the same.

3. Make a cumulative joint list of these and ask all libraries to contribute such titles as they have that are not in this preliminary joint list.

4. Engage the interest of the Institute and of the American Library Association and the help of a committee.

5. Approach the great research institutions with (1) this plan for locating copies of books in this country not included in the joint list; (2) plan of purchasing from two to ten copies each of all useful books not included in the list and arranging for proper geographical distribution of these, (3) a plan for securing photostat copies of unique books and codices for lending to American students. The idea would be, not that the institutions should buy the books or stand the expense of checking joint list or even of securing copies of codices, but simply provide for central organization—unless it should seem wise to them to quicken the pace by helping with initial capital.

6. The four libraries set apart a fraction of their annual purchasing fund in pool for joint purchase and hope for the co-operation of many others in this.

7. Prepare extended lists for purchase, printed with bars suited to put into cumulative catalog when books are received.

8. Prepare lists of best books, i. e. the first ten, twenty or fifty thousand books for typical libraries, first in order to secure the card cataloging of these and second to purchase them co-operatively for co-operating libraries.

9. The four co-operating libraries each to train some competent member of its purchasing department to send abroad at least once in two or three years for a three months trip to purchase co-operatively and more especially to keep in touch with the sources and dealers.

There are of course endless alternatives and details as to methods of selection, cataloging, purchase and location, most of them already well discussed. But this is enough to suggest what must be considered. They seem to call for two committees of co-operators, one like the International Cataloging Rules Committee for working out the standardizing rules and one a promotion committee to secure the co-operation of other libraries and form an organization for doing the work or getting the Library of Congress to do it. I had planned to suggest a concrete proposition with statement of what four libraries might be ready to do and based on a

Princeton offer. But as this is not now in shape I confine myself to offering the following resolution, looking to co-operation and perhaps initiation by the Institute and the American Library Association:

Resolved that the Institute Board be requested to appoint a committee out of A. L. A. members of the Institute and ask the American Library Association to appoint a larger committee including these members, to consider inaugurating at once co-operation in the getting of research books and the possibilities of the early development and application of other co-operation plans.

THIS IS A BUSINESS PROBLEM.

In conclusion let me return to the fact that, whatever the general motive and nature of library work, we are here dealing with a business problem, not a sentimental nor directly an educational one. It has to do with making dollars produce results. It involves purchase, manufacturing and transportation problems, and all the involved rules, principles and methods.

It is the business of a library to connect the reader with the book that he knows that he wants to use—and with reasonable economy of the user's time. We now wholly fail of this as to half of the world's books. This is quite unnecessary. We can easily and simply do the whole thing not only without special expense but at a large financial profit. It isn't like a spending enterprise, Red Cross, missions, where money used has its justification in humanitarian or educational results. We are dealing with the problem of putting at least one copy of each of half of the world's books where any librarian can connect his reader with it. It is the problem of libraries which spend a million dollars a year on book purchases. They are trying to solve it in a desultory way and spending huge sums in unnecessary duplication, housing and cataloging. A definite and strong-handed co-operation could easily produce out of the wasted funds practically complete connection with every useful book in the world, with shortest haul for use and thereby release thereafter in perpetuity for other service large sums now wasted in the inefficient and desultory attempts to produce the recognized service.

The problem is well defined and preliminary surveys have been made. There were Culebra cuts and Gatun dam problems to be figured out in the matter of the cumulative catalog and the absorption of duplicates; but, thanks to the experiments by the Wilson Company and others, these have been reduced to a simple matter. The work is ready to be done. Why not treat it as a business matter—and do it.

Even the financial problem is solved; it can

be done out of income. It would be better solved, and much more quickly, with capital enough to make a working catalog of a million titles in the next twelve months. Some capital for books, too, would be quite worth while and hasten the solution but it can be done within income and at a profit simply by setting off a part of the money now spent for new books into a pool. This money can purchase as much direct book service for each co-operating library and at the same time solve the general problem as a by-product. The by-product to each library would be a potential service of five or ten books to each reader where it now serves one.

This is speaking only from the standpoint of administrative profit but in a University library direct profit includes all saving of paid time of professors and in a public library the time saved research workers is not benevolence but business. It is a profit to which the workers, as a part of the public which has established this service, are entitled by right and to which the public which has established the service for these workers on the grounds of public benefit from their work are entitled. The community benefits by each hour of worker's time saved. They are entitled to as much saving as possible. A biological or chemical research might often benefit ten times as much in practical saving of research time. Research workers now have to go around Cape Horn to get their books for lack of a Panama Canal. Their crops are relatively scanty and poor for lack of a Roosevelt Dam. The work has been surveyed and can be done. It is our business to do it. It can be done with financial profit. Why not do it?

A Talk on Art for Children

GIOTTO and the modern painters seem to be far removed. Mrs. Walter Scott Perry thrilled about forty children from twelve to fourteen years of age in a talk on art at the Pacific Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library recently. Mrs. Perry explained the growth and changes in art from the time of Giotto to the present day and illustrated her talk with beautiful photographs of famous paintings. The interest manifested by the children and their enthusiasm for the speaker and the intelligent questions which they asked in the discussion following the talk showed that the talk was well worth while.

The occasion of Mrs. Perry's talk was an exhibit of a collection of paintings by contemporary artists arranged at the Pacific Branch thru the co-operation of the People's Institute. Altho the exhibit was intended for adults, so many children took an interest in it that it seemed worth while to explain it to them.



THE READING ROOM—FORMERLY THE DINING ROOM

An Adventure in Community Service

By CHARLES R. GREEN, Librarian, Jones Library, Amherst.

SAMUEL MINOT JONES, to whose generosity Amherst owes its new library, was born in Enfield, Mass., in 1836, of lineage tracing back to the earliest families settling in this country. His mother, Mary Hubbard Field Jones, an early graduate of Emma Willard's famous School for Girls, was a sister of Roswell Martin Field, father of Eugene and Roswell Field. Thomas Jones, his father, was descended from the Minots of Concord and Minot's lighthouse fame.

In 1898 Mr. Jones married Miss Harriet Watson Stenger, an attractive and accomplished woman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Stenger of Philadelphia. Mrs. Jones died when their only son, Minot, was about eight years old. Mr. Jones died in 1912, after a long and successful business career, honored by business associates and esteemed by hosts of personal friends. In his will he left the residue of his estate (after remembering relatives and friends) to his son, with the provision that if he died before he reached his majority, the entire amount was to be used for a free public library in the town of Amherst, Mass.—Mr. Jones' boyhood home, and the place where he made the lasting friendships of his long life.

The unusual and not to be expected thing happened. Young Minot Jones enlisted in the service of his country, becoming attached to Company C, 305th Battalion, United States

Tank Corps. While in training in Camp Polk, Raleigh, North Carolina, he was stricken with influenza, raging thruout the country at that time, and died on September 16, 1918, while in Base Hospital Number 12, at Biltmore, North Carolina, at the age of nineteen.

Dr. George Harris, president of Amherst College from 1899 to 1912, Dr. John M. Tyler, professor of biology at Amherst College, 1879-1919, and Mr. George Cutler, a merchant of Amherst and personal friend of Mr. Jones, became incorporated by act of the Massachusetts legislature on April 19, 1919, as the Trustees of The Jones Library Incorporated. The only specifications made by Mr. Jones in his will concerning the use of the fortune which he left were that the Library was to be known as The Jones Library, that the trustees, succeeding those mentioned in his will are to be elected in annual town meeting, that land be purchased and a fire-proof building be erected thereon, and that at least one hundred thousand dollars be saved as an endowment fund. The trustees received about \$650,000 from the S. Minot Jones Estate.

Pending the purchase of land and erection of the building, the trustees early in 1921 rented temporary quarters, engaged a librarian and staff, and decided to put to immediate use some of the money left by Mr. Jones.

Tuesday, September 7, 1921, will always be an important date in the history of the work of The Jones Library. We opened our doors to



THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

the public just as the public schools were opening their doors to the children of the town. We planned this simultaneous, tho independent, action because we wanted the Library to function as part of the educational machinery of the community, with and for the school children as the nucleus of our new clientèle. Six rooms in the old Amherst House, formerly the leading hotel of Amherst, now a four story brick apartment house, at the very center of the town, were fitted up as temporary library quarters.

The children's room (formerly a private dining room for college trustees and special student functions), under the direction of Jennie M. Read of Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., was popular and populous from the very first. The reading room (the large dining room of pleasant memories), containing newspapers, magazines, reference books and circulation department, with Miss Annise B. Kane of Simmons, Radcliffe, and the Engineering Societies of New York City, in charge, received the commendations of the older public. The stack room (once the serving room) separated the reading room from the study—the old hotel kitchen. The change from kitchen to study is radical and complete and very much worth while. Rugs, large comfortable chairs, book shelves and tables and pictures, combine to make this an ideal room for quiet conferences or uninterrupted study.

The first public gathering was held in the Assembly room, nee parlor, on Tuesday, September 14, one week after opening day. The occasion was prompted by the fact that about

fifty boys and girls go out from Amherst homes every fall to continue their studies in other colleges or preparatory school towns. It seemed proper that they should know their new library and feel some interest in the organization which came just too late to help them in their school work. So we invited them to come in at about five in the afternoon. After being taken thru the various rooms and shown the new equipment, they assembled for a few minutes in what we hoped will be an annual affair—our opportunity to say Good-by and God-speed to these representative young people. The librarian urged them to make use of the college libraries to which they would go within the next few days, to make friends with the college library people and so become better able to use the vast resources provided for them. An enthusiastic college teacher spoke a few words about the centuries old search for knowledge and the great storehouses of information available at the present time, and the pastor of a majority of the young people closed the program with a brief talk on the opportunities and obligations which were theirs as they went from parents and homes to the larger schooling of college and life beyond.

Our little stage was set for business, we had said good-by to those who couldn't stay with us, and the next thing was to tell our own people the when, the where and the why of our library work. The eight page local weekly and the octavo semi-monthly issued by the Amherst Business Men's Association accepted our paid and free contributions from the start. A glass

covered bulletin board between the windows of two stores on the main street has helped out wonderfully. The moving picture man and the trolley car people have given us valuable space—on the screen in the movie theatre (Town Hall) and on the inside glass doors of the cars on the local lines. Last but not least of the various factors in our advertising campaign should be mentioned the barber shops, manufacturing establishments, and business places generally, willing to hang signs or pass notices among employees, telling about hours, new features or coming events at the Library.

Our doors had been opened, our machinery had been started full speed ahead, but we had not had the proverbial opening reception. We had been waiting for carpenters and plumbers and electricians to finish up—and it took several weeks after opening day. Finally, however, we plucked up courage, sent out invitations, had our pictures taken for the local papers, and bargained with the caterers. Friday, November 18th, was the date set, everything and everybody turning out splendidly. The little hand counters registered four hundred and fifty who responded to our invitation to the informal reception and inspection of quarters. It was good to give the townspeople this chance to see their own new free public library, and good to see their response and reaction. Something of this sort, we feel, ought to be on every librarian's calendar. We plan to do it again next year, calling it Founder's Night or our anniversary party.

Another scheme which has served to bring into the Library a large number of people who might otherwise stay away, is our series of Sunday afternoon gatherings. The Library is open from three to six on Sunday afternoons from Thanksgiving to Easter, with some kind of a formal program in the Assembly room from five to six o'clock. We started our series with an informal talk about Mr. Jones, our benefactor, by the man in town best qualified to talk on this subject. This has been followed on every succeeding Sunday with lectures on Germany, China, folk music illustrated by victrola, our schools, town meeting opportunities, our own local history, and, most successful of all, a musical program supplied by the Music Section of the Amherst Woman's Club. This last affair drew such a crowd that the landlord began to worry about the safety of his property. It demonstrated, however, the real desire people have for good music. In all of this Sunday afternoon work we have sought to attract and provide something for those too busy or too tired to respond during the week-day hours, and the result thruout has been most gratifying.

Mention should also be made of the various gatherings held at the library during the week. Story telling hours on Saturday mornings and afternoons have been a real boon to the school children. Business and social organizations, and more especially committees of these organizations, have held numerous meetings either in the Assembly room or the Study. Since the beginning of the year twenty-two different associations or boards or committees have held forty-eight meetings here.

As far as the circulation of books is concerned (the yardstick generally used to measure library work) our records for the first seven months of our work show a very fair measure of business. The last census population is 5530, but we consider the 1250 students brought to town by the two colleges as belonging to our clientele, and its is no discredit to either college library to say that a good many students find attractive books, home newspapers or something else in the comfortable, centrally located village library. Including the children's department, we have a total registration of 1691, an attendance of 24,395 and a circulation of 25,048 volumes since we started last September. This, with all the other activities, seems to indicate a fairly good response on the part of our people.

A map of the United States marked to show the density of books would be an interesting thing. Perhaps the American Library Association headquarters could put some of their wonderful statistics into graphic form. This section of the Connecticut Valley just north of Springfield would be of interest. Within a radius of about eight miles of wonderfully beautiful country we have four colleges: Mount Holyoke, pioneer in the education of women; Smith, the largest woman's college in the world, Amherst, and the Massachusetts Agricultural, also the Forbes Library in Northampton and now The Jones Library. Approximately 500,000 volumes are thus available. Within the libraries of this single town, however, we have more than 200,000 volumes—more books than in all the libraries of Florida, or in Delaware, or Idaho or Wyoming. We see both the obligation and the opportunity—the obligation to prove the real value of books in the great work of the world and also the great opportunity to cultivate the wider use of good books, to direct and stimulate the reading of the best in literature in every home in the village as well as in every house in the remote parts of our countryside. We hope and trust that The Jones Library—this newest recruit in the field of library endeavor in this region—will meet its opportunity and measure up to the full significance of its work.

Functions of American Library Institute*

By CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS

THE annual meeting of the American Library Institute is a much younger institution than those of the Pennsylvania Library Club and of the New Jersey Library Association. It is, therefore, showing only proper gratitude for the President of the Institute to thank the other Associations for the hospitality they have shown in welcoming the Institute to these joint meetings and for the compliment implied in their courtesy in assigning to our sessions the opening place on the program. We hope that this companionship may be found as mutually profitable as it is pleasant.

On me personally falls this year another pleasant duty, to express my thanks for the honor conferred in my selection as President of the Institute. This, it seems to me, entails the obligation to state briefly the ideals and hopes with which the office has been accepted. I feel, therefore, that no apologies are needed for the presentation of such a statement at the present time.

The members of the Institute are, of course, familiar with its character as a comparatively small body of persons of more than average age and experience in library work. As nearly all its members occupy executive positions and as it has only an income sufficient for its moderate administrative expenses, it is evidently not a body capable of executing plans for library work and it is probably not especially well fitted to devise them. On the other hand, in the opinion of its founders, it should be admirably adapted to discuss plans and it is in the hope that this opinion may be justified that the program for the present meeting has been arranged.

It has been held by not a few that the Council of the American Library Association offers sufficient opportunity for such discussion. It is true that the membership of the two bodies is so nearly the same that the meeting of the Institute might almost be a third meeting of the Council were it not for two considerations which seem to me important. Apart from these, however, it might be argued with some reason that a third session of the Council would only be a second meeting; for the one held in connection with the annual meeting of the Association is of necessity very brief and is confined to executive matters.

The first consideration which leads to a differentiation of the meetings of the Institute and the Council is that the latter is charged most emphatically by the new constitution with the duty of determining the policy of the Association. Its time, in the future, even more than in

the past, will be given to consideration of plans proposed by the Executive Board, or brought before it by the affiliated organizations. It is evident that there will be little opportunity for the discussion of plans in their earlier stages when the consideration of principles and broad outlines are most needed. Such consideration might well be given by the Institute.

The second factor in differentiation between the two bodies is the difference in point of view. The members of the Council have always to consider first the interests of the Association as a whole and secondly, those of the institutions or groups of institutions which they represent. On the other hand, the members of the Institute are elected as individuals and as such are free to regard any subject without special reference to the particular interests of the institution with which they may be connected.

A few illustrations will make my meaning clear, and for these, it is not necessary to look further than the program of this meeting. Thus the question of the tariff which Dr. Raney is to present, must be considered chiefly, if not wholly, by the Council with regard to the effect it will have on libraries, while the Institute may well consider its effect on the individual scholar and writer. So also the council in considering the burning (or is it just kindling?) subject of certification must place its effects on library administration and library staff first, and after so doing, may find it difficult to change its point of view to take in the effects on the individual in the library staff and still more to include those who may or might become members.

Again, the proposed check list of periodicals to be discussed later, can receive only formal indorsement from the Council—first because it is not proposed to make it an Association matter, and second, because the principles involved will have to be determined by the needs of individual workers rather than by those of libraries or even of library readers.

If then, the Institute finds it possible to consider a wider range of subjects than the council and from a somewhat different point of view, there still remains the question of making the best use of its deliberations. Evidently, this will not be by votes or direct advice on matters which are or may be brought before the Council, but perhaps, and I offer the suggestion very seriously, by preparing briefs which shall give succinctly the arguments pro and con *and* across. Such a presentation might well shorten and clarify the discussions of the Council, and if this should prove to be the case, the latter might in time come to ask the Institute to discuss a question which has been, or is likely to be

*President's address given at the meeting of the Institute at Atlantic City, April 28, 1922.

brought up. Then there would arise a connection between the two bodies, not unlike that between the general government and the national academy of sciences, which would be beneficial to both and to the library world in general, without affecting in the least degree the independence or prerogatives of either.

Even if this broader result were not obtained, such discussions would at least enable the members of the Institute to decide the questions arising more surely and more satisfactorily.

It is with the hope that some of these advantages may be secured that the program for this meeting has been arranged, but the Executive Committee realizes that a mixed diet is essential for omnivorous animals, such as librarians are, and have not limited its scope to debatable matters, but have included papers which will furnish instruction and inspiration.

The Best List of Books for a Home Library

IN connection with Missouri Book Week the Doubleday Page Bookshop of St. Louis offered a prize for the best list of books for a home library. So many and so excellent lists were submitted that it was difficult to arrive at a prompt decision as to the winning list. The winner is now announced as Miss Frances C. Sawyer, librarian of the U. S. Public Health Hospital No. 35. Miss Sawyer graduated from the University of Wisconsin Library School in 1913 and was in charge of the high school branches at the Omaha Public Library until February 1918, after which she held the hospital librarianships at Fort Sheridan, Fort McPherson and Fort Bliss before her appointment to the Public Health Hospital No. 35 last October.

The winning list follows:

REFERENCE BOOKS AND GENERAL LITERATURE

1. Bible. American standard version.
2. Century cyclopedia of names.
3. Webster's new international dictionary of the English language.
4. Bartlett, John. Familiar quotations. 9th ed.
5. Stedman, E. C. ed. American anthology.
6. New International encyclopaedia.
7. World Almanac. 1922.
8. Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. Illus. by E. Boyd Smith.
9. Bunyan, John. Pilgrim's progress. Illus. by Louis Rhead.
10. Scott, Sir Walter. Ivanhoe.
11. Dumas, Alexandre. Count of Monte Cristo.
12. Twain, Mark. Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
13. Dana, R. H. Two years before the mast.
14. Hugo, Victor. Les misérables.
15. Ordway, E. B. Opera book.
16. Hughes, R. ed. Music lovers' cyclopedia.
17. Cervantes. Don Quixote; retold by Parry. Illus. by Crane.
18. Shakespeare, William. Complete works. Oxford.

19. Kipling, Rudyard. Inclusive verse.
20. Hiscocx, G. D. ed. Twentieth century formulas, recipes and processes.
21. Farmer, F. M. Boston Cooking School book.
22. Page. Automobile repairing made easy.
23. Dickinson, T. H. ed. Chief contemporary dramatists. First series.
24. Quiller-Couch. Oxford book of English verse.
25. Hazen, C. D. Modern European history.
26. Breasted, J. H. Ancient times.
27. Munro, C. D. Middle ages.
28. Bassett, T. S. Short history of the United States.
29. Green. Short history of the English people.
30. Gayley. Classic myths.
31. Emerson, R. W. Essays.
32. Hollingworth and Poffenberger. Practical psychology.
33. Ross, E. A. Sociology.
34. Ely, R. T. Outlines of economics.
35. Reed, C. A. Land bird guide.
36. Plutarch's lives.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

37. Mother Goose. Illus. by Rackham.
38. Arabian Nights. ed. by Wiggan. Illus. by Parrish.
39. Joan of Arc. M. Boutet de Monvel.
40. Andersen, H. C. Fairy tales. Illus. by W. Heath Robinson.
41. Grimm. Fairy tales. Illus. by Rhead.
42. Carroll, Lewis. Alice's adventures in Wonderland. Illus. by Tenniel.
43. Stevenson, R. L. Child's garden of verses. Illus. by Robinson.
44. Malory's King Arthur. ed. by Sidney Lanier. Illus. by Wyeth.
45. Stevenson, R. L. Treasure Island. Illus. by N. C. Wyeth.
46. De Foe, Daniel. Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
47. Sewell, Anna. Black Beauty. Illus. by Cecil Alden.
48. Kipling, Rudyard. Jungle book.
49. Pyle, Howard. Merry adventures of Robin Hood.
50. Dickens, Charles. David Copperfield.

Wanted

PROFESSOR J. N. MANLY of the University of Chicago is engaged in a study of Poe's work in Alexander's Weekly Messenger for the period 1839-40. He has located a file of the periodical for 1839 but has so far failed to find even a single number for 1840. Anyone who happens to know of a file or single issue for the year 1840 will confer a great favor on Professor Manly by notifying the undersigned of this fact.

J. C. M. HANSON,
University of Chicago Library.

Boston's Record Circulation!

"The library is a magnificent building, founded in 1852, containing over 2,000,000 volumes, half of which are lent out daily for use at home. As my time was limited I concentrated on the works of my friend the artist, John Sargent."

MARCOT ASQUITH.

The Chautauqua School for Librarians

By MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, Director

IN the twenty-one sessions already held, librarians from every state in the Union except Nevada, have had training in the Chautauqua School of Librarians, and thru appointment or promotion have rendered effective service in more than twelve hundred library positions. Established as a short course summer school in 1901, it so continued until 1918 when advanced work was added with the object of extending the work to a year's course. The first to develop this plan, the Chautauqua School is still unique among existing library schools.

Soon after taking charge in 1906 I saw that the school could be expanded into a year's course under the installment plan of four summers, thus giving the same opportunity to librarians to obtain a diploma, as teachers have had in our great universities. The idea appealed, not only to those in need of such a school, but also to the instructors and broad minded librarians with whom it was discussed. Pressure for advanced work came not only from the students of this school but there was every evidence that the need for such a school for librarians was universal. Librarians were going from one short course summer school to another practically repeating what they already had done with no opportunity for advancement for which all were eager. Many librarians, who like teachers, cannot afford to give up their work for a continuous year, can devote a summer to study. The plan also affords opportunity for those unable to come consecutive summers, to receive credit, continue the work and finally complete the course.

So, in 1918 the Sophomore Class, doing advanced work, was organized, continuing as Juniors in 1919 and Seniors in 1920, when the year's course was fully organized on the college or university plan. The first class of four students completing the year's work was graduated in 1920. The class of 1921 contained eleven members. It is interesting to note that in the first year with the four classes, under the new plan, the school doubled its average number of students for the years in which it operated as a short course summer school. The total number of students in the four classes in 1920 was sixty-two and in 1921 fifty-nine.

The Freshman or first summer's work was so well organized under the short course, or summer school plan, and so satisfactory both to faculty and students that it seemed best to change it only in so far as was needed to adapt it to the three years following which are built upon it. This gives several advantages: those

who come for only one summer follow a general, comprehensive short course, while those having formerly completed this course in our own or another standard short course school, under instructors of recognized ability, are given credit and accepted for advanced work.

Standards are high. Faithful, accurate work under careful supervision, is required, and examinations are given at the end of each course and session. This method automatically eliminates any persons unable to pass from class to class, so that only those wholly capable are finally graduated from the school. Certificates, passing the students from class to class, are given at the end of each summer, with the official diploma at the end of the course.

Last summer an Alumni Association was organized which plans to have a reunion for former students each summer. A week's program will be given under the auspices of the alumni and faculty of the School in co-operation with the general Chautauqua program. Visiting librarians and trustees will be invited to attend and take part in the program and discussions.

Only those are accepted who are already in library service or under definite appointment to positions, hence the name "Chautauqua School for Librarians." The school is thus composed of librarians from all parts of the country representing the different kinds of library work and becomes a clearing house for their various experiences and ideas which are regularly discussed. In this way every student who finishes the course has at least three full years of actual paid experience, while most of them have more. The plan not only gives students opportunity to put into practice what they learned the preceding summer, but also to test how much and how well they learned it. In addition to these advantages the opportunity for association with library workers from all over the country is most stimulating.

The required visiting of libraries and places of book interest, attending of library association meetings, reading and writing assigned to be done in the time intervening, all done under direction, forms a connecting link between the sessions, and fosters the habit of continuous study and systematic reading. Reports and discussions of these items are given in the school and students' records cumulated and filed from year to year. All perplexing problems met between sessions also are noted by the students and brought to the school for class discussion

or solution with teachers of the various subjects concerned.

Salaries of the students are recorded from year to year and it is interesting to note the marked increase either by promotion or change of position which invariably follows the student thru her four years of study with the school. Library trustees and heads of schools visit the school seeking librarians and assistants. The mail, too, brings constant requests for students to fill positions, the demand being always greater than the supply. The school thus serves as an employment bureau which functions thruout the year.

Development in students from class to class, with the intervening year of experience between each summer, is as marked as teachers would observe between the grades and classes of any school or college. The class work is far more intensively done under the four summers' plan with time intervening, than possibly could be accomplished thru a continuous school year. The opportunity for comparative study between the various phases of this new plan and that of the continuous year schools, offers keen interest to the instructors of wide experience. All agree enthusiastically that results are even better than the most optimistic could have thought.

The standing of any school must be judged by its instructors. The faculty of the school is carefully selected from the best available sources. The present instructors have college degrees, followed by library school education, are actively engaged in important positions when not with the school, and each is a specialist in her chosen field of library work: all have unbounded enthusiasm for their work with the school, are sympathetic with the students and seek to understand them individually. Since the students also are librarians there is the double relation of instructor and student and of one librarian meeting another. Members of the regular faculty since the year's course was established have included Anna R. Phelps, Mary L. Sutliff, Mary M. Shaver, Jennie D. Fellows, Edna M. Hull, Polly Fenton, Ellen A. Hedrick, Mary B. Nethercutt, Mae Byerley, and the Director.

The course of study is planned to accomplish the most possible in each summer's work. Class work is given also on Saturday, thus giving the equivalent of an additional school week. Lectures continue from eight o'clock thru the morning and laboratory work thru the afternoon. Practice work is carefully revised and opportunity given for questions and discussions of problems relating to library experience. The Freshman Class has regular courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects, as accessioning,

shelf listing, indexing and filing, reference work, bookbinding and library development. Courses of the Sophomore group include library organization, cataloging with special attention to subject headings, classification and reference work. The Junior class has courses in subject bibliography, book selection, public documents, library administration, cataloging, and history of libraries and bookmaking. The work of the Senior Class includes national and trade bibliography, book selection, organization and administration of libraries, types of libraries, parliamentary law, and history of education.

The courses in organization and administration of libraries, are given thru the four years in such a way as not only to include the whole field of library development and so broaden the vision, but also so to present these courses by the "Project Method" that the individual development of each student and the solution of her particular problems will be accomplished.

The elements of cataloging and subject headings given in the first year are followed by advanced work in the second and third years. The A. L. A. and Library of Congress subject headings are taught and standard cataloging practices.

Classification, beginning in the Freshman year is carried thru the Sophomore year when the students are introduced to the more difficult phases of the work.

The general reference course alternates with classification thru the Freshman and Sophomore years with the feature of a current events class for all the students of the school held on Saturday mornings. Reports are given on representative newspapers from different sections of the country and the best periodicals from the viewpoint of current events are discussed. There is much interest in the exchange of ideas and experience regarding the care and use of this kind of reference material in the different types of libraries represented by the students.

The course offered in subject bibliography in the third year continues the work in reference given in the Sophomore year, and a systematic study of standard, general and subject bibliography is undertaken. After completing the term's work each student compiles a bibliography of some subject of her own selection. These bibliographies are always of a practical nature, being frequently based on work needed in the home library of the student.

The study of federal, state and municipal documents, how to procure them and how to catalog and use them, is included in the Junior year, and our aim is to familiarize students with the means to unlock this great treasury of in-

formation, procurable by the library at so small a cost.

"Selected National Bibliographies," published as Library School Bulletin 38 of the New York State Library is the basis for the study of trade and national bibliographies. The output of the presses of all European countries, as well as those of North and South America, is studied with particular attention to that of the United States and Great Britain. This subject is given in the Senior year.

To gain familiarity with the characteristics of current book production, with individual authors and publishers, with the catalogs of second-hand books and remainders; to use current book aids in selecting material for various types of libraries, as well as to cultivate judgment as to the need of libraries is the purpose of the course in book selection, offered in the Junior and Senior years. This course is given as a seminar in the Senior year and the students are given practice in speaking before the school on different aspects of the work. A special study of publishers is undertaken and each student selects one publishing house as a subject for detailed study between sessions and prepares a paper which is given before the school at the beginning of the Senior year.

The course in library history and bookmaking given in the Junior year is followed by one with the Seniors in types of libraries, and traces the evolution of the book from its beginnings thru the various stages, to our printed book. The libraries of the ages are studied from the earliest library in the Assyrian palace down to those of the United States, and the development of administration records and library science, showing their relations to the history of the countries is traced. In the class during the summer, the results of the reading on these subjects previously done by students in their own libraries are given, and a survey of the entire field and various types of libraries is made.

The Chautauqua and neighboring libraries provide adequate laboratory facilities. Book equipment for the school has increased with its development until it has a standard collection for library school purposes, and no instructor is deprived of any material that can be supplied to insure the greatest success of her courses.

An important feature of the school is the open conferences held for an hour, four evenings each week in the Hall of Philosophy, or at the Arts and Crafts quadrangle, attended by the students and faculty as well as by visiting trustees and librarians and others interested. From seventy-five to two hundred persons attend these conferences each evening. The sessions have the flavor of a regular library asso-

ciation meeting, and in training students for such work have great value. Discussion of the various subjects and problems are freely entered into by faculty, students and visitors. Librarians and trustees have opportunity to obtain each other's points of view and many problems of mutual interest are happily solved by them in these informal gatherings.

As Chautauqua is such a delightful place for spending the summer it is easy to secure leading experts on special subjects, who lecture before the classes in joint session. A number of other schools at Chautauqua offer subjects directly co-related to library work with which to affiliate. The general program also affords special lectures on allied topics to incorporate in the school schedule. In addition to hearing inspirational and instructive addresses from librarians, and instructors in other library schools over the country, students also have the unequalled opportunity of listening to splendid addresses and discussions of present-day problems by the greatest speakers which this and other lands afford.

Chautauqua gives students some of the advantages of University life, together with something of the summer resort and ideal outdoor surroundings in which to work. The climate is one of the coolest to be found anywhere in the country. Experience of many years has proved the place to be a very delightful one in which to study. Altho the school is practically an outdoor one, it has commodious quarters, including five rooms in the Arts and Crafts Building on College Hill.

Because of the fine spirit of faithfulness, enthusiasm and good fellowship which prevails, much is accomplished each summer. Strenuous class work is supplemented by relaxation thru social events and the rare opportunity to balance intellectual development with healthful, physical recreation which life at Chautauqua affords.

Librarians completing the work have had a course of study of high standard, a deeper insight into library work and have received inspiration for higher ideals of service. They go out from the school with a clearer vision of what the library should mean in the life of a community and are well qualified to fill responsible positions. Trained under such favorable conditions they have not only technical foundation, but also a degree of liberal culture which is an intellectual inspiration to the communities they serve. Even one summer spent in the school is full of promise for those who recognize in librarianship, not a mere custody of books, but a profession which seeks to make the library a vital part of the life of a community.

What to Read on Coal

A LIST SELECTED BY THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH NEW YORK CITY

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- Commons, J. R., ed. Trade unionism and labor problems, 2nd series. Boston: Ginn and Co., 1921. 838 p. Contains: Edgar Sydenstricker. Settlement of Disputes Under Agreement in the Anthracite Industry. p. 495-524. Ethelbert Stewart. Equalizing Competitive Conditions. p. 525-533.
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- Eckel, E. C. Coal, iron and war; a study in industrialism past and future. New York: Henry Holt and Co. 1920. 375 p.
- Evans, Chris. History of the United Mine Workers of America from the Year 1860 to 1900. Indianapolis: United Mine Workers of America, 1920. 2 v.
- Gibbins, H. de B. Economic and industrial progress of the century. Philadelphia: Bradley-Garretson Co. Ltd., 1903. 524 p.
- Giddings, F. H. Principles of sociology. New York: Macmillan Co. 1902.
- Gilbert, C. G. and Pogue, J. E. America's power resources; the economic significance of coal, oil and water power. New York: Century Co., 1921. 326 p.
- Great Britain. Coal Industry Commission. Reports and Minutes of Evidence. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1919. 3 v. (Cmd 359-61).
- Hammond, J. L. and Barbara. Skilled labourer, 1760-1832. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. 1919. 397 p.
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- Haggood, Powers. In non-union mines; the diary of a coal digger. New York: Bureau of Industrial Research. 1922. 48 p.
- Hodges, Frank. Nationalization of the mines. New York: Thomas Seltzer, 1920.
- Lane, W. D. Civil war in West Virginia; a story of the industrial conflict in the coal mines. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1921. 128 p.
- Lauck, W. J. Summary, analysis and statement before the United States Anthracite Coal Commission. Washington: United Mine Workers of America, 1920. 44 p.
- The trade union as the basis for collective bargaining, a compilation of sanctions and experiences. Washington: United Mine Workers of America, 1920. 171 p.
- What a living wage should be as determined by authoritative budget studies. Washington: United Mine Workers of America, 1920. 7 p.
- Mitchell, John. Organized labor, its problems, purposes and ideals and the present and future of American wage earners. Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House, 1903. 436 p.
- Murray, W. S. and others. Superpower system for the region between Boston and Washington. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 261 p. (U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper. 123).
- Roy, Andrew. History of the coal miners of the United States, from the development of the mines to the close of the anthracite strike of 1902. Columbus, O.: J. L. Trauger Printing Co., 1907.
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Training for Librarianship

THE Library Workers Association has sent out the following questionnaires, one to the heads of library schools and others particularly interested in training and the second to representative libraries in the country. The replies received have been summarized by Marian C. Manley, secretary of the Association.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LIBRARY SCHOOLS

1. Taking for granted that a complete course taken all at one time is the most desirable training, but taking into consideration also that there are many people in library work who cannot take these courses as at present arranged, do you see possibilities in a system of credits that may be acquired at different times? This would follow present university practice.

All affirmative. "There would seem to be no reason that there should not be developed some plan for offering library school courses at different times, the credits therefrom to be cumulated by individual students as they are able to complete the work."

2. Do you favor or oppose permitting library assistants who work full time, to take single courses in the library school, provided the time for the recitation period is allowed by the library, and study period is taken on the assistant's own time?

Three affirmative. Three think the library should allow neither study nor recitation time. Two find it difficult to arrange.

3. If you are opposed to an assistant's taking a single subject without intending to complete the course, would you favor giving such an assistant single subjects one at a time, in library schools, if his intention eventually were to complete the course?

One affirmative. Others answered elsewhere.

4. If you are opposed to both the above propositions do you disapprove because of the extra work involved and consequent additional cost, or do you think that it would involve a lowering of library schools' standards?

Answered elsewhere.

5. If the objection is based upon the grounds of

additional work and cost, would this be met by the payment of proportional tuition by the library assistant?

Two would like small fee.

6. If you disapprove because you believe the standards will be lowered, do you think this would follow if the assistant met the entrance requirements and submitted necessary work and passed examinations successfully?

Four specified that entrance requirements should be met. Others answered elsewhere.

7. Do you believe that credit might be given by library schools for summer school class work concentrated in one subject rather than for less intensive work in a number? (This does not assume the elimination of the present short courses designed for small libraries.)

Seven affirmative, provided summer school work is the equivalent of other work. One sees difficulty in standardizing summer work.

8. What existing agency, if any, do you believe could be empowered to bring about such standardization of summer courses?

One thinks as summer schools are established to fit special needs they should not be required to be standardized. Three think they should be regulated by A. A. of L. S. Two doubt the authority of A. A. of L. S. Two think such regulation should be done by the schools themselves.

9. If no such agency exists at present, do you think that the proposed National Certification Board could effectually perform this function? Association of American Library Schools?

Answered with previous question.

10. What do you think of the possibilities of group courses so arranged that the completion of a group would fit the student for definite work in one line? Example: cataloging, reference work and bibliography to constitute one group to qualify for either cataloging or reference work. This is proposed to provide for persons who could not qualify for executives and so do not need, or have not time or money for, a well rounded library training.

One considers this worth trying. Four are dubious because of the necessity for a well rounded training.

One considers it the field of a training class. Two think it possible under some conditions but not advisable.

11. If you favor such a school, do you think the library training school of a large library would be the proper place for its development? Can you suggest grouping of courses in line with this suggestion?

Five answered elsewhere. One thinks large library essential. One thinks more depends on the character of the school than of the library. One sees no possibility outside of technical courses.

12. Do you believe any library school courses can be given successfully by correspondence?

Three see no possibility. Four see possibility for some courses and would like to see tried. One "has no experience by which to judge."

13. If you believe some can be given successfully, but not all, which do you think could be so taught?

Four had answered above. One thinks facts and technical processes can be taught. One thinks History of Libraries and Reference. One, courses without laboratory work. One thinks nothing worth while could be done.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LIBRARIES

1. Do you believe that libraries can successfully train their assistants and fit them for promotion?

Thirty-one librarians say "yes, it can be done." Three say "no." Two are uncertain whether it could be done successfully or not—"it might be." Five say that it depends on the library—the size, requirements, etc. Five say, "To some extent."

2. If you do, do you believe that this can be done only for apprentices or for assistants of the higher grade as well?

Thirty-three say that this can be done for assistants as well as apprentices. Thirteen say that this can only be done for apprentices.

3. If you believe in training assistants in libraries, do you believe that any time should be granted by the library to the assistant to pursue such studies? If so, should it be for the recitation period only, or for the study period as well? If in favor of the library granting time to assistants for this purpose, how many hours a week do you think should be granted?

Six were not able to answer. One said it depended on the conditions in the library. Thirty said that time should be granted for training. Of this number (30), fifteen thought that time should be granted for recitation or instruction time only—seven said time should be granted for both recitation and study. Some did not care to state a definite number of hours weekly; nine thought no time should be granted on library time.

4. Do you believe that a direct recognition, possibly an increase in salary should be given assistants who take short summer courses in library training, abbreviated library school courses (course in one or more subjects) or who satisfactorily complete work in a library training school?

Five say "no." One librarian wrote that if one of their assistants wanted to take a special course during the summer he would be inclined to think that that assistant was merely remedying deficiencies in her preparation. Two wrote that an opportunity for earlier promotion was better than an increase in salary. Thirty-eight said, "yes"—a direct recognition should be given. The majority of this number, however, said that an increase in salary or promotion should be given only after the results of the course directly affected the work of the assistant. This reward should not be given because the assistant had taken a course, but because she was more valuable to the library and her work was more efficient for having taken that course.

5. Do you believe that continuity of service or gain in library efficiency can be attained by encouraging

assistants to "work up" in the library? Is there a reason why libraries cannot or should not educate and train their assistants in the same manner as commercial concerns?

(a) Thirty-eight said, "yes." Two said "no." Several didn't know. One said, "only up to a certain point." One said it depended on the individual, the size of the library and the opportunities offered. One person answered "partly."

(b) Fifteen said "no." One thought it depended on the size of the library. Another said it depended on the funds available. One said that this could be done only in the lower or clerical grades of service. Several didn't know. One thought it would only be possible in a large library. Several said that it was cheaper and that better results could be obtained if the library schools did the training. Another one said that a "library is not a commercial concern, and librarianship, being a profession, requires a broad, general preparation such as only a library school affords." Many did not answer this part of the question at all. One librarian said, "libraries cannot educate their assistants as well as business houses because they are not as free to discharge the unpromising and select better material."

6. Would you be willing to aid in an effort looking to the correlation and standardization of those library school courses which are as yet unaccredited?

Nine did not give any answer at all. Twenty-five said, "yes." Seven were not quite clear as to the meaning of the question. (One said "all library school courses are at present accredited.") One said it should be done by the A. L. A.. Three said, "no." One of these had "grave doubts as to the wisdom of standardization." Another one said he thought "there was danger of perhaps too much standardization in the training and education of individuals in work of this kind."

7. What is the present practice along these lines in your library?

Eleven have a training or apprentice class. One library has the year leave of absence plan. One library trains apprentices for Civil Service examination. One has graded service. Several libraries allow time with pay in order that assistants may take a library course. In one library, library school graduates begin as general assistant at \$100 per month. In another the salaries begin at \$20 a week running up to \$28 a week, \$1.00 increase per week each year. This is automatic within limits. Some of the libraries have staff luncheons, meetings, lectures, etc., thereby helping the assistant to progress. One library requires the beginner to have two years normal (teacher's certificate) or two years university training while another requires a college education and a year in a library school. One library keeps a service record of all employees. Another library has substitute assistants several hours weekly. These are taking High School or College work.

The A.L.A. Bookbinding Exhibits

AFTER the usually full itinerary for the fall and winter seasons, the two A. L. A. Bookbinding exhibits are available for the summer schools and library institutes. Reservations for the state meetings in the fall may be made early also. Applications should be addressed to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa, giving dates or approximate dates preferred.

Mark the "Booklist Books" with the library call number and put it on the "New Books" shelf for circulation.

Preparation for School Librarianship

By MARION HORTON

Principal of the Los Angeles Public Library School, and chairman of the School Libraries Section of the A. L. A.

THE attention of the A. L. A. School Libraries Section during the last two years has been concentrated on the problem of the content of a course preparing librarians especially for school positions. A statement was presented the Colorado Springs Conference which expressed the opinion of a group of library training experts, school library people and school men who had met in conference in New York City at the call of Martha Pritchard, chairman of the section. This statement emphasized the desirability of a special course for school librarians which should include practice in school libraries and public libraries with emphasis on reference and children's work. The course should include discussion of child psychology and modern educational methods in addition to the usual library technique. The year following a questionnaire was sent out in co-operation with Dr. Williamson in his investigation of library training. The courses offered in the different library schools of the country were summarized and tabulated to show the emphasis given in each school on the technical, administrative and bibliographical courses.

At the Swampscott meeting the program of the School Libraries Section was planned to show what was demanded of a school librarian in the four aspects of her work, administrative, technical, pedagogical and inspirational, and to show the need for closer relationship between library schools and schools of education. No one who has not worked in a school library can realize what is expected of the school librarian who may be required to do everything ever done by any librarian anywhere, from selecting books and preparing them for circulation to the page and janitor work, while in addition she must teach the use of the library and fulfil all the social duties of a teacher.

Library schools give thoro preparation for the technical part of the work. The courses in book selection and administration may be adapted to school library conditions, but not all schools prepare for the pedagogical side of the work. Graduates have tests for selection of different kinds of books and know how to use book lists, but they are often rigid in their standards and not sure enough of the steps from mediocre to good in the reading of the high school students. They know that they must lead upward and onward, but only experience

can give a knowledge of the infinite gradations and the slow steps between "Freckles" and "David Copperfield," both of which may be found on the required reading list in sophomore English. They are least prepared for the school atmosphere, discipline, hours, course of study, and the construction of a teacher's mind.

Miss Pritchard's committee has made a study of the courses of different library schools to find the amount of time devoted to different subjects and their weights in the curriculum. The schools agree in considering cataloging and classification, reference and book selection the essentials, with varying emphasis on children's literature, school library problems and administration in different types of libraries for persons prepared to specialize in these fields. Each person who completes the course should know the fundamentals of library technique and should be able to adapt them to any kind of library. If we divide the duties of the school librarian into four classes, administrative, technical, pedagogical and inspirational, we find that the library school prepares adequately for the first and second, not always for the third, and indirectly for the fourth.

To be an executive, one must have knowledge of library and also of school organization. The library school graduate is usually ready for any technical emergency and can adapt the method she has been taught to the exigencies of the situation. We suggest, however, that for those preparing for school librarianship, certain modifications of technique be summarized instead of being touched upon incidentally in the different courses. For example, in classification students should make modifications of the decimal classification for a school library and should be given practice in classification of the books likely to be used in school libraries. This should be done in cataloging also, and the importance of analytics for the use of teachers and students should be emphasized. A practical loan system should be worked out. Quite as important as the specifications for binding "Classic Myths" and the *National Geographic* is instruction in how to make the purchasing agent see the need for rebinding, and grant the money for it.

The graduate of a library school rarely knows much about school organization. Do Curtis tests, project method, medians, units of school measurement, mean anything to her? Does she

know how knowledges, skills, ideals, attitudes and powers become objectives? Can she talk the teachers' language as fluently as she can say "B. M. cat." and "bib?" One candidate for a school library position defined visual education as an education broad enough to make you see both sides of every question!

Several schools are now requiring all students who wish to be recommended for school library positions to have some college or normal training in pedagogy. The library school graduate who wishes to be a school librarian must have the educational background of a teacher, so that she can have the same position on the faculty and the same salary. If the school librarian does not have this background, lack of amalgamation is inevitable, and she is considered merely a super-clerk. The high school librarian should be a college graduate with at least twelve credits in pedagogy and an elementary school librarian should have the equivalent of normal school training. If she has not had pedagogy before entering library school, she should be able to combine the study with her library school course. The University of Illinois, the New York State Library School, the New York Public Library School and possibly others have arranged for co-operation between the schools of education and the library school, so that students wishing to specialize in school library work may secure the necessary training. Other schools have lectures by specialists on modern educational methods, mental tests and measurements, visual education, silent reading, part-time schools, projects and child psychology, in order to give an intelligent comprehension of new tendencies, and a power of anticipating the future, as librarians must.

Some instruction must be given in teaching the use of the library. This is a part of the work of most school librarians and many children's librarians, yet very little preparation is given for it. Because librarians can use reference books, they are expected to know how to teach others to use them, but the strange lessons sometimes produced do not always justify the time spent on them. If we librarians expect to have instruction in the use of the library made a part of the course of study, we must learn to teach the lessons effectively.

For the inspirational part of the school library work, the courses in book selection and children's books are well planned, altho the need for children's literature needs to be stressed. High school freshmen are only three months older than eighth grade children; books chosen for the first two years are often children's classics and books like Masfeld's "Jim Davis" and Hawes' "Mutineers." It is de-

sirable to check the *Publishers' Weekly* in library school with this in mind, and to make annotated lists for different grades in different types of schools. Like everyone else, students must be reminded that books can be easy to read and still meet our requirements of style and content. If we scorn Tarzan and Ethel M. Dell, we must have something equally alluring to put in their place.

At Swampscott there was exhibited a model high school library made after Mr. Certain's recommendations by the Simmons Library School. Here was a delightful application of the project method in the library school, for the students made this instead of taking a final examination in school library work. The room was shaped to meet Mr. Certain's specifications. Tiny readers sat at 3 x 5" tables, in little chairs, and the equipment of the room was complete from the curtains and pictures to the vertical file, truck, periodical case and books.

In Los Angeles we find many opportunities for using the project method in the school library course. Questionnaires so appalling to one familiar with them have the joy of novelty to students, and they find much practical value in collecting titles of books for a questionnaire for an English association, deciding which books were most popular for home reading for boys and girls in each grade and suggesting stepping stones for boys and girls. In subject bibliography the class makes lists of books on subjects which the teachers wish to use. In children's work reviews of books are written for Mr. Wheeler's reading lists in Youngstown. Such actual problems in each course put vitality into the curriculum.

In the children's room there is an opportunity for real laboratory work when the school children come to study industries. Geography is taught as a living thing and many books besides those classified in the 910's must be used in finding material for the fifth grade studying dairying in Holland, or street fairs in Russia. Practice work in the reference room and in school libraries under supervision is essential.

School library work is attractive in so many ways and offers such opportunities that it is important to prepare for its many aspects. As the demand for school librarians increases, educational institutions will offer training for the positions if library schools do not. Thru the co-operation of schools of education and library schools, as the School Libraries Section suggested at Swampscott, it will be possible to recruit more persons and to give them the wide vision of the possibilities of library and school working together.

Naval Libraries

A NUMBER of inquiries have been received from librarians interested in naval libraries. From this correspondence it would appear to be uncertain to the writers how naval libraries could be continued without a Navy, as the Navy was supposedly abolished by the recent conference.

The Conference on Limitations of Armament was strictly a conference on limitations, not an abolishment. The conference in itself did not effect the Navy as it exists today. It limited only the future programs of Naval construction. Incidentally officers, who almost without exception supported the Limitations Conference, believe that a strong treaty Navy will be an absolutely necessary aid to the success of future international conferences on "Limitations" or "Abolishment." If the United States has nothing to abolish or limit how can its advice and suggestion at some future conference have any weight?

Since the war Congress has been considerate in the appropriations which are designed for the enlisted men of the Navy. Under the appropriation entitled "Recreation for Enlisted Men" \$800,000 was voted for each of the last two fiscal years. This amount will probably be somewhat reduced next year on a scale proportionate to the personnel. An appropriation for next year has been voted by the House and it is anticipated that the Senate will raise no objection. Altho library funds are drawn from different appropriations the "Recreation" appropriation furnishes the major amount.

Last year about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was available for library purposes, most of which has been spent for books and periodicals. This amount is small in itself, being equivalent to about a dollar and a quarter per man in the Navy and Marine Corps, or one-eighth of the cost of an individual subscription to one newspaper. Yet, from the libraries supplied by these appropriations nearly a million books were circulated last year. The most encouraging feature of the work is the great use which is made of libraries and books wherever suitable facilities are available. As would be expected from a reading public which does not include younger children, the circulation of books is much greater than in civil life. In hospitals the average patient reads from three to four books per month. On ships where suitable library facilities are afforded the average issue of books from libraries is equal to one and a half books per month per person.

The need of study and of a thoro grounding in subjects relating to Naval arts and sciences

is keenly felt. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Officers of the Service dated February 16 clearly emphasizes this fact. The following is a quotation from the statement of the Secretary which was followed by a list of books recommended for reading by officers and men:

The Department knows of nothing that can contribute more to the morale of the Navy than a thoro understanding of the great part the Navy must inevitably take in the future development of the Republic and directs that all commanding officers make every effort to indoctrinate the officers and men of their commands.

Captain Belknap in an address delivered before the officers of the Atlantic Fleet emphasized the need of accurate knowledge. Captain Belknap's article on the advantages of thorough study applies to civilian adults as well as to Naval Officers. His conclusion is as follows:

By reading history, biography, and books on the large problems and prominent topics of the world's life, one acquires the power to see events in their real significance and to form sound opinions of one's own. The College course and other exercises conjointly with other officers point the way and help to keep one on the right track, not in a rut, but most of all must officers depend upon their own efforts keeping in mind the purpose of all our training and effort—that the Naval Commander and Naval Force, in any way, and every situation, shall be equal to the task.

The great names of naval history were men of large general information and knowing insight in international affairs—St. Vincent, Rodney, Nelson and Farragut, to mention only a few. Nowhere does "knowledge is power" apply more strongly than in the Navy, and it is obvious that the power of the leader to act to best advantage is greatly enhanced by broadminded, well informed grasp of the situation by his subordinates.

Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, an early president of the War College, an officer of wide reading and experience, recommended young officers to read Mahan again and again, adding "put it under your pillow." In a recent number of the *Naval Institute* our Vice Admiral Knapp urges officers to acquire the international outlook. Only reading and study will lead to that, with real intent to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest,—the reflective kind of reading which stocks the mind with information and develops the ability to apply it. Officers who form this habit of serious reading find it refreshing as well as profitable. By means of it you will surely advance yourself towards real fitness for that occasion when the situation may suddenly tax your utmost abilities. Then, if prepared, you may demonstrate with the world looking on, that indeed, "knowledge is power."

It is hoped later to present to those interested a comprehensive statement of the organization of Naval Libraries as it exists today, but in order, however, to give at the present time to the many who are still interested in bluejackets some information as to the use of a ship's library the following quotation from an article by Lieutenant C. A. Neyman, (Chaplains Corps) U. S. N. in a weekly publication entitled "The

Baptist" is quoted. This article was not written by a professional librarian or for professional librarians. It is believed, however, that Chaplain Neyman shows clearly the value of a ship's library:

In so far as the chaplain wishes (limited only by his abilities or energy) he may guide the athletic, recreational and educational activities of the men on a battleship. For example he may choose the motion pictures which are shown as frequently as four or five times a week. Thus he may apply censorship at the point where it is least wordy and most effective.

The library falls under his supervision. Modern battleships carry large and excellent libraries and men read a great deal. The chaplain's knowledge of fiction, modern and classical, will be taxed considerably and need much refurbishing if he is to make the most of all the opportunities that will be presented for directing men's reading. Approaching, also, by way of text books or correspondence courses, and mounting into the wholesome significance of organized classes, he will be called upon to help men plug sad gaps in their grammar or high school or even college education. Should a man come with a trigonometry problem, when the chaplain has not seen the inside of a trig. text for ten years, he had best determine to save his face by solving the problem.

DEVELOPING READING TASTES

There are interesting cases. One marine wishes to be shown how to draw up a pedigree. He plans on a farmer's career later. A sailor wades thru every mathematics text in the library. Another reads all there is of Eucken, James, Rousseau and Darwin. The next wants a story book and is willing to be aided in its selection, though he is a bit crestfallen to learn that every volume of Zane Grey is out on loan. He doesn't know of any other authors that interest him unless it be Rex Beach, and all Beach's books are worn out. What does one give him? Sometimes Conrad works; or fails. Or Stevenson! or Dumas! But it pays to go by easier stages, via say, Curwood, Cullum, Kelland, Vance, Rinehart, Wells or even "Tarzan." One must not be too fastidious. In that great boon, reading, taste develops slowly. And almost anything beats "Whiz Bang." Another sailor was an assistant scout master before enlisting and desires to be a full fledged scout master when his "hitch" is finished. He reads Allan Hoben's "The Minister and the Boy" (declaring it a fine book) and H. Thistleton Mark and Begbie—all before the regular Boy Scout Manuals have time to arrive. H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" is as busy as anything, and almost any book needs but be mentioned in a sermon in order to be requested immediately from the librarian. A great packing case gave up its Bibles, one by one, before there was time to distribute them, though sceptical observers made facetious declarations that the big rubber bands which embraced them had something to do with the demand."

Book Collection at the St. Paul Union Depot

THE Branch Department of the St. Paul Public Library has placed a deposit of books in the women's waiting room of the new Union Depot. The collection, which is shelved in a bookcase provided by the depot authorities, includes volumes of short stories and light novels, story magazines, picture books and other books for children.

A deposit of twenty-five cents is paid by the borrower, for which she is given a receipt similar to a baggage check. This check which is about the size of a narrow book card is placed in the pocket of the book. The deposit of twenty-five cents entitles any one to the use of one book, or, if it be a mother with one or more children, she may draw one book for herself and one for each child by using the same deposit.

The check indicates the number of books issued and the deposit will be refunded when all books are returned. These duplicate checks will be sent to the library at the end of each month to be used for statistical purposes.

This service is intended for travelers who may find it necessary to make a long wait in the depot and have made no provision for reading matter.

The social worker at the depot is in charge of the books.

Since the books used for this purpose are far from new, it is expected that the deposit, tho small, will cover any actual loss to the city.

MYRA W. BUELL,

Chief of Branch Division.

St. Paul Public Library.

A Union List of Scandinavian Periodicals

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I call the attention of librarians and investigators to a union list on cards of Scandinavian periodicals now accessible in American libraries?

This list is due to the labors of Miss Anna Monrad, in charge of cataloging at the Yale University Library, and thanks to her courtesy it has now been turned over to me to form a part of a union list of wider scope being formed for the American Scandinavian Foundation.

Miss Monrad's list notes periodicals no longer being issued, as well as those still in course of publication, and her cards generally record the extent of the sets. In one section investigated references were found to some twenty libraries; this shows that the sources from which Miss Monrad has drawn are numerous and well distributed over the country.

I shall be glad to answer questions in regard to the whereabouts of Scandinavian periodicals whenever such questions can be answered from Miss Monrad's list or from the additional material which is being incorporated into it.

T. FRANKLIN CURRIER,
Assistant Librarian.

*Harvard University Library,
Cambridge, Mass.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 15, 1922



TWO important bibliographical plans came to the front in the Institute meetings at Atlantic City. Professor Richardson, whose paper is printed in this number, developed his plan for a brief title list, a title to a linotype bar, of books in the leading university and other libraries, with the double purpose of utilizing their treasures thru inter-library loan and of filling out gaps by a co-ordinated scheme of purchase abroad. He proposed that the Library of Congress should make a bar title list of its cards as the foundation of the enterprise, to which list the university and other libraries would add further titles. His scheme of co-ordinated purchasing would place one copy for reference and one copy for circulation on the shelves of half a dozen regional libraries. Incidentally, he brought out the statement that twenty-nine universities spend about two million dollars a year on their libraries, half of which is for books, covering accessions of half a million volumes at an average cost in these days somewhat above two dollars each. He estimates further that there may be two million different books in American libraries, outside the well known collections such as the nearly three millions in the Library of Congress, and that two million more books ought ultimately to be purchased abroad for the use of American students.

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THE other plan is that worked out by a committee of exceptional personnel for a check-list of periodicals to be found in American libraries. It is a guess rather than an estimate that forty thousand or more different periodicals of practical use, in more or less complete sets, are to be found in American libraries and that a check-list might be provided, at the cost of less than one dollar per periodical, which would include some indication of the libraries containing sets or partial sets, particularly in regional libraries. The suggestion of the committee is that thirty-six university and other libraries might combine to guarantee an average of one thousand dollars, spread over three years, which would provide for the estimated expenses. Such a guarantee would, of course, be lessened by the sales of the publication, and it is believed that the usefulness of the list would be out of all

proportion to the cost in any of the great libraries where research is done. In this connection, regret must be expressed that the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature as engineered by the Royal Society of London, is not likely to be resumed, altho the meeting which has been called by the Brussels institute may take up the question of reviving or reshaping such a catalogue. These great plans all involve large vision—but this is the day for large visions of world scope.

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IN respect to such enterprises as these co-operative catalogs of books and of periodicals in American libraries, there are two complementary needs quite distinct from each other. One is to know where are the materials which are needed for not unusual reference, and the other, those needed for unusual reference, that is, the general material and the rare material. Whether to attempt both in one catalog or to segregate them in two catalogs, is a question of importance. A first catalog would put at the disposal of most readers in the great body of libraries information as to the nearby or regional libraries where the material could be seen or whence it could be borrowed, and such a catalog would be of wide use and corresponding circulation. The other would be chiefly for the use of scholars engaged in research, and being of infrequent use, would have less chance of pecuniary return. It might be well if, in connection with the first-named class of enterprise, the second kind of material should be collected for card deposit in some central library, regarding which questions could be asked. One method of collecting this material might be by dividing the field geographically and by periods, and asking for information on each separately. The great body of publications have been, of course, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, whether of books or periodicals. A tentative list might be compiled by a library having presumably the best stock of periodicals south of the Ohio, and another, the best stock of periodicals west of the Mississippi, and another, of periodicals before 1800, the historical libraries probably furnishing the best material for such a tentative list. This might be sent to libraries thruout the designated section or those

of earliest organization, and thus much local and early material could be brought out which is practically unknown outside the library which possesses it. Tho these schemes as above suggested, involve large plans, the time is ripe at least for starting such plans for the future to work out.

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AS has often been emphasized, there are few if any professional schools which can make the boast of the library schools that their graduates are assured a place even before their graduation. The demand for library school graduates is indeed so great that there are not enough schools to supply it. It is most interesting, therefore, to note that there is talk of the revival of the library school of Drexel Institute, which was one of the earliest of the schools, did most creditable work and sent out into the library field many librarians whose work has proven equally creditable to themselves and the school. The Drexel alumnae—there are also two alumni—have been most loyal to their Philadelphia flag and Drexel dinners are a usual feature of many library meetings. It is from the alumnae, who have in so many fine ways shown their steadfast loyalty to the school, that the suggestion for revival of the school has come, and the new administration under Dr. Matheson, recently of Atlanta and a trustee of the Carnegie Library there, is disposed to look with favor on the plan. Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania are likely to make considerable demands for library school graduates in the near future, beyond the supply from the nearest schools in New York State and at Pittsburgh. Washington is another great library

center—farther removed, indeed, than Philadelphia from the present schools—and here also is a possible opportunity for broader development. It will do no harm if, as Mr. Daniels formerly pointed out, these schools should be somewhat different one from the other and specialized more or less, as is Miss Hasse's class in Washington, for different classes of needs.

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THE plan of triple nominations for each office in the A. L. A. is working out some curious complications and in the case of the Trustee of the Endowment Fund to be elected this year the resignation of Mr. Edward W. Sheldon has come so late that the Nominating Committee is unable to fill the gap within the required period. At the desire of the two Trustees, Mr. Appleton and Mr. Coolidge, nomination will be made on an independent basis of a nominee from the East, who can be more readily in touch with the other two Trustees than one from the West. Mr. William M. Kingsley, vice-president of the United States Trust Company, has been suggested and his name will be put in nomination with his consent. There are also in nomination, by the Committee, Judge Porter of Cincinnati and Mr. Charles E. Schick of Chicago, excellent nominations both. Judge Porter has always been one of the standbys in the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. and this is a notably fitting nomination, except for the matter of geographical separation from the two others. It is to be hoped that this triple method of nomination, which is less in favor now that its defects are being shown, will not leave any misunderstandings behind it as the result of choice of one out of three.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

The Atlantic City Meeting

FOR the twenty-sixth annual joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, which was again made the occasion of a meeting of the American Library Institute also, about three hundred people gathered at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, on April 28-29.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute held two sessions on the first day, Friday, April 28. Clement W. Andrews, in his presidential address printed in this number, outlined the character and functions of the Institute.

Dr. E. C. Richardson read a paper on "Uni-

versity Library Co-operation and Business Engineering," in which he summed up what had been said and done in the nature of experimentation in the field of library co-operation for the last twenty years,—but viewed as a starting point for future effort. This paper forms the leading article in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

M. Llewellyn Raney, speaking on "Tariff and Copyright Legislation," reported that in the Senate Committee's revision of the House tariff measure, presented April 11, the rate is kept at fifteen per cent on foreign valuation (twenty-five per cent if book is of American authorship). The limit on number of copies allowed free importation is removed, while the following are

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Under the copyright measure about to be introduced, repealing the manufacturing clause in the existing law, in order to clear the way to American entrance into the International Copyright Union, the publishers have included a clause allowing institutions and individuals to import for use and not for sale single copies of "any book as published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author, or copyright proprietor . . . *provided* the publisher of the American edition of such books has (within ten days after written demand) declined or neglected to agree to supply such copy."

Librarians oppose this proviso because under the guise of safeguarding copyright it puts in the hands of American publishers the monopoly of the country's book importations. This follows irrespective of whether the United States enters the Union or stops at the repeal of the manufacturing clause. Inside, (virtually) all European books would enjoy American copyright. Outside, such right would be established by mere compliance with the formality of notice, deposit and registration. Without cost, or for a dollar and a copy, according as we were in or out of the Union, the price of an edition would in a twinkling shift from the foreign price to the American. The depreciation of foreign money would make sole agencies mutually alluring. What the international publisher would do is not a matter of conjecture. His catalogs are already in print. Thus, Macmillan is found to be charging for his importations an average of 38.3 cents per shilling. Under the existing law we can escape by buying abroad, but with this deadly proviso enacted we must come to him or do without. As for the author, for whom copyright law was called into existence, he is lost in the shuffle.

J. C. M. Hanson, on behalf of the Committee on printed cards for monographs and series, reported that word had been received from a score of libraries indicating willingness to cooperate in the purchase of cards for all or part

of the analyticals for some fifty-seven titles submitted by the Committee. With the required number of subscriptions in for over one-half of the titles and the necessary co-operation assured for the preparation of entries, the Committee feels that its work has not been in vain.

By way of introduction to his paper on "The Vatican Library" Theodore W. Koch gave a pen picture of the newly elected Pope, Pius XI; who as Monsignor Ratti was Prefect of the Vatican Library during the period of the World War. The history of the collection of manuscripts by the different popes was sketched broadly from the fourteenth century to the present day. The chief characteristics of the various periods of the growth of the library were pointed out and the special interests of the various benefactors were emphasized. The present state of the Library was described briefly and attention called to the liberalized policy of recent administrators which has served to make the collections more useful to visiting scholars.

Harry M. Lydenberg spoke on the "Proposed Union List of Periodicals" and especially on the raising of a guarantee fund. It was suggested that the publication might be financed by some three dozen libraries paying say a thousand dollars each, receiving in return a certain number of extra copies of which they would have the disposal. Mr. Bowker was of the opinion that some of the research and industrial foundations might be looked to for a part of the necessary support. Dr. Andrews thought that if the list were issued in monthly parts they might be subscribed for by libraries interested and the payment spread over several years.

THEODORE W. KOCH, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

THE first session of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Friday, April 28, President Asa Don Dickinson in the chair.

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION

John H. Leete, Director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, gave the first address, the title of which was "Our Appeal as a Profession." Mr. Leete quoted Herbert Spencer's statement that "professions are for the augmentation of life," but said that tho that might furnish a starting point for the discussion, it did not fully determine the question or differentiate some professions from allied trades. The qualifications demanded of the ideal member of a calling determine whether the calling is a profession or not, regardless of the shortcomings of the individual. The characteristics of this ideal professional man are liberal education, expert knowledge in a special field, desire to serve others and an ambition for leadership. The ideal



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librarian, Mr. Leete said, requires these professional characteristics, and the conclusion drawn is that librarianship is a profession. With other professions more than filled, why does the library not attract its quota of strong professionally inclined people? Low salaries may furnish one explanation, but that is not the only reason. The routine of library work impresses the visitor to the library and the professional character of the work is not apparent. This professional work must be carried on both in the library and outside its walls. It must be shown by example also, that there is opportunity for individual leadership in the library profession; that librarianship requires initiative and that it offers a chance to do things. Mr. Leete emphasized the fact that the library needs publicity to correct the mistaken impressions of library work, but the publicity must be of a definite character. It must emphasize the bigness of the job, the need of liberal education and technical training, and the opportunity it offers for professional work and personal leadership. That kind of publicity will bring into the library field, not reluctant recruits but enthusiastic volunteers. The library appeal as a profession is of vital importance to library work. To realize the possibilities of the greater library of today we need the strongest and ablest of the present generation of college graduates for service in the rank today and for leadership tomorrow. To get them we must convince them by precept and by example that the library offers them opportunity for professional service and for personal leadership.

The second speaker of the Friday evening session was Christopher Morley, who gave his usual humorous address in which he discussed among other things, the art of public speaking and the making of a poet. In concluding Mr. Morley read several of his short poems, among which were "The House Where Brown Eyes Are" and "The High Chair."

George R. Prowell, curator and librarian of The Historical Society of York County, Pennsylvania, gave a brief and interesting talk on his finding of "The Lost Diary of Washington."

TRUSTEES' SECTION

A Trustees' Section met on Saturday afternoon, Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, presided. "The library trustee" was discussed by Henry D. Brown, Trustee of The James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Trustee of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and president of the Civil Service Commission of Philadelphia; and R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mr. Brown outlined a plan formulated at the 1921 meeting of the Keystone State Library

Association, whereby a Trustees Section was created, which is trying to reach all library trustees in Pennsylvania, interest them in the library movement in general, and in their own libraries in particular. Letters were sent to all free libraries in Pennsylvania, asking each to send one trustee, to the annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association to be held in Altoona next October. The hope of this Section is that as a result of this meeting, a new interest will be aroused in the trustees, and a closer bond will therefore be formed between each library and its Board.

Mr. Woodruff said that most people do not realize what a good sized library has to do; nor the responsibility that is upon a board of trustees. This board must be composed of people known for the ability to execute any trust placed upon them. They must have understanding of matters of investment. The responsibility for salaries is theirs. Tho the real responsibility rests with the legislature, or the city council, the Board makes the recommendations. It is the primary duty of the trustees to assure adequate appropriations both for salaries, for books and for proper buildings. All suggestions should come from the librarian, who should, whenever possible, be supported by his trustees.

The board must keep in touch with the librarian, and be able to give advice on all important points. In Philadelphia, those present at a trustees meeting, constitute a quorum, and there is always a goodly group present. The board discusses policies; but details are carried on by committees. The Board must be considered a court of last appeal for serious difficulties. Mr. Woodruff emphasized the fact that very much of the success that a board achieves is due to the zeal and energy of the librarian.

R. R. Bowker gave an instructive address on the methods of procedure employed by the three boards of which he is a member. The Brooklyn Institute, The Brooklyn Public Library, and the Stockbridge (Mass.) Public Library. The Brooklyn Public Library trustees meet once a month. This Board has committees on Administration, Books, Buildings, Finance, and Law. The Committee on Administration considers every promotion and discharge, and leaves of absences. The Committee on Books practically accepts from the librarian the lists of books for purchase. The Committee on Buildings takes care of branch and new buildings; and the Committee on Finance has, of course, to deal with questions of money, salaries, etc. The Board is a final court of appeal, tho seldom have cases come before it.

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Mr. Bowker explained also the workings of a small town library as exemplified in Stockbridge. There are women serving upon this Board. The Board in this case does the work of actual suggestion for the purchase of books. The relation between the town and the Board is interesting; one member being elected by the town, the others being regularly appointed, as is done in most cities. Mr. Bowker said that serious difficulties in procuring necessary appropriations are sometimes encountered in boards constituted of political appointments only. In closing he emphasized the necessity for very close co-operation between the librarian and the Board of Trustees.

MARTHA LEE COPLIN, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE first session of the New Jersey Library Association held on Friday, April 29th, was devoted to business details and to the discussion of budget making, book buying and business methods. Miss Burnett of Dover introduced the subject of budget making, Miss Baillet of Irvington, book buying and Miss Gillies of Edgewater, business methods. In each case, after the introduction, there was a general discussion from the floor. At the end of the meeting the following were elected officers for the coming year: President, Louise G. Hinsdale, East Orange Public Library; vice-presidents, Arthur Mack, trustee, Edgewater Public Library, and Alva Barker, Montclair Public Library; secretary, Lynda Phillips, Chatham Public Library; and treasurer, Kate Brower, Orange Public Library. As Miss Hinsdale found it impossible to serve, her name was withdrawn later and James T. Gerould, librarian, Princeton University Library, was elected in her place.

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIAN SERVICE

The Saturday morning session was given up entirely to the discussion of Certification of Librarian Service. The two principal speakers were Azariah S. Root, president of the A. L. A., and John Cotton Dana of Newark, N. J.

Professor Root speaking for the affirmative took up the following questions: Is certification desirable as a policy? If it is desirable, what kind of qualifications should there be? Who should be the judges?

Some kind of certification is advisable so that the right kind of service be given a community and that the public be protected against inefficiency and lack of knowledge. So far there has been no satisfactory alternative. "Civil Service" has not worked out, neither has the individualistic method of letting each library look after itself in cases where the library boards are not competent. Certification would see that the right person—the library school graduate—is in the

higher positions, the less highly trained persons in the lower places. Many other professions—lawyers, doctors, teachers—are certified so that the public may be protected. Certification is not merely a library policy.

"Librarians must be the judges," Mr. Root concluded. "There must be no chance for interference by politicians. The librarian must decide upon the professional qualifications. The whole scheme must be worked out by librarians."

Mr. Dana prefaced his talk by saying that as certification is, in his opinion, sure to come, he is doubtful whether it is worth while to spend time and energy in opposing it. The country is drifting toward socialism. The tendency of all of us (and this seems particularly to include librarians) is to put more and more faith in government and government activities—and this is plain state socialism.

Dr. Root says that librarians must see to it that the public is protected against incompetence in library staffs, implying that poorly equipped library workers have already done the public harm and will do it more if they—the poorly equipped workers—are not eliminated.

"But," said Mr. Dana, "how does that protection of the public work in the classical instance, that of the doctors? They have very rigid laws forbidding persons to practice medicine unless they are fully qualified, and in spite of these rigid laws they have been obliged to admit to their ranks the homeopathist, osteopathist, the mind healer, the chiropractor and others, to say nothing of those silent practitioners of patent medicines that are found in the countless bottles on the druggist's shelves.

"Now, as a matter of fact, the best protector of the public is the public itself, which can learn to stand on its own feet only by practicing the art of standing.

"It is true that many practitioners of professions and technical trades are now more or less safeguarded by state legislation; but let us not look so closely at these facts as to forget that the really important things of the world, like the management of great industries, that have been done and are now being done, are done by persons who were never certificated. That is to say, the world goes on and gets more skilled and more productive and a more agreeable place to live in, all at the hands of non-certificated brains!

"How is this certification to be managed? By politicians, of course. The new certification boards, no matter how carefully they may be safeguarded at first, will inevitably drift into politics and the office holders of the State will take from librarians the control of their own self-certification.

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"And how have libraries got on these forty-odd years without being certificated? Very well indeed, as we are very proud of proclaiming. And what evidence have we that an outside body, not in touch with library work, will by any hocus-pocus of legislation make workers in libraries better qualified to develop the library institution than those who have developed it for forty years?"

"Remember another thing, and most important it is, that librarians have at present their salaries, their reputation, their standing in their respective communities all at stake in the work they do. Only if and when they conduct their libraries well do they succeed, and only by their success do they advance. But if now you take from the librarian the responsibility of running well his own library, of selecting wisely his own assistants, you straightway rob him of his greatest incentive to do well."

Going on, Mr. Dana called attention to the fact that the library workers of this country form a small and weak group. They have not been able, in spite of their efforts, to keep up with the output of print; and it is probably safe to say that libraries to-day have a relatively smaller influence on the quality of all the reading that is done in this country than they had a few years ago. To hold their present position, to gain a better one, they must make themselves felt in their respective communities as institutions of value. To do this they must keep pace with the changes in modern American life; and must keep wide awake, must have original ideas, must study them and apply the good ones, and continuously advance. But, note now, that the whole standardization and certification scheme is a scheme which, by its very essence, will tend to keep out of the library profession new ideas and to keep the work of library management in the old ruts. We need not the conventional librarian. Of him we have a plenty. We need the unconventional, the kind of librarian who originates, and tests out new plans; and the certification scheme is certainly sure to be a barrier to him and to originating and to testing of the candidate and which require library school or college and library school graduation—such as bibliographical work, book selection, cataloging, reference work.

In the discussion that followed it became evident that any compulsory certification scheme would be unwise; that if libraries cannot get assistants now because of lack of funds certification would not relieve the situation; and that certification would not help out in the matter of personal qualifications of assistants, qualifications which were most important in library work.

Miss Parsons moved that the Association go on record as against the certification plan. This was amended by Mr. Dana who moved that the Association go on record as opposed to compulsory certification. This was unanimously carried.

Miss Askew spoke of the untrained librarian of the small library and the untrained worker and of their need of a recognized certificate for summer school and short library courses. At present no matter how many of these courses the untrained librarian may take, she receives no credit. Miss Askew, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to ask the library schools and the A. L. A. to co-operate in giving credit for summer school and other short courses in library economy. This motion was seconded and unanimously carried. Miss Winser appointed Miss Askew, Miss Pratt, Miss Parsons and Miss Van Dyne to serve on this committee.

ADELINE T. DAVIDSON, *Secretary*.

At a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey groups on Saturday evening, Mr. La Monte, vice-president of the New Jersey Association, and chairman of the meeting spoke on "The Will to Peace." Mr. La Monte recalled Kipling's "Recessional," Wilfred Owen's, "Parable of the Young Men and the Old Men," as poems which had given us a lasting message of war. But with war over we should now turn our minds from it towards lasting peace. The conference at Washington accomplished many things in this direction, and, it is for all of us to help to make this ideal become a reality.

Following, Joseph W. Lippincott, vice-president of the J. B. Lippincott Company, addressed the gathering on "Truth in Literature." Mr. Lippincott reviewed some of the reasons underlying distortion of fact, especially in contemporary literature and concluded by saying that what is needed to guide the reader to truth in literature is sane, accurate, trustworthy advertising description in every case. There would be less labor, less waste, less crowding. The "pot boiler" would disappear. The price of a good book would come down because its sale would be larger than now and its advertising less costly. The libraries may in time become the impartial judges between good and bad literature. Already they are doing a great deal in this direction. They can do more. They are in a strategic position, with no ax to grind, no entangling alliances, the best advisory talent at their disposal, and the general public behind them. What is more logical than more and more reliance on their guidance while that guidance continues to be good?

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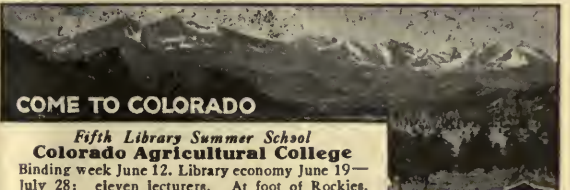


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Afghan Wars, 31, 3027.
Baalbek (*bal-bek'*), Syria. Village 35 mi. n.w. of Damascus, famous for splendid Rom. ruins; once finest of Syrian cities; called Heliopolis by Greeks.
Bab'ington, Anthony (1561-86), page to Mary, Queen of Scots; executed for conspiracy to murder Elizabeth, 2158.
Balaam (*ba'lam*). Prophet disobedient to divine command until miraculously rebuked by his ass; compelled against his will (Num. xx-xxiv) to bless Israel.
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Banquo (*ban'koo*). Scotch thane in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth' murdered by Macbeth; his ghost appears to his murderer at a royal feast.
Bardell, Mrs. Widow in Dickens' 'Pickwick Papers', plaintiff in case of Bardell v. Pickwick; teaches Mr. Pickwick to "beware of vidders."
China, country on e. coast of Asia; 4,277,000 sq. mi.; pop. 362,000,000; 739-49, maps, 740, 232-3; story, 'Wung Foo's Busy Day', 749-52, Study Outline, 0000. Art, 744, 1140, 1145-6, 1168, 1954, 2881-3; average income, 233; child life, 749-52; costume, 749-50, pictures, 744, 750; education, 639, 2708, pictures, 746, 3139; emigration, 639 (see also under Chinese); etiquette, 742; festivals, 751, 742, 2478, 2479, 1931, 3234; flag, 749; foot-binding, 742; foreign interests in, 748, 3195-6, 1678-9, 232; ginseng in medicine, 1460-1; Great Wall, 744-5, map, 740, picture, 741; kite-flying, 1931, 742; language, 744, 2771, 2772; opium, 2585; piracy, 2810; population, 740, 742, 749, 230, 2286, map, 232-3; religions, 744, 2993-4, 525, 639, picture, 638; Rockefeller Medical Commission, 3034; river-dwellers, 230, 751, 639, 1679, picture, 229; transportation, 749, 3827, 638, pictures, 638, 3525; treaty ports, 746; wells, 3702; writing, 744, 1871, 3816.
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1922



The Detroit Meeting

The American Library Association Conference

By AZARIAH SMITH ROOT,

Librarian of Oberlin College and President of the A. L. A.

IN planning the program of the coming meeting of the American Library Association the Program Committee has aimed to make each of the general sessions center about some one problem which the libraries and the Association now face. Thus the first session discusses the question of the policy to be adopted by the American Library Association in issuing publications. The reorganization of a year ago placed the responsibility for publications in the hands of an Editorial Committee which, in turn, is subject to the action of the Executive Board. The new Committee has now had one year's experience and will make its first report at the coming meeting. This seems, therefore, an opportune time to discuss the whole question. The Chairman of the Editorial Committee will state the policy of the present Committee, this will be followed by an address on "Needs not yet fulfilled," and then speakers representing some of the groups making up the Association will discuss the question from the points of view of special libraries, school libraries, college libraries, reference libraries and public libraries. There will then be opportunity for general discussion so that any particular group which has not been heard will have opportunity to express itself. As a result of this discussion it is hoped that the Editorial Committee will be brought in close touch with the wishes and desires of the American Library Association, and that hereafter they will be able to secure the sort of publications that the Association feels are needed.

This is the general outline for all the other sessions. The topic of the third session is the problem of recruiting the right sort of workers. The fourth session discusses how to bring the libraries more in touch with the public so that they may be a more potent force in the life of the community. The last session discusses the responsibilities of the individual librarian to his

profession. At all these sessions it is hoped there may be much general discussion and the desire is that there shall be perfect freedom of discussion and plenty of it. Only as the result of such discussion to determine what is next can the American Library Association make very much progress.

One very great improvement over previous conventions could be made provided the co-operation of the membership of the American Library Association can be obtained. There has developed in recent conventions a tendency to begin the sessions very much later than the time which is announced. This has been so marked that this year a proposition was seriously presented to schedule certain other meetings beginning one-quarter of an hour before the time announced for the general session and ending one-half an hour after the announced time and these were strongly advocated on the ground that the general session would not begin until at least one-half an hour after it was announced. The President intends to be in the chair promptly and to begin the general sessions on time PROVIDED there are enough members present so as to make it possible to begin. Can we not all make a great gain here? The President hopes, also, that this practice may prevail in the numerous section and round-table meetings.

Much time and thought have been spent in an endeavor to solve the increasing problems presented by the large numbers of sectional groups which must meet at the same time, as a rule. At Detroit there will have to be eight of these at nearly every scheduled period. The proposal has been advanced and has been carefully canvassed to divide these periods into two periods of one hour each so that only four groups may be in session at a time. The conclusion has, however, been reached that this is not time enough for a section meeting with discussion; especially in view of the delay in be-

gining which has hitherto occurred. The attempt has been made however to arrange the sectional meetings so as to produce as few conflicts as possible; that is, not to put two or three sessions at the same time at which the same group of individuals will wish to be present. The diversities of library work are so great that

it is quite probable that there will be many such conflicts, in spite of the effort which has been made to avoid them. I hope we shall have a very large attendance, a prompt beginning of each session at the time scheduled and very full and free discussion on every problem which is before the Association.

Problems of Commission Officers and Governors

By WILLIAM R. WATSON, President, League of Library Commissions

THE special significance of the meeting on June 28 of members of state library commissions and corresponding agencies is that it brings together for the first time these public representatives of library interests. There have been meetings of library trustees in connection with both state and national conferences but there has never been a special meeting of the state officials who are members of the boards having control and supervision of the library extension work of the various states.

The promotion and welfare of library interests depend very largely upon the commission, or corresponding body, which is the official agency created and authorized by law to supervise library activities within the state, and charged with the responsibility of promoting fundamental conditions favorable to library development. No other organization so closely touches the library interests of a state, or has

so great an opportunity to help or to hamper library development.

In some instances the commission has not the requisite authority to establish and enforce standards of any kind, and usually the appropriations for the work are far too meager to permit of doing what might otherwise be done, and what ought to be done, to assist communities to improve their library conditions.

The commission ought to be the most important and influential library agency of the state, fortified with funds sufficient to permit it to attract to its staff the best talent available and to develop and carry out fully the work which naturally pertains to it. At present this is rarely the case and it is with the hope that something can be done to place commission work on a broader and better basis that this meeting of commission governors has been called.

The Idea Behind the S. L. A. Program

By DORSEY W. HYDE, JR., President

THE principal object of the program of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association is to emphasize the importance of the librarian *per se* in special library work. Past conventions have stressed the importance of organization and the manifold aspects of library service. But, after all, library success and library failure must largely depend upon the character, training and objective of the special librarian and the way in which he applies his abilities in the conduct of his work.

The program will be divided into three main divisions, each with a general and special session. The first division will consider, in particular, the personal qualifications for success in special library endeavor. As implied by his title, the special librarian must be something of a specialist in his chosen field; he must know his sources of information; he must keep in touch with all new developments, and he

must have an intelligent appreciation of all important issues involved. Finally, he must have the crusader's spirit, to introduce new ideas and new methods and to be ready to demonstrate their value and importance to the users of library service.

The importance of adequate professional training is disputed by no one and this need is particularly acute as regards new and rapidly developing professions. Special librarians feel the need for better training, both as to facilities and methods, and they desire that their special needs be known and provided for in such future plans for library training as may be decided upon.

Special library service differs from other branches of professional library work in that the economic value of such activity must be more directly and more continuously demonstrated. But the special librarian does not permit this fact to dim the brilliance of his ideals

of constructive service to science or commerce or industry. Encouraged in his endeavors by far-sighted business men, engineers, scientists and officials, the special librarian is working for more efficient methods in the conduct of business and government and for better and

higher standards of commercial integrity. It is the special librarian's faith, and his belief, that the realization of these objectives will result in a more prosperous and a better community and national life for every citizen of America.

The N. E. A. Library Department's Boston Meeting

By SHERMAN WILLIAMS, President

THE program of the library department of the National Education Association should mean to its members that the library movement is a unit, it is not merely school libraries, or public libraries, or special libraries. It is not for classes, but for every one, and it should reach every one, so at the outset we are to consider the matter of securing adequate library service where it does not yet exist. There are millions of people in our country who do not have access to any free library.

Rural school libraries are to be thoroly discussed. We are to consider what our public libraries may do for our foreign born citizens, a matter that in most places has not received any serious thought. Also the old but still only partially solved problem of the question of proper co-operation between the schools and the public libraries.

The training of school librarians, a very greatly needed work, will be well discussed. Another important and but little considered matter is the work that the normal schools should do in the way of training their students and prospective teachers, not to become librarians but to know enough about the books that children should read so that they will be able to render important service to their pupils in the matter of forming right reading habits.

There is to be a paper on the stimulation of home reading, and several on allied subjects, which as yet have not generally received proper attention. One of the ablest and most successful school librarians in the country will show what the students in our schools may do to make the school library a success. There will be other valuable and popular papers.

It is believed that there is no other work that the school can do comparable in importance with that of training its pupils to acquire the habit of reading that which is worth while, and of also training them before leaving school to make use of the public library so that when they leave school their education may be continued thru the use of the public library which, properly equipped and managed, is a very important continuation school, one that can reach

more people and reach them more effectually than any other agency, the most effective continuation school that exists, or that is likely to exist.

Most children leave school so early that their education is very meager and if they are ever to acquire a worth while education it must be thru after school efforts and in this work the library is invaluable. It should be an institution for the many, not for the few.

It is believed that our program covers the general library fields so thoroly that it will hardly be possible for any one to attend the meetings without being stimulated to do more and better work, and being led as never before to appreciate the importance and wide-spread influence of properly conducted library work.

Relief for Russian Librarians

THE following contributions have been received toward the relief food parcels already transmitted thru The American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York, relief order to Mme Haffkin Hamburger in Moscow, for the benefit of Russian librarians, in accordance with her letter printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 15 (p. 358): R. R. Bowker, \$20; Agnes Cowing, Brooklyn, \$10; Alice J. Haines, California State Library, \$10; Mary E. Marks, Laramie, Wyo., \$10; L. M. Shaw, Providence, R. I., \$10.

The New York Special Libraries Association has provided independently for \$50 worth of like relief.

With the co-operation of the Portland Public Library, the *Oregonian* will include bed-time stories for children as a free feature of its radio service. The stories will be told by specialists who are chosen from the juvenile department of the library. The first of the stories was sent out on May 8th.

In the April *American Magazine of Art* is an illustrated article on Gari Melchers' Mural Paintings for the Detroit Public Library, by Charles Moore.

The Polish Immigrant and the Library*

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER

Librarian, Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library.

BECAUSE the Polish immigrant is shy and timid, the easiest way to introduce him to the library is in a group of his own sort. The most ideal introduction is that of a night school class brought by an interested teacher who permits his name to be used as reference in the library registration and who assists in the first choice of books. In Cleveland this was done voluntarily for years by interested teachers who gave up a free evening for the purpose; later the Board of Education, convinced of its value, gave permission for one regular evening of each term to be so spent. The teacher's signature must be used for reference and identification only, as it is obvious that he cannot assume financial responsibility for all his pupils. The risk involved is slight, as night school classes are made up for the most part of serious

and responsible men, anxious for advancement and sensible of obligation. The library rules should be explained in Polish in order to make sure of complete understanding, red tape should be reduced to a minimum and the rules so adjusted that books may be drawn that very evening. The chances are that every member of the class will take an English book for study and a Polish book for recreational reading, and that a large proportion of the class will come regularly on the same evening of the week for months following.

*This is the fifth in a series of articles being furnished by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. It will be followed by an article on library work with immigrants of the Greek race.

Prof. Thomas Siemiradski, the well known Polish writer, says in the *Wiadomosci Codzienne* (*Polish Daily News*) Cleveland:

"In the January 15th number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL we find a very well written and sympathetic article from the pen of Mrs. E. Ledbetter under the title: The Polish Immigrant and the Library. The author begins with the statement that the Poles are the best known of the Slavic nations. She refers to various events in the annals of Poland in such a way as to interest all intelligent Americans in Poland and its people; citing various popular books about Poland in the English language.

"We are especially struck with the fact that the author knows writings as obscure as 'The Litany of the Polish Pilgrim,' by Michkiewicz. One who knows this indeed understands Poland's place in the family of nations. Mrs. Ledbetter knows also of our colonies in America, and that the Poles in America are divided into two political camps. She even knows how to call them by name. She actually knows of the existence of the Polish National Alliance and of the National Defence Committee. She speaks of them both impartially and with entire neutrality.

"The object of the article is to give advice and aid to librarians who wish to know how to treat the shy, newly arrived Polish immigrant in order to bring him into touch with the largest fountain of knowledge and culture, which exists in the public library in America. She places special importance upon the courtesy and politeness which are the expression of true kindness.

"In the difficult matter of Polish names, she gives good advice: Remember that Polish names are more easily pronounced than they appear in writing. Do not irritate a new comer with a long and difficult name by asking sharply 'How do you spell it?' since no one likes that. Better ask him pleasantly to write it on a slip of paper."

The same method of group visiting and group registration may be carried thru with sodality, lodge, or other organization; but it is essential to secure preliminary assurance of leadership from some member who has used the library and who is willing to put his personal influence and some effort into rounding up the crowd for the visit. A written invitation from the librarian, presented formally at a regular meeting of the organization and there accepted formally, is a suitable and proper preliminary, and makes a better impression upon Polish susceptibilities than an informal, "Get your society to come." The natural dignity of the Polish character demands a certain formality of approach, and deficiency in that respect is often a cause of lack of response.

A Polish man who had grown up without educational opportunity was thoroly imbued with the idea of natural inferiority. In his own words, "I always thought I was a dumbhead." Drawn as experimental material into a demonstration class in the factory, it came to him as a great revelation that he too could learn. The whole world assumed a new aspect. He became a man instead of a creature. Working twelve hours a day, feeding a furnace which was "always hungry," on night shift alternate two weeks so that no regular classes were available to him, he engaged a private teacher who met him at the library and with whom he studied with the greatest diligence. His ambition grew by leaps and bounds and soon he engaged also a Polish teacher in order that he might be able to write back to the Old Country of the wonderful development which had come to him here—which was, after all, only that he had learned that he was as good as anyone else. We are apt to think of democracy as a leveling down process. To be a good democrat means to meet as equals

persons whom we might consider as beneath us; to the average immigrant it is a leveling up process; he has to learn to regard himself as the equal of those who he naturally would have regarded as his superiors. Until this sense of democracy is established, formality has a part to play. Informality is understood only between those who recognize each other as equals. But the formal invitation must not be relied upon to do all the work. It must be preceded by personal conversations with individuals who are interested, preferably with officers of the society, who will speak favorably when it is presented. Then when the group come, let them be received hospitably and given every possible attention. A special order of the day should sweep aside as far as possible all other work and free the library assistants for full attention to the new visitors. The regular public will be interested and will waive most of their own claims for the evening.

Such a visit may be arranged by any library as an exhibition of a civic institution and for this alone it is worth while; but it will not produce an appreciable increase of library circulation unless the library contains Polish books. These are needed by the Poles for the same reason that all immigrants need books in their own languages, viz. for recreational reading and for the fuller understanding of informational reading which is possible only where one fully comprehends every shade of meaning. For the Poles an additional most potent reason lies in the seemingly irrelevant fact that Germany and Russia designed the suppression of the Polish language. In Russian Poland Russian was the medium of instruction in the schools, and fines were imposed on any person guilty of teaching reading and writing without official authority—which meant, of course, guilty of teaching Polish; while in Poznan (German Poland), Polish was forbidden not only in the schools but even as a medium of religious instruction. (See Phillips, W. A. Poland. p. 166, 167, 196, 201ff.) Because the prohibited thing becomes by the very fact of prohibition, eminently desirable, these German and Russian prohibitions increased to the point of fanaticism the devotion of the Poles to their own tongue. A textbook of English "Przewodnik polsko-angielski," by Maryanski, shows the complex which has resulted from this attempted suppression in the following sentences in the introductory lesson:

"I am a Pole and I strongly desire that my children remain the same."

"I desire that my children may learn the English, but in the first place they must learn the Polish language, the language of my fathers and forefathers."

"Poland is your mother whom you ought to honor and love with heart and soul."

"By all means do not forget that you are a Pole and be proud of being a son of a country which was the emblem of heroism and freedom."

One need not be a psychoanalyst to see that the only way to overcome this feeling is to remove all opposition; to show the Pole that we respect his language, admire his literature, and regard sympathetically his devotion to it. The material advantage of English to himself and his children is so great that one need not fear an exclusive devotion to Polish beyond the time when generous treatment has removed this old world psychosis.

Moreover, Polish literature merits a place with other cultural literatures. Sienkiewicz may be read in the original to as great advantage as Coulevain or Galdós; and in Polish as in French and Spanish there is a volume of literature of superior quality which has never been translated into English and which is lost to our culture but still available to the Pole. The "Tales from the Polish" and "More Tales from the Polish," by Elsie M. Benecke, and the Polish selections in Selver's "Anthology of Modern Slavonic Literatures" give tantalizing glimpses of the character and quality of this literary field so little known. The Polish writer is a master of the word picture and in this art he has no match in American literature. Characteristic Polish fiction is largely historical and based upon the national history. Sienkiewicz is known to us in translation; Kraszewski is also a master of historical narrative, and wrote voluminously. "Quo Vadis" which introduced Sienkiewicz to the English reading public, is by Poles much less esteemed than his national romances. Undoubtedly the first Polish books for a library are the favorite trilogy "Ogniem i mieczem" (With Fire and Sword), "Potop" (The Deluge); and "Pan Wolodyowski" (Pan Michael). "Na Polu Chwały" (On the Field of Glory), "Krzyzacy" (The Knights of the Cross), and the short stories of the master may well come next; then a selection from Kraszewski: "Infantka," "Jaszko Orfanem," "Krzyzacy," "Pogrobek" are desirable, but any of his works are acceptable. Next I would choose some romances from Rodziewiczowna and Orzeszkowa, since these appeal especially to women. "Dewajtis," generally considered the best work of the former, is one of the most popular books in the library. The heroine, having spent most of her childhood in America, returns to Poland as a young woman, and the romance links the two countries together, and presents a picture of immigrant life. Other very popular books of fiction are: "Panienska," by Dmochowska; "Pod Prawem," by Konopicka; "Pani Walewska," by Gasiorowski; "Nad Niemnem," by Orzeszkowa; "Bluszcz," by Gawalewicz; "Chamska Dusza," by Przyborowski; "Gady,"

by Glinski; "Chlopi," by Reymont; "Faraon," by Glowacki; "Tredowata," by Radomska; "Car Widmo," by Gomulicki; "Pani El," by Walewska; "W Tysiac Lat," by Gruszecki; "Papioly," by Zeromski.

Pseudonyms are greatly used; J. J. Jez is the pen-name of Zygmunt Milkowski; Boleslaw Prus of Alexander Glowacki. Confusion is avoided by cataloging uniformly under the real name.

These writers belong to the generation now passing; some of the moderns, like Przybyszewski and Zeromski, show the influence of the Russian psychological school, and are not safely purchased without critical information. "Homo Sapiens," by the former, had never been criticised by any of our volunteer censors, but was found in translation to be a sex novel quite beyond the pale of "What Makes a Novel Immoral." A saving circumstance from the library point of view is that the psychological novel in general appeals only to the *intelligentia* who may be trusted to be their own moral guides. The humble man prefers the novel of action and incident, and the Polish standard is measured by Sienkiewicz, whose popular supremacy none can dispute.

The Bible is much called for, and will find use in even a small Polish collection. Dyniewicz's "History of the United States" is the only text available. A good history of Poland is by Lewinski, another by Limanowski; and the history of Polish literature by Chmielowski is recommended. The Pole is very fond of reading books of travel, and will use all the interesting books that can be furnished along that line. Lives of the saints are always in demand and the collection by Skarga, "Zywoty Swietych" is a popular addition to the library. Formerly an excellent edition in two volumes was available; one not so satisfactory is in twelve small volumes. "Winiac Liliowy" (The Wreath of Lilies) by Podbielski is also a religious book of great appeal.

Polish literature is rich in the cultural classes—poetry, essays, the drama; and the average Pole reads these more than the average American does works of the same quality; but the average immigrant does most of his reading for recreation and relaxation, and like his American brother wishes for this purpose a large proportion of fiction and romance.

At the present time the purchase of Polish books is largely a matter of taking what one can get, rather than of choosing what one would. During the war there was great destruction both of books and of facilities for printing; and the world paper shortage is not yet a memory in the Poland of the new era. The principal publishing firm in Warsaw, Gebethner and Wolff, are

still actually limiting the number of books to be sold to an individual; books are rationed there now as sugar was here during the war. The Polish Book Importing Co., 83 Second Avenue, New York, American representatives of all the leading publishers, are able to secure for America only meagre shipments which are snatched up almost before received. American publishers like Paryski, 1140 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio and Dyniewicz, 1145 Noble Street, Chicago, have published many excellent titles, but unfortunately have used a grade of paper and binding so poor that their publications are practically useless for library use.

Tygodnik Ilustrowany, published by Gebethner and Wolff in Warsaw, at the present price of two thousand marks (about two dollars) a year, is an excellent illustrated weekly, well worth a subscription, tho not yet equal in appearance to its before-the-war style. Another desirable periodical is, *Swiat*, published in Warsaw. Some libraries could use a Warsaw daily for the fuller news it would bring. *Kurjer Warszawski* is recommended, and can be ordered thru Paluszek Brothers, Aeolian Building, New York.

The American Newspaper Annual lists seventeen daily, forty-eight weekly, and four monthly American publications in the Polish language. Many of their editors are very generous and will donate their papers to public libraries frequented by their people; in other cases the library may well pay for subscriptions in order to provide reading matter for possible patrons who otherwise get no return for their library tax. To develop the habit of coming to the library is an object worthy in itself.

Because of the indelibility of the impression left by language oppression, because also of the identification of language, nationality and religion, the Polish child reads Polish longer than the child of any other race does the language of his immigrant parents; but, at that, the second generation reverses the relationship of the languages in his reading. The immigrant reads English for education and information, Polish for relaxation and recreation; his child, on the contrary, reads English for relaxation and recreation, and Polish for culture and for its associations. Thus the Polish books in the library help to prevent the existence of the chasm which in other races too often develops between the immigrant parents and their American children.

A second and revised edition of Philena A. Dickey's "Suggestion for the Care and Use of Pamphlets and Clippings in Libraries" has been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company.

The Technique of Library Exhibits

By EUNICE WEAD

Curator of Rare Books, University of Michigan Library.

SINCE few modern libraries lack some sort of equipment for the display of rare and otherwise interesting material, a few practical suggestions as to the technique of installing such exhibits may not come amiss to those who have not had experience in this museum phase of library work. They are all the result of actual experiment in the new library of the University of Michigan, where the cases are set in the walls on three sides of the main entrance corridor. They thus present the problem of a vertical display, which is rather more difficult to arrange than one in which the objects to be shown may be spread out horizontally.

Each case has a solid cork background of natural color, and is equipped with adjustable glass shelves. As most of the cases are little more than nine inches in depth, it is necessary to show all except the smallest books in an upright position. Experience has taught us that altogether the most satisfactory material for tying open the pages of a book at the desired place, is mercerized crochet cotton, which may be bought for five cents a ball at the five-and-ten cent stores. One thickness of the cotton for each half of the book, tied in a hard knot, slipped out of sight behind the cover, is usually strong enough to restrain any but the most unruly pages, but if the book is unusually thick or large, two or three strands may be used. If care is taken to slip the cotton close to the edge of the printed text, and parallel to it, the strand is quite unnoticeable.

Frequently a book has so much "spring" in its binding, that it is difficult to keep it open, even after tying, without breaking its back. If the obvious device fails of putting weights in front of its open halves, a loop of crochet cotton may be passed thru the cord used to tie the pages open, and secured by thumb-tacks to the cork background. Occasionally a large volume requires stronger ties, when the narrowest width of white tape is found useful, or, if the library can afford to be sumptuous, white satin ribbon adds greatly to the effect. One library uses silk binding tape, such as is sold at the notion counter of a department store. Very seldom can these more expensive materials be used a second time, however, as they easily become soiled and mussed.

Weights which are inconspicuous and at the same time heavy enough to be useful, may be made of uniform blocks of lead linotype slugs

neatly covered with paper, or of shot sewed in long bags. For use in horizontal cases, strips of clear glass with ground edges are useful to lay along the margins of an open book, thus doing away with the necessity for tying it open.

Each case in which leather bindings are placed should have one or more sponge-cups kept constantly filled with water, so that evaporation will furnish sufficient moisture to keep the leather from drying.

Maps, photographs, broadsides, etc., are of course very easily shown in vertical cases, se-



THIS IS ONE PANEL OF THE INCUNABULA EXHIBIT, SHOWING METHODS FOR HOLDING THE BOOKS OPEN

cured to the cork background by thumb-tacks at corners and edges, taking care not to let the tack actually go thru the paper. For stiff mounts, Dennison's card-holders, no. 50, will be found useful, consisting of a strong little clip furnished with a sharp hook at the top, by which to suspend it.

The question of labels is an extremely important one. It is gratifying to find how much the average observer depends upon the information given him in a label, and every word of description is sure to be read by some one. Still, the labels must not be so long that they discourage the casual reader, and the lettering should be so displayed as to attract the eye. For single objects, labels typed in capitals on white cards have been found most satisfactory, and care should be taken to have the sentences short and simple, with a double space between them. A better effect is obtained if all superfluous edges, except appropriate margins, are trimmed away, and the cards placed close to the objects described, and not tacked in irregular patches of white against the darker background of the cases.

A large sign, describing the whole exhibit, is well placed on a movable bulletin board attached to a standard, such as in use in the corridor exhibits of the Library of Congress. For this, as well as for smaller signs describing the contents of single cases, we have adopted a good quality of brown wrapping-paper, cut to appropriate size, upon which are pasted the glossy black letters furnished in two sizes by the Tablet and Ticket Company. The brown paper blends harmoniously with the cork background, and the uniform letters are much neater in appearance than any but the most expert hand lettering.

It has been said that "perfection consists in trifles, but perfection is no trifle." This maxim may be aptly applied to the work of installing an exhibit. What may seem an absurd regard for the symmetry of the position of the thumb-tacks, for placing the labels parallel to the edge of the shelf, for tying the books open neatly and inconspicuously, and for balance in arrangement of shape and color, to insure a pleasing effect when seen from a distance—all these small details make the difference between an attractive exhibit and one which, in spite of the interest and value of its material, looks unkempt and amateurish. William Morris maintained that a book to be beautiful must be "architectural." This might also be said of an exhibit, whose parts should be carefully and harmoniously put together, with a nice regard for the proportion and symmetry of the whole.

Selection of material to exhibit depends,

naturally, upon what the library owns or can borrow, and upon the character of its constituents, whose interests may not only be met, but developed in unexpected directions. Subjects are readily suggested not only by the special collections or particular treasures which the library may wish to show, but also by anniversaries of events in local history, and of the birthdays of famous authors and public characters. A search thru the files of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the past twenty years reveals the great variety of material with which the libraries of the country have filled their exhibit cases. Public interest is best sustained if there is variation in the type of successive exhibits, replacing, for instance, a display of title-pages, with one of colored plates, or with objects, rather than printed matter. A very important guiding principle in selection should be to avoid over-crowding, for a case which shows too much is uninviting, and frequently discourages the spectator by its very fullness.

In this university community, the aim of the exhibit committee has been to keep the standard high, by showing books of value, both from the treasures of the University Library and from private sources. That the exhibits serve an academic purpose, is evident from the use made of them for theme and journalism topics, and as illustrative material in various courses in both University and public schools. The necessary publicity is achieved thru the daily paper published by the University students, and the local newspaper. Following is a list of the principal exhibits since the opening of the new library building in January, 1920:



THE WALL SHOW CASE

Rare books and mss. loaned by Regent W. L. Clements and Mr. Wilfrid Voynich; reproductions of etchings and engravings in the British Museum; material illustrating the history of the University of Michigan; Audubon's and Gould's colored plates of birds; fine bindings; book-plates; books showing development of orchestration; illustrations of Shakespearean scenes and characters; first editions of famous books in American literature; medical periodicals; autographs of noted persons; English drama thru the 18th century; modern drama and stage history; modern illustrators; Pilgrim tercentenary—Americana from the library of Regent W. L. Clements; war relics given by the French government and loaned by members of the faculty and students; books from famous presses; oriental books and mss. from the library of A. M. Todd; incunabula; facsimiles of illuminated books of the Middle Ages; Dante tercentenary; early maps of North America; selections from the archaeological collections of the University of Michigan; selections from a thousand English dramas purchased in London, November, 1921; plates of foreign costumes; early American newspapers.

Red Tape First Quality

IMPORTED publications must hereafter have country of origin indicated on cover or title page in legible English, indelible and permanent.

So runs the latest Customs rule which has just been promulgated as a Treasury Decision. Somebody has discovered that the law has been systematically violated for these thirty years. The new instructions to port officials intend to stop this "irregularity" right off.

The law provides, "That all articles of foreign manufacture, or production, which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachment or arrangement, so as to indicate the country of origin. Said marking, stamping, branding, or labeling shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit." (Statutes at Large, vol. 38, pt. 1, p. 194.)

That applies to books and, it is argued, the way to apply is to apply. Ordinary folks had been thinking the title page just such a birth certificate. Not so the new official mind. The title page does not say 'England' it says 'London.' It says 'Leipzig,' instead of 'Germany.' The honest inspector is not to be trifled with.

But what he is to do with his information, after he has it, the decree saith not. No matter where the book comes from, he must pass it free of duty if written in a foreign language, while he will presumably recognize an English book, whether or not he sees 'England' on it.

But, perchance, it is the reader whom a paternal Government would influence. To a prospective buyer of a foreign romance a word of warning shall be emblazoned—'France'! And the new tariff makers in the Senate provide an extra ten per cent duty in case of infraction.

The present Committee has made the mistake of remonstrating—and that, too, after declining to let the Copyright twins do their work. If, therefore, its members are not seen in Detroit, it may be concluded they are in jail. Maybe a few librarians with impatient pens will write something to the Division of Customs, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Some Divisor might see the joke.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, Chairman
ASA DON DICKINSON
C. TEFFT HEWITT
HILLER C. WELLMAN
PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

What is Wrong with the Library

IF your public library cannot lend you the older novelists (not the great giants alone, but also lesser and attractive figures like Frank Stockton and Miss Edith Somerville); if it cannot give you something to read about a subject as profound as Oriental philosophy, or as homely as raising radishes, as esoteric as St. Catherine of Siena, or as practical as bookkeeping—if it has nothing at all for you on these topics, or others like them, then indeed there is a fault somewhere. And if you wish to find out where it lies, and are not content merely with making cutting remarks to the girl at the desk, or writing sarcastic letters to the librarian, you will probably discover that the municipal body, whatever it is, which provides the funds, has been at its favorite pastime of economizing—beginning with the public library. A small boy once told his teacher that Queen Elizabeth was a robber; that she stole food from the army. Asked for his authority, he pointed to the sentence in the history, which said that "Elizabeth pinched her soldiers' rations." This form of pinching has long been popular when practised against public libraries, and until the public begins to protest, it will probably continue.—EDMUND LESTER PEARSON in *The Independent and Weekly Review*.

The Business Librarian and the Department of Commerce

THE business librarian can aid in the work of the United States Department of Commerce by sending trade publications to the Washington office of the Department; by studying Commerce Department publications in the light of the specific needs of business firms, and by supplying the Commerce Department, upon request, with unpublished information upon business subjects. These points are brought out in a recent report on "Commercial Libraries and the Department of Commerce" compiled at the request of the Department of Commerce by a Committee of the national Special Libraries Association of which Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, is chairman.

In a foreword to the Committee's report, which was edited by Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., president of the Special Libraries Association, it is stated:

The task which Secretary Hoover has set for the Department of Commerce is a difficult one. During the major part of the relatively short period of this country's economic development there was little opportunity, or inclination, for the systematic collection of facts and statistics. However, the lack of such data at the present time is proving a real handicap in the continued expansion of the nation's business. It is a certain prediction that from now on increasing use will be made of the kinds of information that the federal government is endeavoring to salvage in the highways and by-ways of the world of trade.

If the creation of business information is difficult, it is no less a task to discover the manifold applications of such data in the intricate functioning of the business mechanism. This latter task is one for which the special librarian is particularly well fitted by both training and experience, and upon the effectiveness of his efforts will in large part depend the ultimate results of all activities of this character. The report contained in this pamphlet is published by the Special Libraries Association as evidence that the members of the library profession are ready and anxious to do everything in their power to insure the success of the Commerce Department's program.

The Wanderlust Bookshelf

VOTING on the best travel books at the recent travel show held in New York shows the following ten titles, in the order given, to be the choice of those interested.

Two years before the mast. R. H. Dana.
 Travels with a donkey. R. L. Stevenson.
 Innocents abroad. Mark Twain.
 How I found Livingston. H. M. Stanley.
 The Oregon trail. Francis Parkman.
 Mirrors of the sea. Joseph Conrad.
 A Vagabond journey around the world. Harry A. Franck.
 The purple land. W. H. Hudson.
 The travels of Marco Polo the Venetian.
 South. Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Thru announcements in the press nominations were invited for a preliminary list of the best 25 titles. From 198 titles suggested a list arranged chronologically by date of publication was circulated to the voters. In addition to the ten "best" the following were included:

Hakluyt's Voyages.
 Eöthen. A. W. Kinglake.
 The Bible in Spain. George Borrow.
 A naturalist's voyage around the world. Charles Darwin.
 South Sea idylls. C. W. Stoddard.
 The cradle of the deep. Sir Frederick Treves.
 White shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien.
 Jungle peace. William Beebe.
 Japan: real and imaginary. Sydney Greenbie.
 The sea and the jungle. H. M. Tomlinson.
 Mystic isles of the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien.
 In the eyes of the East. Marjorie Barstow Greenbie.
 The sea and Sardinia. D. H. Lawrence.
 The friendly Arctic. Vilhjalmur Stefansson.
 The Pacific triangle. Sydney Greenbie.

"Real Democracy"

"Emmett haunted the Bowery, and the Cooper Union Library was his daily port of call. He read there hour after hour and the kindhearted librarians helped him find books worth while.

There is more real democracy in an American public library than in any other institution in the land. There the woman of refinement waits on the outcast. What man would dare to discount the influence these women had on such men as Henry George and Jack London! When the brilliant London tramped across the nation there was a woman in a Missouri town who talked to him in a library for three hours. When Henry George was writing his epoch-making book, with hunger and destitution gnawing at his heart, these were the women who helped him. Emmett owes them a debt that black words on white paper will never repay. Even today, perhaps, a library worker in some far corner of the land is instilling courage in a future George or London. And in ten years from now perhaps her faith will be justified."—From "*Emmett Lawler*," by Jim Tully (Harcourt, Brace and Co.), p. 201.

FREE ON REQUEST

The New York State Library has a file of the Christian Science Monitor, 1916 to April 1920, nearly complete for 1918 and 1919; which will be given free to libraries on payment of transportation.

Charles H. Compton of St. Louis has an excellent article on "Librarianship—A New Profession: What It Offers to Men" in the May number of *The Open Road*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1922



THE A. L. A. conference at Detroit, which already overflows in advance reservations at the leading hotels, should be especially interesting because of the grouping under important topics of the program for the several general sessions. Library recruiting is a topic of timely importance, in view of the demand which libraries are making for good human material, quite in excess of present supply. The consolidation of the State and Law Libraries associations, which will be discussed by these two organizations, would be of value in lessening the perplexity of those who conscientiously desire to attend all the special sessions which have bearing on their particular problems. The hospitality proffered at Toronto, in the post-conference excursion, will give librarians from the States unusual opportunity to see the workings of Canadian libraries in the city and province which lead the Dominion in this field. Ballots for the election of A. L. A. officers are now in the hands of members and the result will be an interesting test of the new and rather complicated election-method, the difficulties of which are illustrated by the fact that declinations made it impracticable to present three names for all offices, tho for the Council there is a list of thirty from which to choose ten. It is to be added that the nomination of Mr. Kingsley as an Endowment Trustee, which we were authoritatively requested to announce, has been found impracticable on further consideration by the authorities because of the requirement that two months' notice must be given in advance of the meeting. This will cause less concern by reason of the fact that Judge Porter who is on the printed ballot was the predecessor of Mr. Sheldon, and did his duty despite his residence.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying very properly makes protest against the absurd revival of a Treasury regulation which has more than once come up and been withdrawn, to the effect that the phrase "Made in England" or other country should be printed on all copies of books imported. Since the

Committee's original protest the regulation has been promulgated as a Treasury decision, but prompt action has been taken in several quarters. It should certainly be sufficient that London or Paris or Leipzig in the imprint of books should indicate to a Treasury official that the books originated from England, France or Germany, and it is the most stupid kind of red-tape that would apply a general regulation in this foolish manner to a product which tells its own story. It is to be hoped that the protest may be immediately effective, as nobody would gain by such a regulation and the precedent of its previous withdrawal should be sufficient. Regarding the tariff, there is nothing new to report, as the book schedule has not yet been reached, but it is hoped that the free list may be modified in the common-sense direction proposed, with bindings on old books and not the value of the book itself being subject to duty. The copyright bill, introduced as H. R. 11476, as formally referred to the Committee on Patents, has not been taken up by that Committee, and it is not likely that hearings will be had before the late summer, if then.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NO better service has been undertaken by the A. L. A. than the reading courses, of which the initial issues are now published for distribution by libraries. A useful precedent was set in the publication of vocational reading lists put at the service of our boys immediately after the war. The two courses published show how very serviceable such lists may be for a score of uses, and the slight expense to libraries will be repaid in manifold ways thru the good name they will give the library in the community, especially among those men and women who will find these lists of helpfulness to them as earners. Librarians should also stress the suggestion that these lists should be kept by local booksellers for distribution to their customers, for thus the library and the bookstore can best be kept in step in the common cause of the wider distribution of helpful reading.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Detroit Conference

THE conference promises to break last year's record. Early in May the registration was 1100; and there were 5693 members of the A. L. A. on May 1 this year as compared with 5093 on the same day last year.

Those who have difficulty in getting the hotel accommodations desired are requested to communicate with William Webb, of the Detroit Public Library, chairman of the Hotel Committee, who will assist in securing rooms outside the hotels and give attention to any matters pertaining to hotel rooms which may require adjustment. Announcement is made that no single room accommodations are available and that no request of that kind can be considered.

The following is the tentative schedule of meetings. Unless otherwise noted morning sessions will begin at 9:30; afternoon sessions at 2:30 and those of the evening at 8. Detroit keeps eastern standard time.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session—Monday, 8 p. m.

Greetings—Hon. James Couzens, mayor of Detroit; Hon. John C. Lodge, president of the Detroit Common Council.

Address—President M. L. Burton, University of Michigan.

President's Address—Azariah S. Root.

Following this session a reception will be held.

Second Session—Tuesday, 9:30 a. m.

A. L. A. Publications.

The policy of the Editorial Committee—Hiller C. Wellman, chairman, Editorial Committee.

Needs not yet fulfilled—Harry M. Lydenberg.

General discussion—Adelaide R. Hasse of Washington, D. C., representing special libraries of all kinds; Marion Horton of Los Angeles, representing school libraries and library schools; Andrew Keogh of Yale, representing college and reference libraries; and Howard L. Hughes of Trenton, representing popular libraries.

Third Session—Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.

Recruiting for library service.

Address—Judson T. Jennings of Seattle, chairman, Recruiting Committee.

Recruiting for public libraries in Canada—George H. Locke of Toronto.

College and university libraries—W. E. Henry, University of Washington.

Special libraries—Alice L. Rose of the National City Financial Library, New York.

School libraries—Martha C. Pritchard of Detroit Teachers College Library.

Children's libraries—Clara Hunt of Brooklyn. Library Schools—Alice S. Tyler of Western Reserve University Library School.

Fourth Session—Friday, 9:30 a. m.

Report of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Finance and other Committees.

10:00 a. m. A primer of copyright—M. L. Raney.

10:30 a. m. National Library Week.

The Committee's proposal—Willis H. Kerr, chairman Publicity Committee.

Indiana's experience—E. L. Craig, trustee, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

Missouri's Book Week—C. H. Compton of St. Louis.

How publishers and booksellers are getting good national publicity—Marion Humble, assistant secretary National Association of Book Publishers.

What a publicity week can do for a library—Herbert S. Hirshberg, Ohio State Librarian.

Fifth Session—Saturday, 9:30 a. m.

The individual's responsibility to his profession. Address—Harold H. Emmons, president of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Talks on the librarian's duty to the profession.

—Carl B. Roden of Chicago, and Mary E. Hazeltine, University of Wisconsin Library School.

Address—Adam Strohm.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board will meet on the morning of Monday, June 26, at 9:30.

COUNCIL

There will be two sessions: on Monday afternoon and Wednesday evening.

Standardization of library positions will be discussed by Josephine A. Rathbone.

The Committee on Sponsorship for Knowledge recommends "that this report be considered final and the central office of the A. L. A. take measures to officialize sponsorships to at least a hundred in number, during the year beginning July 1, 1922."

The Committee on Library Training urges discussion and, if possible, action on its recommendations:

That the regular library school offer summer school courses in special subjects, for which the same credit

be given as for equivalent courses in the regular schools;

That correspondence courses be offered in certain branches by some schools, with credit;

That the various schools adopt a uniform system of credits.

The Committee on Work with the Foreign Born has presented some "general conclusions" which might well be considered as a basis for an A. L. A. platform.

The Committee on Salaries suggests advisability of setting up an A. L. A. standard for a minimum beginning salary for trained assistants.

The Committee on Reciprocal Relations recommends (1) That the A. L. A. co-operate with the American Press Association, and with the American Farm Bureau Federation in order to further the county library movement; (2) That the A. L. A. establish close alliance with the Booksellers' Association and the National Association of Book Publishers and provide A. L. A. speakers for their programs from time to time. It also suggests that a showing at a conference of mayors would be valuable.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Chairman, Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

First Session, Tuesday Evening

Business Session, followed by an address, "The Place of the Library in a National Program of Agricultural Development," by Professor Charles A. Keffer, director of the Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Tennessee.

Second Session, Friday Afternoon

The subject for the meeting is "A Formulated Policy for Agricultural Libraries." Discussion of organization under the leadership of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of Markets, will include (a) combined college and station library vs. separate college and station library; (b) field of research—college library and station library; (c) librarian—whether a member of the faculty and member of the committee on station, college and extension publications.

The discussion of administration will be led by Olive Jones, librarian of the Ohio State University, and will include (a) purchase of books, periodicals, etc.; (b) selection of books—whether by station staff or by department heads with approval of library committee; and (c) bulletins: federal, station, extension, foreign—methods of obtaining out of print numbers and sets, duplication of bound sets and unbound numbers for class work, and arrangement and care.

Extension service will be considered from the viewpoint of the agricultural college library, co-operation with the extension depart-

ment of the college, and state agencies for rural extension—state library, library commission, and others.

CATALOG SECTION

Chairman, Mrs. J. T. Jennings, Public library, St. Paul, Minn.

First Session—Tuesday afternoon

The catalog situation: a study of present conditions in the light of last year's discussion—F. K. Walter.

The training of catalogers: what it should be and what it lacks—J. C. M. Hanson, Chicago; Sophie K. Hiss, Cleveland; Esther Betz, Pittsburgh; Charles Martel, Library of Congress; Harriet E. Howe, Simmons College; Jennie D. Fellows, New York State Library; and others. The catalog department and its bibliographical work outside the department—Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University Library.

Second Session—Friday afternoon

Small Libraries Division

Catalog problems in smaller libraries. Round table discussion—Ellen Hedrick, North Dakota Library Commission, presiding.

Suggestions for solution of cataloging problems in smaller libraries—Susan Grey Akers, Wisconsin Library School.

Discussion by representatives of library commissions and smaller libraries.

Large Libraries Division

Cataloging the rarities of the Henry E. Huntington Library—George Watson Cole, librarian.

Lessons in Americanism learned thru cataloging local historical material—May Wood Wiggin, Denver Public Library.

A selective catalog: Plans for making the large catalog usable.—Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis Public Library, and H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress.

Music cataloging, and a proposed index to songs and music. Report on questionnaire.

Discussion: Agnes S. Hall, Denver Public Library.

Maps, their care and cataloging—Rudolph Armbruster, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, New York; and A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

Chairman, Marion Horton, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

First Session—Tuesday

Round table, May Ingles presiding. Discussion of the relation of the high school librarian to the different departments of the school.—History—Rachel Baldwin, Highland Park, Illinois. Science—Edith M. Schulze, Redondo, Cal. English—Bertha Carter, Oak Park,

Ill. Home economics—Mary J. Booth, Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston, Ill. Technology and manual training — Edith Cook, Cleveland. Vocational guidance — Marion Lovis, Detroit. Discussion.

Second Session—Wednesday evening

Books and the Iron Man—Arthur Pound, Flint, Mich.

Books and children in the elementary schools — Jasmine Britton, Los Angeles.

Books and high school students—Speaker to be announced.

Books and normal school students—Grace Viele, State normal school reference library, Buffalo.

Third Session—Friday afternoon

Round table of elementary, normal schools and children's librarians, Bertha Hatch presiding. Children's reading—C. C. Certain, vice-principal Northwestern High School, Detroit.

Teachers and children's reading — Margaret Wright, assistant supervisor, School Department, Cleveland Public Library.

Reading in the elementary schools—Ruth Paxson, head of the School Department, Library Association, Portland, Oregon.

Children's joy-reading — Speaker to be announced.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

Chairman, Clara W. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Session—Tuesday afternoon

Some recent books for the story teller—Margaret B. Carnegie, Pittsburgh.

Recent fiction for girls—Annie I. M. Jackson, Toronto, Ont.

Recent fiction for boys—Marion F. Schwab, Brooklyn Public Library.

Books for the older boys and girls—Mary S. Wilkinson, Hackley Public Library, Michigan, Mich.

The growing adult interest in children's books — Elizabeth D. Briggs, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Presentation of the John Newbery medal—Frederic G. Melcher, New York.

Second Session—Wednesday afternoon

Why the children's librarian needs special training—Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Public Library, Providence, R. I.

What our country is doing to train children's librarians—Edith L. Smith, Public Library, Morristown, N. J.

The possible future of school library work—Jasmine Britton, librarian, Elementary School Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

The demand for children's librarians—Sarah C. N. Bogle.

Third Session—Thursday evening

Business Meeting.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Chairman, Charles J. Barr, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Wednesday afternoon

Reports:

On foreign periodicals—H. M. Lydenberg; On revised form for library statistics, J. T. Gerould; On printed cards for monograph series—J. C. M. Hanson: Document catalog and Checklist.

Inter-library loans: a policy—Anne S. Pratt, Yale University; E. D. Tweedell, The John Crerar Library; Fanny Borden, Vassar College.

The James Jerome Hill Reference Library—J. G. Pyle, Librarian.

The university librarian, his preparation, position, and relation to the academic departments of the university—Edith M. Coulter, University of California; and F. K. Walter, University of Minnesota.

Rental collections for students: Reserve books —E. A. Henry, University of Chicago. and E. N. Manchester, University of Kansas.

Preparing for a book-buying trip in Europe—W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan.

LENDING SECTION

Chairman, John A. Lowe, Brooklyn Public Library.

First Session—Friday afternoon

Subjects for discussion:

Fitting books to readers.

Book selection for the average branch library of a fair-sized system.

a. Book needs of professional men.

b. Technical and industrial books of today which every librarian should know.

c. Essential books of drama in the schools.

The reserve book system.

Second Session—Saturday afternoon

Subjects for discussion:

Loan desk work from the borrower's viewpoint.

Cures for mutilation and theft.

Motion study at the loan desk.

Psychology of work with the public.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Chairman, Sidney B. Mitchell, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Tuesday evening

Correlation of library school and training class instruction—Ethel R. Sawyer, director, training class, Library Association, Portland, Ore.

Report of the work of the A. L. A. Committee on library training—Malcolm G. Wyer, chairman.

Reports on new features of training by repre-

sentatives of library schools and training classes.

Election of officers.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Chairman, Frank Hervey Pcttingell, 736 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Tuesday afternoon

Subject: What must be done to secure increased funds from taxation for the needs of public libraries.

Speakers: Arthur A. Stearns, vice-president Library Board, Cleveland Public Library; William L. Pieplow, president, Board of Trustees, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. L. Jenks, president, Board of Trustees, Public Library, Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. Dr. Robert J. Renison, chairman, Board of Trustees, Public Library, Hamilton, Ont.; John H. Leete, director, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trustees present at the meeting are cordially invited to make notes in view of participating in a general discussion at the completion of the program.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Chairman, Caroline Webster, U. S. Public Health Service, care C. H. Lavinder, Washington, D. C.

Program to be announced.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Wednesday Evening.

Chairman, Willis K. Stetson, Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

It is proposed that the special topic for discussion be: Recent branch library buildings, smaller central buildings and town libraries. All persons interested in this topic or any particularly interested in having any other topic brought up are requested to communicate with the chairman. It is also desired that information regarding any recent library buildings particularly deserving attention should be sent as soon as convenient to Mr. Stetson.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Chairman, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday Evening.

The sessions of the Round Table will center on the phenomenal document progress of the year, and subjects of special interest to state, college and reference, school, and public libraries will be discussed.

LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

Thursday Evening.

Chairman, Mrs. Mable E. Colegrove, Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Subject: Religious Books in the Public Library.

Religious Book Week—Marion Humble, executive secretary, Year-Round Book Selling Plan, New York.

Selecting religious books for a public library—Frank G. Lewis, librarian, Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

Recent expository books useful for teachers of Bible classes—Bernard C. Steiner, librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City.

The correlation of books and stories with situations and needs in the religious life of children—Edith M. Lehr, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

The Bible—Paul M. Paine, librarian, Syracuse Public Library.

The church and the library—Rev. Gains Glenn Atkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Detroit.

WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN

Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, chairman; Josephine Gratiaa, secretary.

The program is designed to be informal and to present opportunity for discussion and exchange of views.

Address: Is the library democratic?—The chairman.

Symposium: Problems of book buying in immigrant languages. Individual languages to be presented by librarians who have had experience, each with the language he presents.

Paper: Translations of English texts into foreign languages—Esther Johnston, chairman, New York State Committee on Foreign Work.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE

Chairman, Edith Thomas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Thursday Morning, June 29

Place: University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.

Time: 10 o'clock eastern standard time.

Greeting—Professor W. D. Henderson, director Extension Division, University of Michigan.

Forum teaching and the package library: The Wisconsin Plan—Almere L. Scott, secretary, Department of Debating and Public Discussion, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.

Library extension service to club women—Mary Pratt, secretary, Bureau of Public Discussion, Extension Division, University of Indiana.

Sources of pamphlet material for library extension service—LeNoir Dimmitt, Extension librarian, Extension Division, University of Texas.

Organization and development of material for bulletins to be used in library extension ser-

vice—Louis R. Wilson, director, Extension Division, University of North Carolina.

Discussion of these papers will be led by O. E. Klingaman, director of the Extension Division, University of Iowa.

Persons who wish to attend this meeting should plan to leave Detroit on the Michigan Central train which leaves Detroit at 7:50 central standard time (8:50 eastern standard time.)

WORK WITH NEGROES
Wednesday Evening.

Chairman, Ernestine Rose, Public Library, New York.

Discussion concerning permanent organization. Questionnaire—What are libraries doing for negroes?

Support and control of negro libraries—discussion.

Segregation, separate libraries, etc.—discussion. Training—discussion.

Opportunities—discussion.

Election of officers of permanent organization.

SMALL LIBRARIES
Tuesday Evening.

Chairman, Constance Bement, Public Library, Port Huron, Mich.

Subject: Standards of good library work for small libraries.

Discussion will be led by Katharyne Sleneau, librarian, McGregor Library, Highland Park, Mich.

TRAINING CLASS INSTRUCTORS

Chairman, Julia A. Hopkins, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Seventeenth Annual Meeting

First Session, Tuesday Afternoon

President, Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wis.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Stewart E. Hanley, president Detroit Bar Association.

Response—Geo. S. Godard, state librarian, Hartford, Connecticut.

Remarks of President.

Reports of Committees:

On New Members, on Index to Legal Periodicals, on Affiliation with American Bar Association, and report by Mr. Small on printing list of Bar Association Proceedings.

Appointment of Committees.

4:00 p. m.—Round Table—System in Law Libraries, led by William Alexander, New York City.

Second Session, Tuesday Evening

Special Program, devoted to Biographies of law librarians. In charge of Vice-President Mettee.

Third Session, Wednesday Evening

(Joint meeting with National Association of State Libraries.)

Problems of a law book writer—John R. Rood. History of Michigan law libraries and their relation to Michigan general libraries—Olive C. Lathrop, librarian, Detroit Bar Association. Round Table—Indexing of statute law, Gertrude C. Woodward, chairman.

Survey of state libraries, a report—George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut.

Report of joint committee on closer affiliation between the two associations.

Fourth Session, Friday Afternoon

Causes célèbres—Short sketches of unique cases within personal knowledge of members.

Unfinished business.

Election of officers.

Fifth Session, Friday Evening, at 6:30

Annual Dinner and Entertainment.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

President, J. M. Hitt, State Library, Olympia, Wash.

First Session, Wednesday Afternoon

President's Address.

Library administration, state and county—M. J. Ferguson, California state librarian.

State library service to rural communities—Clarence B. Lester, secretary, Wisconsin Library Commission.

The future of our Library Association—Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana, state librarian.

Business session.

Second Session, Wednesday Evening

This will be a joint meeting with the American Association of Law Libraries; for program, see American Association of Law Libraries, third session.

Third Session, Thursday Evening

Reception and dinner in honor of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan.

During the convention week a round table on legislative reference problems and a business meeting will be arranged. The hours for both of these meetings will be announced during the conference.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

President, William R. Watson, Library Extension Division, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

First Session, Tuesday Evening

Aunt Mary's new hat—Anna G. Hall, H. R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass.

Small library buildings—John A. Lowe, Brooklyn Public Library.

Reports of committees.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
MONDAY June 26	9:30 Executive Board.	2:30 Council.	8:00 First General Session. 10:00 Reception.
TUESDAY June 27	9:30 Second General Session.	2:30 Am. Assn. Law Lib. Catalog Sec. Children's Lib. Sec. Trustee's Sec. Sch. Lib. Sec. High Schools Lib. Special Lib. Assn. Pub. Doc. Rd. Table. Work with Foreign Born Rd. Table.	8:00 Profess. Training Sec. Agric. Lib. Sec. League of Lib. Com. Special Lib. Assn.— Group meeting. Small Libs. Rd. Table. Am. Assn. Law Lib. Hospital Libs. Rd. Table.
WEDNESDAY June 28	9:30 Third General Session.	2:30 Children's Lib. Sec. Natl. Assn. State Lib. College & Ref. Sec. Special Lib. Assn. Mich. State Lib. Assn. Assn. of Am. Lib. Sch. Hospital Libs. Rd. Table.	8:00 Council. Wk. with Negroes Rd. Table. Sch. Lib. Sec. Am. Assn. Law Lib.— Joint session with Natl. Assn. of State Libs. Lib. Bldg. Rd. Table. Training Class Instruc- tors Rd. Table. Public Doc. Rd. Table. League of Lib. Com. Special Lib. Assn.— Group meeting.
THURSDAY June 29	Recreation Day—Visit to Ann Arbor. 10:00 Univ. Library Ex. Rd. Table at Ann Arbor. 10:30 Take train. 11:30 Arrive Ann Arbor. 12:15 Lunch at Univ. Union. Addresses.	2:00-4:00 Visit to Univ. Lib. and Campus. 4:30 Take train for Detroit. 4:00 Bibliographical Society of America.	6:30 Lib. Sch. Dinners and other dinner meet- ings. 8:30 Lib. of Rel. & Theol. Rd. Table. Natl. Assn. State Lib. Lib. Workers Assn., Children's Lib. Sec.— Business meeting. Special Lib. Assn.— Group meeting.
FRIDAY June 30	9:30 Fourth General Session.	2:30 Special Lib. Assn. Catalog Sec. Large and Small Libs. Sch. Lib. Sec. joint ses- sion with Children's Lib. Sec. Am. Assn. Law Lib. Agric. Lib. Sec. Lending Sec.	Am. Assn. Law Lib. Banquet. 8:00 Boat ride. Dancing. Plays, etc.
SATURDAY July 1	9:30 Fifth General Session.	2:30 Assn. Am. Lib. Schools, Lending Sec.	

Second Session, Wednesday Evening

Meeting of members of state library commissions or corresponding administrative boards.

Leader—Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl.

Subject: Potential functions and status of a library commission.

Topics for discussion:

Responsibilities assumed with the honor. Is there proper recognition of library commission work in your state? Adequate appro-

priations. Greater supervisory powers. Extending service thruout the state.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Thirteenth Annual Convention

President, Dorsey W. Hyde, 3368 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.

There will be three general sessions and three group meetings. The general subject or field to be covered will be: "The Special Librarian: His Personality; His Training, and His Objec-

tive." The general sessions will be held on the afternoons of June 27, 28 and 30, and the group meetings will be held on the evenings of the 27th, 28th and 29th.

There will be speakers from outside fields who are particularly interested in special library work as well as members of the Association to address these meetings, and the talks will be short, concise and to the point. All meetings will be held at the Hotel Statler which will be official headquarters of the Special Libraries Association.

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

President, Catherine Van Dyne, 120 W. 42nd Street, New York.

Thursday Evening

Survey of present facilities for library education. Report on questionnaire on training offered by libraries and library schools.

Report of committee on correlation of courses. What constitutes adequate library training, and what constitutes an adequate library salary?

The pension movement and other provision for old age.

Speakers to be announced.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

President, W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Thursday Afternoon, 4:30, at Ann Arbor

Subject: Resources for American History in Libraries, Public and Private, of the Great Lakes Region—Augustus H. Shearer; C. M. Burton, Detroit, Michigan; William L. Clements, Bay City, Mich.; George B. Utley, Chicago, and others.

President's address—W. W. Bishop.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

President, Phineas L. Windsor, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

First Session, Wednesday Afternoon,

Second Session, Saturday Afternoon

Program to be announced.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President, Flora B. Roberts, Public Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wednesday Afternoon

Business meeting.

TRAVEL

A one and one-half fare has been granted by all railroads east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and east of Fort William in Canada. Tickets will be on sale on June 22nd.

To secure this rate delegates must return over the same lines by which they go, and must reach destination returning before midnight of July 11th (except those from points in Colorado,

Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming, who have a return limit of midnight, July 12th.) They must also present to the ticket agent an identification certificate which can be obtained from A. L. A. headquarters.

In addition there will probably be available in June reduced fare trips on many railroads.

The following are the one-way rates from the principal cities to Detroit. The upper berth will cost four-fifths of the price of the lower.

	Rail Fare	Lower Berth
Albany, N. Y.	\$19.69	\$ 5.63
Atlanta, Ga.	26.98	8.25
Baltimore, Md.	21.55	6.38
Birmingham, Ala.	26.89	11.25
Boston, Mass.	26.92	7.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	9.00	3.00
Chicago, Ill.	9.81	3.75
Cincinnati, Ohio	9.38	3.75
Cleveland, Ohio	5.93	3.75
Dallas, Texas	41.79	14.25
Denver, Colo.	47.09	14.63
Des Moines, Iowa	22.70	7.50
Duluth, Minn.	26.22	8.25
Indianapolis, Ind.	9.58	3.75
Kansas City, Mo.	26.35	8.25
Los Angeles, Cal.	89.25	27.38
Louisville, Ky.	13.52
Madison, Wis.	14.49
Memphis, Tenn.	26.11	9.38
Milwaukee, Wis.	12.87
Minneapolis, Minn.	24.47	7.50
Montreal, Que.	19.40	6.00
New Orleans, La.	39.66	13.88
New York, N. Y.		
via standard lines	24.82	6.38
via differential lines	23.29	6.38
Omaha, Neb.	27.74	8.25
Ottawa, Ont.	16.40	*5.25
Philadelphia, Pa.	23.23	6.38
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.65	3.75
Portland, Ore.	87.24	27.38
Rochester, N. Y.	11.48	3.75
Salt Lake City, Utah	64.88	19.05
St. Louis, Mo.	18.46	4.50
St. Paul, Minn.	24.03	7.50
San Francisco, Cal.	89.25	27.38
Seattle, Wash.	87.24	27.38
Toledo, Ohio	2.07	† 75
Toronto, Ont.	7.90	3.00
Washington, D. C.	21.55	6.38
Winnipeg, Man.	41.16	12.00
Worcester, Mass.	25.32	7.50

*From Smith Falls. †Seat.

SPECIAL PARTIES

Delegates from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, will register with Charles

H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., not later than June 12. Special Pullmans will be run leaving New York City, via Lehigh Valley R. R. from Pennsylvania Station at 8:10 p. m. standard time, Saturday, June 24; from Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 8:40 p. m. standard time; from Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. at 5 p. m.; from Baltimore, Camden Station 5:55 p. m. The party will arrive at Niagara Falls Sunday morning, June 25, joining the Boston party after breakfast, visit the falls, take the wonderful Gorge trolley trip and sail from Buffalo at 6 p. m. (standard time), arriving at Detroit, June 26, 9 a. m.

Members of this party from New York, Philadelphia and points in the vicinity (except those wishing to return by a different route, or later than July 11), are advised to buy the convention round trip tickets reading Lehigh Valley Railroad—Michigan Central Railroad. (A. L. A. identification certificate required.) These rail tickets are good on the boat and may be used returning, either by boat or all rail.

Members from Washington and Baltimore are advised to buy summer excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, arranging with Mr. Brown for tickets on the steamer from Buffalo to Detroit. From Washington the additional charge for travel to Detroit via Niagara Falls, Buffalo and the boat is about \$7 over the all rail route.

New York and Philadelphia delegates who buy thru rail tickets will send Mr. Brown \$11.10 which will include lower berth, or including upper berth on train, \$10.35.

Those who buy excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, or one-way tickets to Niagara Falls, or one way tickets to Buffalo and desire party ticket on the boat should send (including lower berth on train), \$17.10, or (for upper berth on train), \$16.35.

. If trip on boat Buffalo to Detroit and return with special party July 1 is desired, send \$24.70, or \$23.95 which will include steamer transportation and berths back to Buffalo.

Washington and Baltimore members should send (including lower berth, Washington to Niagara Falls) \$11.85, or for upper berth on train, \$10.95.

Alternative route from *Washington and Baltimore*: Arrangements will also be made for members from Washington and Baltimore who wish to go all rail. Pullmans will be attached to the 12:18 p. m. B. & O. train Sunday, June 25, from Baltimore, 1:22 p. m. from Washington, arriving Detroit 7:15 a. m., Monday. Reservation for this train should be accompanied with check for \$6.38 for lower berth or \$5.11 for upper berth and mailed to Charles H. Brown, Bureau of

Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The *New England Party* will register with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston 17, by June 1st if possible and not later than June 12th.

This party will leave Boston (South Station) by sleepers June 24 at 6:10 p. m. standard time over Boston and Albany and New York Central Lines to Niagara Falls, join the New York party Sunday morning, and cover all points of interest as described above. Members may join party at Worcester, Springfield or Pittsfield.

Those desiring to go with this party and return home direct from Detroit will obtain identification certificate from A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago, and buy a fare and one-half convention ticket to Detroit and return, over Boston and Albany, New York Central, Michigan Central Railroads. (This ticket is good in either direction on the Buffalo-Detroit steamers.)

Send Mr. Faxon \$15 which will cover lower berth Boston to Buffalo, breakfast and lunch at Niagara Falls, Gorge trip, trolley to Buffalo, dinner on steamer and stateroom berth (give name of roommate) to Detroit and return July 1st, 5 p. m. (If return is desired at some other time, so specify, that stateroom berth may be reserved. If upper berth Boston to Buffalo is used send only \$14.10). Prices will be somewhat less from points west of Boston.

Those who wish to take post conference trip returning should buy circle tour ticket Boston to Niagara Falls, and return via International Ry. Co. trolley to Lewiston, Canada Steamship Lines to Montreal and Central Vermont R. R. to Boston. Such delegates will send Mr. Faxon \$25 (\$24.10, upper berth) which will include the steamer ticket Buffalo to Detroit and return July 1.

Delegates from *Buffalo, Hamilton, Toronto* and from western New York who desire to join the eastern parties from Buffalo to Detroit will make stateroom reservations, with Mr. Faxon, and be welcome to use the party ticket, if returning July 1. Register by June 1st—Buffalo to Detroit and return, \$11.50, stateroom berth \$2.10 each way.

The *Cleveland* party will register with Gilbert O. Ward, Cleveland Public Library, before June 1 if possible, and in no case later than June 12.

The cheapest and most comfortable route from Cleveland to Detroit is by the D. & C. Navigation Co., steamers leaving Cleveland 11 p. m. due in Detroit 6:15 a. m. (eastern time). The fare is \$6.50 round trip, \$3.60 one way. Berth in stateroom \$2.10 each way. Three may occupy one stateroom, \$4.20. In registering give name of roommate, and specify day of going and day of



DOWNTOWN DETROIT

Most of the places of interest to conference visitors will easily be located by means of this plan. The Hotel Addison and the new main library are on Woodward, too far north to be shown. The Charlevoix is not marked, it is opposite the Kresge Building marked 29 on the plan.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. M. C. R. R. Depot. | 22. Washington Theatre. | 40. Belle Isle Boats. | 65. D. U. R. Interurban Sta. |
| 2. Union Depot. | 23. Cadillac Hotel. | 41. Madison Theatre. | 66. Bois Blanc Steamers. |
| 4. News Bldg. | 24. Orpheum Theatre. | 42. Newcomb-Endicott Co. | 67. D. A. C. |
| 6. D. & C. Nav. Co. | 25. Free Press Bldg. | 43. J. L. Hudson Co. | 68. Madison-Lenox Hotels. |
| 7. Hotel Fort Shelby. | 27. White Star Line. | 44. Family Theatre. | 69. Board of Education. |
| 10. Ashley & Dustin Steamers. | 28. Elliott-Taylor Co. | 47. Normandie Hotel. | 70. Ste. Claire Hotel. |
| 12. Detroit Club. | 29. Kresge Bldg. | 49. Windsor Ferry. | 71. Detroit Opera House. |
| 13. Journal Bldg. | 30. Adams Theatre | 53. Henry Clay Hotel. | 72. County Bldg. |
| 14. Northern Navy Co. | 31. Fyfe Bldg. | 55. Spa Stag Hotel. | 73. Armory. |
| 16. Recreation Bldg. | 32. David Whitney Building. | 56. Broadway Theatre. | 75. Grand Trunk Depot. |
| 17. Post Office. | 34. Garrick Theatre. | 57. Library Park Hotel. | 79. Receiving Hospital. |
| 18. Marquette Bldg. | 35. Majestic Bldg. | 59. Crowley-Milner Co. | 80. Ste. Mary's Hospital. |
| 20. Tuller Hotel. | 36. City Hall. | 60. Temple Theatre. | 81. Museum of Art. |
| 21. Statler Hotel. | 37. Norton Hotel. | 63. Burns Hotel. | 82. New Masonic Temple. |
| | | 64. Gayety Theatre. | 83. Wolverine Hotel. |

return. Should twenty-five or more go and return together a party rate would save 50c on the round trip.

From Chicago and the West a daylight special train, via the Michigan Central R. R., leaving

the Central Station, at 9 o'clock (standard time) Monday morning, June 26; will arrive in Detroit at 4:25 (5:25) p. m., allowing time for dinner and the opening general session, scheduled for 8:00 p. m.

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Register with John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before June 15 sending him fee of \$1.25 to cover dining car service, plus \$1.50, if you desire seat in Pullman.

Delegates from the *Southwest* desiring to travel together should purchase tickets reading via Wabash R. R. from St. Louis to Detroit. It is possible that a summer excursion rate may be in force in June that will be less than the fare and a half convention rate. The special party will leave St. Louis Sunday, June 25th, at 11:52 p. m. in special Pullmans, due in Detroit Monday, at 1:35 p. m.

Register with James A. McMillen, Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo., before June 12 if possible, sending him \$4.50 for a lower berth or \$3.60 for an upper.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

A post-conference trip under the conduct of Mr. Faxon will leave Detroit on Saturday afternoon, July 1, arrive Sunday morning at Buffalo. travel via Niagara Falls and Lewiston to Toronto arriving 3 p. m. (those who wish to visit Niagara Falls or to spend the day in Buffalo can take the 6:20 steamer from Lewiston, due in Toronto at 8:45 p. m. After lunch (at which the party will be the guests of the Toronto Public Library) by steamer to Thousand Islands arriving 7:30 a. m. on Tuesday. Leaving on Wednesday morning at 7:30 the party will reach Montreal in time for dinner. Thursday will be spent in sightseeing and on the following morning the personally conducted trip ends. The total cost will be \$43. to which must be added transportation which most of the members will possess as part of the original round trip purchase.

TO ROTARY MEMBERS

Will all Rotary members who expect to be at the Detroit Conference send their names to George T. Settle, librarian of the Louisville Public Library, who is in charge of preparations for a Rotary luncheon during Conference week.

TO COUNTY LIBRARY WORKERS

In connection with exhibit, President Root of the county library will deliver a radio talk on county libraries. This will be broadcasted by the *Detroit News* and will be received by the convention at one of its general meetings.

Delegates especially interested in County Libraries are invited to visit some of the Wayne County Library Centers on Friday afternoon, June 30th. In order to plan for transportation, those wishing to be included in this trip are asked to sign to the information desk before Wednesday evening, June 28th.

N. E. A. LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE meeting of the Library Department of the National Education Association will be held at the hall of the Boston Public Library on July 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. On the 3d will meet the Advisory Board, and the program proper will begin on Wednesday, July 5th, with a library luncheon at the Hotel Vendôme, followed by talks on library topics. Those expecting to attend should notify Orlando C. Davis, Librarian, Waltham, Mass., or the Secretary of the Division, Miss Margaret E. Ely, Public Library, Chicago, Illinois. At 2:15 the subject of "How An Adequate Library Shall Be Established Where It Is Not Now Developed" will be discussed, from the point of view of the school by Miss Martha C. Pritchard of Detroit Teachers' College; of the locality by Sarah B. Askew of the New Jersey Library Commission; of the state by Director James I. Wyer of the New York State Library; and of the nation by Joy E. Morgan, editor of N. E. A. publications. Florence M. Hay of Augusta, Maine will speak on "Libraries and Rural Schools"; Ruth E. Drake of Chazy, N. Y., on "The Consolidated Rural School Library"; and Sherman Williams, president of the Department, on "Libraries and Librarians." On Thursday afternoon at two o'clock there will be discussion of How the library helps the foreigner to make his American contribution, led by Ernestine Rose of the New York Public Library; on Effective co-operation between the public library and the public school, by Bertha McConkey of Springfield, Mass.; The daily newspaper in school, by O. S. Rice, Madison, Wis.; The spirit of library service, by Mrs. Edward Carter, Port Arthur, Texas; Story telling, its relation to literary appreciation by Edith C. Parker, Buffalo, N. Y.; and on The pupils' contribution to the success of the school library, by Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn, New York.

There will be a joint session with the National Council of Teachers of English on Friday at two o'clock when "Books for Boys" will be discussed by A. B. DeMille of Winthrop Highlands, Mass.; Opportunities in junior high school work by Laura Grover Smith of Los Angeles, Cal.; The stimulation of home reading, by Helen Cosgrove, New York City; Training for school librarians, by Ruth Tobey, Terre Haute, Indiana; The child's own reading, by Frederic G. Melcher, New York City; and Library work in normal schools to fit its students for their work in teaching, by Mary E. Richardson, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

A business meeting will be held on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

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Continuous Wave Wireless Telegraphy. 58 illus. and tables. Price, 85c. By B. Mittell.

Telegraphy, Telephony and Wireless. By J. Poole. Price, \$1.00.

"This volume is technically sound, excellently written and produced, and is recommended confidently as an exceptionally comprehensive and accurate introduction to the subject." —*Electrical Review.*

Marine Wireless Pocket Book. By W. H. Marchant. Price, \$1.75. (Ready April 1)

The work is divided into six sections. The first section contains a brief outline of the principles of various electrical apparatus. Sections 2-5 deal with the different instruments specially designed for wireless work. The various types of transmitters and receivers are dealt with very fully. Section 6 contains regulations, codes and similar information which is of special interest to the Marine Operator.

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TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Library Association, scheduled for this month, has been called off and in its place it is planned to hold a joint meeting of southeastern state associations at Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee, probably in October.

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE sixth annual meeting of the Mississippi State Library Association was held in the Representative Hall, Jackson, on May 4th-5th.

A fine paper by Mrs. A. K. Hamm of Meridian Public Library, on the value of co-operation, was followed by an able discussion of college libraries by Miss Alice Mayes, Mississippi University, and by a talk by Miss Beulah Culberson on recruiting for librarianship.

In the afternoon a very able address was delivered by Dr. E. P. Gaines, on how to get people to read good literature. Then followed a round table discussion on subjects touching every phase of Library work. This was continued on the following day when Henry M. Gill of New Orleans was the principal speaker.

The Association went on record as favoring some form of certification.

This was the most widely attended, and the best two days session in the history of the Association and those present feel that the outlook for Library work in Mississippi is a bright one.

W. F. MARSHALL.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE North Dakota State Library Association held its Sixteenth Annual Meeting at Bismarck, April 28th-29th.

Discussion of county libraries was led by Miss Mary E. Downey, director of the State Library Commission, who spoke on "The County Library in North Dakota." Mrs. Sadie Calkins, of Dickinson, discussed "The County Library in California," which state she has recently left. Lewis F. Crawford's presentation of an intensely interesting bibliography of state historical material inspired those present to give special attention to local history in their libraries. A round table on "Everybody's Library Problem" was led by Miss Downey, and a book symposium was presided over by Ellen Hedrick, librarian of the State Historical Society, who also discussed "Some Aspects of the Modern Novel" as exemplified in "Dust" and "Cytherea." C. L. Young spoke on "The Trend of Modern Poetry" and J. Leonard Bell, of the First National Bank, on "The Revival of the Essay."

After dinner on the first evening, Governor R. A. Nestos, formerly president of the State Library Association, spoke on "The Library in

the Life of the State." Mrs. L. N. Carey, of Mandan, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, discussed "The Library and Women's Clubs." Attorney General Svenbjorn Johnson, first legislative reference librarian of North Dakota, told of the "Legislative Reference Library When It Was New," and Minnie G. Nielson, State Superintendent of Schools, closed the program with a brief discussion of "The Library and the School."

A business session was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol and the following officers were elected: President, Clara A. Richards, Fargo; vice-president, Bessie Baldwin, Williston; secretary-treasurer, Marion Edwards, Jamestown.

Following Dr. Melvina R. Gilmore, Curator of the State Historical Society spoke on "Nativism"—the theory that our native wild life should be treated carefully and that the state may be made beautiful by the perpetuation of the native plant and animal life.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Ontario Library Association was held, as usual, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 17 and 18, 1922, in the Toronto Reference Library building. A good attendance included ten of the past presidents of the Association. There have been eighteen presidents, of whom sixteen are living. This attendance of the past-presidents from year to year has been a distinctive feature of the O. L. A.

The program provided for two main topics, the first of which was the rural library. Dorothy Thompson, of the Public Libraries Branch, Department of Education, spoke on the county library system with special reference to Great Britain and the United States, and Paul M. Paine of Syracuse, N. Y., on rural library extension. The discussion that followed this topic was suggestive and decidedly optimistic, and a committee was appointed to study this matter of rural library extension, to report at a later meeting.

The second main topic was books. In his presidential address, W. J. Sykes, of Ottawa, spoke of the bearing of letters and memoirs on history, and he was followed by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, of Ottawa, on "Books and Life."

On Tuesday morning Mr. Paine presented a powerful plea for freedom in the choice of books, periodicals and newspapers, under the title "Let the Other Side be Heard"; and F. J. A. Morris, of Peterborough, gave a masterly paper on the book collection of a lover of science, under the title of "Nature Books." A series of five-minute talks presented some out-

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standing books of travel, as follows: Agnes Lancefield, of Windsor, "United States"; Fred. Landon, "Russia"; and B. Mabel Dunham, B. A., of Kitchener, "Greece."

The Round Tables on Tuesday afternoon dealt with: Book selection for the books of 1921, led by Agnes Lancefield, Windsor; children's work, by Lillian H. Smith, B. A. Toronto; and reference work, by Miss M. H. Baxter, London.

The exhibit of books and library supplies in the Hall leading to the Assembly Room was a very attractive feature, several new firms being represented this year.

Hugh S. Eayrs, Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, gave the hearty thanks of the Authors' Association to the Ontario libraries for their active co-operation in the Canadian Book Week of 1921, and announced that plans would be considered for a better Canadian Book Week in 1922.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a comfortable financial situation and presented a summary of library work in Ontario, Great Britain, United States, and elsewhere.

To Dr. Locke, and the staff of the Public Library, and to the Public Library Glee Singers who contributed several songs on the opening evening is due much of the pleasure of the meeting.

Officers for 1922-23 are: President, W. H. Murch, St. Thomas; vice-presidents, W. Briden, St. Catharines; and G. W. Rudlen, Sault Ste. Marie; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

E. A. HARDY, *Sec.-Treas.*

LIBRARY CALENDAR

June 15-18. At North Scituate, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club. Headquarters at the Cliff House.

June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.

July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association.

Aug. 30-Sept. 1. At Olympia. Pacific Northwest Library Association's thirteenth annual conference. Visitors to the Pacific Northwest will be particularly welcome.

Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. 32nd Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association.

Sept.—(Probably about the middle of the month). At Duluth. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.

October 17-20. At St. Joseph, Mo. Joint meeting of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (and probably Iowa) Library Associations.

Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association. There will be a special meeting of the Association held in connection with the Detroit Conference, June 28.

October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Oct.—At Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joint meeting of southeastern state library association.

Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.

November 15-17 in Indianapolis. Annual Meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

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Librarian, experienced in organization of libraries, desires pioneer work, preferably in connection with educational institution. College graduate, teacher, librarian, graduate student of education. S. D. 11.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BROYDE, Isaac, cataloger for the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, died on April 15th. Dr. Broydé, who was an authority on Jewish medieval philosophy, came to New York in 1900 to assist in writing and editing the Jewish Encyclopedia, and his knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic enabled him to make contributions of permanent value to knowledge in this field.

CHENEY, John Vance, died in San Diego on May first. Mr. Cheney was librarian of the San Francisco Public Library from 1877 to 1884, and of the Newberry Library, Chicago for the next five years. He was the author of several books of verse and of two volumes of essays.

COX, Fannie, 1914 Wis., became head of the Circulation Department, Atlanta Public Library in April.

CRAWFORD, Doris, 1915 L. A., reference librarian at Lewiston, appointed librarian of the Boise (Idaho) Public Library.

EISELE, Florence, 1917 A., appointed librarian of the Texas Oil Company, Port Arthur, Texas.

FROST, Alice A., 1919 Wis., appointed librarian, Junior High School, Long Beach, Cal.

GJELSNESS, Rudolph H., 1920 I., has resigned from the staff of the University of Oregon library to become bibliographer in the University of California Library.

GREENE, Margaret, 1911 Wis., has resigned as librarian of the Public Library, Minot, North Dakota, to accept the position as head of the Deposit Station Division under the Branch Department of the Seattle Public Library.

HALL, Sophia, 1916 Wis., appointed librarian, Municipal Information Bureau, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.

HERNLEM, Mrs. Arthur F., ex-1915 Wis., (Mabel Graham), is working on an analytical catalog for the library at Red Wing, Minn.

HULL, Carl W., librarian of the First Corps Area, United States Army, Boston, Mass., has resigned to become librarian of the Millinocket (Me.) Public Library, effective June 1st.

JENKS, Edwin M., 1903 N. Y. S., is librarian of the Newspaper Club, of New York, which has recently appointed as its library committee Thoreau Cronyn of the *New York Herald*, chairman, Don Marquis of the *Sun*, and Mr. Jenks who is also with the *Herald*.

KETCHAM, Dorothy, 1916 Wis., is director of the Social Service Department in the hospital of the University of Michigan. She is organizing a library for the use of the patients.

MCMANIS, Rumana K., 1915 Wis., has now acquired The Hidden Bookshop at 9 New St., New York City, of which she has been manager for some months.

MOSHIER, Marion, 1919 S., appointed assistant librarian of the Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and will start her new duties in September.

ROWE, Alice T., of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library, became librarian of the Nashua (N. H.) Public Library on May 1st, in succession to Carrie Barker.

SHARP, Kathryn, 1914 Wis., appointed acting chief of the Accession Division of the State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

SHERMAN, Clarence E., 1911-12 N. Y. S., who, has been for the past five years librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, is to become assistant librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library on August 15th. His appointment will be in addition to the present force. Mr. Sherman before taking charge of the Lynn Library was assistant librarian at Amherst College.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore (Md.), is the author of a life of Roger Brooke Taney, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, which has just been published by the Williams and Wilkins Company of Baltimore. A portrait and biographical sketch of Dr. Steiner are given in the spring number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.



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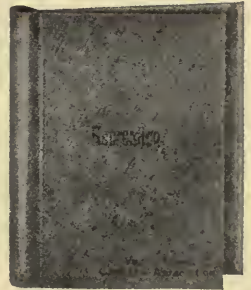
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QUICK DELIVERIES GUARANTEED

WELLS, Edna A., 1913 has resigned her position at the Pennsylvania State College Library and her address after June will be at 255 Montauk Avenue, New London, Conn.

WHITE, Genevieve, 1918 A., becomes librarian of the Agnes Scott College Library, Decatur, in September.

WOODWARD, Joseph T., formerly Maine state librarian, died in the last week of April.

The following students of the Simmons class of 1922 have already been appointed to positions: Helen L. Cowles, reference librarian, New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library; Mariam N. Craddock, reference librarian, Oklahoma Library Commission; Hope Mathewson, branch assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Helen C. Robbins, assistant, Frick Art Reference Library, New York; Mildred W. Sandoe, children's librarian, Savannah (Ga.) Public Library; Jessie Harris, librarian of Whittier, Calif., returns to that library after a year of leave.

Members of the present classes of the Library School of the New York Public Library, including those who are to resume work in their own libraries, after leave, have been appointed as follows:

*Helen A. Bagley, librarian, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.; Harold F. Brigham, director of

the Free Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mildred Brown, librarian of the Camden County Library, N. J.; Janet Doe, reviser at the Library School of the New York Public Library, succeeding Emma Wiecking, 1920-21, who becomes assistant librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) Normal School; *Jean L. Edmonds, assistant, Preparation Division, N. Y. P. L.; Violet G. Grav, assistant librarian, Friends Free Library, Germantown, Pa.; *Katharine D. Hinman, assistant in the reorganization of the Free Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J.; *Edgar W. King, librarian of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; William D. Lewis, assistant, Economics Division of the N. Y. P. L.; Margaret Markowitz, assistant, Circulation Department of the N. Y. P. L.; Julia Pattison, librarian of the Public Library, Simsbury, Conn.; Marion A. Percival, assistant, Circulation Department, N. Y. P. L.; Anna C. Roberts, assistant in the Morris County Library, N. J.; Aline E. Sanborn, assistant, Circulation Department, N. Y. P. L.; Kaja Stabell, assistant, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; *Eleanor S. Stephens, assistant, Circulation Department, N. Y. P. L. and Lydie Duproix is to return to work in French libraries under the American Committee for Devastated France.

* Seniors.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BLIND

New York State Library. List of books in the library for the blind; 1919-1921; supplement to bibl. bull. 63. Albany. 67 p. O. pap. (Bibl. bull. 68.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADAPTION (BIOLOGY)

Thomson, George M. The naturalization of animals and plants in New Zealand. Macmillan. O. Bibl. \$14.

AESTHETICS

Croce, Benedetto. Aesthetic as science of expression and general linguistic. 2nd ed. Macmillan. Bibl. O. \$7.

AGRICULTURE

Ratliffe, G. T. Work of the San Antonio experiment farm in 1919 and 1920. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. (Dept. circular 209). See also LIVESTOCK.

AMERICA—BIBLIOGRAPHY

John Carter Brown Library. Catalog of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown university, Providence, Rhode Island; v. 2; [pt. 1, 1600-1634]; bibliotheca americana. 250 p. O. \$5.

AMERICAN FICTION

Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library. The gold star list; some good books of fiction by American authors. 5th ed. 26 p. pap. 20 c.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. See MITCHELL, DONALD GRANT

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL

Fisher, C. O. Use of federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bibl. March 1922. (Bull. no. 303, Conciliation and arbitration ser.)

ART—STUDY AND TEACHING

Horton, Anna V. Teacher's manual and study outlines for the art of appreciation collection. Akron, O.: Art Appreciation Pub. Co. 4 p. bibl. O. pap. \$1.

ART, GREEK. See OLYMPIC GAMES

ASTRONOMY. See WEATHER

ATHLETICS. See OLYMPIC GAMES

BAPTISTS—UNITED STATES

Bosenberger, Jesse L. Thru three centuries; Colver and Rosenberger lives and times. 1620-1922. University of Chicago Press. 6 p. bibl.

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—HISTORY

Symes, John E. The evolution of the New Testament. London: Murray. 8 p. bibl.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. See AMERICA—BIBLIOGRAPHY

BILLBOARDS

Municipal Art Society of New York. Billboard blight: what to do about it. 119 East 19th St.: Robert W. de Forest, sec. Bibl. (Bull. no. 22).

BLIND. See UNDER SPECIAL CLASSES, ABOVE

BLOOD—TRANSFUSION

Ashby, Winifred M. Destruction of transfused blood in normal subjects and in pernicious anemia patients. . . . New York. 4 p. bibl. 1921. Thesis

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CALIFORNIA IMPRINTS from 1846-51; An important bibliography for librarian and collector, by Henry R. Wagner. \$7.50

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THE TYPOGRAPHY OF A MIDSOMMER NIGHTS DREAM, by Mark Harvey Liddell. A few copies only remain. \$10.00

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- [Ph. D.], University of Minnesota, 1921. Reprinted from the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Aug., 1921.
- BUSINESS**
Alexander Hamilton Institute. Forging ahead in business. . . . New York. Bibl. notes, p. 97-116.
Cleland, Ethel, comp. Business books for profit and pleasure. Chicago: American Library Assn. 12 p. \$3 a 100.
See also OFFICE MANAGEMENT
- BUSINESS DEPRESSION**
Lichtner, Otto C. The history of business depressions; a vivid portrayal of periods of economic adversity from the beginnings of commerce to the present time. 119 Nassau St., New York: North-eastern Press. 8 p. bibl. O. \$4.
- BUSINESS INFORMATION SERVICES**
Newark (N. J.) Public Library. Business Branch. Business information services. *Special Libraries*. April, 1922. p. 58-62.
- CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY**
Venn, John, and J. A., comps. Alumni cantabrigienses; a biographical list of all known students, graduates and holders of office at the University of Cambridge, from the earliest times to 1900. Cambridge University Press. 5 p. bibl.
- CARPENTRY**
American Technical Society. Carpentry and contracting; a practical reference work on carpentry, building superintendence, etc. . . . 5 v. Chicago. Bibls. O. \$24.80.
- CATARACT**
Kirkpatrick, Henry. Cataract and its treatment. Oxford University Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.20.
- CHILDREN—MANAGEMENT**
Jamison, A. T. Your boy and girl; papers on the rearing of children. Doran. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.
- CITY PLANNING**
Glass, Edward. Non-technical discussion of the city planning movement. Pacific Bldg., San Francisco: *Pacific Municipalities and Counties*. Bibl. March, 1922. p. 83-86. 25 c.
- COHEN, HERMANN**
Klatzkin, Jakob. . . . Hermann Cohen. Berlin: Jüdischer Verlag. 6 p. bibl. 1921.
- COLLOIDS**
Lumière, Auguste. . . . Role des colloïdes chez les êtres vivants. Essai de biocolloïdologie. Paris: Masson. 129 p. bibl. 1921.
- CONFECTIONERY**
Grant, James. Confectioners' raw materials: their sources, modes of preparation, chemical composition, the chief impurities and adulterations London: E. Arnold. 4 p. bibl.
- DOGS**
Slop, Nicolaas R. Over de ekkroptische waarde van subcutane en intramusculaire injecties van senatine en peristaltine in verschillende doseeringen bij den hond. Gonda: T. van Tilburg. 4 p. bibl. 1921.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—GEOLOGY. See GEOLOGY—DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**
- EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS**
Bennett, Clarence E. Employers associations in the United States. . . . Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. and bibl. footnotes. O. \$4.
- ECONOMICS. See STATISTICS; BUSINESS DEPRESSION**
- EDUCATION. See ART—STUDY AND TEACHING; HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR; PROJECT METHOD**
- ELECTRIC RAILROADS**
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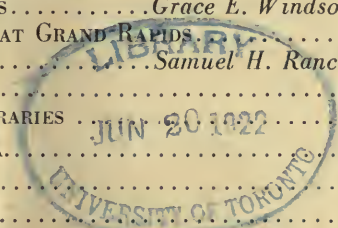
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MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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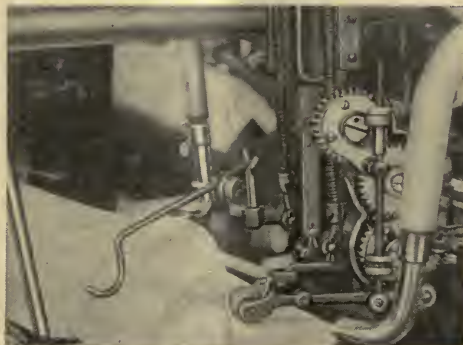
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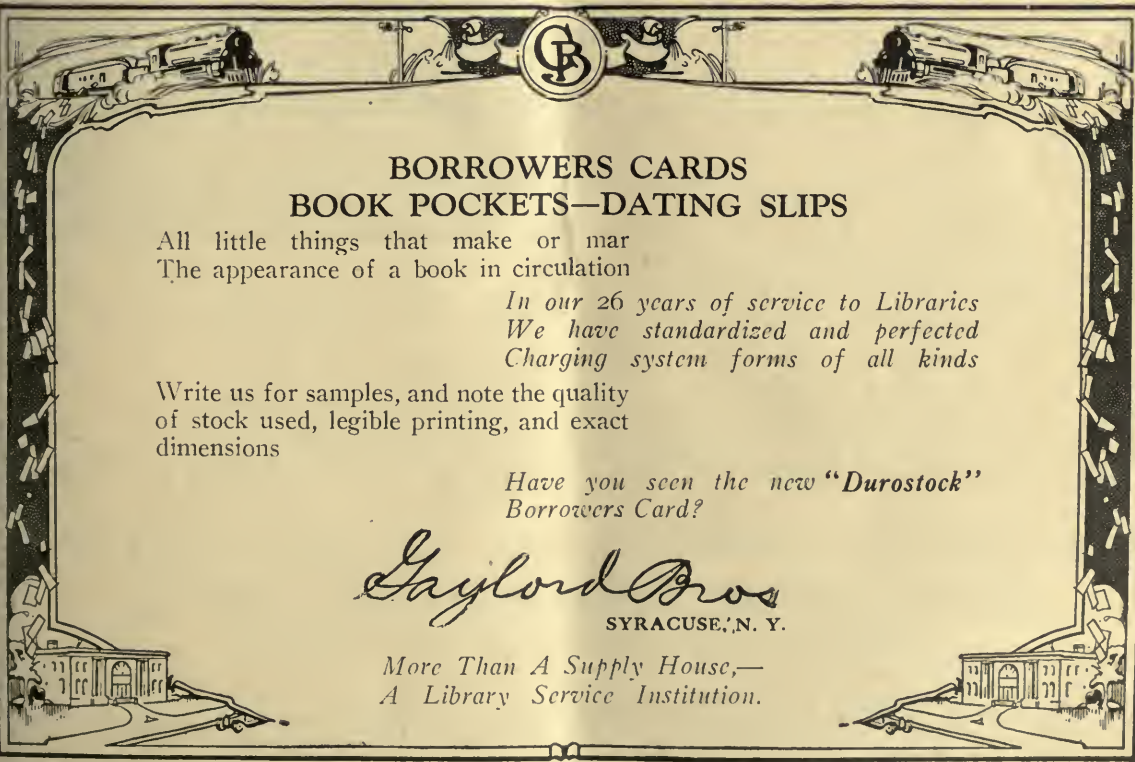
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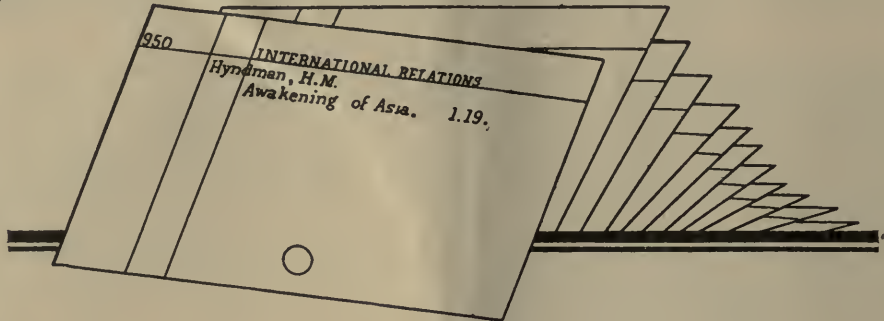
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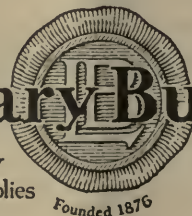
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1922



Notes on Some New Zealand Libraries*

By CAROLYN P. GREEN

Reference Librarian of Library of Hawaii

WHEN I bade you all goodbye and sailed away on the "Niagara," I little thought that I would be called upon to report on the libraries of New Zealand. And, by the way, let me tell you of one I visited which is not in New Zealand at all.

Nine days out from Honolulu our first stop was at Suva, on the island of Vitu Levu, one of the Fiji group. A very interesting day was spent in the quaint little tropical town, like the Honolulu of forty years ago, with the exception of the extreme heat, and the Carnegie Library on the main street. Attracted by the name on the two-story concrete building, I strolled in and found a small collection of shabby books. The building was being renovated and the reading-room on the upper floor closed for repairs. The young lady at the desk said that she had only been there three weeks, and was re-organizing the library. As there were no records, she did not know the number of volumes. Many of them she would discard. The books had never been classified beyond a separation of classed books from fiction; and there was no catalog. That librarian had my sympathy! I was sorry that the short stay of the steamer on our return six weeks later did not warrant another visit; but I noticed an item in the Suva newspaper to the effect that Miss Brown had done much towards re-organizing and improving the public library.

It took this trip to make me realize how little I knew of the geography of the southern hemisphere. The Maori legend is that New Zealand was formerly a fish, which in its struggles at being caught broke in two parts, and thus the North and South Islands were formed, separated by Cook Strait ninety miles in width. This Dominion, with a population of over one million people has only two free public libraries; one in the city of Dunedin, the other in the little

town of Timaru. But we must consider that this is a very young country, first settled by white people in 1841, only eighty years ago; a country of marvellous resources, with the surface only touched as yet.

It boasts four large cities, Auckland and Wellington on the North Island, Christchurch and Dunedin on the South Island. It was my fortune to visit a library in each city, and in every place I found the librarians most courteous and eager to tell of their work and to hear what we are doing in Hawaii. The idea that American libraries have an unlimited supply of money was very prevalent! The number of volumes in these four libraries ranged from thirty-six thousand to fifty thousand volumes. All were classified according to the Dewey system; card catalogs were in use, some beautifully written in long hand, others typed in the modern way.

As there are no library training schools, each librarian trains his own helpers. The number of workers on each staff is small, not more than eight. The hours are about the same as they are here, including Sunday and night duty. Pages are unknown and the assistants do all the shelving of books. In every place I found the open shelf system. One book at a time, whether classed or fiction, could be drawn on a card, and held for one week only. In one place, however—I think it was Wellington—they allowed two books on a card, and the time was two weeks instead of one. Nevertheless, the circulation compared favorably with ours.

The same problems of lost and defaced books, and overdues trouble there as here. Fines were about two pence a day, "But we are not very strict about it," more than one librarian remarked, with a smile. Fiction, especially new American fiction, I found in great demand, and the percentage circulating very large indeed. Reference collections were large; and I was surprised to find on the reference shelves many books which circulated in American libraries.

*Read at a meeting of the Hawaii Library Association February 20, 1922.

Newspaper and periodical rooms seemed to be well patronized; files of local papers and publications of the British possessions; a goodly supply of English and some American magazines on the racks. But I looked in vain for a Honolulu *Advertiser* or *Star-Bulletin*. In one place, however, I came across the Christmas number of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, and here and there a *Mid-Pacific Magazine*.

Each library had a small room for the children, said to be much used when the schools were in session. It was summer vacation when I was there. On the shelves I noticed among modern juvenile books, many quaint old English stories, and in one place a number of "Elsie" books. A glance at one of the date-slips showed that many young readers had followed the heroine thru her girlhood.

Some of you may remember Mr. Mark Cohen, who was here for the Press Conference last year. An editor and a member of the New Zealand Parliament, he worked for thirty years to secure a free public library for Dunedin, his home city when Parliament is not in session. So this beautiful city, built on hills, has the honor of a Carnegie building—and very appropriately too, as the early settlers came from Scotland. A delightful day there gave me an opportunity of visiting this library. A sign at the door "Closed for a month for stock-taking" looked forbidding; but the door was open and I wandered in. Mr. McCune, the librarian, was very cordial and showed me all around, from the reading rooms on the upper floor to the work rooms and tiny tea room in the basement. Everything was overcrowded and an addition to the building greatly needed. They were calling in all the books, and for a month none would circulate, for it was time to take inventory. One whole room devoted to books on New Zealand was very attractive, and visions of a similar room for Hawaii danced thru my head—a dream of the future when the addition to our building materializes.

When the white people came to this far-away country, they brought the home names with them; so we find Dunedin, the ancient name of Edinburgh; and on this same South Island the Province of Canterbury, whose capital city is Christchurch, with the placid Avon River winding thru its very heart. A dignified city, with its cathedral and Cathedral Square, a bit of old England transplanted I should imagine. Here, in Christchurch, is Canterbury College, and in connection with it, the public library—really a subscription library, with a charge of ten shillings a year for the privilege of drawing books except that for children under fifteen years of age borrowing is free. This sum entitled a subscriber to draw one book at a time, which could

be held for one week only; extra books were loaned at a charge of three pence each.

Here I met Mr. Bell, the head librarian, a young man, who came from London eight years ago. He gave me a printed catalog so I have some figures which show the number of volumes 39,252 with a circulation of 153,612 in one year. Books consulted in the reference room numbered 37,381 during the year 1919. It is interesting to note that this library had passed its fiftieth anniversary. The buildings were old and over-crowded and a contemplated addition eagerly awaited. An endowment fund and the subscriptions support it. It is a pity that this attractive city, with a population of 100,000 people should have no free public library.

In Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, there is a splendid library in the Parliament Buildings; and down town a circulating library with a subscription fee of ten shillings a year. As I visited it in the evening, I missed seeing the head librarian; but two assistants in attendance were very cordial. Both apologized for the building, and I must say that the outward appearance was more like a jail than anything else. But it seemed to be well patronized and had a large collection of books and magazines. Some of the reference books could be taken out on the deposit of a pound. Among the new books which circulated in this way, I noticed a copy of Strachey's Queen Victoria which is in such demand here, and wondered if any of our patrons would be willing to deposit five dollars for the privilege of keeping it a week.

Auckland, the largest city in the Dominion, has a fine library, with subscription rates like those in the other cities. Mr. Barr, a Scotchman from Glasgow, has re-organized and built it up. Some one told me that he had accomplished wonders considering the condition it was in when he took the work. The reading and reference rooms upstairs were well-lighted and very attractive, as was also a small room for children. One room was devoted to valuable gifts including the library of Sir George Grey, the authority on Polynesian life and mythology. In the same building was an art gallery containing among other treasures interesting paintings of Maoris and Maori life.

A stay of only one night in the little town of Timaru, on the way to Mount Cook, did not permit a visit to the other free library; and in Nelson, called the "Sleepy Hollow" of New Zealand, where we spent Christmas, a notice on the library door said, "Closed for four days."

Queenstown, at the head of Lake Wakatipu, where one goes for scenery and rest only, had a dreary little reading room, dusty and ill-lighted, with but a few papers and magazines.

In Rotorua, the great government resort, where thousands of people go every year for recreation and enjoyment of the geyser baths, I found a small subscription library housed in the Land Office building. The whole place, building, books and all were sadly in need of a thoro renovation. There was no attempt at a catalog beyond some interlined type-written lists. The attendant said, "I think there are about two thousand books," and added "The government runs this"; and I bade her good-

bye and went out to the beautiful public gardens, with their stately trees, smooth lawns, gay flower beds, tennis courts and bowling green, bathing pavilions and attractive tea-house, and wished that the government cared enough to place in a setting like that a real library.

Some day this English-speaking country will wake up to its possibilities and the need of modern methods, and thought and wealth will bring free libraries that will reach every part of the Dominion.

Advanced Study for the Library Assistant

By IVANDER MAE IVER
Assistant, University of California Library

MANY there have been who have told us what the librarian ought to know, but few have asked the equally important question: How is all this information to be acquired?

Replies to a questionnaire sent recently to various representative librarians have included some valuable data.

As was to be expected all advocated definite advanced study for the staff.

From the replies to the question regarding the reaction of the staffs towards opportunities given them for advanced study, it would seem that librarians all over the country are alive to the importance of this aspect of their profession. Columbia, New York Public, Vassar, Chicago University, Illinois, Michigan State, St. Louis Public, Wellesley, University of Washington (Seattle), Los Angeles, Yale, Harvard reported that a goodly number are taking advantage of such opportunities as offer. At Wellesley, one member "secured her M. A. by several years' work in connection with her library work." From St. Louis, staff members have been absent as much as two years studying at Columbia and elsewhere and have been received "back into the staff at the expiration of this period." At Illinois, "at least three, by registering for courses, have obtained the M. A." In Los Angeles, during the winter of 1920-21, in one department, "every member, including the colored page, has enrolled for some extension course." In New York, Director Anderson reports that "the total registration for three years in the courses given by the City College for our library assistants has been six hundred," and he adds that "there seems to be no falling-off in the interest shown in these courses." At the University of Chicago, several have secured higher degrees while employed in library work.

And this represents only one side of the matter. The other side shows the results of pains-

taking research and scholarship. The many papers prepared for the library journals, the bibliographies which aid us at every turn, the books that have been published on one phase or another of library work—all bear evidence to the fact that the spark of learning is being fanned by some of our co-workers.

In replying to the third question—How many study best be carried on?—chief and the staff are alike beset with difficulties.

In the university library, the assistant may be encouraged to register for courses, either with the understanding that such hours as he may be absent from his post of duty shall be made up at some other time, or that they may count as part of library service. While many library heads at present seem to consider that staff members cannot expect to be allowed any time for attendance on classes, they do believe in making it as easy as possible for them to take the work. A few allow a certain number of hours. At Yale, an arrangement has been made whereby an assistant, with the approval of the department head and the librarian, may select a course which will "contribute to his value as a member of the staff and have some relation to the work of the library." Half the class time is then given. Vassar, admittedly patterning after Yale, grants the same privilege. Other libraries, such as Columbia and Brown, favor such a plan.

Some libraries secure special dispensations in the way of fees. Harvard, Wellesley, Chicago and Yale have arrangements of one kind or another. Yale actually will pay the tuition, some \$40 a semester for a single course. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago will refund to any employé, including the librarian, who satisfactorily completes any approved educational course or courses, the entire course fee

or fees if not in excess of fifteen dollars, or that amount and half of the excess if the course fee exceeds fifteen dollars.

For those engaged in private research, a chance is sometimes given for part of the work to be done in library time. One Middle West university librarian states that while he has no formal understanding, it is his custom to allow a certain amount of library time if the individual is willing to spend at least an equal amount of his own.

To the question—"Would it mean much readjustment as to hours?"—opinion differed, depending a good deal upon the system followed in the particular institution. In such libraries as Chicago University where "the majority of assistants work eight hours on four days, and four hours on two days," the matter could readily be arranged, but in other places in which the regular working day is more rigidly adhered to, the problem is, of course, more difficult of solution.

A step forward would be to make it possible for assistants to attend summer school without loss of salary. For the high school librarian this is comparatively easy because of the longer vacation, but it might be applied to other types of libraries as well. Mr. Judson T. Jennings makes a strong plea for this in an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*¹ some four years ago. He declares that the adjustments made necessary by the longer absence of certain members of the staff, and the increase in the budget thereby incurred would be more than repaid "in brain power, in ambition, in incentive to higher endeavor, in more efficient service."

For most these opportunities would suffice. For the minority who wished to go on further, a leave of absence on a half or two-thirds salary basis might be arranged. W. W. Bishop of the University of Michigan, for one, says that he would be prepared "under certain conditions, to recommend such a leave of absence with pay," believing this to be preferable to allowing time in connection with one's regular duties.

Whither now shall such study lead? Is the goal to be the attainment of some degree, or should it lead to the mastery of one branch of knowledge connected with the work in hand or profession as a whole? The answer necessarily depends in part upon the individual and the policy of his library but in general a few things may be said. Most agree that for those who have not obtained the bachelor's degree before entering the work, all study undertaken should have this goal in view, but many question the wisdom of higher degrees for the rank and file.

For librarians who are looking forward to executive work in university or college libraries, to teaching in library schools, or to headship in a large public library, they will be a decided asset. For the rest perhaps a "fairly thorough knowledge of several subjects" is preferable to a highly specialized training. Among the replies received on this point, Vassar and Michigan definitely favored studies leading to a higher degree; Columbia, Wisconsin, Wellesley and St. Louis were inclined to prefer courses bearing more directly upon the work in hand; while the New York Public Library felt it rested entirely with the individual.

In general the feeling is that results attained are worth the pains, that it is a sound business proposition in which the library as an organization and the staff as individuals are equally the gainers.

County Libraries for Southern Conditions

IT is a particularly natural library development in the South to make the county the supporting unit of the library, states Charlotte Templeton, Secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, in a recent *North Carolina Library Bulletin*. The county has always been the important division in local government, so important, in fact, that Hart in his "Actual Government" refers to the County government as the Southern type, as the town or township is typical of New England. "We have county high schools, county school boards, county health boards, county nurses, county poor relief, and what more natural than that we should have the county library?", inquires Miss Templeton.

One of the chief reasons for the slow library development in the South lies in the large and widely scattered rural population, the small number of cities, and the smallness of the towns. In Massachusetts, with a library in every town, there are four hundred and seventy-nine persons to the square mile, while Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina have forty-nine, fifty-two and fifty-five respectively. Massachusetts has a rural population of 5.2 per cent compared with seventy-five per cent in Georgia, 80.8 per cent in North Carolina and 82.5 in South Carolina. It has 113 cities with a population over five thousand, while Georgia has only 26, North Carolina 27, and South Carolina 14. With such a small rural population it is not a difficult matter to place libraries within walking distance of any citizen. "It is a rather different matter when eighty per cent of the population is not within walking distance of much of anywhere."

¹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1918, vol. 43 pp. 227-233.

The A. L. A.'s Record Year

INCREASED membership in the American Library Association and a phenomenal growth in distribution of A. L. A. publications are emphasized in the report of Secretary Carl H. Milam for the year ending May 20, 1922. Records show a membership of 5,735 on May 20, a gain of twelve per cent since May 1, 1921. The U. S. Census Bulletin on Occupations indicates that there were 15,297 librarians in the United States in 1920 as compared with 7,423 in 1910. The membership of the A. L. A. in 1920 was 4,464 as compared with 2,005 in 1910.

PUBLICATIONS

It is estimated that 297,000 copies of publications issued by the Association have been distributed during the year ended March 31, 1922. The number of new publications issued during the year ended May 20, counting separately the individual numbers of periodical publications, was fifty. Thirty of them were prepared wholly or in large part at Headquarters. Nine publications were reprinted, some of them thoroly revised. Of the total distribution more than half (about 170,000) have gone directly or indirectly to the public. In one city fifty thousand copies of an A. L. A. list were distributed in one day. In all of the A. L. A. publicity to libraries about the reading lists and other book publicity material the emphasis was placed on distribution outside the library. Some of the reading lists, reading courses and other similar materials were sent to hundreds of house organs, trade periodicals and other magazines as well as to press associations and newspapers, and in several cases the material was reprinted.

The pamphlets "How to Start a Library" and "Why Do We Need a Public Library?" are constantly used to answer questions on these subjects, and many copies were distributed free of charge to communities attempting to establish libraries without the aid of library commissions, and many more hundreds are distributed by library commissions and similar agencies. The pamphlets "A County Library" and "Book Wagons" continue to be popular with library commissions. A few thousand copies have been distributed to rural welfare workers, rural school officials, farm papers, club women and other persons and agencies interested in country life development. The twenty-five sets of the county library exhibit sold and others exhibited by the A. L. A. have conveyed the county library idea to many thousand persons.

Reading courses were an important feature of the publications. Two were issued, one on Journalism by a dean of a university school of

journalism, and one on Accounting by a professor of that subject in a university school of commerce. The lists, which are kept down to six or eight titles whenever feasible, are prepared by specialists for the reader who wants to read several books for a definite purpose, and checked up by librarians in order that they may be used in all libraries. Besides going into the hands of casual inquirers for advice at the lending desk the reading courses, it is hoped, may be distributed by libraries, perhaps by mail, to people who ought to be interested in reading on the subjects, so that these libraries may be eventually able to report to the public that hundreds or thousands of persons are pursuing definite courses of reading thru the instrumentality of the libraries. This should help convince the public that libraries are helping in the movement for adult and universal education.

Probably the most important item published during the year is the "Graded List of Books for Children," compiled by a committee of school librarians and school teachers appointed by the Library Department of the National Education Association, which may be ready for distribution by the time of the conference at Detroit.

LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Many communities without libraries continued to turn to A. L. A. headquarters for advice as a matter of course, among them some of the largest cities in the country which are still without library service. In such cases the Headquarters office frequently outlines in brief a whole campaign of publicity and propaganda to stimulate and organize local interest. Frequently libraries and library agencies apply for comprehensive suggestions for reorganization and extension or submit such plans for criticism. Occasionally the state laws have not authorized the development of agencies for putting into effect recommendations of the A. L. A., especially in the case of county libraries. The Headquarters office then endeavors to put the inquirer in touch with the other people in the state interested in developing the necessary library departments, and to encourage local efforts toward the establishment of a community library on a temporary basis.

Requests have come also from teachers' associations and other agencies dealing with relations between library and school. The most frequently recurring request is for the outline of a plan which will enable the public library and the school to work together in meeting growing and changing demands for an adequate library service for the school system in all its branches.

RECRUITING

Among the publications used for recruiting for librarianship were John Cotton Dana's interview in the *New York Evening Post* on "Library Work for Young Men," reprinted by the A. L. A., as well as 1,000 reprints of Mary E. Hazeltine's "Recruiting for Librarianship," by courtesy of the H. W. Wilson Company, and F. K. W. Drury's "The Library as Detective Agency," from *Public Libraries*. Christopher Morley's "The Child and the Book," is in the hands of the printer. Several thousand copies of these pamphlets and leaflets suggesting the profession of librarianship have been placed in the hands of young men and women as the result of the work of the Recruiting Committee, the Headquarters office and co-operating libraries. Some requests for these items in large quantities have necessitated putting prices on them for quantity distribution, altho they are still distributed in small lots free of charge.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service has had requests covering nearly every conceivable kind of position, with salaries ranging up to four or five thousand dollars. The geographical distribution was not comprised within the boundaries of the United States. The heaviest demand is for library school graduates, but registrants who have had apprentice training or satisfactory library experience are also being placed.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Some of the activities of Library War Service still remain with the Association. Two regular employees are provided for advisory service in connection with the hospital library work for the men in the former Public Health Service hospitals, recently transferred to the Veterans' Bureau. Newly appointed hospital librarians and assistants are also usually paid from A. L. A. funds to avoid the delay which would be caused by waiting for government appointment. Subscriptions have been entered for 275 magazines since January 1, 1922, for the use of hospitals not yet served thru government channels.

The A. L. A. continues to pay a small portion of the salary of the librarian of the American Library in Paris, who is also the European representative of the Association.

The more important War Service printed reports, lists, bulletins and miscellaneous leaflets and rosters, together with mimeographed material, photographs, slides, clippings, etc., have been assembled and prepared for binding or some other means of preservation for historical purposes. This material is stored in a vault at the Headquarters office in Chicago. Re-

quests for information which have grown out of the war service work continue to come to the A. L. A. office from men who were in the service, and secretaries of welfare organizations who came in touch with the A. L. A.

A. L. A. FINANCES

The extent of the work which the Headquarters office may do in the development of libraries for many thousands of people are limited by the many routine things which must be done by the small staff. In the committee reports of the A. L. A. annual report for this year are many recommendations which would involve additional expenditures by the committees or by the office, or both. One committee recommends that the Headquarters office be instructed to undertake a piece of work which was undertaken several years ago and which failed, as it will fail again unless the office can put time and money into that work. Another committee is trying to do on a volunteer basis what would normally cost some \$20,000 a year. The Association also continues to be under obligation to the Chicago Public Library for the Headquarters office, the more so because the library itself is in need of space to meet increased demands.

The income for the General Fund is somewhat larger than it has been in the past, owing to increased membership and increased dues, but the additional funds will be absorbed to a large extent by the increased expenses of a larger association and larger conferences, besides minor increases such as those growing out of the new method of voting. The net gain in the sale of publications for 1921 over 1920 was \$7,665, or 49 per cent. The gain in the twelve months ending April 30, 1922, over the previous twelve months was \$9,056, or 50.9 per cent. The gain does not represent profit, as the prices on A. L. A. publications are kept at a figure which is meant to cover overhead, but not to provide a surplus.

WANTED

The Dallas (Texas) Public Library wants to secure the *Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Bulletin* for November, 1921 (vol. 26, No. 9), for which it will pay full price or give in exchange a copy for March, 1921.

"Chicago has an all-night library located in the Chicago Post Office under the auspices of the Postal Clerks Union. The night hours are from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. The deposit consists of nearly 15,000 volumes and has a monthly circulation of 1,000.

Inferior Binding

The Librarian's Protest

WE have been for many years all too familiar with the complaint as to books which loosen from the covers after slight use, and with the difficulties and expense attending their repair. In recent years we have the even more irritating examples of some of the generally accepted or new popular titles, both in adult and children's books, which have been rather attractively bound in what proves, after one or two issues, to be a paper covering in close imitation of cloth where cloth should have been used.

As a result of recent protest from several widely separated sources, attention has been directed with insistent emphasis to the increasingly poor paper and bindings of the large proportion of books produced by the publishers in the last few years, the imitation cloth covers (of paper) being one of the grievances cited. One publisher who was appealed to very courteously promised to look into the matter of paper and binding of the offending book and report later as to a possible remedy. Another offers to bind in cloth a book which has plain board covers for 75 cents in addition to the regular price. A third gives as a defense for this attempted economy the necessity of using paper covers or of increasing the selling price of the book, and records its decision in favor of paper covers.

While we are not in possession of full information as to costs of publishing, we may be reasonably sure that the price of cover cloth such as is commonly used by publishers, cost during the peak of prices about two years ago not more than 30 cents per yard in quantity, the normal price being from 14 cents to 20 cents. As one yard of this cloth will cover at least ten books of ordinary size, the maximum cost per book for cover cloth could hardly be more than 3 cents. While the cost of the paper covering would be somewhat less, there would hardly be more than 2 cents saving in the use of the paper. It would be interesting to know how much it would be necessary to increase the selling price per book to cover this difference of perhaps two cents in favor of the flimsy binding cloth most often used on recent fiction or children's books.

The facts, which apply about equally to industries in general, are probably something like this: The cost of actual materials used in making books is about one-eighth, or even less, of the whole cost of production. The other seven-eighths, representing royalties, cost of editing, illustrating, etc., and the mechanical labor in-

involved from press work to binding, constitutes the real basis for fixing the selling price of the books. Why publishers are uniformly silent on this side of the question of expense of production is not quite clear.

A protest of rather grave character comes from a university library which has recently acquired a well known reference work, published by a supposedly reputable firm, in a binding which was advertised as "Persian morocco." On examination this binding is found to be an imitation leather, which, if of good quality and sold as imitation leather, would not be so objectionable. But the deliberate misrepresentation places the firm and the transaction in a very doubtful position. In these days when "truth in advertising" is being emphasized in all classes of business, this is a distinct disappointment.

A valuable English reference annual has been for years placed (one cannot say "bound" with accuracy) in a cover of thinnest boards and cheapest cloth, and often begins breaking away at the joints before it reaches the purchaser, while its warping covers quite belie the real value of the work.

In one large library it was found that the cost of binding for 1921 showed a noticeable increase over that of previous years, due apparently to the poor paper and bindings of the current new books, as there were not other sufficient reasons for the increased binding cost.

A hopeful instance of the readiness of some publishers to comply with reasonable requests from librarians, is found in the response of the publishers of the *Outlook* to a protest some months ago against the narrow margins of that magazine which do not admit of satisfactory binding. They have now promised a new press, to be especially built within a few months, providing for adequate margins, a fact which will be learned with approval by all librarians.

The time seems to have come when something more than occasional sporadic complaints without definite concerted action, is due from libraries. The publishers should recognize openly the importance of the library trade, which, tho it may be a comparatively small item in actual direct library sales, is a very effective means of introducing and popularizing the better books, and thus of indirectly increasing the sales to an incalculable extent thru the regular book agencies.

It is assumed that the librarians who have voiced the complaints referred to are only a very few of those who find apparent injustices other than the high cost, in their book purchases.

Let us have other specific statements of such cases, with author, title, publisher and date of books in regard to which there are serious faults, with careful and impartial description of the defects as noted. The A. L. A. Bookbuying and Bookbinding committees are prepared to cooperate in making a direct appeal to the publishers for improvement in the make-up of their books, this specific information for which we are asking to form the basis of this appeal.

A copy of this article has been sent to Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, Secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, New York, with fuller detail regarding some of our grievances, and with an inquiry as to means on the part of the publishers of alleviating the general situation as rapidly as possible, in keeping with the decline in costs in practically every line.

MARY E. WHEELOCK,

Chairman A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding.

The Publisher's Reply

*Miss Mary E. Wheelock,
Chairman, Book Binding Committee,
American Library Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.*

My dear Miss Wheelock:

The Publishers' Association wishes to acknowledge the copy of your letter to the library periodicals with regard to book binding conditions. This, we understand, is not a Committee report but a preliminary letter to bring some points to the front that you find complained of in letters from the field. The Association certainly appreciates the opportunity to read this letter and welcomes every interchange of a discussion between librarians and the book-trade.

While waiting for the full Committee report, which will presumably be the outcome of the letters asked for in your communication, there might be certain comments on the situation that would help clear the field a little.

One of the letters you received from the publishers pointed out that their experiments during the pressure of war conditions with cloth substitutes had not been satisfactory and the use of such materials had been discontinued. This opinion seems to have been reached by all the publishers, judging by the output of the past season. When the price of binding cloth reached its greatest height two years ago, it was certainly necessary to look around for possible relief, but fortunately the past year has brought the price of cloth down. Only those who have made books during the past three years can realize what it meant to have costs of materials up from 200 to 300 per cent and the cost of books up 40 per cent. The letter in which a publisher offered to bind a board book in cloth for 75c. extra re-

ferred to small special lots and not to editions. Cloth now costs per book but a few cents more than substitutes and but little more than boards, which are occasionally used to get special binding effects on a few publications.

Knowledge of the costs that enter into book-making is open to all, for instance the figures given in the *Publishers' Weekly* of last August 27th, in which each part of book-making costs is laid on the table. The only item not shown there is color work, which is at present about four times the old basis. There has been little change in these figures of last August, the welcome recessions of paper costs and binding material having gone into effect before that time.

Taking a long list of books such as libraries buy and averaging, it will be seen that list prices are now about 40 per cent higher than pre-war. There is a real problem in producing books when costs have risen more rapidly than the selling prices. The publishers have tried to meet this by careful management, by efficient organization in the various steps in book manufacture and by increasing the book market. We wish we had further recessions in sight, but cannot so prophesy. It is more possible, however, than two years ago to demand better work of binders and printers, and for several months this Association has been insisting on improvement on product. The fact that binders and printers have to pay the cost of remedying imperfections on books returned brings some automatic pressure.

Probably we should not make comment on the binding of the English made books you refer to, altho an American agent is responsible for output handled here. In credit to American book binders it should be said that where American cloth bindings are in direct competition with English as in Canada, American bindings almost invariably get the praise. A comparable volume to the English reference annual referred to is made in this country, and wears better.

The use of the words "Persian morocco," as referred to, is an English custom of long standing in special use with Bible houses, where many types of leather are used. The booktrade only occasionally hears it, and I am sure the English publisher does not intend to deceive any more than the furrier who sells Hudson seal.

The publishers would regret if they had not as you suggest, been open enough, in recognizing the importance of the library trade. Certainly in discussions among themselves and in their planning they recognize it very fully indeed. It would be unlike an American business man to forget a market that makes so important a percentage of his total outlet.

If there is anything about the facts in book

publishing or problems of making books to suit all markets that we can investigate, produce facts on or discuss remedies with you, the Association is most anxious to do it.

We want to thank you for the copy of "Special Study on Binding Specifications for books of the Reference Type," which has been brought up at our executive meeting and of which copies have been sent to all publishers. We have also received a letter from President Root with regard to margins, which has also been called to the attention of every publisher on our list.

The improving of manufacturing quality is now especially under discussion in book publishing circles, trade periodicals and in the shops where new and more perfect machinery is planned. The concrete help of such reports as your committee can send will be appreciated.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOOK PUBLISHERS,
FREDERIC G. MELCHER, *Executive Secretary*,
334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Library Week in Pittsburgh Schools

LIBRARY week in schools is an effort to impress upon every teacher and pupil in the school system of Pittsburgh, the value of the library, by designating a definite week each year in which library work shall be emphasized in all the schools of the city.

The work of the library with schools goes on all the year round, but "library week" provides an opportunity to emphasize that fact.

When it was inaugurated in 1921 the superintendents of the public and parochial schools asked the teachers to devote one hour during the week to a talk about the library. Suggestive outlines to help in this instruction were issued by the library and it was arranged that for the first observance the civics lesson should be used. Because of the careless use of text books in the schools and those books borrowed from the library by students, care of books was emphasized and the teachers and librarians learned many things from some of the rules composed by one sixth grade during its library period.

1. Do not keep the book too long, the others want to read it.
2. Do not use your books as an iron stand.
3. Put the book in the bureau drawer under the clean clothes so the baby can't get it.
4. Dry your hands before you read your books.

As a library period in most Pittsburgh schools was a departure from the regular work many of the teachers preferred to bring their classes, especially those from the parochial schools, to the library for instruction, and many

pleasant and profitable associations grew out of that meeting in the library agency nearest the school.

One high school of the city advertised the library very widely in its student publication. Last year it sent reporters to the library for material, which it wrote up, and this year added to the interest by using such headlines as—"One key to the honor roll: use the library often and intelligently," and writing a discussion of library work as a profession.

The week of April 17 was set aside this year and the English teacher gave the talk to students. Previously the teachers had come to the library and talked over the work, and to find out what the library had to offer them in the way of advice and opportunities to the students.

A special school bulletin was designed to aid the teachers of the higher grades in interesting the boys and girls in good literature.

One third grade teacher in a school where most of the students were foreign asked her students to bring suggestions of their own about the value of a book. Among these was: "Learn your father to read English," another "Read your book to your father and mother" thus showing that they felt it right to pass a good thing along.

One teacher in a continuation school arranged to register all her pupils as library borrowers, have their borrowers' cards made and given to them with an invitation to use the library agency nearest their homes. These students live in various parts of the city and come to school but one day a week.

Altogether the various reactions to library week in schools, only a few of which could be quoted here, prove that it is a very valuable institution to schools as well as libraries. It is to be continued annually in Pittsburgh.

During in 1921, forty-one classes visited the Central Library alone for instruction. Of these twenty-one came for the first time. This year at the Wylie Avenue Branch, one of our busiest branches, up to May 15th, fifty-five classes, from ten different schools, have visited the branch, with an attendance record of two thousand-three-hundred pupils. There are so many schools still wishing to be scheduled that the work will continue thru the greater part of June.

GRACE E. WINDSOR, *Special Assistant*,
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

"Ontario public libraries as a whole have increased their annual expenditure for books one hundred per cent in the last two years."—
Ontario Library Review.

Conferences on Children's Reading at Grand Rapids

ANNUALLY since 1905, on the first Saturday afternoon in May, the Grand Rapids Public Library has been conducting a Conference on Children's Reading. The 18th Annual Conference this year on May 6 brought out an average attendance (about one hundred and twenty-five persons) and was regarded by all as one of the most interesting ever held. The interest in these conferences does not lag. The general subject for discussion this year was "Indian Stories for Boys and Girls."

The speakers at the Conferences are mostly local people, tho in recent years there has usually been brought to the city for the purpose one speaker from outside. The purpose of the Library in holding the Conference is to get the reaction of teachers and parents especially on the reading of children thru the Library. Thru the close affiliation with the schools (with branch libraries in so many of the school buildings), the reading of children's books is a very large feature in the work of the Library and it seems important that the most active criticism and co-operation should be encouraged.

In the early programs we tried to cover a range of subjects at one Conference, but our experience shows that better results are obtained by having various aspects of one general subject presented in more or less formal papers or addresses, and then throwing the whole matter open to general discussion. The general subject is usually presented by three or four speakers in addresses or papers of fifteen or twenty minutes each. It is always definitely planned to have at least one parent with children of the reading age and one teacher in the schools among those on the program opening the subject. The year we discussed detective stories the chief of the city police department was one of the opening speakers.

The following are some of the subjects that have been discussed in previous years:

Nursery rhymes.

Fairy tales.

Picture books.

Are the writings of Mark Twain wholesome for children?

Books and reading for the child whose parents use a foreign language only.

The teaching of literature in school. Does it foster a love for the reading of good books in the majority of pupils?

Reading for the girl.

Biography for girls and boys.

Nature books for children.

Reading for the child of foreign born parents.

War stories for children.

Love stories for children.

How may we get boys and girls to use books so as to induce in them a love and respect for manual work?

Patriotism. How may children's reading be made to foster it?

Poetry and rhyme.

Should the library introduce the boys and girls in their reading to social, economic and political problems of the times?

Detective stories for boys and girls.

The conference nearly always has excellent news value, and at several of them reports have been sent out over the country by the Associated Press. The report of the conference this year in one of the newspapers received a double column heading.

This year the conference was particularly interesting because of the fact that the four speakers on the program who opened the discussion were all local people who have written more or less for children. Two of the speakers have published a number of books for children, and a third one has published about one hundred and sixty stories for boys in various newspapers and magazines, a number of them in *St. Nicholas*. The other speaker, also an author, is a bookseller with a wide experience during the last twenty-five years, in selling books for boys and girls.

Preceding the conference a luncheon is given in honor of the speakers on the program which is usually attended by teachers, members of the Library Staff, and visiting librarians from western Michigan, to the number of twenty to forty. This luncheon serves as an excellent ice breaker and helps greatly in furthering discussion on the part of the people at the Conference. At the luncheon and conference this year Miss Florence Holbrook, of Chicago, author of the *Hiawatha Primer*, etc., was one of the interesting persons present who took an active part.

An annual conference of this kind is something that any library could hold, with little or no expense, and to the great advantage of the library.

SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian*.

The Chicago Public Library is distributing several hundred copies of the A. L. A. reading courses on which the following statement has been printed: "All of the books mentioned in this folder are in the Chicago Public Library. If not in when you ask for them, they will be reserved for you on application."

The Ethics of Librarianship*

TO the ethics of librarianship place is given in the May issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, which is devoted to "The Ethics of the Professions and of Business." As preface to his proposals for a revised code of ethics, given below, Charles Knowles Bolton reviews the history of codes for American librarianship.

On April 14, 1903, Mary Wright Plummer gave an address on the "Pros and Cons of Librarianship" before the Illinois Library Association, which was printed in *Public Libraries* for May of the same year. From this address Miss Plummer printed extracts in a leaflet of four pages, entitled "The Fourth Essential." She said in part, "Librarians and educators in general have their code still to make. The fact that these codes are for the most part unwritten, makes them no less binding; they are like debts of honor, which altho unrecorded, must be paid first of all debts. . . ." A code of nine sections followed.

Several other addresses appeared soon after, among them a paper by Genevieve M. Walton, inspired perhaps by an earlier effort by Linda M. Duval. Mr. Bolton continues:

"In 1908 and 1909 a group of librarians was accustomed to dine at frequent intervals in Boston. From this group a tentative code of library ethics was drawn up by the present writer and after discussion point by point it reached the form in seventeen sections printed in *Public Libraries* under the title, 'The Librarian's Code of Ethics.' The same code, after being submitted to discussion for three years, was revised, enlarged and reprinted in 1912 with twenty-five sections. These canons of ethics were in turn discussed by the Council of the A. L. A. at Chicago in 1913 and 1914. The Council's deliberations, as well as the more recent criticisms and suggestions by more than twenty-five of the leading librarians of the United States, have influenced and molded this code of thirty sections which the author herewith presents." James I. Wyer, Herbert Putnam, H. H. B. Meyer, Arthur E. Bostwick, Azariah S. Root, Bernard C. Steiner, June R. Donnelly, Hiller C. Wellman, George F. Bowerman, Josephine A. Rathbone, Clement W. Andrews, Frank K. Walter, Julia G. Babcock, and Phineas L. Windsor have discussed with Mr. Bolton special phases.

*This paper has been separately reprinted and a limited number are still available at fifteen cents each from Clyde L. King, editor, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 36th and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

"We assume that these canons of ethics stand in the position of counselor to the younger men and women of the profession, combining worldly wisdom with unworldly ideals."

1. **RESPONSIBILITY.** In the organization of a library by the trustees, much of their authority is usually delegated to the librarian. He should not chafe if the trustees as a body feel called upon from time to time to exercise the authority vested in them as guardians of the public interest.

2. **AUTHORITY.** Under proper conditions the librarian to whom the entire board delegates authority should be able to exercise more power than any single trustee; and since the policy of looking to the librarian for results requires that a considerable measure of authority be delegated to him, habitual distrust of his judgment or disregard of his recommendations may well lead him to seek opportunity for usefulness elsewhere.

3. **ALLIANCES.** A librarian should not ally himself with one trustee to the exclusion of other members of the board from his confidence.

4. **LOYALTY.** When a librarian cannot, in his dealings with the public, be entirely loyal to a policy which is clearly upheld by his trustees, he should indicate to the public, as far as possible, the reasons for this policy without expressing his own opinion; he should also explain his position to the board, and in an extreme case offer to resign.

5. **SINCERITY.** To delay bringing a plan before the trustees until it is certain to obtain adequate presentation and a fair hearing may be considered only common wisdom; but to abstain from urging a project until a known opponent happens to be absent is unprofessional as well as insincere.

6. **REJECTED MEASURES.** A wise librarian, when a measure has been deliberately rejected by his trustees, will not bring it forward again until new conditions prevail.

7. **DUTY TO THE STAFF.** A librarian is bound, as opportunity offers, to allow an assistant to prove her ability to do work of a higher character than that usually assigned to her, and to advance those that are capable to more responsible positions in his own library or elsewhere. He must also spend the money of his institution with due prudence, and get a full return for it in service. Altho efficiency of the staff is temporarily reduced by frequent transfer of assistants to new positions or to other libraries, in the end a library whose workers are seen to obtain rapid and solid advancement profits by its reputation in this respect.

8. **PERMANENCE.** Having in mind that not salary but opportunity for service makes librarianship a profession, the worker should not be too eager to move. Permanence makes for dignity and influence in a community. No opportunity to serve the public can honorably be considered merely as a stepping stone or place of passage.

9. **INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.** Each member of the staff should be regarded by the librarian as an individual, a colleague, capable of performing his particular work, and encouraged to feel his individual responsibility for this work. Where public recognition of work of outstanding merit will advance the interests of an assistant the librarian should be quick to grant it. The wise librarian will allow to the intelligent assistant latitude in the enforcement of rules, and in their interpretation. The degree of latitude will depend on the rank and character of the assistant.

10. **RECOMMENDATIONS.** Breaches in morality and honesty are fundamental, and should be mentioned discreetly if a "recommendation" is given. Peculiarities in personality may be handicaps in one library but assets in a library of a different type. A wise librarian may mention but should not stress these, and the librarian to whom recommendations are sent will weigh so-called "defects" in the light of his own conditions and environment. To recommend an unsatisfactory assistant, merely to get rid of that assistant, is unworthy of any administrator.

11. **THE STAFF'S DUTY TO THE LIBRARIAN.** A librarian has a right to entire loyalty from his staff, altho he may be called upon at times to face frank comment from them. Such criticism should never go beyond the library doors, nor should the staff carry complaints over the librarian's head to the trustees, except in extreme cases.

12. **THE STAFF'S DUTY TO THE LIBRARY.** An assistant should not allow personal antagonisms within the library to injure efficiency, nor should the staff tolerate a calah of congenial spirits that tends to break up the membership into groups ready at hand for rivalries and jealousies.

13. **THE WORK AND THE WORKER.** The assistant should realize that the work is more important than the worker; that the assignment of an uncongenial task is not due to a personal grudge nor a slight to the assistant, but a necessity enforced by the work that must be done by someone.

14. **PERSONAL OBLIGATION.** Each assistant should realize his own personal obligation as a public servant to each library patron. He should strive always to be courteous and pleasant, remembering that the staff stands as the interpreter of the library to the public and that it may be materially helped or harmed by his individual conduct.

15. **HEALTH.** Health is an assumed qualification in a librarian's equipment, and continued ill health does not ordinarily entitle an employe to favored treatment by a public institution. Conversely, the library should conserve the health of the staff by furnishing the best possible equipment as regards light, air, sanitation, and rest.

16. **NOTICE OF RESIGNATION.** Ethically considered, the assistant should, when seeking a change of position or when considering a definite offer from another library, consult the superior officer; but the personality of a superior officer will inevitably influence an assistant's course of action. Having accepted a position, the assistant should give adequate notice before leaving.

17. **EXPERT ADVICE.** A librarian may not accept an appointment to act as an expert adviser to the trustees of another library, even when solicited, without the request, or at least without the full knowledge, of the librarian concerned.

18. **PRIVATE ADVICE.** A librarian should feel free to claim counsel from others in the same calling, and should be willing to give such counsel when requested, without publicity or expense.

19. **RIVALRY.** Librarians should be slow to publish statistics in order to show superiority of a library over neighboring libraries, such statistics often requiring qualification or explanation. A similar comparison in words is of questionable taste, and any printed criticism should always bear clearly the librarian's name.

20. **ENGAGING AN ASSISTANT.** A librarian may not take the initiative in negotiation for the services of an assistant in another library until he has made his intention known to the assistant's superior officer, or he may make his intention known to both assistant and official superior simultaneously.

21. **PREDECESSORS.** A librarian who makes a habit of commenting unfavorably on the work of his predecessors in office invites criticism of his good taste.

22. **A LIBRARIAN'S PROVINCE.** It is the librarian's duty to be a force in the community, and contact with people even more than with books engenders force. We must not confuse the duties of librarian and assistant, the one is always associated with *people*, altho in a small library he (or she) may do all the work; the assistant may or may not be called upon to meet the public, but generally has specific duties to which specific hours must be given.

23. **REPUTATION.** A reputation acquired by work for the public in the profession or in kindred paths of service adds to the dignity and power of the librarian. But the value of the work must advertise the worker, and self-advertising is outside the pale.

24. **BEARING IN PUBLIC.** A librarian is a person of influence, and seeking the respect of all his fellow-citizens, cannot carelessly choose his company, nor indulge in habits and tastes that offend the social or moral sense. These self-limitations are in the nature of hostages which he gives for the general good. He must not limit his advisers to one circle, for he needs a wide horizon, ready sympathies, and the good will of all classes.

25. **USE OF HIS NAME.** A librarian should stand on neutral ground and should be chary of lending his name to a public controversy to add weight to a contention of a local faction, or to commercial enterprises, even those that have an educational or philanthropic motive. Having a financial interest in any material device, invention, or book proposed for purchase in his library, the librarian should inform his trustees of the interest. It would be better not to have a financial interest in companies whose business is largely with libraries.

26. **HONORARIUM.** An honorarium for work done in library hours should not be accepted, and a librarian should be slow to undertake commissions for work outside library hours which might easily be executed in library hours without expense to the citizen.

27. **BOOK SELECTION.** Purchases of books should reflect the needs of the community rather than the personal taste or interest of the librarian. His selection of books should be catholic, and his power to guide be exercised with discretion.

28. **SPECIALIZING.** The librarian should not permit specialized book collecting or book reading to narrow his field of interest, nor to bias his judgment, nor to make him a rival collector to his library. The number of points of contact with knowledge and with his public determines to some extent the librarian's usefulness.

29. **RELATION TO AGENTS.** A librarian is bound to expend the funds intrusted to him with the best interest of the library in view. But he should remember that in employing an expert, ability and efficient service are worthy of proper compensation, and to sacrifice them for slightly better terms or to make frequent changes may not result in the library's permanent advantage. He should not jeopardize his independence by accepting special favors from business firms.

30. **PROFESSIONAL SPIRIT.** The literature and the organizations of the profession claim consideration from the earnest and progressive librarian.

The American Booksellers' Association at its Twenty-second Annual Convention in Washington, May 8-11, 1922, adopted a resolution which "strongly recommends that booksellers give special consideration to the recommended lists of the American Library Association, the local librarian and the state librarian."

Music Departments of American Libraries

THE Music Teachers' National Association committee on the history of music and libraries draws conclusions both encouraging and discouraging from its summaries of the questionnaire prepared by the committee and sent out by the Bureau of Education in 1917-1918 to 2,849 libraries, and now published as Bulletin 1921, No. 33. It finds that there is a fairly wide dissemination of considerable music collections throuout the country, including some of first rank. Many more libraries report increasing interest in the music departments in comparison with the number where music interest is stationary or decreasing. Librarians reporting small collections were careful to note that the reason lay in recent installation, the youth of the library itself, or lack of room or of other facilities. On the other hand, lack of interest in the development of music in libraries is frequently shown by librarians, music teachers, and music lovers, and "a librarian who is patently uninterested in a music section, even from a nonpartisan viewpoint, as some reports unfortunately indicate, can scarcely be expected to be an asset to the community."

Of the 343 libraries with 5,000 volumes or over reported by Massachusetts in 1913 the report shows that 142 have music sections, exclusive of the important music collection of Harvard University Library, which failed to answer the questionnaire. New York State, with 104 of 326 libraries of 5,000 volumes or more reporting music sections is second in the reckoning. Seven New York libraries report player-piano rolls, and as many provide phonograph records. Orchestral scores are fairly plentiful, but chamber music is not so well represented. As usual in eastern as compared with western libraries, player-piano and phonograph material is also sparsely represented in Massachusetts libraries.

Interest in music sections in libraries is particularly keen in California, from which 45 libraries reported. Eight persons spend their entire time as music librarians, while 22 others give much of their time. Orchestral scores and chamber music are found in an unusual number of libraries. Most of the acquisitions are by purchase, under expert guidance. Pianos are available in three libraries and phonographs in four. Fifteen libraries have an interlibrary loan system, and two furnish traveling libraries. Two have lectures (in one case weekly), and both libraries pay for these lectures or recitals.

The more important collections of music in the libraries of the country include the Music

Division of the Library of Congress, that of the Newberry Library, the Allen A. Brown collection of the Boston Public Library, the music collections of the Harvard University and Tufts College libraries, the music division of the New York Public Library, and the collections of the public libraries of Newark, St. Louis, Seattle and Springfield, Mass.

It is the aim of the committee to proceed with an investigation of large private collections and with efforts to promote the larger encouragement of music sections by both libraries and their musical patronage. Three hundred dollars is suggested as the least annual appropriation from which to expect results of substantial benefit.

What the War Taught Librarians

THE war taught librarians first of all that the great majority of men under ordinary circumstances are not influenced directly by books and libraries, says Carl H. Milam in Library Leaflet No. 14 of the U. S. Bureau of Education: "What Libraries Learned From the War." Many men who came into the camp libraries, most of them from communities which do not support public libraries, were amazed to find so many books in one place, and were persuaded with difficulty that the books could be used either in or out of the library free of charge. Conversely, men will read and study when books are made easily accessible in attractive rooms, as the seven million volumes used between the summer of 1917 and the autumn of 1919 testified.

Other lessons were taught librarians by their war experience. It was apparent after a very brief attempt to do without cataloging, classification, or ordinary lending routine that a library must be organized to do good service. Modern libraries are needed in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, a need which except for the war might not have been seriously considered for another generation. Hospital service and the library service extended to naval and military prisons caused a revival of interest in the provision of adequate library service for prisons and correctional institutions of all kinds. Both these instances show that it pays to demonstrate library service. "This lesson learned from the war fits in with the idea often expressed by ex-Secretary of War Newton D. Baker that it is the business of social agencies to pioneer in the field of social service and let the Government take over the work after it has been started." Furthermore, the efficiency attained by library

war service in furnishing a required book almost immediately, aided tho it was by abnormally favorable conditions, did establish a standard toward which the ordinary peace-time public library may work.

The library profession needs a greater number of trained leaders. This was evident during the war, and the present shortage of trained assistants has emphasized the fact. Libraries can help to create a national spirit and to foster an intelligent understanding of world problems. They have the reputation of providing books on both sides of every important question. The radical and the extreme conservative meet in the library on the same footing. War conditions, forcing librarians out of their buildings to share in the numerous drives and campaigns, revealed to them that the library can have a very active part in the life of any community. The necessity of joining forces in money and book campaigns showed them that librarians can work together. Opportunity to experiment in new forms of library advertising and publicity, to dramatize the ordinary work of the library for the purpose of making readable copy for newspapers and magazines, led easily to the conclusion that library publicity can be made compelling, interesting, and profitable.

The First Year of the A. M. M. L. A.

ORGANIZED "to place a library on every American Merchant Ship," the American Merchant Marine Library Association had within a year of its incorporation (May 27, 1921) opened a headquarters office in New York and dispatch offices at Boston, New York and Sault Ste Marie.

Much equipment and many books were handed over to the new Association by the American Library Association and it is expected that still more usable material of this kind will still be collected from ships which have not yet been reached.

According to the report of the Director of operations presented at the first annual meeting crews libraries were placed during the year on one hundred and seventy-four American Merchant Marine vessels, these ships representing forty-two different steamship companies.

"Operations were begun in Boston on December 15th, 1921, the Boston Public Library contributing space for sorting and packing the books, and the first crew's library was dispatched from that port on December 24th.

"The Dispatch Agent found the men enthusiastic at the news of the resumption of the library service, and eager for books. Boston ship owners also welcomed the renewal of the service, and co-operated in seeing that letters of introduction

were sent to their Captains, requesting them to appoint one of their officers as custodian of books, and urging the men to assume a personal responsibility for the books.

"To date, 92 American ships have received libraries in Boston—totalling 6,257 books.

"The New York Dispatch Office was opened on February 1st, with headquarters at Pier 10, East River. Plans are under way for establishing branch offices at Hoboken and Constable Hook to facilitate the service to American merchant ships in New York harbor. To date, the New York Dispatch Office has supplied 82 ships with crews' libraries, a total of 6,985 volumes."

An appropriation received from the Lake Carriers Association met the estimated budget for service for the current season on the Great Lakes, and a dispatch office was accordingly opened in the latter part of May.

The Association estimates that \$50,000 will carry on the work for one year in the following ports, namely: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk on the Atlantic coast; San Francisco and Seattle on the Pacific coast; Sault Ste. Marie on the Great Lakes; as well as the headquarters office at New York and the dispatch offices at Boston and New York.



THE PURSER AND THE FIRST MATE OF THE GRACE LINE S. S. MINEOLA LOOKING OVER A "LIBRARY" JUST RECEIVED

Books by Parcel Post in St. Louis

THE Parcel Post delivery service of the St. Louis Public Library was begun on March 20, 1914, being organized as soon as news reached the Library of the passage of the law admitting library books to the mails at reduced postage. Notice of the service was at once sent out and the St. Louis Post Office gave much aid in informing the citizens about it.

The one obstacle to its wide use has been the necessity of requiring an advance deposit to pay postage. Users of a free public library do not like to pay for anything, especially do they seem to object to pay in advance. This is necessary in the present instance, however, as the Post Office department has made no provision for payment on delivery in the case of packages sent by parcel post. As the figures below show, use has not been great, but it has been sufficient to show that it is valued by those who use it, and there has been a slow but steady growth.

An effort has been made also to operate the service in connection with the reserve system. When desired instead of sending a reserve postal with the information that a reserve book is ready for the user, the book itself is sent by parcel post, which is a considerable saving of time and energy on both sides.

Parcel post distribution of books appears to be an ideal arrangement in all cases where the

user wants a definite book and does not require to go to the library and look at it or to make a selection. It does not, of course, take the place of a visit to the library when the reader wishes to run over the open shelves or the collection of recent purchases to decide what he wants, or where the reader prefers to have second or third choice immediately rather than to wait for his first choice any considerable length of time.

For the six years, 1915-16 to 1920-21, in which the system has been in operation the circulation was 1095, 2183, 2001, 1520, 2321, 2242.

An Appreciation

THE following letter from the Surgeon General to the President of the A. L. A., on the occasion of the transfer from the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau of the control of hospitals operated for veterans of the World War, tells its own story:

Dear Mr. Root:

You are familiar with the management, change and general development of the library service now being maintained in the hospitals operated by the Public Health Service, and doubtless know in some detail just what has been done in these hospitals to supply a library service to veterans of the World War.

On April 29 the President signed an Executive Order, effective May 1, 1922, transferring to the Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau the management and control of all of the hospitals previously operated by the Public Health Service for veterans of the World War, leaving this Service still in control of its own system of hospitals which were established primarily for beneficiaries of the Federal Government other than veterans.

This transfer contemplates not only the transfer of the hospitals themselves, but of all personnel connected therewith, including, of course, the library service as now operated under the supervision of Miss Caroline Webster of the American Library Association.

This separation of the Public Health Service from a large share of this work gives appropriate occasion for me to express to you, as the head of the American Library Association, the very keen appreciation of the Public Health Service for the most excellent co-operation of your organization in carrying on satisfactory work in the hospitals of this Service.

I wish to assure you that this work thruout, both before and after its transfer to the Public Health Service, has not only been satisfactorily done, but has shown itself to be a factor of essential importance in the operation of our hospitals. We have all been so much impressed with the value of this service as to consider it an essential part of the successful operation of our hospitals.

I also take this occasion to express my gratitude that the American Library Association should have found it feasible to lend us the services of Miss Caroline Webster, under whom this work has been developed, organized and managed. Miss Webster has shown a fine spirit of co-operation and without her services this organization would never have functioned with such satisfaction.

In the system of hospitals which the Public Health Service will continue to operate, the law provides also for the care of veterans of the World War, and a



A PROFITABLE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNCLE SAM AND THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

large number of these patients still remain in the hospitals which will be under the control of this Service. We should, of course, be most happy to have a library service continued in these hospitals and it is my earnest desire that you may find it feasible to lend us your help in the continuation of this very important work.

H. S. CUMMING, *Surgeon General.*

Some Vacation Books

FOR CAMP FIRE GIRLS AND GIRL SCOUTS

The Boston Public Library recommends:

Coale, Anna Worthington. *Summer in the girls' camp.* New York: Century, 1919. Illus.

Recommended for the Girl Scouts' proficiency test in athletics.

Delano, Jane A., and Isabel McIsaac. *American Red Cross text-book on home hygiene and care of the sick.* Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1918. Illus.

Endorsed by the Red Cross and recommended by the Girl Scouts.

Eastman, Charles Alexander. *Indian scout talks.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1917. Illus.

The chapter on Indian names and their significance is of interest to Camp Fire Girls.

Elsom, James Claude. *Social games and group dances.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1919. Illus.

Ferris, Helen J. *Girls' clubs. Their organization and management.* New York: Dutton, 1918. Illus.

A manual for club leaders, including material for Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

Girl Scouts, Inc. *Campward ho!* New York: Girl Scouts of America, 1920. Illus.

A manual for Girl Scout camps.

Keeler, Harriet Louise. *The wayside flowers of summer.* New York: Scribner, 1917. Illus.

A scout must pass the test for knowing flowers and ferns.

Kinne, Helen, and Anna Maria Cooley. *The home and the family.* New York: Macmillan, 1917. Illus.

Contains material helpful for winning the "Home-maker's Badge" of the Girl Scouts.

Rogers, Ethel. *Sebago-Wohelo Camp Fire Girls.* Battle Creek, Mich.: Good Health Pub. Co., 1915. Illus. Portraits.

This is the story of the camp where many of the Camp Fire ideas were first developed.

Wells, Elbert. *Outdoor signaling.* New York: Outing Pub. Co., 1911. Illus. (Outing handbooks.)

Partial contents.—The alphabet.—The equipment.—Signalling by sound.—Signalling by light.—Signalling by flags.—The code in use.

Ten-book list, No. 16, issued by the Boston Public Library.

The *Bulletin* of the New York Department of Education Library Division suggests:

A FEW BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

If You Are Ten or Under Try—

Bok, Edward. *Dutch Boy Fifty Years After.* (Scribner).

Bowen, William. *Old Tobacco Shop.* (Macmillan).

Burgess, T. W. *Burgess Animal Book for Children.* (Little Brown).

Fryer, J. E. *Mary Frances First Aid Book.* (Winston).

Humphrey, Grace. *Heroes of liberty.* (Bobbs Merrill).

Hunt, C. W. *About Harriet.* (Houghton).

Johnson, Margaret. *Polly and the Wishing Ring.* (Macmillan).

Martin, John. *Children's Munchausen; Retold by John Martin.*

Perkins, L. F. *Puritan Twins.* (Houghton).

Phillips, E. C. *Black-Eyed Susan.* (Houghton).

Turner, N. B. *Zodiac Town.* (Atlantic).

White, E. O. *Peggy and Her Blue Frock.* (Houghton).

Zwilmeyer, Dikken. *What Happened to Inger Johanne.* (Lothrop).

Smith, N. A. *Old, Old Tales From the Old, Old Book.*

If You Are Over Ten Try—

Adams, Katherine. *Midsummer.* (Macmillan).

Benezet, L. P. *Young Peoples' History of the World War.* (Macmillan).

Fletcher, W. L. *How to Get the Job You Want.* (Houghton).

Gilchrist, B. B. *Cinderella's Grand-daughter.* (Century).

Gregor, E. R. *Spotted Deer.* (Appleton).

Hawes, C. B. *Great Quest; a Romance of 1826.* (Atlantic).

Heyliger, William. *High Benton, Worker.* (Appleton).

King, Mrs. Francis. *Little Garden.* (Atlantic).

Meigs, Cornelia. *Pool of Stars.* (Macmillan).

Miller, W. H. *Boys' Book of Hunting and Fishing.*

Newberry, Perry. *Black Boulder Claim.* (Penn).

Newberry, Perry. *Castaway Island.* (Penn).

Roberts, C. G. D. *In the Morning of Time.* (Stokes).

Schultz, J. W. *Rising Wolf.* (Houghton).

Seaman, A. H. *Dragon's Secret.* (Century).

Tarbell, I. M. *Boy Scouts' Life of Lincoln.* (Macmillan).

Underwood, W. L. *Wild Brother.* (Atlantic).

Van Loon, H. W. *Story of Mankind.* (Boni).

Walker, Joseph. *George Washington.* (Barse and Hopkins).

A FEW BOOKS FOR GROWN-UPS

Beebe, William. *Edge of the Jungle.* (Holt).

Bok, Edward. *Americanization of Edward Bok.* (Scribner).

Burnett, Frances H. *Head of the House of Coombe.* (Stokes).

Burroughs, John. *My Boyhood.*

Depew, C. M. *Memories of Eighty Years.* (Scribner).

Duclaux, Madame. *Victor Hugo.* (Holt).

Not a dull page in this biography.

Dumas, Alexandre. *Three Musketeers.* (Appleton).

The Leloir edition of this classic is a book to go without eating for. It is hard to tell which is better, the pictures or the story.

Ford, J. L. *Forty Odd Years in the Literary Shop.* (Dutton).

Hémon, Louis. *Maria Chapdelaine.* (Macmillan).

An American idyll of the north woods.

Hutchinson, W. L. *If Winter Comes.* (Little, Brown).

Marquis, Don. *Noah an' Jonah an' Cap'n John Smith.* (Appleton).

Humorous poems by one of the most spontaneous fun-makers of modern times.

Marquis, Don. *Carter and Other People.* (Appleton).

Newton, A. E. *Amenities of Book Collecting.* (Atlantic).

Newton, A. E. *Magnificent Farce, and Other Diversions of a Book-Collector.* (Atlantic).

Paine, R. D. *Lost Ships and Lonely Seas.* (Century).

Quick, Herbert. *Vandemark's Folly.* (Bobbs-Merrill).

A story of the opening of the west, of the pioneers who made the State of Iowa.

Strachey, Lytton. *Queen Victoria.* (Harcourt).

Wilkinson, Marguerite. *Dingbat of Arcady.* (Macmillan).

Memories of "small, but sprightly adventures" in the open—canoeing, "Fording," etc.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1922



THAT the American Library Association is now truly a national organization, in comprehensive function as well as wide membership, receives striking proof in the report of Secretary Milam summarized elsewhere. Its membership, now well past the five thousand mark, exceeds in number a third of the fifteen thousand credited by the 1920 census to the library profession, tho the census classification is somewhat indeterminate and the A. L. A. includes trustees and others as well as librarians. Both in equipping libraries and librarians better to serve the public and in extending the library public itself by promoting library extension and better reading, the A. L. A. is doing a great work in co-ordination with the national organizations of other callings which every year knit our people more closely together. Under the precedent that an A. L. A. president holds office for one year only, the continuity and development of the Association are peculiarly in the hands of the secretary as the working executive, and under Secretary Milam's administration headquarters has greatly broadened the scope and increased the usefulness of the organization which it serves.

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AN excellent suggestion in President Root's forecast for the Detroit conference is that A. L. A. members should be not only up to date, as they are all supposed to be, but on time, as practically they are not. It was the custom of Dr. Richardson, while president of the American Library Institute, to call the meeting to order at the exact time specified, even if it had an audience of only one person specially engaged for the occasion, on the principle of Sydney Smith's "dearly beloved Roger." The result was that members of the Institute came to know that they would lose something worth while if they did not present themselves at the announced hour. It may be hoped that President Root will have the courage of his convictions, and by call-

ing the general assembly promptly to order will set the pace also for the other associations and the several sections. There will then be less reason for the meetings to drag on past the luncheon or dinner hour or be conducted at an uncomfortably rapid pace to finish up the program. President Root's word to the wise should be sufficient. It may be added that from present indications he is likely to preside over the largest conference which the A. L. A. has held. The advance registration promises to equal if not exceed that for the Swampscott Conference which won the banner last year, and it is more than probable that, with the large number of libraries in the Middle states, there will be as usual a good many late comers who will not be able to register in advance.

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AT the Booksellers' Convention in Washington last month, very full acknowledgment was made and cordial appreciation expressed of the co-operation of libraries in the distribution of books in which both the commercial and altruistic factors have their respective shares. A very cordial feeling of mutual helpfulness has been growing up, especially in recent years, between librarians, publishers and booksellers, and it is to be hoped that at the library gathering the feeling of the book-trade toward libraries may have as cordial appreciation. There was a time when booksellers looked askance at libraries as interfering with their trade by lending a book which might otherwise be bought, while librarians looked upon booksellers as purely commercial folk, interested only in earning a living. A wiser thought and higher tone have happily prevailed, and there is now cordial acknowledgment on both sides that the work is mutual and of mutual benefit, in the common purpose of a larger use of better books by a greater reading public.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Conference

THE Conference promises to be "the best ever." Advanced registration on June 13th was 1,450. The local committee, of which William Webb of the Detroit Public Library is Chairman, is helping late applicants to secure rooms.

Programs of the half hundred meetings of the week, travel rates, post-conference trip announcements, etc., will be found in the May *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., and the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 1.

Since the publication in our last number of the program of this section the following additions have been made:

CATALOG SECTION

Second Session—Friday afternoon.

Small Libraries Division

Who catalogs the small library?—Harriet Turner, Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.

Greater representation of catalogers' interests in the affairs of the State Association and National Association—Ellen Hedrick, North Dakota Library Commission.

Large Libraries Division

Principles of cataloging for branch libraries, as illustrated by the methods of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the St. Paul Public Library—Amy C. Moon, St. Paul Public Library.

Cataloging for branch libraries in the Detroit Public Library—Abbie F. Gammons, Detroit Public Library.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The Convention will open with a luncheon at the Detroit Board of Commerce on Tuesday at 12:15, with short introductory addresses by: Harold H. Emmons, President, Detroit Board of Commerce; Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit Public Library; Harvey J. Campbell, Secretary, Detroit Board of Commerce. This will be followed by

First General Session—1:30 p. m.

Annual Business Meeting of the Association.

First Group Meeting—Hotel Statler at 8 P. M.

Subject: "The Personality of the Special Librarian." Miss Frances S. Cox, Group Chairman. Speakers: Laura R. Gibbs; Elsie L. Baechtold; O. Louise Evans; Emma M. Boyer; Ernest W. Chapin; Lewis A. Armistead; H. H. B. Meyer; K. C. Walker.

Second General Session—Tuesday, 1:30 p. m.

Speakers: A. E. White, director of Engineering Research, University of Michigan; Harvey Whipple, editor *Concrete*, Detroit; Ward Gavett, R. E. Polk and Company, Detroit.

Second Group Meeting—Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Subject: "The Training of the Special Librarian." Mr. J. H. Friedel, Group Chairman. Speakers: C. R. Barnett; Adelaide R. Hasse; Marguerite Burnett; Christine M. Bruer; Ernest J. Reece; D. Ashley Hooker; Herbert O. Brigham; Nelson W. McCombs.

Third Group Meeting—Thursday, 8 p. m.

Subject: "The Objective of the Special Librarian." Miss Maud A. Carabin, Group Chairman. Speakers: Mary Louise Alexander; Grace England; Mary B. Day; Ethel A. Shields; D. N. Handy; George A. Devenau; Floyd J. Miller; William C. Greaney.

The following officers of local associations of special librarians will make brief reports: Rebecca B. Rankin, New York; Jean E. Graffen, Philadelphia; Laura R. Gibbs, Boston; Alta B. Clafin, Cleveland; Special Libraries Association of Southern California.

Third General Session—Friday, 1:30 p. m.

Speakers: F. E. Cady, research manager, National Lamp Works, Cleveland; Lent D. Upson, director, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The County Library Exhibit will include displays of county library work in operation in many widely separated states.

Pictures and maps showing the progress of the work and special phases of it developed in different regions, lantern slides and folders descriptive of this work are in abundance.

The development of county library laws will be demonstrated by means of a map of the United States, with states shaded to show where county library laws exist, and counties having libraries marked. Budget making will be exhibited by a chart outlining the budgets of typical counties and how they are distributed.

A toy village—a model of a library center—will show where neighborhoods gather for their books.

Automobiles will be in readiness to take visitors to library centers in operation in Wayne County.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association has had a successful year. The opening meeting was held in October, individual group meetings were the program in November, and in December we had a large, popular dinner made attractive and interesting by two splendid economic speakers, Carl Snyder, statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank and Prof. David Friday of Michigan. The January meeting was planned and carried out by the Medical Group (the initial suggestion also coming from them). Dr. Royal Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York City and Dr. Thomas Darlington gave much food for thought in their good speeches. In February the Association dined at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's offices. The activities of the Company and their library were explained by the vice-presidents, Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Mr. Kavanagh. A visit to their new library under the guidance of the librarian, Frances Cox, was most enjoyable. At the March meeting the program was devoted to the subject of Informational Services; Prof. Gerstenberg of New York University introduced the subject well and he was followed by short explanatory talks by the representatives of a dozen of the well-known services. It was a most profitable session.

In April the annual business meeting was held. The membership, the social, the program, the publicity and the group chairmen committees have all been working faithfully. Eighty-six new members were added to our roll during the year. The attendance at every meeting exceeded one hundred and in one instance reached the two hundred mark. The social committee has been active and the majority of the members feel well acquainted with one another. The programs speak for themselves. The group chairmen, many of them, held monthly meetings at the various libraries in their group for the purpose of studying the resources; these chairmen also formed themselves into a Clearing House of Information Committee and the following has been accomplished. The survey of all the special libraries in the City has been practically completed; from these surveys a union subject catalog is being made. When it is finished it will serve to show the location of most material on all subjects in all the special libraries. This is only the initial step; it is the idea of the Association to continue this, making it increasingly useful. Gradually it will also include a union list of periodicals and serials.

In March the Special Libraries Association of Boston suggested that our two associations work together for publicity. Therefore we now have

a combined committee of seven members with Carlos Houghton as chairman. The Publicity Committee is planning a very good campaign—it will not be launched until all material is ready and it can be made continuous. We do not expect to see results from this committee till next fall.

Miss Margaret Mann spoke informally at this April meeting, and inspired us with the possibilities of "Classification and cataloging as an asset to the special library." It was a very informal and intimate talk that was decidedly helpful to all.

The final meeting of the year was held on May 16th at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The Chamber had thrown open the Great Hall as a reception room for the guests. The dining room and tables were very attractively decorated with wild flowers. Irving T. Bush, president, in his short address of welcome, ably illustrated to us by references to a recent visit in Vienna the permanency of the library's treasure as compared to the fleetingness and fluctuation of the economic treasure or currency. The President of the Association responded with an appreciation of this hearty welcome. A word of explanation concerning the Union Subject Catalog was also made at this time.

Dr. Luther Gulick, Director of the National Institute of Public Administration by means of many fables set clearly before us the most essential reasons for the recording of civic experience in order that these facts should be available for the public administrators as well as the citizen body itself. A charming talk by Dr. John H. Finley of the *New York Times*, stressing the importance of the library as the best means of education for the adult, followed.

The Civic Group which arranged and carried out the plans of this meeting which is perhaps the most successful of the year is entitled to the thanks of the entire Association. During the course of the dinner the retiring President was presented with a fully equipped auto lunch case as the gift of the Association, after which Miss Rankin turned over to Miss Frances S. Cox, the incoming president, the reins of the Association and Miss Cox graciously assumed the chair.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Frances Cox, librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; vice-president, Frank Place, New York Academy of Medicine; Sec.-Treas., Margaret Wells, librarian, American International Corporation; Executive Board, Gertrude Peterkin, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Rebecca B. Rankin, (retiring president) Municipal Reference Library.

REBECCA B. RANKIN, *President*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

PERHAPS the most striking achievement of the Special Libraries Association of Boston for the season of 1921-22 has been the formation of a course of fifteen lessons in library methods, held weekly. Twenty-one members have availed themselves of this opportunity for improving their library technique, and conducting a like course another year has been considered.

The Association has had a particularly active year. Meetings have been held monthly in the libraries of various members, as, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Harvard University School of Architecture, Women's Educational and Industrial Union. The average attendance has been forty-two. The speakers have included Carlos C. Houghton of Poor's Publishing Co., George Parker Winship of Harvard University, Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library, and William F. Jacob of the General Electric Co.

A Registration Committee has been formed to handle the employment situation and some actual placements have been made for the members. Five hundred firms in Boston and vicinity have been circularized in order to familiarize employers with the special library idea. A committee has inquired into the possibilities of a Union Catalog of the resources of the many libraries. Definite suggestions have been made, and the hope is entertained of putting such a card catalog into being another year. The Publicity Committee has done much toward introducing the Association to Boston. Write-ups of every meeting have been made for the largest Boston papers, and a set of articles describing the outstanding libraries is to be featured at a later date in one of the newspapers. This has been done at the suggestion of the editor of the paper.

The possibility of establishing some plan of keeping track of the dates when serial publications should arrive, as annual reports, catalogs and such material which is published somewhat irregularly, has been investigated by another committee. After much research, a plan is now offered, and will be issued later in a form suitable for distribution. A definite arrangement has been made whereby the several libraries offer to each other any discarded material. Much material that is of no more value to one library may be of particular interest to another, and the Association now has a clearing-house for this.

The officers for the last year have been: President, Ernest W. Chapin; vice-presidents, Laura R. Gibbs and Howard L. Stebbins; secretary,

Abbie G. Glover; and treasurer, Ruth V. Cook. The incoming officers are: President, Harriet E. Howe; vice-president, Edward H. Redstone; secretary, Margaret Withington; treasurer, Mildred Bradbury.

ABBIE G. GLOVER, *Secretary*.

CLEVELAND CLUB OF SPECIAL LIBRARIANS

NOTWITHSTANDING the discontinuance of many business libraries the Cleveland Club of Special Librarians has continued to hold meetings thruout the season just closed. Almost half of the membership consists of public library department heads in charge of special collections and several of the "old" special librarians now in other lines of work have kept their membership in the Club which is looking forward to a season of renewed activity next year.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE two last meetings of Council were devoted to round table discussion on the accomplishments to date and plans for the future.

The Council is about to print an enlarged edition of its Directory of Libraries. The Committee in charge of this work, of which Josephine B. Carson, Librarian, Pennsylvania Compensation Bureau, is Chairman, has been actively engaged in searching for new business libraries, with results which enable them to include in the new edition about 35 additional libraries. As a part of the campaign, letters were sent to all Philadelphia newspapers, requesting publicity, and they in turn published very satisfactory notices of the Council and its work.

An urgent need has long been felt for a better knowledge as to the location of the unusual magazines in the special libraries of Philadelphia, and for that purpose the Council appointed a Committee on Periodicals, with Frank G. Lewis, as Chairman, to undertake the work. Besides Dr. Lewis, the Committee includes Jean E. Graffen, Chief, Periodical Department, Free Library; Deborah Morris, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania; Carolyn Shantz, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., the Chairman of the Council, Louise Keller, and Secretary, Helen M. Rankin. The Committee decided in favor of a union card catalog, as opposed to a printed list, both on account of the expense and because of the comparative impermanence of special library collections. The Periodical Department of the Free Library will act as its custodian for the time being.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

OVER one hundred Washington librarians met on May 26th, the occasion being a "Know-Your-Library Meeting" of the District of Columbia Library Association.

The meeting was opened with an interesting address by Edwin E. Slosson, Editor for Science Service, who spoke in part as follows:

All of us cannot become masters of science nor can we understand the intricate formulae of technological investigation. But we can take intelligent interest in special fields of knowledge and greatly increase our store of general information. Today there are many educators, editors, and institutions engaged in spreading specialized information, but their work has been frequently retarded because of lack of co-ordination of local informational facilities.

In this connection the determination of Washington librarians to analyze their collections and to build up a central index of Washington's informational resources is worthy of special commendation. If we intend to put the "pop" into popular science we must make scientific information readily available to all seekers, for there is nothing that pricks the bubble of popular enthusiasm so readily as procrastination and delay.

The slogan "Know Thyself" applies to institutions as well as to individuals. It is a basic fact that a library cannot render adequate service prior to analyzing its resources. It is equally important that each librarian know something of the facilities of his neighbor's library. How valuable a central subject index to all library information would be is at once apparent.

Science Service and the Research Information Service of the National Research Council are always interested in constructive undertakings such as you are now engaged in. On our part, Science Service is endeavoring to serve the librarian by means of our *Science News Letter* and the Research Information Service is answering technical queries free of charge. There is real need and opportunity today in Washington for further extension of library informational service and it would seem that this Association is making a big step in the right direction.

Herbert D. Brown, Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, in the second address of the evening, discussed reclassification in relation to government librarians. Mr. Brown said in part:

The task of reclassification reveals much that is interesting concerning federal employees and the efficiency with which their work is performed. In recent years there have been many changes in federal department activities and an outstanding aspect is the increased attention to the furnishing of fact information. In this connection the service rendered by government librarians deserves special commendation.

The examination of existing salary schedules clearly shows that high grade library service, in many instances, is not adequately recognized. Desiring to bring about proper recognition for all government work, including that of the librarian, the Bureau of Efficiency's plan of reclassification disregards professional groupings and provides for the remuneration of the worker upon the basis of service, actually rendered. After careful study of the problem we are convinced that this method of reclassifying is the only one which promises proper recognition and compensation for skilled professional service.

Librarians in the government service in Washington and elsewhere have demonstrated their ability to apply fact information in the practical solution of administrative problems and in the extension of information service to agriculture, commerce and industry, and the trades and professions. It is our expectation that reclassification will put this service upon a recognized footing along with other professions and provide for adequate compensation.

The purpose of the "Know-Your-Library Meeting" was emphasized by Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., President of the Association, in his introductory remarks, and all librarians were asked to hand in, properly filled out, the Know-Your-Library Survey blanks which had been distributed prior to the meeting. These blanks will be used as a basis for the studies of the Association's Committee on Informational Resources which aims to compile an index to the informational resources of the District of Columbia. Refreshments were served at 9:45 and the meeting was voted the most successful of the season.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA S. L. A.

AT the last meeting of The Special Libraries Association of Southern California held on April 10th a constitution was adopted which will govern this interesting group of workers. While their interests might at first seem to be too diversified to be readily harmonized each member is primarily a worker in "things in print" and facts which are known to somebody; and their community of interest lies in studying together the best ways of obtaining facts and data of value to the organizations they serve, the most efficient and practical ways of organizing them, and the most successful ways of tabulating, arranging, and presenting them so that they prove of value in the world of affairs.

This organization should prove of interest to every worker in statistics or research in the Southwest whether they be located in public institutions, trade organizations, industrial plants, private concerns, commercial associations, chambers of commerce or elsewhere. There is a community of interest between all such workers whose prime object is "putting knowledge to work." Representatives from such bodies in Southern California will therefore find themselves welcome at any of the meetings of this Association.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Vivian G. Smith, Security Trust and Savings Bank; vice-president, Beth L. Pasko, Southern California Edison Co.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Irish, Barlow Medical Library. These offices together with Ralph E. Power, University of Southern California and Guy E. Marion, former president of the national Special Libraries Association, who has recently come here from Boston, constitute the Executive Board.

KANSAS DISTRICT LIBRARY MEETINGS

AS last year, four district meetings were again held in Kansas this spring. The meeting place for the northeastern section was at Baldwin, in the library of Baker University on April 25, for the northcentral and northwest sections at Manhattan on April 26, for the southcentral and southwest at McPherson on the 27th and for the southeast at Chanute on May 3. The registration numbered from 19 to 42, with a total of 114 for the four meetings. Julius Lucht, librarian of the Wichita City Library, chairman of district meetings, was in charge of all of the conferences, and Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Emperia Normal School, and president of the Kansas Library Association, attended two of the four.

Book selection for the smaller libraries; clubs and their programs; special "weeks"; inexpensive methods of handling clippings, pamphlets, and pictures; county libraries; library revenue; radical periodicals; and library thefts, vandalism, and other delinquencies, were the topics discussed. The conferences revealed a wide range of opinion and experience, and the general feeling was that these informal get-togethers were helpful and a valuable auxiliary to the annual state conference in the fall. More than half of those attending the district meetings the past two years are unable to come to the annual state conference with any regularity.

JULIUS LUCHT.

OXFORD BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

THE Oxford Bibliographical Society which was founded at the beginning of this year and which has as its primary object the promotion of the study of bibliography in the University, is already one of the most active of Oxford societies.

Last term the Secretary gave a conversational lecture on the routine of a printing office in the time of Shakespeare, and Mr. Falconer Madan read a paper dealing with the curiosities of the Oxford Press, which had its inception in the year 1478. The former lecture is being supplemented this term by a practical demonstration of handpress printing by the Controller of the Clarendon Press. Mr. E. Gordon Duff, whose name is well known in America, is lecturing next month on stamped English bindings. Examples from his own fine collection will be on exhibition in the Bodleian Library. Other forthcoming lectures are "The Bibliographical Study of Shakespeare" by Mr. Percy Simpson, and "The Early History of Paper" by Dr. Cowley. Bodley's librarian.

As the Oxford Bibliographical Society hopes to become before very long a publishing society, it cordially invites American librarians, bibliographers, and book-collectors to become members. The first publication of the Society will probably be a handlist of the works of William Cowper, the poet.

STRICKLAND GIBSON. *Secretary.*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Middle-aged woman, with experience in teaching and library work wants full or part time position, I. H. 11.

College and library school graduate wants position as reference assistant in college, special or public library in New York City or vicinity. L. Y. 12.

Young man, experienced in research and to some extent in library work, and with good knowledge of languages and science, would like to learn of library opening. L. K. 12.

College and library school graduate with sev-

eral years experience in public, normal school and special libraries, wishes to hear of opening preferably in college or reference work. L. V. 12.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, Librarian for remote county library to organize 15,000 volumes for County use. Salary \$50 per month and living expenses. S. G. 12.

Assistant wanted to do general college library work. Work to begin as soon as possible. Address Eleanor I. Jones, Librarian, Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg, Virginia.

A college in the Northwest desires an Assistant Librarian, college graduate with library school training. Duties mainly circulation. salary \$1400 to \$1500. Give particulars. M. P. 12.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

In "State Laws Relating to Education Enacted 1918-19" (U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin 1920, no. 30, 1921) is a chapter on laws regarding libraries and museums, p. 192-199.

Mrs. A. S. Perkins of the National Association of Manufacturers is contemplating the compilation of a directory of the libraries of American manufacturers and manufacturing associations, says *Special Libraries* for May.

In response to frequent requests the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library has published a brief bibliographical sketch of Sam Walter Foss, "poet, librarian and friend of man" who was for thirteen years Somerville's librarian and "best loved citizen."

A revised edition of "Series and Sequels for Juvenile Readers" which is out of print is planned for publication next fall. Suggestions as to new entries or omissions are invited by the compiler, and may be sent to the editor of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, 83 Francis St., Boston 17.

"Technical Books, 1921, for Small and Medium Sized Libraries" is a reprint of Donald Hendry's 50-title annotated list in *Booklist Books, 1921*. It may be obtained from the A. L. A. for 10 c. a single copy, \$1 for 30, \$3.50 for 100, \$7 for 200, \$8.50 for 250, and \$16 for 500.

The *Maine Library Bulletin*, which owing to excessive cost of state printing suspended publication with the January number last year, has reappeared, the present issue (dated January, 1922) being Vol. 10, No. 4, and therefore completing that volume. The next issue will probably be published in July.

"An Historical Reading List for Children," being Lenore St. John Power's list prepared for Hendrik W. Van Loon's *Story of Mankind* (Boni and Liveright, 1921. \$5) is now reprinted by the A. L. A. in attractive form for distribution, and may be had for 10 c. a single copy, \$4 a hundred, \$17.50 for 500, and \$30 a thousand.

The celebration of the tercentenary of the City Library of Lübeck (Germany), postponed on account of the war from 1916 until last month, has been made the occasion of the publication of a history of the Library by its director W. Pieth. To this is appended a catalog of the German theological manuscripts in the library described by Dr. Paul Hagen.

"Plant a Garden" is the inviting title of the *May News Notes on Government Publications*, edited by Edith Guerrier for the Boston Public Library. It is devoted to a description of the one-foot shelf of the Department of Agriculture publications which describe and analyse "every phase of real and amateur farm life in Massachusetts."

"The Church and the Library" by Arthur E. Bostwick, is the leading article in the June *Bookman*. This paper was read by Dr. Bostwick at the Swampscott Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology. In the same number Annie Carroll Moore writes on "Children's Books Past and Present." With this article Miss Moore resumes her series on children's reading which will continue thru the coming year.

"The New Poetry," a study outline by Mary Prescott Parsons, librarian of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library has been thoroly revised and brought up to date for the second edition just published (H. W. Wilson). Additional matter for this edition includes bibliographies and reading on Children's poetry, and on sonnets. "One Hundred American Poets" is a selection from the series of lists prepared annually by the Poetry Society of America for reference use in public libraries.

"Technology Classification for the Technology Division of the Boston Public Library," first printed in December, 1918, and now revised by George S. Maynard, chief of the Division, has just appeared in a pamphlet of twenty-six pages. The grouping follows in general that of the Library of Congress; but the Library's own numbers, allotted for mechanic arts in 1858, have been expanded so as to cover the growing field of modern technology. There is a detailed index.

The printing of the list of accessions of manuscripts, broadsides and British transcripts in the Library of Congress as an appendix to the annual report of the Library has been discontinued. The list appears now in pamphlet form; the first, just issued, includes accessions from July 1920 to the end of 1921. This, with the *Handbook of Manuscripts* (1918) and the appendices to the annual reports of the Librarian from 1917 to 1920 inclusive will serve to keep the investigator informed as to the state of these collections.

Readers' Ink; Indianapolis Library Service made its bow on May 15. This is the continuation in a new form of the earlier *Book Bulletin of the Indianapolis Public Library*. "For some time," says the editor, "our efforts to reach you in print have been confined to the pages of the newspapers and to brief lists of books on special subjects which have been issued from time to time. Now comes *Readers' Ink* to tell you every month of our work and our hopes and our plans, what we can do for you and what you can do for us."

Staff News is the title of a preliminary number of a four-page publication which the Chicago Public Library plans to issue beginning with the fall. In addition to giving much information on local matters, an irresistible call to the Detroit Conference, and some pure entertainment, the *News* finds space to quarrel with the temporary title it has chosen and with the smallness of its first number, and to invite heartily suggestions for a more distinctive title and department headings, a new editor and anything else which will make for a publication worthy of the staff.

"The Hoover War Collection at Stanford University, California" is an analysis by Ephraim Douglass Adams, executive head of the History Department of the University, prepared for the information of the donor and the trustees. It continues a report of operations in the field with a very general analysis of the collection as it stands. Since the donor has arranged that the work of collecting will go on "for the next twenty-five years" Professor Adams earnestly hopes "that anyone who is interested in the undertaking will make suggestions as to methods and especially as to types and available sources of materials."

"Viewpoints in Essays," by Marion Horton, principal of the Los Angeles Library School, is "an arrangement of books according to their essential interest." So attractively "labelled" are those interests that one is compelled to find out what comes under "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," "Bed Books," "Curry and Caviare," "Masculine Attitudes" and the "Eternal Feminine," "Birds and Blossoming," "The Footpath Way," "Lands and Peoples," "The Eternal Verities" and "Everyday Ethics," etc. This is the third of the Viewpoint series edited by Josephine A. Rathbone and published by the American Library Association (60 c.).

The first volume "La Crise Internationale" of the "Catalogue Méthodique du Fonds Allemand

de la Bibliothèque" [et Musée de la Guerre, Paris] has just been published by Etienne Chiron, 40 rue de Seine, Paris. The second volume "L'Allemagne" is in the press and the third and last volume of the series "Les Alliés de l'Allemagne, l'Entente, et les Neutres" is being prepared.

The resources of this library are already very considerable, the collections having totaled over 100,000 pieces at the end of last year. Of these some 12,000 works are in German—10,750 of German origin and the rest Austro-Hungarian. The present catalog is the work of Jean Dubois, chief cataloger of the "B. M. G." and Charles Appuhn, chief of the German Division, and the introduction by Director Camille Bloch shows the relation of this bibliography to some others in this field.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association.

Aug. 30-Sept. 1. At Olympia. Pacific Northwest Library Association's thirteenth annual conference. Visitors to the Pacific Northwest will be particularly welcome.

Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. 32nd Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association.

Sept.—(Probably about the middle of the month). At Duluth. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.

October 17-20. At St. Joseph, Mo. Joint meeting of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (and probably Iowa) Library Associations.

Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association. There will be a special meeting of the Association held in connection with the Detroit Conference, June 28.

October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Oct.—At Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joint meeting of southeastern state library association.

Oct.—At Yankton. Fall conference of the South Dakota Library Association, and three-day library institute.

Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.

November 15-17 in Indianapolis. Annual Meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

LIBRARY WORK

HOW TO COUNT CIRCULATION PERCENTAGES

IT has been called to the attention of the Committee on Library Administration that in library reports percentages are sometimes incorrectly figured. An examination of some of the errors alluded to has convinced the Committee that they should make the following statement in regard to the correct method for figuring percentages:

Fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing the total fiction circulation by the grand total circulation.

Adult fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing adult fiction circulation by the total adult circulation.

Juvenile fiction circulation percentage is obtained by dividing juvenile fiction circulation by the total juvenile circulation.

Book stock percentage or accession percentage for either total, adult or juvenile fiction, should be calculated in the same manner.

It is an error to divide, for instance, the adult fiction circulation by the grand total circulation and speak of the answer as the adult fiction circulation percentage. Such a figure should have no general recognition, but if it is used, it should be clearly expressed as the adult fiction circulation percentage of the grand total circulation.

Library statistics will be clarified materially if the divisor used in the calculation of percentages is always the total of which the figure in question is an immediate part.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER,
Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration.

TO SUPPLEMENT THE FICTION COLLECTION

THE San Diego plan for re-inforcing the new fiction collection reported recently in the LIBRARY JOURNAL has also been found successful in the branch libraries of St. Paul, Minnesota, as has also another scheme.

In an attempt to make greater use of material to be found in periodicals which are needed for files and therefor may not be cut up and made into booklets, the following plan has been worked out: Each branch librarian has been assigned certain periodicals which she examines monthly to make note of any continued material, either fiction or nonfiction, which is likely to be published later in book form and for which she thinks there will be a demand. After the article or story has been completed, slips are made for author and title entries, indicating where the material is to be found, as:

Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt

My brother, Theodore Roosevelt. (In *Scribner's Magazine*, February to July, 1921) These slips are sent to the branch division office where sets of cards are made for each branch and for the reading room of the central library. In the branches the cards are filed in the catalogs so that users of the library may know that the material is available at the branch, even tho the book itself may not be in. Patrons usually have preferred carrying several magazines to waiting for books sent from the central library.

Packets of periodicals have been made up with a card attached, reading: "To Let" by Galsworthy, or, "Margaret Deland's new book in these magazines." Other titles made available by this plan, are: "The Book of Jack London" by Charmian London; "The Thread of Flame" by Basil King; "The Mountebank" by William J. Locke; "Messer Marco Polo" by Donn Byrne; "The Head of the House of Coombe" by Frances Hodgson Burnett; and "Hail Columbia!" by W. L. George.

MYRA W. BUELL,
Chief of Branch Division.

AUTOGRAPHED BOOKS

THE collection of autographed books in the Grosvenor Library dates from only five years ago, and no especial effort has been made to enlarge it, writes George Hibbard in the January-April number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Visiting celebrities are approached by a representative of the library, when the means of access is easy and simple, and are asked to write their autographs in their books. It has been found that those who are called upon are so far from being offended as to do much more than merely to supply a signature. A good wish, an expression of opinion or a quotation are also added. Maeterlinck wrote in the library's translation of "The Bluebird": "A la belle ville de Buffalo. Bien cordial hommage." Cardinal Mercier placed his signature on a reproduction of the war poster which represented him standing in protection of Belgium. Hugh Walpole, John Masefield, John Drinkwater, and Sir Harry Lauder are other willing contributors.

Besides the gain in human interest of books so inscribed, the Library intends soon to turn them to use in calling the attention of visitors to its other resources. The number of association books is increasing to the point where an exhibition of them can soon be arranged, with resultant advantages in the way of useful publicity.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AKERS, Susan Gray, 1913 Wis., who has been cataloger at the North Dakota University Library, went to Madison, Wis., last month as instructor in the University of Wisconsin Library School and field visitor for the Commission.

ANNABLE, Dorothy, 1918 S., has been appointed first assistant, Extension Department of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

BACKER, Mrs. John W. (Mary M. Askew, 1919 Wis.), is chairman of a committee on "Exhibit of Children's Books and Work" for the national meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to be held in Baltimore next fall.

BARR, John, chief librarian of the Auckland (N. Z.) Public Library, has written a history of the city of Auckland, 1840-1920.

BAXTER, Elizabeth H., 1917 P., cataloger at the Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, appointed cataloger at the Panama Canal library on the Isthmus of Panama.

BYRNE, Paul R., 1915 N. Y. S., appointed reference librarian at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

CALDWELL, Gladys, 1919 L. A., appointed principal of the Art and Music department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

CHAMBERLAIN, Edith J., 1903 D., formerly of the Brooklyn Public Library and for the last seven years librarian of the Bixby Memorial Free Library, Vergennes, Vermont, has resigned on account of poor health. She hopes to take up library work again in a few months prefer-

ably in the South. Her address is Highland Lodge, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

CHAPIN, Ernest W., librarian of the First National Bank, Boston, has resigned to become assistant librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library.

CLARK, Elizabeth V., 1900 D., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the California State Department of Agriculture.

DICKINSON, Maude V., 1918 Wis., high school librarian at La Crosse is conducting a high school girls' club, called the Library Round Table, to promote interest in library work.

DOANE, Gilbert H., 1920-21 N. Y. S., has resigned the reference librarianship of the University of Arizona to take charge of classification at the University of Michigan.

DUNCAN, Barbara, for the past fourteen years in charge of the Brown music collection of the Boston Public Library, appointed librarian of the Sibley Music Library of the University of Rochester, which contains some 9000 volumes available for use by the public.

FOOTE, Frances R., 1904 L. A., appointed principal of the catalog department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

FORD, Edith H., 1913 I., leaves the Minonk (Ill.) Public Library to spend a year in the Near East, sailing about June 1st.

FRIEDEL, J. H., head of the Information Department of the National Industrial Conference Board has the supervision of the Board's Radio Information Service which broadcasts weekly statements on "the cost of living, the flow of wages, the demand for labor in various sections, the movement of wholesale and retail prices, general business conditions and other matters of interest to those who depend on our industries for a means of self-support."

FROGGATT, Lillian M., 1920 Wis., will give the summer courses in library science in the Oshkosh State Normal School.

GORTON, Helen D., 1907 Wis., has joined the staff of the Michigan State Library and is giving courses in library methods to the county normal schools.

HANDERSON, Juliet A., 1908 W. R., 1914-15 N. Y. P. L., who has been in charge of the Engineering Library at Columbia University while working for the master's degree, appointed first assistant in the publications department of the Russell Sage Foundation.

FOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS AND BUSINESS LIBRARIES

WEALTH AND TAXABLE CAPACITY

By SIR JOSIAH STAMP, K.B.F., D.Sc., Guy Medalist of the Royal Statistical Society and late of the British Inland Revenue Department. Being the Newmarch Lectures of 1920-21. 10s. 6d. Postage, 6d.
Times.—"A detached examination of the chief statistical data available for the consideration of post-war problems of wealth and industry, which seem so confusing to the mind of the average member of the public . . . deals with National Income, National Capital, Distribution of Income and Capital Limits of Taxable Capacity, effect of changing Price Levels upon Profits and Wages and upon the Burden of Public Debt . . . of interesting matter, and worth the careful consideration of all interested in Economic and Social Problems."

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Chamber of Commerce Journal.—"The four parts into which this highly interesting book is divided deal with the problem of Unemployment Insurance, the Ghent System, the British System, and the Problem in the United States of America, special attention having been paid to the last two. . . . To all who desire a well-written treatise on Unemployment Insurance this book should make a strong appeal."

REPARATIONS, TRADE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

By L. L. B. ANGAS, M.A. 12s. 6d. Postage, 7d.
Daily Telegraph.—"The book contains one of the best treatments of domestic and international economics. Politicians, economists and business men will find much to interest them in this work."

SOCIALISATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

By HEINRICH STRÜBEL, Finance Minister in the Prussian Revolutionary Government of November, 1918. Translated from the original by H. J. STENNING. 10s. 6d. Postage, 8d.
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HOYSRADT, Grace H., 1920 P., assistant in the children's room of the Pratt Institute Free Library, goes to the Madison (N. J.) Public Library as assistant librarian.

HUMPHREY, Erin, for three years head of the Circulation Department of the Dallas Public Library is now librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

KOHL, Dorothy, 1920 S., appointed children's librarian of the Traveling Libraries Department of the St. Louis Public Library.

LETSON, Helen, for the past four years librarian of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., became librarian of the U. S. Veteran Hospital at Minneapolis, on June 1.

LOCKE, Gladys Edson, of the Boston Public Library, has added to her list a mystery story called "The Red Cavalier" just published by the Page Company.

MCCOMBS, Nelson W., 1917-19 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, Washington, D. C., appointed librarian of the Washington Square branch of New York University.

MASON, Pearl, 1917 S., appointed associate librarian at the Bloomsburg (Penn.) State Normal School.

MOE, Gudrun, 1921 N. Y. S., who has been acting librarian of the Free Academy Library, Elmira, N. Y., during the past year, has been appointed cataloger in the Irving National Bank, New York, N. Y.

NORTON, Margaret C., 1915 N. Y. S., became superintendent of the Archives division of the Illinois State Library in April.

POWELL, Lizzie Lee, librarian of the Cairo (Ill.) Public Library since its organization forty years ago, and one of the oldest librarians in service in Illinois, died on June 5 as the result of a street car accident.

PRICE, Marian, 1916 N. Y. S., recently returned from two years of service with the Friends Reconstruction Unit in Vienna, has been appointed assistant in the Frederick E. Parlin Library, Everard, Mass.

PROUTY, Louise, librarian of the Cleveland Main Library, succeeds Carl P. P. Vitz as vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

ROONEY, Margaret, 1919 L. A., appointed librarian of the chemical engineering library of Robert D. Pike, San Francisco.

SNOOK, Vera J., librarian of Reddick's Library, Ottawa, Ill., has resigned to become librarian of Libbey, Mont.

TRACY, Angie, 1909-10 S., has been made librarian of the Needham (Mass.) Public Library.

WILEY, Edwin, since 1916 librarian of the Naval War College at Newport (R. I.), becomes librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library on July 1, in succession to the late S. Patterson Prowse. Dr. Wiley had his first library experience at Harvard under the direction of Justin Winsor, in 1892; he was librarian and assistant in English at the University of Tennessee in 1893-1899; after which he held a similar post at Vanderbilt University until 1906, when he became classifier in the Library of Congress. Previous to his appointment to the Naval War College he was classifier at the University of California Library.

WREN, Christopher, secretary and librarian of the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) Historical and Genealogical Society, died April 16th after two months' illness.

In addition to those already announced, members of the class of 1922 of Simmons College School of Library Science who have received appointments are: Maude E. Avery, cataloger, Pennsylvania State College; Dorothy W. Bridgewater, librarian, Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.; Aline B. Colton, librarian, Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.; Margaret B. Durand, children's librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Emily Hollowell, assistant, School of Education Library, University of Chicago; Hope Mathewson, branch assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Margaret E. Motschman, cataloger, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.; Dorothy A. Rowden, children's librarian, Englewood (N. J.) Public Library; Alice F. Stevens, general assistant, Evansville (Ind.) College Library; Elinor Taylor, reference assistant, Providence (R. I.) Public Library; Margaret Taylor and Dorothy J. Williams, general assistants, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.

The following members of the class of 1922 of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science have been placed: Hannah P. Anderson, assistant, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.; Sarah F. Barry, assistant, Catalog Department, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Jane Blatchlev, children's librarian, Tampa Public Library (Fla.); Cornelia B. Doherty, reference librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Water-



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bury, Conn.; Marjorie R. Driscoll, librarian, High School Library, Bangor (Me.); Clara W. M. Hamann, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library; Gladys E. Jones-Williams, assistant, Evansville Public Library (Ind.); Edith M. Laird, assistant, circulating department, Pratt Institute Free Library; Bernice Langfitt, substitute for three months, United Engineering Societies Library; Miriam D. Reeve will do a special piece of cataloging in the reference-catalog department of the New York Public Library before returning to the staff of the circulation department; Rachel Sedeyn, who was awarded a scholarship offered by the Book Company on Children's Libraries, returns to Brussels; Laura A. Selkregg, assistant librarian of the public library at Oshkosh, Wis., succeeding Millicent Gilder, class of 1921; Susan H. Sherman, assistant, Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Frances H. Stevenson, assistant, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.; Ethel C. Trudeau, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library; Elizabeth R. Wurts, assistant, circulation department, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass.

The following members of the present classes of the New York State Library School, including those who are to return to the libraries from which they came, after leave, have been appointed as follows—Class of 1922: Flora Belle Ludington, reference librarian, Mills College (Cal.) Library; Mary E. Martin, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Isidoro Saniel, assistant, University of the Philippines, Manila; Everett V. Spettigue, reference assistant, New York Public Library. Class of 1923: Mary R. Bacon, assistant librarian, Lewis and Clark High School Library, Spokane, Wash.; Helen M. Denton, assistant, school reference department, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Julian S. Fowler, librarian, University of Cincinnati; Atta L. Henry, Indianapolis Public Library; Nancy G. Kobro, assistant, Children's Department, Cleveland Public Library, in connection with the training course for library work with children; Mrs. Mabel L. Loomis, librarian, Free Academy, Elmira, N. Y.; Amy L. Post, assistant, Haverford (Pa.) College Library; Gunvor Rasmussen, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Wilma E. Reeve, Indianapolis Public Library; Miriam C. Reyer, assistant, South Bend (Ind.) Public Library; Leah O. Roys, assistant reference librarian, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library; Dorothy Ruggles, assistant, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library; Edith M. Schulze, librarian, Redondo Beach (Cal.) Union High School; Kathryn Van Nostrand, reference and loan assistant, Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library; Ellen

F. Watson, first assistant reference department, Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

Temporary appointments for the summer are as follows: Lucy M. Buker and Ellen H. Jakway, catalogers, Glens Falls (N. Y.) Public Library; Grace A. Dougan, assistant, Wellesley College Library; S. Y. Li, cataloger on the Chinese collection, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Anna Lenschow, classifier, Dartmouth College Library; Mrs. Mabel L. Loomis, assistant instructor, summer school for teacher-librarians, New York State Library, Albany.

Appointments of the class of 1922, Western Reserve Library School, so far made are as follows:

In the General Course—Lena E. Adams, librarian, Public Library, Hoopeston, Ill.; Mary F. Benjamin, reference and loan assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis; Ruth Elliott, first assistant, East Technical High School Library, Cleveland; Mary W. Harris, head of Branch Department, Fresno County Free Library, Fresno, Calif.; Catherine M. L. Henderson returns to the Public Library, Warren, Pa., as assistant; Julia Hoffman, assistant, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.; Helen E. McCartney, branch assistant, Public Library, Akron, O.; Florence Y. Ogden, reference and loan assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis; Helen M. Reynolds and Jessie A. Whitelaw returns as children's librarians to the Public Library, Detroit. Gertrude Robertson, reference assistant, Public Library, Cleveland; Sarah J. Wolpaw, assistant, Public Library, Cleveland; Ruth Gibbons, a special student, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Cherokee, Ia.

In the Course in Library Work with Children—Alice K. Hatch, Anne F. Oliphant, Emily C. Sharp, Margaret B. Stauffer, and Marian Wadsworth and Millicent Spencer, children's librarians, Public Library, Cleveland; Mrs. Blanche M. Haye, children's librarian, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.; Elizabeth Mayberry, children's librarian, Public Library, New Castle, Pa.; Mary L. Moffatt, Nella M. Tucker, and Carol G. Wilford, children's librarians, Public Library, Detroit; Inez C. Potter, children's librarian, Public Library, Evanston, Ill.; Mary L. Smythe, school librarian, Cleveland; Helen C. Twing, children's librarian, Jewish Orphan Home, Cleveland.

Appointments of members of the University of Wisconsin Library School class of 1922 have been made as follows:

Matie D. Fox, assistant in charge of circulation and registration, Racine Public Library;

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Dorothy R. Furbish, assistant in charge of group libraries, Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Ellen A. Hoffman, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Grace F. Johnson, children's librarian, Portland, Ore.; Ora F. King, reference and loan desk assistant, Des Moines Public Library (Miss King will serve as reviser for the Iowa Summer School during its session of six weeks at the University of Iowa); Marguerite Kirk, assistant cataloger and in charge of periodicals and binding, University of Montana, Bozeman; Phyllis C. Knowles, children's librarian, Portland, Ore.; Mary Moran, assistant in charge of classification, Legislative Reference Library, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; (Mrs.) Elsie H. Pine, reference assistant, State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Kansas; Hazel L. Rasmussen, assistant in charge of cataloging, Legislative Reference Library, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Harriett Shouse, reference assistant, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.; Ethel M. Shroyer, assistant Children's Department, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Margaret H. Smith, organizer of the Special Library of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, Capitol, Madison; Mrs. Nancy B. Thomas, librarian, Public Library, Escanaba, Mich.; Harriet Van Buren, assistant librarian during the summer session, Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.

The following appointments of members of the class of 1922 of the St. Louis Library School have been made: Marie Adele Bird, assistant, Burlington (Iowa) Public Library; Dolores Anne Tourtelotte, children's librarian, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Kathryn May Howell, assistant cataloger, Washington University Library, St. Louis; Mary Kathryn Volker, librarian, Morris (Ill.) Public Library; Minnie Isaacs, cataloger, Missouri Library Commission: Appointments permanent and temporary in the St. Louis Public Library are as follows: Norma E. Gaisler, assistant, Buder Branch; Carrie A. Nathan, assistant, Stix Branch; Helen Elizabeth Deering, assistant, Souldard Branch; Elizabeth Byrd Meyers, assistant, Stations Department and Central Children's Room; Adele Hannah Reiss, assistant; Open Shelf Department; Estelle Nesbit Robnett, assistant, Traveling Library Department; Arvella Cecelia Vorbeck, assistant, Reference Department; Regina Cecelia Woltering, assistant, Carondelet Branch; Mildred Connet Beckee, assistant, Barr Branch.

Appointments announced for members of the class of 1922 of the Los Angeles Library School to date are: Hazel Burk, librarian of the Santa Fe (N. Mex.) Public Library; Janet H. Freeze, librarian of the Training School of the Southern Branch of California University; Clarissa Hoskins, assistant, Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library; Irene Melgaard, assistant, cataloging department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

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AGRICULTURAL CREDIT. See INDIA—FINANCE

AGRICULTURE. See LIVESTOCK; PLANTS

ANATOMY. See DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

BILLIART, MARIE ROSE JULIE

The educational ideals of Blessed Julie Billiart, foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur; by a member of her congregation; trans. from the French. New York: Longmans. 2 p. bibl. D. pap. 75c.

BIRTH CONTROL

Sutherland, Halliday G. Birth control; a statement of Christian doctrine against the neo-Malthusians. New York: P. J. Kencdy. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.75.

BRAZIL. See TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—BRAZIL

CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Children's bureau and other publications relating to children; list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 7 p. Feb. 1922. (Price List 71).

CHILDREN—EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

CHILEAN LITERATURE

Leavitt, Sturgis L. Chilean literature: a biblio-

graphy of literary criticism, biography, and literary controversy. *Hispanic-American Historical Review*. Feb. 1922. p. 116-143.

CIVILIZATION. See HISTORY, UNIVERSAL

CLEVELAND, OHIO—CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Fosdick, Raymond B., and others. Criminal justice in Cleveland; reports of the Cleveland Foundation Survey of the administration of criminal justice in Cleveland. . . Cleveland Foundation. 7 p. bibl. O. \$3.75.

COFFEE. See TARIFF

COLONIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Holliday, Carl. Woman's life in colonial days. 2A Park St., Boston: Cornhill Pub. Co. Bibl. \$2.50

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Consumers' League of N. Y. Consumers' co-operative societies in New York State. 289 Fourth Ave., New York. Bibl. Apr. 1922. 7c.

CREMATION

Knopf, S. A. Cremation versus burial: a plea for more sanitary and more economical disposition of our dead. 124 West Polk St., Chicago: *American Journal of Public Health*. May 1922. p. 389-400. Bibl. 50c.

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CRIME AND CRIMINALS

American Prison Association. Selected bibliography. 135 East 15th St., New York. 4 p.

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See also CLEVELAND, OHIO—CRIME AND CRIMINALS

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U. S. Public Health Service. Preliminary statistics report of the Oregon state survey of mental defect, delinquency, and dependency, conducted by the Univ. of Oregon under the directions of the U. S. Public Health Service. . . Bibl. (Pub. health bull. no. 112).

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National Guilds League. Education and the guild idea. 6 Tavistock Sq., London: Labour Pub. Co. Bibl. 6d.

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Seattle (Wash.) Board of Education. The course of study in terms of children's activities for the kindergarten and primary grades. 5 p. bibl. O. gratis.

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Knight, M. M. Liquidating our war illusions. Mount Royal and Guildford Aves., Baltimore: *Journal of International Relations*. Apr. 1922. p. 485-504. Bibl. 75c.

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U. S. Library of Congress. Partial list of war plays in the Library of Congress. 6 typew. p. Sept. 30, 1921. 70c. (P.A.I.S.).

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FONTANE, THEODOR

Shears, Lambert A. The influence of Walter Scott on the novels of Theodor Fontane. New York: Lemcke and Buechner. 5 p. bibl. and bibl. footnotes. O. \$1.50.

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White, David, and N. R. Campbell. Contributions to economic geology (short papers and preliminary reports), 1921: pt. 2, Mineral fuels. Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 10 p. (Bull. 726).

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GARBAGE DISPOSAL. See REFUSE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

GERMAN LITERATURE. See FONTANE, THEODOR

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GRANT, ULYSSES SIMPSON, 18TH PRES. U. S.

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GROCERY BUSINESS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the grocery trade. 15 typew. p. Nov. 12, 1921. \$1.60. (P.A.I.S.).

GUILDS. See EDUCATION

HAITI

Bausman, Frederick, and others. Seizure of Haiti by the United States: a report on the military occupation of the republic of Haiti and the history of the treaty forced upon her. 3 West 29th St., New York: Foreign Policy Association. Bibl. 5c.

HISTORY, UNIVERSAL

Shotwell, James T. An introd. to the history of history; records of civilization: Sources and Studies. New York: Lemcke and Buechner. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$1.50.

IMMIGRANTS

Burgess, Thomas, and others. Foreigners or friends: a handbook; the churchman's approach to the foreign-born and their children. 281 Fourth Ave., New York: Dept. of Missions and Church Extension. Bibl. \$1.25; pap. \$1.

INDIA. See GANDHI, MOHANDAS K.

INDIA—FINANCE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on money and banking in India, with a section on agricultural credit. 16 typew. p. Nov. 19, 1921. \$1.70. (P.A.I.S.).

INDUSTRIAL FATIGUE

Orenstein, A. J., and H. J. Ireland. Experimental observations upon the relation between atmospheric conditions and the production of fatigue in mine laborers. Cambridge, Mas.: Harvard University Press. *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. May 1922. Bibl. 75c. (To be continued).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Iwasaki, Uichi. Working forces in Japanese politics; a brief account of political conflicts. New York: Columbia University Press. Bibl. \$1.50. (Thesis [Ph. D.] Columbia Univ.).

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MASEFIELD, JOHN

Hamilton, W. H. John Masefield; a critical study. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.75

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Stocks, M. D. The meaning of family endowment. London: Labour Pub. Co. Bibl. 1s.

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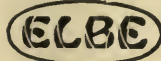
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MENTAL HYGIENE

Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene Committee on Education. A short bibliography for normal school and college courses in mental hygiene. 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 2 p. pap.

MEXICO—FOREIGN RELATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the American punitive expedition into Mexico. 1916. 8 typew. p. Oct. 8, 1921. 90c. (P.A.I.S.).

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Gwatkin, H. M., and others. The Cambridge medieval history; planned by John B. Bury; . . . v. 3. Germany and the Western empire. Macmillan. 74 p. bibl. and bibl. footnotes. O. \$7.

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the moving picture industry. 27 mim. p. Feb. 9, 1922.

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NUTRITION

McCullum, Emer V. The newer knowledge of nutrition; the use of food for the preservation of vitality and health; 2nd ed., entirely rewritten. Macmillan. Bibls. at ends of chapters. O. \$3.80.

OLD AGE

Hall, Granville S. Senescence: the last half of life. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5.

OREGON. See DEFECTIVES

PHILOSOPHY. See LAW

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U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Plants: culture of fruits, vegetables, grain, grasses, and seeds; publs. for sale by the Supt. of Documents. Mar. 1922. 40 p. (*Price List* 44, 13th ed.).

PLATINUM INDUSTRY

Great Britain Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries war period: platinum and allied metals (1913-1919). London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 2s.

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PSYCHOLOGY. See SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Moore, Fredrika. Duties of the school nurse. Boston, Mass.: Dept. of Public Health. *Common health*. Jan. 1922. p. 1-8. Bibl.

REFUSE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Chicago (Ill.) Municipal Reference Library. Brief list of references to books, pamphlets and periodicals in the . . . library relating to disposal of garbage, ashes or refuse at city dumps. 2 mim. p. 1c.

—Brief list. . . relating to the collection and transportation of garbage. . . 2 mim. p. 1c.

—Brief list. . . relating to reduction and incineration of garbage. . . 2 mim. p. 1c.

See also STREET CLEANING

RURAL SCHOOLS

Pittman, M. S. Value of school supervision, demonstrated with the zone plan in rural schools. Baltimore: Warwick & York. Bibl. \$1.30. (Thesis [Ph. D.]—Columbia University).

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STREET CLEANING

Chicago (Ill.) Municipal Reference Library. Brief list. . . relating to street cleaning. 2 mim. p. 1c. See also REFUSE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

TARIFF

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Great Britain Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, war period: tin (1913-1919). London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 3s.

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the relations of the U. S. with the Orient and the Barbary states from 1781-1789. 6 typew. p. Nov. 18, 1921. 70c. (P.A.I.S.).

See also HAITI; MEXICO—FOREIGN RELATIONS

UNITED STATES—HISTORY—COLONIAL PERIOD. See COLONIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

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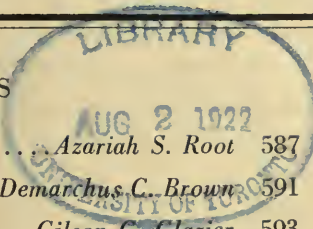
TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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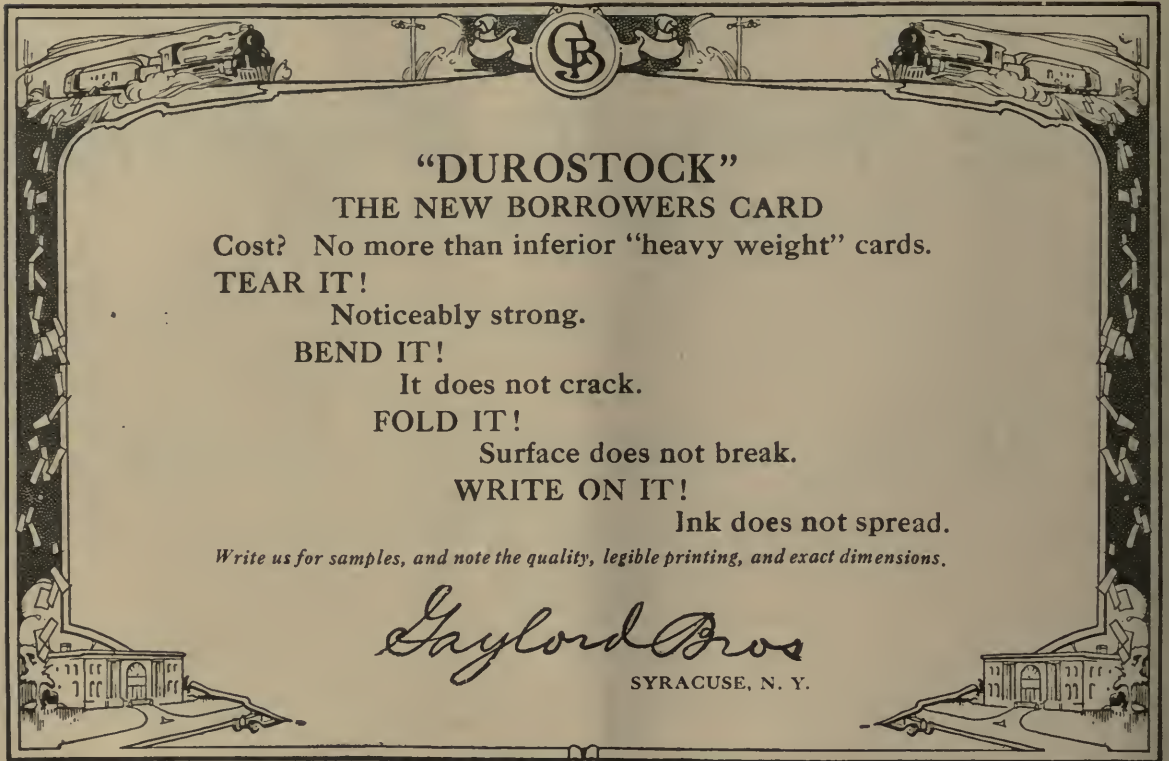
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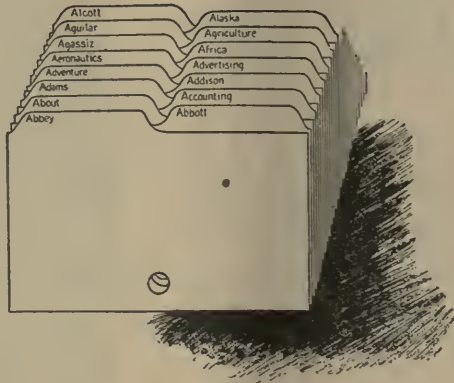
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

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Next Steps in Library Cooperation

By AZARIAH SMITH ROOT

President of the American Library Association and Librarian of Oberlin College.

THE great war is over and now the statesmen of the world are puzzling over the question "Who shall pay for it?" For many of the European nations with currency depreciated and manhood shattered this is proving an almost insolvable problem. For the United States, however, with a stable currency and with its manhood relatively unimpaired, the problem presents a different angle. While the United States has emerged from the war with enormous credits and with a large part of the world's stock of gold, she has obtained the money to carry on the war and to aid her allies by a large issue of tax-exempt securities. She finds, therefore, that the property subject to taxation has only moderately increased while the expenses which are to be paid from the funds obtained by taxation have been nearly doubled because of the increase in commodity costs and the necessary increases in salaries. Moreover, there will be strong opposition to any further increase of taxation since from the tax paying portion of the community there is a vigorous demand that taxation be reduced. To do this, however, is well nigh impossible without restoring salaries to a pre-war basis and this seems impossible unless commodity costs can be placed upon a pre-war basis. The public officials responsible for the spending of money raised by taxation, confronting on the one hand demands for increases in taxes and on the other hand the impossibility of reduced taxation, turn now here, now there, in a vain attempt to solve their insolvable problem. In this emergency there comes to the front the so-called "practical" men who have an easy solution of the problem "Cut out the frills," and this interpreted means in education: go back to the days when reading, writing and arithmetic only were taught; in charities go back to the day when simple doles

were given out and no attempt was made to reach and remove the causes of poverty.

In library work it results in a cry to curtail work with children, to omit the story hour, to eliminate all newer methods which attract and interest the readers; in short, to go back to the days when handing out a book was considered all there was to do in library work. Now it is not necessary to attempt to refute these so-called practical men on this occasion. My purpose this evening is rather to discuss what the library profession can do to make sure that the legitimate demand which must be made upon the public for library maintenance has been reduced to the lowest amount consistent with the place of the library in the general scheme of taxation. Other groups—the schools, the public institutions, the public sanitary forces, the charitable departments, the park and play-grounds—all these are also demanding an increased tax rate. Is there anything that we as librarians can do to lighten the burden of the tax payer without sacrificing those professional methods and standards which the development of recent years has made possible? This is the question which I invite you to consider with me for a few moments, and it is a problem which has always been, in theory, at least, before the A. L. A., for in the beginning the A. L. A. accepted the following for its motto "The best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost." I shall not discuss the question whether it is possible to increase the amount received from taxation. This is to be discussed at length in one of the meetings of the trustee section. Nor shall I discuss the question whether those salaries raised during the war because of the increased cost of living should be restored to their pre-war status. All students of comparative salaries seem agreed that before the war teachers and librarians were not receiving their due share of compensation as compared with other departments of labor. I shall assume, therefore, that no one wishes to see salaries go back to the pre-war basis. Go back the salaries

* Presidential address to the Forty-fourth Annual Conference of the A. L. A. at Detroit, June 26th, 1922.

will, however, unless we can increase the income from public taxation or can curtail our work in some direction, or unless there can be found by a careful study of our methods quicker and less expensive ways of carrying out our library activities. Every librarian holding an administrative position is faced with the tremendous and steadily mounting cost of library administration, and yet so far as I know few have really faced the question of making a careful systematic survey of their methods to see whether the expense of operation can be reduced. We librarians are as a rule extremely individualistic. Each library has devised its own methods and in spite of the constant discussion of library methods many librarians are still continuing to do as they always have done. The original method may not have been the best one possible. It may not have accomplished the results at the least possible expenditure, but there it is, and there it has been for years, and it is thought to be easier to let it continue than to attempt an improvement whereby the expense of operation can be reduced. Moreover, as a library grows bigger the difficulty in changing its methods constantly increases. Therefore, in spite of all that has been done by means of conventions, library periodicals and the discussions of the A. L. A. there is still the greatest diversity in the methods employed in our libraries. And in many of our libraries there still exists great ignorance and even great indifference as to the methods used in other libraries. The library schools which thru their courses in library economy endeavor to perform the function of describing the various methods used and pointing out their good and weak points are still far too theoretical in their treatment of library methods. From time to time some new method is exploited by its originator, presented in state or national meetings, adopted here and there spasmodically by individual libraries, while the great majority go on and on in the same path which they have been pursuing for years. Therefore, as the first preliminary to a systematic reorganization of library methods we need the proposed library survey originally suggested at the second Asbury Park meeting by President Bishop and since slowly being developed by the Committee on Library Service. I say this as a *first* requisite because before changing our methods we shall need to know what is actually being done elsewhere. At the present time, whenever any proposal of change comes up no one has any basis for knowing just what is being done. A questionnaire hurriedly prepared is sent out to a great number of libraries, which hurriedly answer it, giving part but often not all of the facts in the situation, and from these answers a hurried conclusion is compiled which having

been duly presented sinks into oblivion as have many of its predecessors. We greatly need a work which shall sum up and indicate the methods adopted in actual practice by each library in handling a book from the time of its arrival until it is available for readers. The Library of Congress in the manual accompanying its report for 1901 gave an extremely useful and fairly complete account of its methods. Mr. Dana in his book "American Modern Library Economy as Illustrated by the Newark Free Public Library" has done the same for his library. A number of university librarians have prepared manuals for use by their clientèle which have attempted something in this direction, but after all these are isolated instances and there is great need of a manual which shall enable any one who has to face the problem of improving or altering the methods of his own library to see in tabular form exactly what is being done by other libraries. Such knowledge I believe can be obtained thru the proposed survey. It can be secured however only by the co-operation of every librarian and by the painstaking and honest filling out of what would prove to be a mammoth questionnaire.

When the great "Inter-Church World Movement" was laying out its plan of work it contemplated among other things a very extensive survey of the methods adopted by colleges. An elaborate questionnaire was compiled and sent out to every college and university of the country. I happen to know that the secretary of the institution with which I am connected spent the greater part of three months in gathering together material covering the information which was desired. Owing to the collapse of the "Movement" very little has resulted from all this work, but I know that in my own institution this work is not at all regarded as a waste of time, but is again and again proving of the greatest value. I believe such will prove to be the case with the contemplated library survey when it has been carried thru and the data brought together and published. It may be necessary to have a series of volumes that will cover the ground topically as was done in the case of the Cleveland School Survey, but if so I feel that it will prove to be one of the most valuable additions to library economy which American libraries have ever added to their shelves. With the result of this survey it ought to be perfectly possible for any library to make a comparison of its methods with those adopted by other libraries and thus eliminate waste of effort, unnecessary labor and unwise expenditure. A multitude of library questionnaires would be answered in such a publication and the organized tabulation of results

would make it a relatively simple matter to see what was being done by other libraries.

As an example of what may result from such a survey let me call your attention to the so-called "cataloging test" which was undertaken by the cataloging section some years ago. This brought together data showing that the cost of cataloging a book varied greatly, ranging from fifty cents to two dollars in different institutions. I know of at least one case where the results disclosed by this test have led to a careful examination of every process thru which a book passes resulting in a very considerable reduction in the total cost. The amount remaining, however, still seems greater than it should be and it ought to be one of the happy results of the survey to suggest methods by which the cost may be still further reduced.

This would lead to another step in the direction of economy which it seems to me must sooner or later come about, namely the standardization of the methods employed by the great majority of our libraries. Anyone familiar with the files of the LIBRARY JOURNAL knows how strongly this need was felt by those who first organized the A. L. A. The co-operation committee, as it was called, busied itself for ten years in establishing the practice for accession books, for the use of cards, as to catalog rules, as to blanks for the order department, reference department, and similar subjects. In fact the great majority of the methods we have in common were worked out in the first ten years of the American Library Association by such men as Cutter, Dewey, and Winsor. In recent years we have depended largely upon the library schools and upon discussion at library meetings to keep us informed as to methods, and to bring about a standardization of action. This has proved insufficient. For this standardization we must await the result of the survey but when this is available it seems to me that it would be perfectly feasible so to standardize the methods of the greater majority of libraries that an assistant changing from one library to another should find herself after the first week able to work in the new position as easily as she did in her previous one. When one considers the great number of changes that occur in a single year in the library world, the economy resulting from such standardization is evident. I am aware that there are those among us who talk about the danger of standardization and fear that the libraries will lose individual initiative if these are introduced. And yet these very people are among the first to complain that the library schools do not prepare for the practical operations of library work. Yet if these operations could be standardized the task of the library

schools would be greatly simplified and time and strength would be available for the teaching of more important matters. One of our ablest critics said not long ago that libraries had very little influence in shaping the reading of their communities. If this be true, is it not time that we standardize the mechanical parts of our work and throw all our energies into the task of really making our libraries an effective force in transforming their communities?

Another respect in which there seems to be great possibility of saving is in the line of co-operative publications. During the last year the Secretary of the A. L. A. has been making some very interesting experiments in this direction. The Children's Christmas Book-list, for example, was found to be of such practical value that between fifty and sixty thousand copies were ordered by a very considerable number of libraries. With a well organized force such as is necessary for the issue of the A. L. A. *Booklist* and with hearty co-operation from a great many libraries, there seems to be very great possibilities in preparing such lists to be sold at a minimum cost to the individual libraries. I shall not try to anticipate the discussion of tomorrow in which this whole subject of publications is to be fully presented. But, as closely related to it, may I suggest that one of the most useful services we could render would be to make the A. L. A. office a sort of clearing house for the bibliographical accomplishments of our libraries. In many cases is it not a fact that some rather difficult and puzzling problems as to the duration of a serial or as to the authorship of a work published under an assumed name have been brought to a complete solution by the painstaking efforts of the reference librarian of some one of our larger libraries and then having served its immediate purpose this knowledge is allowed to lie unutilized because unpublished while perhaps some other librarian a few months later may have occasion patiently and painstakingly to work out the very same problem. If all such work done by our larger libraries was submitted in a written form to the A. L. A. headquarters, mimeographed or printed, and distributed to such other libraries as would pay an annual subscription for such information might not a notable co-operation in effort and a great economy in expenditures be the ultimate result? Those of us who have again and again benefited by Mr. Faxon's notes in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* in regard to alterations in the time and place of publication of some serial would appreciate it if many more such notes might be available each year. Then, also, the possibility of providing by co-operative effort working tools which are now lacking seems very great. One

has only to recall that the original Poole's *Index* and the supplementary volumes as well, the A. L. A. *Index of Collective Material*, the A. L. A. *Portrait Index* and other similar publications are all the result of such co-operation, to see what possibilities there are in this form of effort. Dr. Richardson of Princeton at a recent meeting of the American Library Institute has made some extremely interesting suggestions as to further work in this direction which might well be given careful consideration.

A pressing problem which is generally realized, but which nobody has solved, is the problem of utilizing the duplicate material in the possession of our libraries. Nobody has discovered a simple and inexpensive way of transferring such material from the place where it is not needed to the place where it will be of service. In a large library the cost of ascertaining whether the items on a list of duplicates offered are needed is so great as to be almost prohibitive and the majority of libraries find it easier to sell their duplicates to some second hand book dealer who patiently catalogs it and offers the material at fancy prices to other libraries. These purchase it because it is the only way by which at present they can acquire the desired book. Again and again suggestions have been made for some great central clearing house to which all duplicate material should be sent and from which there should be issued lists for selection, but nobody has ever seemed to devise any way of meeting the expenses for this colossal undertaking. Various libraries have been making experiments in this line and some of them seem worthy of mention at this point. One method quite frequently adopted is the preparation of a want-list which is sent out to libraries willing to co-operate. This method is already very fruitful and would be exceedingly so if all libraries would list their duplicates and so know what they could supply. For those libraries which have taken the trouble to list and make available their duplicates, lists like this have proved a way of obtaining important additions at very little expense. The recipient of the list knows what he can furnish and by reference to his catalog of duplicates is able to send a prompt answer, and the aggregate result very often means the completion of a valuable society publication or periodical set. Another method which is now being tried by a number of libraries is the issuing of a monthly list of available duplicates and sending this to those libraries which are to co-operate in like fashion. The use of the mimeograph has made the cost of such lists a trifling sum, and they have resulted in very large and profitable exchange relations. I have sent out some forty or more such lists with

the result that at least nine-tenths of the material offered has been taken by some one of the libraries receiving the lists. From some of these I have not yet received anything in exchange. I have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that the material was of use somewhere and that sometime I shall get a return from the libraries which have selected this material. The cost has been relatively little and the returns in books selected from similar lists have abundantly justified the expense. The real difficulty in the development of this method lies in the unwillingness or inability of many libraries to provide lists of their duplicate material.

Many other examples might be given through which an increase of efficiency may be secured, without an increase in the cost of administration. We have said very little about the possibilities of collective purchasing, or of a combination whereby a competent and efficient "replacement" man might be employed in each large city, to meet the constantly increasing demand from libraries for such service. We have no organization whereby the need of libraries for a reprint of some important out-of-print work can be tabulated and pressure brought upon the publisher to issue a new edition, nor have we any machinery to prevent the issue of faked new editions to be foisted upon the libraries. All these and many others I must pass over and confine my illustrations to one more concrete example—

1. Do we all need to buy everything? With the enormously increased production of books must we not work out some co-operative arrangement whereby the field of purchase shall be more thoroly covered, by a division of purchase among the libraries of a state or of a city.

2. Do we all need to keep all the books we now have? Cannot the older and less frequently called for books be brought together in one or two libraries of a state, which shall act as a reservoir, relieving libraries generally of the expense of keeping material little in demand, and thus reducing maintenance and overhead for many others?

These examples must suffice to make clear the position I am trying to establish. In the face of increasing demands upon the public purse it is time for a careful review of all our methods, time for a systematic survey of all our resources time for co-operative combinations for more effective results. The great need of American libraries today is that each library should think not in terms of itself and its own interests, but in the spirit and with the conception of library unity. Each must be ready to give and each ready to take whatever action will be for the greatest good of all our American libraries.

The Future of the N. A. S. L.*

By DEMARCHUS C. BROWN

Librarian of the Indiana State Library

TO assume the role of a prophet would be very unwise. There are men who write on the "Next War," "The Future Greatness of Our Country, etc. These may be well and fascinatingly written but their value seems to me questionable. I find it very difficult to decide about the facts of the past. In truth, we all dispute about historical incidents in politics, war, education, art. That is one of the joys of studying them. We don't know, hence we can argue with great or little skill. The present is even more mysterious. Nobody agrees with any one else. Why should he? The great missionary to China, Dr. Martin, wrote home when asked about the bottom facts in regard to China—this to some one who wanted the gist of thousands of years of history, religion, art, in one letter—"There is no bottom and there are no facts." And the future of this or any other association—what shall it be? Who can forecast it? Who is to prophesy on this subject? You recall Repington's account of Pershing's officer who was reading "The History of the Future." On inquiry it turned out to be "The History of the Middle Ages." I have no desire to be classed as a prophet. The prophet has too little honor in his own association as well as his own country. What interests me is this: To make our association a growing, helpful, active affair, intelligently managed and conducted, building for the present and the future.

The association is now twenty-four years old. Shall it continue as heretofore, or merge in some form with other organizations? I recall that the attendance at the various meetings was sometimes small, sometimes large. I read my first paper at the Asheville meeting in 1907 before six or eight people; there were, however, more than that at some of the sessions. We have kept up the conferences from year to year with more or less profit. Shall we continue, merge, or disband? It has been set as my task to answer. May I take a view of the field as a starter?

Many of the state libraries are under partisan control. The librarian is changed after each election or at least frequently. He may or may not be an educator or librarian. He knows that the term will be short, that there will be no continuity of tenure or policy—both of which

are necessary to growth and good service. There is not much incentive to the best work either for the head or his assistants. He can't afford to attend meetings or visit other libraries to see how the best results are obtained. He does not care to join an association requiring fees and writing of papers and reports. All this is of vast indifference to him. This Association receives no encouragement from such a state library. The curse of reward for party work is on such an institution and nothing can be expected of it. I wish I could inform you of the number of state libraries so afflicted. It might be that a "drive" could be started to bring about a cure. The sad thing is that there are many of these. How, if at all, can their co-operation be secured? Not at all, until we rid ourselves of that curse of our governmental system, namely, that official position is a reward to some one paid for by the public funds. And you all recognize the immensity of securing that riddance.

Another serious and confusing element is the fact that the term "State Library" does not describe the same institution in the different states. The State Library in Wisconsin is not the same as the State Library in Indiana, in which latter Commonwealth the Indiana Law Library under the control of the Supreme Court is frequently referred to as the State Library even by its most frequent users, the lawyers. In Illinois the State Historical Library is a different institution and under different control from the State Library. But both are in a very true sense state libraries. The same difference exists in Minnesota and in Alabama. New York has perhaps an ideal condition, as all these features are combined in one controlling head. Connecticut may be classified in the same way, and so far as I know, Michigan. California has a sweeping supervision over the whole state. Missouri has a State Historical Society Library and a State Library which, as in Minnesota, is a law and documents library. The Indiana institution is a general library (including documents—state and federal) apart from the law library, with an archives department. But there is also an Historical Society receiving a small amount of public funds for publication purposes only but without any provision for housing books. Its exchanges are kept by the State Library. In Iowa the Historical Library, State Library, and Commission are distinct, as also in Nebraska. In Oregon we have still another condition. In Ohio a state of chaos

* Paper read before the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Libraries, Detroit, June 27th, 1922.

seems to have been cleared up, but there are two or three libraries that may be called State Libraries.

These few are given merely to show that the term "State Library" may mean one thing in New York and another in Illinois or Indiana. If we limit this Association to the narrow sense of the term we must expect a small clientèle; if to the broad use, there should be a large following, but one in a way limited to general reference books, history, newspapers, documents. Curiously enough the term "public library" is frequently and wrongly limited in the public eye to popular books, fiction especially, used by children.

But now what are we to do with our association? Some say "Join the Law Libraries Association," some "Become a section of the A. L. A. and lose our identity." Perhaps this identity is already lost, so small has it been at times. I beg to submit the results of a questionnaire covering five points as follows:

1. Remain a separate organization.
2. Merge state and law under a comprehensive title.
3. Merge state, law and special associations into a strong organization.
4. Become a section of the A. L. A.
5. Form an official organization known as the National Library Federation.

The answers to these questions are about as varied as the libraries themselves. Some are not ready to decide, but desire further discussion. The ballot, however, is about as follows: for no. 1, seven votes; for no. 2, eleven; for no. 3, seven; for no. 4, six; for no. 5, six. As you see, no point has a majority.

Permit me to use Indiana as an illustration of the difficulties in the way. There we have the State Library, the Indiana Law Library, the Public Library Commission, the Indiana Historical Society, the Legislative Bureau and the Historical Commission—all of which are in a greater or less degree either libraries, or doing work more or less connected with libraries. Their duties, too, are state wide, distinctly not local. Are they, therefore, not proper associations to be connected with a National Association of State Libraries? Surely a State Historical Library is a "state library" tho not so named. The funds for all these bodies are state funds, not local. Is it advisable, is it possible, that they shall all be in our national association? You may be able and ready to answer. I am not.

As I see it now, I believe it better to remain as we are provided an effort be made to secure a larger interest and membership of those

closely connected with State Libraries in the narrow sense, and an affiliated membership (so to speak) from these allied bodies named above. Whether this can be done I do not know. I think it ought to be attempted. If membership is not accepted then joint sessions can be held of, for example, the general State Library and the Historical Society Library groups.

To reinvigorate the institution, to secure more members, to bring about their attendance at the meetings for their own sake as well as that of the Association's, to re-inspire everybody (and I believe in this kind of inspiration, verbal or otherwise) will be a hard task. But I have hopes that it can be done. Cannot all the libraries whose activities are state-wide be invited to join? Are they not properly eligible to membership? Further, cannot our secretary do as the present one has done, urge state librarians all over the Union to attend with the authority of their executive powers, governor or others? If they get into the habit of coming, the Association can be kept up. Is this worth while? Personally I believe it is. Contact with others, especially with those who agree with you or present a new phase of your worn out ideas or methods, is the very essence of growth and development, is it not? I believe in trying it.

Becoming a section of the A. L. A. may not solve the problem. I have no objection to that proposition myself. What I want is to attend a conference where all problems connected with the control and improvement of libraries are discussed. I am not a stickler for names, for names may be appropriate and beautiful whether of persons or institutions, but after all, they are appendages and not the heart and purpose and core.

As I see it, the library is an educational institution greater than the school because it touches all from school children to old people. The library is therefore greater than any name. Institutions and associations, like men, are sometimes outgrown, worn out, lose their dynamic power and die, as they should under changing conditions. Death is not a calamity. It may be a blessing. I do not believe this is the case with this Association. It may need recharging, revitalizing. If so let us get all the cylinders working. There is a large field of work for us. Why not cultivate it? Perhaps the old plow horses can do this; if not, let us get some new ones, or some tractors, and carry on.

However, I am like Sir Roger de Coverly when serving as a judge in a debate and rendering his great decision: "Gentlemen, a great deal has been said on both sides."

Problems before the A. A. L. L.*

By GILSON G. GLASIER

Librarian of the Wisconsin State Library and President of the American Association of Law Libraries

I CONGRATULATE you on your place of meeting. It is the first time in twelve years that we have met in this great north middle-west country, one of the most fertile and productive areas in the world and destined, when this great waterway is opened to the sea, to become vastly more important even than it now is, as the home of productive and commercial activities. It will, no doubt, prove an inspiration to you to meet on the shores of this great prospective waterway which has been called the "Dardanelles of the New World" in a city noted for its progress and efficiency.

But, tho the glories and beauties of our immediate surroundings are very interesting and tempting to dwell upon, they are purely incidental to the main purpose of our presence here, and we should not let them detract from the work before us. We have important problems to solve. We have knowledge and inspiration to gain in our chosen line of work. Let these come first in our consideration and I am sure we shall go home feeling that our presence here has been amply worth all the effort it has cost.

I want to congratulate the Association further on the splendid leadership it has had in the past. There is not a single administration that has not enriched the experience, the history and the record of the Association as written in our official journal. Without wishing to detract in the least from the credit due other administrations, I feel that special mention should be made of the careful, conscientious, painstaking thought which Mr. Hicks gave to the work of the Association while he was our president. In his address at Colorado Springs in 1920, he outlined a program of work which may profitably be taken as our guide for some years to come. I hope I may not be accused of being a mere copyist if I call attention to some of the recommendations he made and urge upon you further serious consideration of them and that definite action be taken along some of the lines he suggested. That outline was so thoro that I find it difficult at this time to add anything to it.

One of the important recommendations made by Mr. Hicks was that the committee work

should be stimulated to greater activity. In an organization like this, meeting only once a year, and with a membership thinly scattered over a wide area, it is inevitable that a large part of our work must be done thru committees. It is the most efficient way, the problem being to find chairmen who will push the work. Where any definite piece of work is to be done by the Association, I recommend that the committee method be used.

In the "Program for the Future" which Mr. Hicks outlined two years ago we have the following:

1. Study of law library economy. This subject will be added to at this session by the Round Table which is to be conducted by Mr. Alexander on the subject of the law library as a business enterprise. It is my opinion that it should be developed so as to be of special benefit to the smaller libraries, not overlooking of course the problems of the larger ones.

2. Law library history. This subject will be further developed at this session by the paper to be presented by Miss Lathrop on the History of Michigan Law Libraries. Biography of law librarians is rather closely connected with this subject. At the suggestion and under the direction of Mr. Mettee we are to have one whole session given over to this subject. It is fitting and proper that we should give considerable space to the lives of those who have devoted much time and effort to the work in which we ourselves are engaged, and render to them the respect and honor which is their due. I recommend the appointment of a necrology committee whose duty it shall be to make proper mention of those of our members who have been called by death.

3. Training for law librarianship. This is an important and practical subject and was further developed by Mr. Hicks at the meeting last year. The problem of obtaining trained law librarians is a real one and should not be neglected. I recommend that a committee be appointed with Mr. Hicks as its chairman to study this matter further and to endeavor to make arrangements with some of the library schools to offer courses along this line. It will, no doubt, be preferable to select library schools for this purpose that are conveniently located to large law libraries so that apprenticeships

* Presidential address to the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. Detroit, June 27, 1922.

may be served and practical work assigned in connection with the lecture courses.

4. Legal bibliography. No new work has been undertaken in this direction. The bibliography of bar association proceedings prepared by Mr. Small is nearing completion but the association is unable to print it owing to lack of funds. I understand that Mr. Small has about completed arrangements to have it printed in such a way that the returns from its sale will pay the expense of printing. If this can be done, well and good, but I wish to suggest that Mr. Small should receive the backing of this Association to the extent at least that we insure him against any personal loss in this undertaking.

5. *Index to Legal Periodicals* and its cumulation. This subject is in the hands of an able committee which will report to you. The *Index* has always given rise to our most serious financial problems. The report of the Committee is quite encouraging, while that of our Treasurer, Miss Ryan, is less optimistic. With the two reports before you, you can no doubt get at the exact situation and act accordingly. The situation is not alarming, when we remember that we started the *Index* without capital and can probably turn it over today for enough to pay our indebtedness. We can thus break even and we have in addition accomplished an important piece of work. I strongly favor the Association retaining control of the *Index*. I wish to say in this connection that I deem it highly unjust that those who have worked hard and faithfully for the Association, in editing the *Index* should be obliged to wait indefinitely for their pay. I recommend that immediate steps be taken to pay them in full even tho it may be necessary to borrow the money or advance it out of our individual purses.

6. Development of the *Journal*. This subject is so closely connected with that of increasing our membership that I will speak of the two together. Both subjects are in the hands of competent committees. I cannot hope to add to their reports, but I wish to venture a few suggestions which I hope may prove worthy of your consideration.

The development of the *Journal* and of the *Index* is directly dependent upon securing new members and new subscribers. The Membership Committee has done excellent work along this line, against heavy odds, and the work should be continued. Mr. Stebbins writes that his committee has been greatly hampered by not having an up-to-date list of law libraries and librarians. A complete and accurate list of law libraries is necessary in carrying on the work of the Association and especially that of

attempting to increase our membership. The list published in 1912 was far more complete and satisfactory than anything that had preceded it, but many changes have taken place since then and the list is no longer complete or dependable. It should be revised and reprinted. It seems that this problem is to be solved more easily than we thought by reason of an offer of the publishers of the Standard Legal Directory which will be presented to you by Miss Lathrop. The offer seems to be a generous one and if it meets with your favor I recommend that a committee be appointed to work with the publisher in compiling the list. This subject will also come up in connection with a matter which Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde has asked permission to present to you, to wit: co-operation with the Special Libraries Association in the publication of a revised edition of the Special Libraries Directory.

A casual study of our membership list and of a few statistics discloses that, of the two hundred and thirteen cities in the United States with a population of approximately thirty thousand or over, only seventy-three are represented on our membership list and that there are seventeen states with no representation. Of the large number of law libraries shown by the 1912 list which is admittedly incomplete, our membership represents only about one-seventh of the whole. Most of our membership comes from the larger cities and from the most populous states and from libraries supported by public funds. There are approximately one hundred and forty cities of 30,000 or more not represented. In view of these facts it would seem obvious that any considerable increase in our membership must come from the small law libraries and that special effort should be made to make the *Journal* and its contents respond more directly to their needs so that they will feel it worth while to become members and subscribers. Subscription to the *Index* will in many cases follow membership.

Another phase of this question presents itself: Of the one hundred and forty cities mentioned that are not represented by our membership, how many are provided with adequate or with any law library facilities? Should we not take steps to ascertain the facts in this regard?

The situation in Wisconsin may serve to illustrate. A number of the smaller cities have law libraries and more are in contemplation. At Oshkosh, a city of about 33,000, there is an unusually successful and much-used law library which actually pays four per cent dividends on the stock issued at the time of its organization. Its history is rather unique and sets an admirable example of co-operation among lawyers. The

particulars of its organization and administration are contained in a letter attached hereto, which I gladly place at your disposal, with permission to publish if desired.

In direct contrast with the foregoing is our state metropolis, Milwaukee, a city of over 450,000 people, which has a small, inadequate bar library and two office building libraries, all of which are very inadequate to the needs of a large city. I am told that the bar library is not kept up to date, that the service is poor, and that by reason thereof the membership has dwindled to about twenty. A Milwaukee lawyer, representing a committee of one of the city clubs, has recently applied to me for information as to the steps necessary to be taken to organize a county law library to fill this need in Milwaukee county.

In the general library field the library needs of the small towns or cities are looked after by library extension committees or by state commissions. Why not such a committee in our own Association whose duty it shall be to offer

encouragement and practical advice to existing small libraries and to give information and lend assistance in organizing law libraries where needed. Every new library organized will become a prospective member of our Association. It seems from this very casual survey that there is a fertile field of law library endeavor here which we might seriously consider entering upon as a means of extending our influence for good and incidentally increasing our membership. I submit it for your consideration.

Let me say in closing that in preparing the program for this conference I have had splendid support. It is a pleasure to work with such willing and enthusiastic companions. I am deeply indebted to Miss Foote, Miss Lathrop, Miss Woodard, Mr. Mettee, Mr. Feazel, Mr. Stebbins, and many others, for their advice and assistance, and particularly to those who have so willingly consented to take part in the program. I have confidence that you will find it interesting and instructive and I deeply regret that I cannot be present to enjoy it all with you.

The Economic Value of Library Service*

BY DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

United States Chamber of Commerce

THE searchlight of public attention falls in different periods upon different professions, and brings them into prominence to stamp them with the seal of popular approval or disapproval. Doctors and lawyers we have always with us, but the members of these professions can point back to the days of misunderstanding, of persecution even. Today we see new professions thrusting to the fore: the engineer is claiming a well-earned recognition, and the educator is receiving new evidence of the public's appreciation of his services.

Among others, remains the librarian. Most members of the profession will tell you that the librarian today holds a position of dignity and esteem in the community. The careful observer cannot doubt the truth of this assertion. In the increasing number of American cities that are supporting a library and librarian, there is an instinctive feeling that the librarian is more representative of the constructive side of community life than, at least, the average business man. However, even admitting this as a fact, it remains equally true that the thoughts of the average citizen turn but infrequently in the librarian's direction. Asked his opinion of library work as a profession one youth replied: "I never thought of it."

* Presidential address at the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the S. L. A. at Detroit, June 27th, 1922.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

Times change, professions develop. One librarian in bewailing his ineffectiveness, fails to observe other members of the profession stepping into new positions opened up as a result of his own promotive efforts. It is perhaps not generally realized that the annual pay-roll for library service has been increased within the past decade by about a million and a half dollars by the extension of library facilities to the industrial establishments of this country.

There may be some who will doubt the accuracy of this estimate. There is plenty of data, however, to make us believe that the aggregate of the salaries paid to librarians employed by commercial and industrial firms is nearer to three million dollars. In 1909 a scant handful of special libraries existed. In 1921, as the result of an incomplete survey, the "Special Libraries Directory" showed more than six hundred special libraries in America. The total has since been materially increased by the creation of new special libraries by business concerns.

REASONS FOR SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICE

What are the reasons for this new and rapid development of library service? The answer to this question is not difficult. During the major part of the relatively short period of this

country's economic development there was but little opportunity for the systematic collection of fact information. The competitive exploitation of a new country called for swift action and precluded the study and interpretation of basic facts and statistics.

This period is now over. The problems of American business today are primarily problems of conservation and efficient distribution. We have been warned that our natural resources in coal, lumber, oil, etc., are not inexhaustible. We must adopt, we are rightly told, the methods of conservation in the production of raw materials; we must reduce to a minimum waste in handling, and we must plan our goods distribution in terms of the actual needs of ultimate consumers.

FACTS IN BUSINESS

The larger American business firms realize today that a new way of doing business has been evolved. This new method is demonstrating the truth of age-old maxims. After a number of years' experience with a Welfare Department which worked to improve the personal health of its policy-holders, a great insurance corporation reports an increased length of life among these same policy-holders which more than compensates for the expense of this "unselfish" undertaking. Truly has it been said that the seas of abnegation give back a just reward!

The impulse of curiosity will lead the ultimate consumer up to the marts and counters of trade, but even the swan-song of super-salesmanship cannot make him continue to buy goods not equated to his needs. The firm that sent their rooster trade-marked product to the land where roosters were taboo, paid heavily for their education in religious idiosyncrasy. The halcyon days of hit or miss are giving place to days of sober effort, of planned and calculated action. There is hope of realizing the square deal in business, with a new conception of service and a new regard for effectiveness in the satisfaction of human wants.

STATISTICAL, RESEARCH AND LIBRARY SERVICE

In business today the statistician, the research worker, and the special librarian are studying the sources of labor and raw materials; the character and location of the demand for manufactured products, and the manifold factors of credit and finance. Data in these fields are being salvaged from sources of every kind: from books and magazines, from correspondence and clippings, and from conversation with those possessing special knowledge. When collected, these data are studied and classified, and then organized into a system of intelligence which will permit of enlightened direction of each new step or undertaking of the business concerned.

The importance of service of this character is

being increasingly realized. Leadership is afforded by Herbert Hoover and the United States Department of Commerce, with the close sympathy, co-operation, and support of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Research Council, and the great multitude of professional and trade associations. The task of collecting fact and statistical information and applying it in the solution of business problems is becoming organized and centralized. As a result of this process a new conception of business integrity is rapidly becoming apparent.

THE RESEARCH FUNCTION

As already pointed out, this new activity involves statistical, research, and library work. These three terms today do not possess definite connotations. The librarian may do research work and the research worker may in fact be completely occupied with statistical investigation. Careful analysis of these functions would seem to indicate that, to a large extent, each involves the others. The research man fails to give accurate, continuing service if his data are not properly organized, and the recording of statistical information calls for the highest type of library science. Without these aids productive efficiency in statistical and research work is rapidly reduced. It should be pointed out, finally, that librarians have perfected their reference work to such an extent that it frequently becomes identical with the work of the research man.

It is important that the special librarian in business maintain his footing in a research capacity. It is equally important, in so doing, that he continue to insist upon the introduction of library methods and library science in the conduct of such research work. The ideals of constructive librarianship emphasize the larger benefits to be obtained from research work, as opposed to the immediate, but not always lasting, benefits to the individual concern. In considering immediate benefits, the business librarian, if true to his professional instinct, will have due regard for possible future and more lasting benefits for his firm and for the community at large.

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIAN AND HIS PROFESSION

The special librarian is in a position to render important service to the library profession. The highest functioning of each unit organ in any professional body is essential to the maximum all-round development of such body. The special librarian who makes the best use of his opportunities multiplies the points of contact between the librarian and citizens and business men; he makes these relationships more intimate and continuous, and he increases the opportunities to equate library service in terms of the every day needs of science, industry, and government.

The Librarian's Duty to His Profession*

By CARL B. RODEN

Librarian of The Chicago Public Library

WE speak of our calling as a profession, and even as we speak we mentally align ourselves with those ancient and honorable professions that minister to the great and fundamental needs of mankind, the needs of the soul, the body, and, most prized of man's possession, his rights and liberties.

Religion, Medicine, Law—these three—and when we add a fourth, Education, ministering to the needs of the mind, we do not thereby alter nor diminish the dignity and excellence of that glorious company to the circle of whose fellowship we claim admittance.

Yet we have no body of doctrine running back to a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." We have no treasury of accumulated lore derived from the ancient folkways. We have no divine revelation upon which to base our claims to a ministry.

We have only a faith, not yet shared by all our generation, which I have heard questioned even by one of our most distinguished colleagues, that we are doing useful work, and on the basis of that belief we profess and call ourselves a profession.

Now, I hold that there is a material distinction between that form of ministry which constitutes the essence of the professions—which, in the words we have just heard, "have their contacts with souls, not with things"—and that other form of usefulness, which may be almost, but not quite, equally exalted, called Service.

If we were only content to waive our claims to professional honors, and to be known as good and faithful servants, we should be safe in pointing to the services we are already rendering, and to their steadily widening scope, seeking to comprehend every human relationship and activity, from the cradle to the grave, in business, in pleasure, in learning and in leisure.

But if we still persist in our aspiration to be classed among the professions I begin to fear that the very variety and multiplicity of our services is raising up a cloud, already larger than a man's hand, which is threatening to come between us and those ideals of ministry that we must keep ever before us, clear and undimmed, as our professional objective. It is not the objective that is in danger, nor yet those

ideals, for they are of the eternal varieties. It is only our poor human faculty of envisioning them that is being threatened by this cloud.

This cloud is the swarm of specialists and specialties into which we are breaking ourselves up, disintegrating our former solidarity and tending to dissipate our unity of effort, of objective, tending, as it were, to render ourselves less and less capable of seeing the woods because of the multitude of trees we are cultivating.

We now have many kinds of librarians: for schools, for colleges, for universities, for doctors, for lawyers, for bankers and business men. All true and zealous servants, each intent upon developing his own specialty and jointly and severally making splendid contributions to the efficiency with which the work of the world is done.

But I submit that helping to do the work of the world is but one, and that the least vital, dynamic, element of the professional function. I do not in the least mean to minimize the character or the value of the service we are rendering in thus mobilizing the printed word in aid of research, in industry, in all that helping to do the work of the world involves and implies. Speed the day when every art and every craft, every artisan and every craftsman shall have progressed so far, under the tutelage of his respective librarian, as to admit and accept the lessons of experience as they are demonstrated and recorded in books. Thus, indeed, will the kinship of nations, of the ages and of men be promoted and cemented.

But let us not forget that there was a time when lawyers scorned to accept a fee and defended the right for the sake of the right, when the offices of priest, physician and teacher were united in one person, and each and all were offered up in ministry as equally to the glory of God!

If we translate "the glory of God" into terms of modern currency and speak of the service of humanity, and if, moreover, we take into account the complexities of modern life which have forced the professions to stoop a little from those pinnacles of altruism where once they dwelt in ethereal isolation, we shall still find, I think, that they have not altogether abandoned their former positions; that they are still true to the professional vows by which they were dedicated to the service of humanity, which is a

* Paper read before the A. L. A. at Detroit, July 1, 1922.

Ministry, even while they are engaged in the service of men, which is Service. That margin surrounding the day's work, which must be kept clean and fair in order that the imperishable contributions of each age and generation to the next may be inscribed upon it, is what, it seems to me, characterizes and dignifies the professions. It is this idea of a margin of which I have been trying to lay hold.

Now, tho we have no revelation once delivered to the saints, and no majestic foundation of principles upon which to rear our practice; tho we have not yet had time even to agree upon a canon of ethics, and the fiftieth birthday of our corporate consciousness is still four years away, yet we have had entrusted to our ministerial offices two of the most respectable and, on the whole, most important manifestations of Divine Grace known in the world since the dawn of history: Books and the Human Race. With two subjects of such magnitude to work upon, there is surely ample room for professional ministrations, if we find that we still have left any considerable margin over and above the day's work in the service of men, that we may devote to the service of humanity. I think we have such a margin, altho it is not a very generous one, nor as generous as it once was, and shows here and there a finger print of the market-place.

To serve humanity means to help it upward from plateau to plateau in that steady but painful climb towards some sort of consummation, to which it has been predestined by the power or force or impulse that moves on the fact of the waters, call it Evolution, Destiny, or God, or what you will. That is the sort of service that is professional and for which the professional margin must be kept pure and wide.

I think no one will be found to dispute the assertion that libraries have a contribution to make to this momentum that is driving the race forward. Indeed I am not at all sure that the free public library movement is not the very particular contribution that this age has been preordained to make. Preordained? Mr. Henry said, on Wednesday morning, that one must be preordained or one can never be truly ordained to any kind of ministry whatever. The question seems to be whether we are going to be able to keep the fact of our preordination and our ordination steadily before our own eyes, and whether we are not standing in peril of selling our birthright for a mess of highly satisfying and very savory pottage.

It is service to men—highly satisfying service—to teach the celebrated man in the street to earn more dollars, raise more hens, to win more and more of earthly prizes by using

library books. It is service to humanity, our professional margin, to bring Books and the Human Race together to the end that Books may lend the impetus of their inspiration toward hastening that "one far-off Divine Event, toward which the whole creation moves."

The Trustees' meeting held in this room last Tuesday afternoon afforded startling evidence of the reaction that follows upon even a partial realization of the mission of librarianship in its contact with souls. Of course, the trustees that were here were of the sort that had caught a glimmer of the vision.

Their unanimous, spontaneous, almost naive testimony to their realization of the implications and proportions of the task and opportunities confronting their own particular institutions, welling up from the hearts of these men, all unperceived by the assemblage intent upon questions of revenue and administration, rested like a benison upon its deliberations and made this, in spiritual values as contrasted with mere shop talk, one of the most significant meetings of this crowded week. Business men, lawyers, ministers, as they were, were thrilled and filled, not by the promise of service to themselves, not to the affairs of the world, but each in turn affirming in tones of wonderment and conviction his belief in the validity of the splendid commission entrusted to the American public library, one and indivisible, as an agency of culture, as an instrument of education not second to the public schools, as an element in the irresistible and preordained current of progress that is lifting the Human Race from plane to plane, upward to its destiny.

"Make the library known to all the world, as we have come to know it" was their cry, and to one hearer, at least, it seemed like the first and great commandment to us in our search for our professional duty. And the second is like unto it: That we know the library ourselves, as they have come to know it. "On these two commandments hang all the laws and the prophets." To contrive to keep steady and undimmed before us the high ideals of a service to humanity to which a fair and generous margin of our time and talents is to be dedicated.

Books and the Human Race; Librarianship to Humanity. That is a task of professional proportions, for the promotion of which we must contrive to save, to rescue, perhaps, a margin of professional ministry. And when we have all been brought to accept this commission, and have succeeded in gaining recognition from the world of men that our fulfilment of it is a vital contribution its continued upward flight then we shall have accomplished our full duty to our profession, for then we shall have a profession.

Copyright and the Publishers—A Review of Thirty Years*

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Librarian of Johns Hopkins University and Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying

WE are here to consider a copyright measure introduced (by request) in Congress April 28 by Mr. Tincher, of Kansas (H. R. 11476). Its titular author is not committed to it and has yet to make the necessary studies for the determination of his own attitude.

The bill's putative origin is the so-called Authors' League of America. "So-called" I say, for such copyright organizations in America have always been but parade bunting hung on publishing fronts, to be discarded after parading was over. The reason for such carnivals when the legislator comes to town is a little lone paragraph in the Constitution of the United States which says not a word about the manufacturers and sellers of books, but speaks only of authors and their public. Thus runs a part of

"Article 1, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

The old time publisher has a poor opinion of that sub-section and a worse one still of its English mother, the Statute of Anne. He would amend it if he could, but there is not the slightest chance. Copyright legislation remains the concern of authors and their public. As a class, however, authors are a timorous folk and slow to unite, while the public, in Mr. Roosevelt's lament, will not take its own part. Rarely, therefore, has either of these principals functioned constructively in drafting the measures definitive of their relations. In the one great historic instance of their conjunction, above noted, the publishers lost perpetual monopoly, and author's copyright was won. That eclipse of 1710 will never be forgot. But while the sceptre had passed from Stationers' Hall, the rôle of Warwick remained ever a possibility. And so, what with the diffidence of authors and the confusion of the people, publishers, busy and indeed indispensable scribes that they are, together, in the United States, with the printers, have played conspicuous parts suggesting claims and formulating terms.

The present bill is no exception. The Typographers announce their willingness to forego an (unproductive) privilege—for increased tariff protection. Two publishers draw up the

stipulations, and the document is taken to Washington by the Secretary of the Authors' League. The measure has great capabilities for good, but the zealous scribes could not forego the temptation of slipping in a clause to the fattening of their own pockets at tremendous cost to the public and no advantage to authorship—"not emphasized by authors," as they once expressed it. Will the people's representative sign? If the past is any criterion, they will not, for the publishers have essayed such a rider four other times in the past thirty years, and suffered four defeats—two on the floor of Congress, two in committee.

What is the proposition, so sponsored?

The bill itself has the worthy purpose of qualifying the United States for membership in the International Copyright Union, from which, save Russia, we are the only conspicuous absentee among powers of the first rank. We do hold place in the Pan American Convention, founded on the same general principles, but our literary relations are much more intimate with Europe, especially Great Britain because of common language, than with South and Central America. We should without question enter the larger fellowship also, as Brazil has set out to do.

The fundamental principle of this association (called Berne Union from its place of birth in 1886) is that copyright once secured in any Union country has validity, without further formality or cost, thruout all the countries of the Union.

From this family of nations we have been barred for thirty years because of a provision in our law, known as the "manufacturing clause," which denies copyright to the foreigner unless his book is made here. This was the price paid the printers in the Act of 1891 for any protection at all to foreigners other than residents here. Previous to that, literary piracy was legalized and constituted the national sin, for the remission of which a host of men and women of high repute in and out of Congress struggled for a half century before attaining any degree of success.

It is but fair to say, however, that in this particular the United States were but following European precedent. Our first federal act, which established the nation's policy for a century, was passed in 1790. This was three years before France set the precedent of grant-

* Read before the A. L. A. at Detroit, June 27, 1922.

ing, irrespective of residence or nationality, copyright to anyone publishing a book on her soil, tho in 1852 she took a longer lead by decreeing against republication (but not against performance) of works first published abroad, without regard to reciprocity. As for Great Britain, her law was not superior to ours when the famous petition of fifty-six British authors was presented to the Senate by Henry Clay in 1837. It took a court construction of 1868 to establish the applicability to non-residents of the Act of 1842, which allowed a book first published in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland) to bear copyright throuth the British dominions, while it was not till 1886 that such protection was given a book first published elsewhere in those dominions. And even since 1887, when the Berne Convention went into effect, it must be remembered that an American author, to attain copyright in the Union countries, must publish there first or simultaneously, just as much as a British author must since 1891 do in the United States to get legal protection here. Publication twice in each case is necessary.

Finally, in the interest of fairness and sound action, let it be clearly recognized that American publishers cannot nowadays be charged with the habit of pirating foreign authors' works as was true before the Act of 1891. There is no National Sin crying out now for expiation. A very striking proof of this lies in the fact that, tho English authors can since 1891 get under our law by publication here, less than one per cent, according to a published statement of the Register of Copyrights, have felt the necessity of doing so.

So that, while the nuisance of double publication should be abated, public law substituted for private agreements, and the temptation to Canadian retaliation removed, yet the international situation is not such as to justify the purchase of such advantages at any price. There is abundant time for deliberation, and the opportunity for action alike uncompromising and distinguished. In such unhurried and critical temper, we may now pass from the bill itself to an examination of Sindbad.

THE PUBLISHERS' RIDER

The proposal is that with the repeal of the manufacturing clause shall go another, viz. revocation of everybody's right to acquire a foreign book from any source except the publisher of its American edition. No matter how shoddily the reprinter might do his work (and there would be no object in a reprint (except a cheaper one), he would thereby gain monopoly of all originals shipped here, and

could charge at his pleasure. But this is to state the case in its most innocuous form. Printing here would not, under the new conditions created by this Act be requisite to the establishment of an American edition. The foreign original might be made to serve the purpose. Three words—Copyright, John Smith, 1922—behind the title page of two such copies, when registered and deposited in Washington, would constitute an American edition. The Register of Copyrights would not ask whether there were any more like these. All dealings must be with the new owner, under the dire penalties of infringement. The inscription of the magic words would be a matter of arrangement between the jobber here and the publisher there, or between the east and the west sides of the same house.

The first beneficiary of this scheme would be the international publisher. Thru our membership in the Berne Union, all his European issues would automatically have the protection of our laws against piracy, while only compliance with the simple formalities above mentioned, with payment of a dollar per title, would be necessary to qualification as publisher of an American edition. We could not then order such London books from London agents, but must deal instead with the New York house and pay its prices or do without. What those prices would be is not a matter of conjecture. For example, one half the titles handled here by The Macmillan Company are importations; that is, books not printed or reprinted in the United States. The average rate at which they are priced on this side is 38.3 cents a shilling, (which has an actual value at present of 22.5 cents). Now, as always heretofore, a buyer, whether individual or institution, can escape such charges by importing from England. The rider to subsection (a) of Section 6 would block that escape, and exact the higher toll.

The second beneficiary would be the importer of books from countries with broken down currency, especially Germany, and to a less extent Italy and France. What a harvest awaits the copyright manipulator in this field. The German mark has fallen to about one-sixtieth of its antebellum value, but the domestic price of books has increased but five fold. Under the rules of the trade, enforced by the Government, this price is trebled in sales to most foreign countries, including the United States. Even so, that has made German books cost us about one-fourth as much as in 1914. For the profiteer, who is already finding a way to operate, here is a golden opportunity, thru employment of the American edition fiction, to double or treble the price of sure sellers—which will mean the first rate manuals of science and

philology exploited at the expense of American investigators and students.

From the operations of this pair, the bill provides six exemptions—the Government, the blind, the traveler, imported libraries, whether bought *en bloc* or brought in by the immigrant, foreign newspapers or magazines, and the imported originals of English translations copyrighted here. In this line of eight beneficiaries, one misses two faces—the author, who gets not an added penny, and the general public for whom his work is done. These two would like to meet. The constitution would have them do so freely. This bill says they may, provided the buyer is a Government official, or bereft of eyesight, or content with a periodical, or has the money to take a trip to Europe or buy a whole library at once. But the searcher after truth in study and laboratory, the cultivated reader at home, the impecunious student who has not the price of an ocean voyage—they will pay heavily for the meeting, if the rider reaches his goal. The profiteer in foodstuffs for the body is held in execration. What more can be said of him who would corner the supplies of the brain?

And so, if the rider pulls rein at the White House, it will come to pass that librarians and bookbuyers of every degree will go very charily about their foreign acquisitions, for the penalty of a misstep is ugly. Never knowing what the registry of copyrights in Washington might show, they will in every instance first inquire whether some monopolist has beat them there. Is it thus we shall "promote the progress of science and useful arts?"

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

This offering of the publishers is not a new one, tho the law of other countries knows it not. By it they attempt to retrieve one of their two historic defeats of the past thirty years—the first, suffered in the Act of 1891 when victory by ambush seemed certain till a month before the Session's end Senators Sherman and Carlisle discovered the stratagem and plucked the invaders; the second, suffered in three successive adverse verdicts in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1908 and 1913. As both these contests were waged in adherence to false theories of copyright, it is well to review them.

Copyright is the exclusive privilege of multiplying and first disposing of literary and artistic works. It is not a natural right, but one fixed by statute, as all rights in human society are. A natural right would be an absolute right, but absolutism is dead; one has not an absolute right to life itself. A criminal may be sentenced to death and a patriot yield his life at his country's command in its defence.

This grant is of distinctly modern origin and its entire development can be traced. The idea was unknown before the invention of printing, tho there was a lively manuscript trade during the Middle Ages and copyists abundant—no less than 10,000 in Paris and Orleans alone, it is said. By the end of the fifteenth century it was coming to be seen that if authorship, with its attendant advantages to the public, was to flourish otherwise than at the precarious pleasure of wealthy patrons, the author should for a limited term have the monopoly of production and sale. It was a national affair, however, the foreigner was not recognized, and the native author was protected against importation of the foreign reprint. Such was the typical situation in the United States when in 1891 Congress concluded at last to grant the foreigner copyright if he had his book made here. The publishers lay low, thinking to draw the old non-importation clause to prevent the customary sale of the original which they would then undertake to reprint under American copyright. While there is good reason to suppose that the attempt in court to prevent importation for use as against sale would have failed, yet the threat of such litigation might have proved a deterrent to libraries especially. So after mature deliberation, involving a distinguished Senatorial debate, Congress passed the Act with a specific proviso insuring to institutions and individuals the continued right of importation for use, tho restricted to two copies.

This decision greatly upset the publishers and they have made repeated efforts at its repeal, the present being the fourth in thirteen years. It is not generally known that they tried it twice during the war—January 8, 1915 (H. R. 20695), and January 27, 1916 (H. R. 10231)—when public attention was focused elsewhere, but these bills did not emerge from committee, since the American Bar Association's Committee on Patent, Trade Mark and Copyright, under the Chairmanship of R. H. Parkinson, of Chicago, was awake and made efficient protest.

Their most ambitious drive, however, came in connection with the Act of 1909. This campaign really ran over nearly a decade. Learned counsel was employed, and elaborate preparations carried thru. On May 1, 1901, the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, recently formed for the purpose, put into effect a joint pact placing most classes of books on a net basis, except for a discount of ten per cent to libraries.

Article III of the Publishers' program ran as follows:

"That the members of the Association agree

that such net copyrighted books and all other of their books shall be sold by them to those booksellers only who will maintain the retail price of such net copyrighted books for one year, and to those booksellers and jobbers only who will sell their books further to no one known to them to cut such net prices or whose name has been given to them by the Association as one who cuts such prices," etc.

The booksellers, on their part, voted "not to buy, not to keep in stock, nor to offer for sale, after due notification, the books of any publisher who declines to support the net price system"; to expel any member reported by any three of his fellows as having had commerce with a denounced publisher; to refuse such expelled member or a denounced dealer all discount.

Here was an agreement to destroy the business of any one who refused an oath to support whatever retail price a publisher might set and join in punishing those who did not. Here was plain combination in restraint of trade. One does not necessarily condemn maintenance of price in order to condemn the coercive methods here employed. The defence lay in the nature of copyright as a monopoly, which was alleged to place the proprietor beyond the reach of anti-trust laws, and as sole vendor to control resale.

Two results followed swiftly. First, libraries found their prices advanced about twenty per cent. The American Library Association, joined by the National Education Association, protested. Second, R. H. Macy and Company, black-listed and blockaded for retailing at \$1.24 a net copyrighted \$1.40 novel, purchased by them at forty per cent discount, brought suit Dec. 3, 1902 against both Associations and others. On February 23, 1904, the New York Court of Appeals declared the combination illegal so far as it sought to control uncopyrighted books. In March the agreement was changed to cover copyrighted books only, and two publishers instituted suits against Macy's shortly afterward. The Bobbs-Merrill Company printed under the copyright notice of "The Castaway," the following in each copy: "The price of this book at retail is one dollar net. No dealer is licensed to sell it at a less price, and a sale at a less price will be treated as an infringement of the copyright." Macy's price was \$.89.

Scribner's sought to attain the same end by printing in their catalogs and bills the following notice: "Copyrighted net books published after May 1, 1901, and copyrighted fiction published after Feb. 1, 1902, are sold on condition that prices be maintained as provided by the

regulations of the American Publishers' Association." In both these instances, the attempt was being made by reason of copyright monopoly to impose by notice a retail price on a dealer with whom there was no privity of contract.

The United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, found for Macy's July 11, 1905, and these verdicts were affirmed June 16, 1906 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

This sequence of events is of the greatest significance to the case which we have in hand today, for it was in June and November, 1905, and March, 1906, that the three conferences to lay the basis for a bill "to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," as requested by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, were held. The publishers swarmed over the place, for here was the chance of a lifetime to win in Congress a battle they were losing in the courts. Despite the substantial labors of the Copyright Office, an amazing strand of privileges, filched from author and public for the aggrandizement of the publisher, was woven into the fabric of the draft. Here they inserted absolute prohibition of importation unless with the reprinter's consent. Continued control after sale was covered by this astounding clause:

That the copyright secured by this Act shall include the sole and exclusive right: (b) to sell, distribute, exhibit, or let for hire, or offer or keep for sale, distribution, exhibition, or hire, any copy of such work.

A purchaser could not even show a book he had bought, let alone sell it at will, unless the publishers gave written consent, and a violation would incur the fine or imprisonment fixed for infringement.

And there was much else of the same ilk.

So deftly, however, was the work done by counsel and so assured the client's manner that the Congressional Committees were at first taken in and spoke for a brief space the approved patois of the publisher. The trend of events thereafter cannot more certainly be gauged than by reading side by side the two reports of Chairman Currier dated respectively January 30, 1907 and February 22, 1909. The primary rights of the public were the keynote of the latter. His eyes and those of the Senate Committee, which also adopted it, had been opened by the pleas of the American Library Association and the Library Copyright League, organized for the purpose by W. P. Cutter, but especially thru the appearance of a brilliant protagonist of the cultivated reader, at the Hearings of March, 1908, in the person of William Allen

Jenner, a New York lawyer, speaking in his own name. Mr. Jenner had already got the ear of Congress by the private publication in 1907 of a masterly analysis of the bill entitled "The Publisher against the People, a Plea for the Defense," to be followed after the Hearings by "The Octopus," similarly issued. Under his penetrating probe, the proceedings broke up and turned into a general rat-hunt by all aboard. At the end the importation right was back where it ought to be, the disposal section resumed its traditional tenor in the grant, "To print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work," and many other nests were cleared out.

One last stand was yet to be made. The Supreme Court on June 1, 1908, had affirmed the lower court decisions in the Bobbs-Merrill and Scribner cases, even tho in January, 1907, the Publishers had changed their "agreement" to a "recommendation," without, however, altering coercive practices. Thus the publisher could not by mere notice limit the price of resale, nor after the first vending exercise any further right. The final drive, made at the critical Hearing of January 20, 1909, was in the effort to insert the following clause:

"That subject to the limitations and conditions of this act copyright secured hereunder shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies which would be accorded to any other species of property at common law."

Here again appeared Mr. Jenner for the public, joined by Mr. Parkinson, who, as already seen, was still keeping his vigil in 1916.

This clause was to revive an old claim of the Stationers' Company of London, which, under the aegis of the Star Chamber, carried so high a hand for a century and a half from its charter in 1556. Since 1710 when the Statute of Anne, the first copyright act, went into effect, all copyright in published works has been statutory. So finally decided the House of Lords in 1774. In this spirit the American Constitution was written and the Act of 1790 so construed by the Supreme Court in 1834 and repeatedly since. The effect of the clause would probably have been to upset the Bobbs-Merrill verdict. It failed, and the bill only when so amended was signed by President Roosevelt on the last day of his second term in 1909.

The end of the American Publishers' Association came in 1914 with the payment of \$140,000 in damages following the third unanimous verdict of the Supreme Court Dec. 1, 1913, in favor of Macy's.

And now after all this history, with the fate of its sire full before its eyes, the young Na-

tional Association of Book Publishers, our nativity greetings hardly dead on the air, dashes up on the old steed, with the prettiest trappings the best copyright saddler in America could give him, determined once more to stay the free flow of the world's thought our way, thus begging American art, science and scholarship to fill a private till.

Memorandum on Copyright

THE following memorandum on the copyright issue has been sent to the Executive Board of the A. L. A.:

The address of Dr. Raney at the Detroit Conference involves so many erroneous impressions and twistifications that reply on some few points should be made, lest the library profession should seem to be placed in the position of running amuck against all others engaged in the production and distribution of books—authors, publishers and booksellers.

As to the slur that the "so-called" Authors League of America and previous author organizations are "but parade bunting hung on publishing fronts," the original American Copyright League was organized in 1883 solely by authors, Lowell being the first president, and it remained the active and leading advocate of international copyright thru the two campaigns resulting in the measure of 1891 and the code of 1909. The Authors' League of America was organized in 1912 and has a membership of some 1500, including musical and dramatic composers and artists. The original (Authors') Copyright League has gradually yielded to it the primacy in copyright progress which it has actively maintained. The co-operation of publishers was early sought and obtained, and the American Publishers' Copyright League was organized, in 1887, and has been recently merged in the Copyright Bureau of the National Association of Book Publishers with George Haven Putnam as still the leading spirit.

As to the statement that the bill was drawn by "two publishers," the facts are as follows:—The repeal of the manufacturing clause is the *sine qua non* of true international copyright and entrance into the Berne Union. Secretary Shuler of the Authors' League obtained the assent of the Typographical representatives to this repeal, on the understanding that the tariff measure should have precedence before pressure for a copyright bill. The first draft for the pending bill was made by counsel for the Authors' League. The Librarian of Congress declined to participate in the shaping of the desired measure but did not object to the use, unofficially, of Register Solberg's experience in copyright legis-

lation. Accordingly Mr. Solberg redrafted the more formal details of the bill embodying the repeal, and it was left to me to redraft the sections covering other questions involved in entrance to the Union which was done in close and frequent consultation with Mr. Shuler for the Authors' League, of which I also was a member. The publishers thru George Haven Putnam were not consulted until after this redrafting, but thenceforward it was our plan to keep the work in touch with the several classes interested—publishers, music people and librarians—the latter by information thru Dr. Raney with the purpose either of reaching agreement or making clear and concrete points of difference, of which the issue between publishers and librarians was the most difficult. If I am involved in the reproach of being classed with Barabbas I need only say that since, as a journalist, I came into the field of letters and not least since the formation of the A. L. A. for which I take some share of credit, I have endeavored, as have all my editorial and business associates, without exception, honestly to realize the general interest and minimize differences of the several classes—authors, librarians, publishers and booksellers—in the production and distribution of books.

As to Dr. Raney's dictum on property in copyright, authors and authorities hold that copyright is peculiarly a natural right since the expression of thought is a personal creation. Before the invention of printing there was recognition of this right as in the traditional Irish decision of the sixth century on a copied ms.: "To every cow her calf." The statute of 1710 provided remedies which were vague under common law. In 1774 the law lords decided, ten to one, on one point and seven to four on another, that copyright is a right under common law, but held, six to five, against Lord Mansfield and previous judicial decisions, that the language of the statute abrogated the common law right. This decision was followed in the paragraph in our own Constitution.

As to the imputation of publishers' plots and rats' nests, these are as baseless as they are discourteous and only weaken the library cause. There was no secrecy whatever, either at the conferences in New York and Washington presided over by the Librarian of Congress, or at the Congressional hearings, and the importation question was openly and thoroly discussed. The publishers stoutly asserted their right as assigns of the author, to the exclusive market and had precedent and authorities for their contention. The statute of 1710 prohibited importations without consent of the proprietor; Tauchnitz authorized

editions are confiscated in England; the trend of English judicial opinion is in the same direction; Canada requires importation thru the licensee, and the English as well as the American society of authors and Professor Röthlisberger, director of the Berne Union, hold the same view. The pending bill makes two concessions: by authorizing restriction only after registration and deposit, to which are to be added by agreement exceptions of second hand copies and works in foreign languages, and by requiring the American proprietor either to supply or to assent to importation of original editions. As this compromise has been rejected by the A. L. A. Council there should be a clean cut contest on this mooted point, but without acrimony or abusiveness by which Congressmen are not likely to be convinced.

R. R. BOWKER.

Two Foot Shelf For a Country School

THE ballots for the first twenty-five books for a country school cast during the conferences of the A. L. A. at Detroit and the N. E. A. at Boston have resulted in the following selection:

1. Alcott. Little Women.
2. Carroll. Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass.
3. Defoe. Robinson Crusoe.
- 4-5. Stevenson. Treasure Island.
— Twain. Tom Sawyer.
6. Nicolay. Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln.
7. Kipling. Jungle Book.
8. Andersen. Fairy Tales.
9. Aesop's Fables.
- 10-11. Stevenson. Child's Garden of Verses.
— Pyle. Merry Adventures of Robin Hood.
12. Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare.
13. Arabian Nights.
- 14-15. Malory. Boys' King Arthur.
— Van Loon. Story of Mankind.
16. Wiggin. Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
17. Stevenson, B. E. Home Book of Verse for Young Folk.
18. Dickens. Christmas Carol.
- 19-20. Irving. Rip Van Winkle.
— Mother Goose.
- 21-22. Dodge. Hans Brinker.
— Hagedorn. Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt.
- 23-24. Hawthorne. Wonderbook for Boys and Girls.
— Seton. Wild Animals I Have Known.
25. Spyri. Heidi.

THE good ship Ala (named in honor of the American Library Association) has recently distinguished herself by service to the steamship Eastern Dawn which, owing to engine trouble became disabled. For twelve days the Ala towed the damaged ship thru fog and storms for 2000 miles across the Atlantic.

Wanted by the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library to complete file of the A. L. A. *Book-list*, v. 1, nos. 1-4 or v. 1 complete.

The Detroit Conference

IN addition to the five general sessions, two Council meetings and an Executive Board meeting of the American Library Association which has now eight fully established sections and eight round table groups, several other associations contributed to the joyousness and strenuousness of the Detroit conference. These included the four Associations affiliated with the A. L. A.—The American Association of Law Libraries, The National Association of State Libraries, The League of Library Commissions and the Special Libraries Association—three National Associations not affiliated with the A. L. A.—The Bibliographical Society of America, The Association of American Library Schools and the Library Workers Association—and one local organization—The Michigan Library Association. The attendance included many distinguished guests not members of any of the Associations, among them several Detroiters who came to take part in or listen to the discussions, also Commander C. R. Train

who came to express on behalf of the United States Navy appreciation of the benefit of libraries in the Navy, due to the initiative of the A. L. A., John M. Gries representing Secretary Hoover, and L. Stanley Jast, librarian of the Manchester Public Libraries, who brought informal greetings from British librarians.

All Detroit and its neighbors seemed to have planned for the entertainment of the visitors. Librarian Strohm and the library staff were at home to all in the new Main Building on Monday evening after the opening session and tea

and guides were provided for callers daily throughout the week. The Board of Commerce, the Society of Arts and Crafts, the McGregor Public Library at Highland Park, the University of Michigan, the Ann Arbor Library Club, and, not least, the local committees, as well as other groups and individuals, had anticipated the delegate's every need and every pleasure, and had provided conference rooms for groups of all sizes, breakfasts, luncheons, tea and other refreshments as occasion served, a boat-ride, an orchestra, a song leader, an organ recital, guide books to Detroit and its Library, and to the Campus at Ann Arbor, and, at the end of a long perfect day, a place where to lay his head.

PUBLICITY

In honor of the Association the *Detroit Free Press* on the day before the conference had issued a twelve-page book and library supplement under the editorship of Mary Humphreys and during and after the conference an unprecedented amount of space in local and other

papers, was given to the week's discussions, for which thanks are due not only to the respective editors, but also to the indefatigable Publicity Committee of the A. L. A. For the *Detroit News* broadcasting service President Root spoke briefly on how the county library brings city benefits to the farm.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY COURSE

Over 150 persons attended the practical five-lecture course on library news writing organized by Ida F. Wright and Willis H. Kerr of the A. L. A. Publicity Committee and given by



GEORGE B. UTLEY, 36TH PRESIDENT OF THE A. L. A.

Professor William Grosvenor Bleyer, director of the courses in journalism at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Bleyer's course was given at a quarter past eight in the morning so as to allow delegates to be present at the morning sessions, and he also held consultations on specific problems with groups and individuals.

This course is the outcome of a feeling on the part of many conference goers that discussion of certain problems more extended than that possible at the group meetings of the Association is desirable, and the feeling of the Committee is that the result of the tryout has entirely justified the experiment.

At the close of the course there was considerable discussion of the possibility of a similar course next year. Sixty-two persons by ballot gave their choice of a subject to be covered in next year's course, twenty-five voting for public speaking, twenty-one for publicity campaigns; four for a second course in news writing; three for library printing; two each for exhibits and editing library bulletins and one each for advertising layout and design, modern literature, current events, county libraries and book selection.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits by commercial houses were more numerous than usual.* There were also shown a hospital library exhibit (first exhibited at the American Medical Conference in St. Louis in May) and a County Library exhibit under the direction of Loleta I. Dawson, librarian of Wayne County Library which has its headquarters in Detroit. This exhibit which was prepared with the needs of the librarian specially in view rather than those of the general public will be described by Miss Dawson in an early number of the JOURNAL, so as to record for other workers in this field the organization of an exhibit which proved so successful at this meeting.

REGISTRATION

The official registration was 1790, which by the addition of several members and non-members present at only a few sessions, who did not register, probably brought the attendance to a

* Exhibitors included:

The H. W. Wilson Company, Yale University Press, The Grolier Society, The American Scandinavian Foundation, The National Child Welfare League, The Macmillan Company, Dodd, Mead & Company, Barse & Hopkins, F. A. Stokes Company, G. H. Doran Company, D. Appleton Company, The Page Company, F. E. Compton & Company, Alinari Brothers, Charles T. Powner Company, John R. Anderson, C. V. Ritter, H. R. Hunting & Company, Gaylord Brothers, The Library Bureau, The Globe Wernicke Company, The Tablet & Ticket Company, Wagenvoord & Company, Helm & Hoth, Julius Mack & Company, The Library Book House, National Library Binding Company.

figure not far below that of the banner conference of last year when the registration was 1899.

THE OPENING SESSION

Altho many members attended only a few sessions a great number of those registered were present during most of the week arriving in time for the first session, at which after hearty welcome by the Hon. John C. Lodge, president of the Detroit Common Council, Marion Le Roy Burton, president of the Michigan University spoke of the librarian's rôle in adult education and of the contribution which the profession can make toward the new Americanism which must aim at open-mindedness wherewith to investigate facts rather than be content with the fixing labels; public-mindedness; and especially world-mindedness, with which to realize that it is not political boundaries but the things of the spirit that are essential.

A. L. A. PUBLICATIONS

Discussion of the A. L. A. publications was opened by Hiller C. Welleman in the paper outlining the publishing policies of the A. L. A. Mr. Welleman reviewed briefly Henry E. Legler's story of the Publishing Board as presented to the Council at Chicago in 1917. From its modest beginnings thirty-five years ago with a capital of \$458, its early members—including James L. Whitney, W. I. Fletcher, Melvil Dewey, Charles A. Cutter, R. R. Bowker, Charles Soule and especially William C. Lane, worked with such indefatigable devotion that an immense amount of work was accomplished. In 1902 Mr. Carnegie gave an endowment for \$100,000 "for the preparation and publication of reading lists, indexes and other bibliographical and literary aids."

From 1896 to 1916 the sales increased from \$2,558 to \$12,554. In the last five years the latter figure has almost doubled, sales for 1921 amounting to about \$24,000.

Under the constitution of 1921 the Publishing Board was abolished, since which time the Editorial Committee acts in an advisory capacity, the actual editorial work and publishing being done by the Secretary's staff under the general direction of the Executive Board.

Recent tendencies reflect the direction of the growth of the public library system, the requirements of the smaller public libraries and the library schools having received special attention. To the difficulty of preparing publications and the more limited field of distribution of publications for university and special libraries is due in a great measure the fact that the particular requirements of these libraries have not been so well supplied.

The publications have fallen roughly into three groups: those on administration and technique

such as books, manuals and cataloging codes; indexes, buying lists and other bibliographical aids; and material for library propaganda and publicity, including brief reading lists and reading courses for quantity distribution.

Recently special emphasis has been placed on this last group and under Secretary Milam's practical suggestions it ought to be possible greatly to develop this branch of the work, especially if the policy be adopted of issuing the lists at the bare cost of printing until libraries generally have acquired the habit of buying them. This seeming subsidizing of publications ought to be regarded as a sinking of capital in new enterprises.

Questions for discussion are whether publications should not be listed when feasible at a price sufficient to cover also the cost of preparation and perhaps even to yield enough profit to build up a reserve fund; whether royalties should be paid to all authors and compilers, especially to those whose work is undertaken at the request of the Association; and whether the *Booklist* which in its best form is best suited to public and school libraries, ought not be modified so as to meet the needs of the general reader.

The special emphasis of the public and especially the smaller public library's problems mentioned by Mr. Wellman found regretful agreement among the speakers on behalf of other libraries.

College and reference libraries are relatively unimportant to the A. L. A. said Andrew Keogh in comparison with the public libraries. If the Association has funds to spend on the needs of the scholarly library it might give first attention to the publication of foreign lists and of scholarly books, the cost of preparation of which makes them prohibitive. It might advance bibliography by the organization of union lists and, thru university librarians urge the preparation of bibliographies instead of theses for the higher university degrees.

Harry M. Lydenberg pointed out that opportunities for co-operation in important helps for scholars and investigators had been neglected. He suggested if funds were available for an extension of the activities of the Board that a library annual summarizing the statistics of the various libraries might properly be undertaken; also a record of important books or manuscripts, reproduction of which by photostat of similar process had been made in this country; a systematic survey of the manuscript resources of the larger reference and university libraries, as well as a union list of periodicals, a record of bound files of newspapers available for investigators, a publication summarizing by a brief abstract the

essential articles in the field of industrial arts, indexes to the great collections of reproductions of paintings, and indexes to pictures by subjects.

For the school library, according to Marion Horton the A. L. A. should act as a clearing-house for those ever necessary book lists which have been prepared and are being prepared in considerable numbers by schools. A copy of every list made should be sent to Headquarters, and "we should write to Headquarters before making a new list to see if anything has been printed on this subject." This might be expensive, but it is worth the expense. A specialist in bibliography should be a member of the A. L. A. Headquarters Staff and a fee might be charged for the information exchanged. This specialist should know books and their use in different types of libraries and be prepared to promote the exchange of ideas as the Smithsonian exchanges scientific information."

Adelaide R. Hasse, speaking for the special library, thought that the A. L. A. is not at present in a position to do much in this direction, due to the fact that the Association is not special-library-minded, and that it has not at present time to devote to the special problems of welfare, business, and technical librarians who have already an organization of their own, their own periodical and other publications.

The popular library, said Howard L. Hughes, wants more lists and chiefly more special lists, and he suggested that more attention be given to the co-operative preparation of these; the A. L. A. might accept for publication lists prepared by other libraries, or arrange to have type held for an A. L. A. edition of lists prepared for local purposes.

COPYRIGHT

Dr. Raney's paper on Copyright presented at the second session is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Opportunity was given at a later session by the President for reply to Dr. Raney's address by Frederic G. Melcher who, after repelling the charge that the authors' leagues are but stalking horses for publishers, pointed out that English authors here, as also American authors in England could not get as much return from sales to libraries and individuals as they would by having publishers market editions, as was suggested by the recent memorial of English authors—asking support for a complete edition of Tolstoy, who had enjoyed less circulation in England because of his waiver of copyright protection and consequent failure to assure to any one publisher a fair market. He also made the point that if a decision by the Supreme Court on a point of law is to brand the defeated contestants, the

advocates of a Child Labor Law would have to share the same ignominy as the publishers in their endeavor, by stabilizing prices, to encourage the development of book stores and to make possible a wider distribution of books.

RESTORATION OF LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

A lantern lecture by Whitney Warren of Messrs. Warren and Wetmore, architects, New York City, on behalf of the fund to be raised for the rebuilding of the Louvain University Library was given at the second general session. This library like all libraries consists of books and a building and the books are pouring in by gift from America, France and Great Britain

also from German collections from which by the terms of the Treaty, Louvain has the right to make selections. But the building which America has promised is not ready to receive the books and Mr. Warren suggested that libraries might like to join educational institutions which are now combining to offer this monument to their elder sister in distress. Many institutions of learning have already replied to the appeal while others have promised to take up the matter in the fall. Among libraries, the New York Public Library has led the way with a substantial contribution.*

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

The discussion of a proposed National Book Week was introduced by Willis H. Kerr, chairman of the Publicity Committee, who reviewed briefly the facts that Indiana, Missouri and other places had greatly benefited by book weeks within the last few months and suggested that a library week, emphasizing different phases of the work in different parts of the country depending on the local need—general publicity, a needed bond issue, special collections, or a book shower as the case might be—might prove of value. E. L. Craig, trustee of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library told of the fine success of



THE COVERED ARCADE AND VESTIBULE OF THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY

Indiana's Book Week and reviewed briefly the plans made in preparation therefor. These have been described in some detail by Secretary Wm. J. Hamilton in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, p. 305-306. From Missouri, Charles H. Compton reported great success also in spite of the fact that the week had been undertaken on short notice and that relatively little preparation had been made. Experience had shown that newspapers are glad to give space to book week news, and in St. Louis alone three of the four newspapers had printed editorials showing an intelligent grasp of library needs. Thirty-three towns and cities reported their share in the Week and

thruout the State it seemed evident that results had entirely justified the effort made. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, p. 300.)

How publishers are getting good national publicity was described by Marion Humble, assistant secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers. The Year-Round Book-Selling Committee was organized "to manufacture ideas which should help the book-seller and publisher to think more in terms of the average person." A seasonal program was adopted: February, for example, emphasized American citizenship and history, out-of-door books were stressed in spring time, books as commencement gifts in May and as wedding gifts in June, after which came books for vacation and camp. Posters and sales suggestions were prepared, semi-monthly news sheets took ideas to dealers, press releases were sent to newspapers and magazines which have published such articles as "The Bride's Book Shower" (*Good Housekeeping*, June, 1921) "A Unique Hope Chest" (*Woman's Home Companion*, April, 1922) and "Take a Book to Camp" (*Boy's Life*, July, 1922). That the interest in books is increasing not only in book buying circles is attested by a letter recently sent by the Oklahoma Commission which estimates that as a result of Children's Book Week in 1921, the circulation of books in libraries in that State had doubled with 600,000 to spare.

What publicity can do for a library was briefly described by Herbert Hirshberg who instanced some of his experiences while librarian

*Contributions totaling \$179,931, including \$805 from the New York Public Library, have already been received. Over two million francs have already been transmitted to the authorities of the University and construction is now under way, following plans made by Messrs. Warren and Wetmore. The secretary of the U. S. National Fund for the Restoration of the University of Louvain is Henry S. Haskell, 407 West 117th Street, New York.

of the Toledo Public Library which has opened seven branches within a few years and is planning soon to have fifteen branches, and stressing particularly the publicity day with the Advertising Club described by Wendell Johnson in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 1, 1920, p. 207-208. While entirely in sympathy with the publicity day and publicity week, Mr. Hirshberg

concluded that every day ought to be library day and every week in every library a national library week.

Louise Prouty said that during "house cleaning week" in Cleveland the library had recovered three hundred and fifty-four overdue books and had received gifts of some twenty-five hundred volumes, many of which are of good quality. Anne M. Mulheron said that Portland's library week, where publicity was done by a professional publicity agency, had brought in \$4000 worth of books.

RECRUITING

Library Recruiting was the topic of the third session held on Wednesday morning. Judson T. Jennings, for the past two years chairman of the A. L. A. Recruiting Committee, analyzed the causes of the shortage of good library workers as inadequate salaries, insufficient number of library schools, and lack of knowledge on the part of the general public as to the opportunities and demands of library work. Were adequate salaries available, there would be no more need of recruiting than there is for the medical and legal professions. The A. L. A. has now a Committee on Salaries and Mr. Jennings anticipates that in proportion to the effectiveness of the work of the Salaries Committee ought that of the Recruiting Committee be reduced. The condition of things whereby only about two hundred and twenty-five students or one per cent of the total number of librarians in the country is graduated annually by the schools belonging to the American Association of Library Schools and where "to secure training



THE NEW LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

in one of the best schools" students have choice of only twelve schools in eight states ought to be remedied by united action on the part of the A. L. A., the A. A. L. S. and the state library commissions working towards the establishment of schools conveniently situated in sections where they are most needed. To remedy the lack of knowledge on the part of

the public has been so far the chief aim of the Committee, by equipping librarians and vocational advisers with material thru correspondence and by the distribution of printed matter. Much of this work has necessarily been in the nature of broad-casting, but this is easily remedied by the fact that those in charge of library schools can easily keep out the wrong type of worker.

As recruiting officer for the Canadian library army, George H. Locke of Toronto considers his first duty to see to the reorganizing of the army on war footing. that is to see that the army is well fed, well led and well supplied with all makes for an effective campaign. For the time is passing when people can be allured into the ranks of the army by telling them of the opportunities for self effacement and ultimate immortality, and Mr. Locke keeps in mind that there must also be "an incentive which has the qualities of the idea in it, something which appeals not only to the intellectual sense but above all to the moral feelings."

The paper on "Recruiting for School Librarians" was presented by Martha C. Pritchard, of Detroit Teachers' College, whose paper was the outcome of two years' experience in the public school system of the city of Detroit. During this time there have been opened one high school, three intermediate school and twenty-nine elementary school libraries. The librarian in charge is paid at the same rate as the regular teachers in each of the grades mentioned, and the Board of Education requires the same academic training as that of a teacher, with additional library training. In outlining

modern procedure in the socialized classroom Miss Pritchard pointed out that the librarian has more opportunity than anyone else to further progressive methods in the school. Nowhere outside of the principal's office is every factor of the school's life so readily understood as in the library. The person in charge of the library should have, therefore, maturity, experience, and personality with which to meet the entire situation. Recruits must be sought for this work among the flexible open-minded members of the library and teaching professions and for these there should be made available at the earliest opportunity a course of study similar to that outlined in Marion Horton's article on training for school librarians printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 15th.

In recruiting for children's librarians, it is not to the informing of vocational advisers nor yet to the publishing of articles in the general magazines, but to the librarian that the chief appeal must be made, said Clara W. Hunt. Recognition of the children's librarian as a professional worker and the demand of high qualifications of those entering this profession will remedy the present dearth of volunteers in this field, where for the eighteen millions of children at present in elementary schools in this country there are only seven hundred who even call themselves children's librarians, and of these many have had only the most meagre preparation. To all concerned Miss Hunt makes her appeal:

On the children's librarian she urges "pay your debt to your profession by opening next fall a training course, spend the summer planning the course and choosing candidates, and depend no longer for your supply on children's librarian enticed away from other libraries"; on chief librarians the seconding of the children's librarians effort in this direction, and the refusal to lower standards; on library school directors the establishment of a course in work with children adequate to give to graduates a sense of the educational value of the children's library and a knowledge of the basic principles on which the work is founded; on trustees the payment of salaries which will compare favorably with those of teachers so that the library profession be not cheapened in the eyes of the community; and on library commissions the addition as soon as possible of a children's librarian to the head-quarter's staff and the planning of a children's librarian for every county library.

Speaking for special libraries Alice L. Rose limited herself to a discussion of the business library, since most of the other classes into which special libraries fall require in the main qualifications in no way different from those

of university, college and public libraries. The business library is a regular collection of books with specialized service. For this service technical positions require as a rule college graduates, preferably those who have specialized in the junior and senior years in the direction of the business which they propose to enter, and who have either library school training with special emphasis on advanced cataloging, classification and reference work, or experience in a well organized catalog department, plus experience in a business organization or business library, and above all native ability and adaptability.

Colleges naturally suggest themselves as sources for recruits tho for some positions high school graduates may be used advantageously while being trained to fill more difficult positions. As foreign languages are very valuable in many libraries, assistants can often be obtained thru well placed advertisements, and the business library is somewhat uniquely fortunate also in the fact that some of its best recruits may come from the organization itself.

What the A. L. A. and the S. L. A. can do towards bringing about a general recognition of the professional position of the work, is to wage an intelligent publicity and propaganda campaign to show Mr. Business Man the practical help which such a department can give in his organization.

The library school point of view was presented by Alice S. Tyler who pointed out that our quest is not unique, that all other professions are also seeking the "virile red-blooded young men" and "the clear-eyed young women." The actual bringing in of recruits is the work of those outside the school, those who are daily in touch with readers and the users of libraries rather than that of the schools, whose duty it is to prepare the recruit for the special type of library work for which he is fitted. In a special sense, nevertheless, the school does act as a recruiting agency for it is the recent graduate with enthusiastic belief in the new vocation who is best prepared to enlist other young people for the ranks.

In addition to the points brought out by Mr. Jennings and other speakers, W. E. Henry speaking for college and university libraries, said that the profession "has come to be looked upon as a woman's profession not only because of the large percentage of womanly women engaged in it, but also because of the large number of ladylike men within the ranks," and stressed the need of some reform of librarianship and of the library schools which have not "usually appealed strongly to the strong, vigorous, progressive leaders among young men."

BUSINESS

Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and the Finance and other committees which were printed and distributed to the members at the time of registration were presented by Secretary Milam at the opening of the fourth general session on Friday morning, and it was voted that these reports be received and filed.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS

Nominations and Elections—In view of the fact that the counting of the ballot of some 2950 members had occupied six or eight persons for several hours a day for three days, Matthew S. Dudgeon for the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, proposed that section 8 be amended by the elimination of the words "but ballots shall not be opened until after balloting at the regular meeting," and substituting, therefor, "the committee on election immediately after the mail vote has been received shall provide for counting the votes but shall not make public the result until after balloting at the regular meeting," and adding at the end of that paragraph "each enclosed in an envelope bearing the name of the member voting." Carried.

In view of the fact that candidates nominated for election, had in some cases found it impossible to stand for election, it was proposed by Dr. Steiner that section 8 a and b be amended to include a clause to the effect that the consent of the persons nominated be obtained before the publication of the report of the nominating committee. After discussion this was referred to the executive board which made recommendations for action at the fifth general session on Saturday morning, when it was voted to strike out from (Section 8 (a) lines 5 and 6) the words: "at least three" and "each" and to change the word "position" to "positions," and to add at the end of that paragraph: "No person shall be nominated unless his consent to such nomination be previously obtained;" also to add at the end of paragraph b in Section 8 the following words: "provided written consent of these nominees be filed with such nominations."

Chapters—Mr. Dudgeon, pointing out that the present by-laws were presented by the Committee on Constitutions and By-laws last year in view of a proposed further revision of the constitution, suggested that since chapters have not according to the present constitution proportionate representation on the Council, the section 11, paragraph 3 be amended by the elimination of the words, "these members shall be accounted in determining the apportionment of delegates to the A. L. A. Council." This was carried.

Committees—Mr. Dudgeon proposed to add to section 18 a clause defining the functions of

committees of the Council by adding to section 18: "The committees created by the Council shall be limited in function to the consideration of business of the Council." This was carried.

PERPETUAL MEMBERSHIP

The opinion of the Association was asked regarding a proposal that perpetual memberships be given on payment of \$100 in memory of professional or other important members of the Association. The general feeling seemed to be that altho due care would be exercised by the Executive Board in the awarding of these memberships, the practice would, nevertheless, be undesirable.

THE INDIVIDUAL'S DUTY TO THE PROFESSION

The individual's duty to his profession was the topic for discussion at the last general session when brief addresses were made by Dr. Kennedy on behalf of H. H. Emmons, president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and Mary E. Hazeltine, who spoke on personality and adjustment as underlying all professionalism and pointed out that the librarian's duty to his profession requires that he offer himself with his character, understanding knowledge and conduct—and with the Hellenic virtues of temperance and proportion withal—and referred to Charles K. Bolton's formulation of thirty articles forming a code of ethics of librarianship printed in the *May Annals of the American Academy* and reprinted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 15th as a measuring stick. Carl B. Roden's paper is given in full elsewhere in this number.

Following, Librarian Strohm, in a brief speech, wished the visitors Godspeed and expressed the honor which the Association had conferred upon the City and Library of Detroit in choosing this meeting place for deliberations tending towards the advancement of reading and of understanding.

RESOLUTIONS

In presenting its report the committee on resolutions strongly endorsed recommendations of the last year's Committee on Resolutions, urging "that in the future this committee be appointed early each year so that as many resolutions as possible may be submitted to it in writing in advance of the annual convention."

Resolutions recommended by the Committee were adopted as follows:

The American Library Association sends its felicitations to Thorvald Solberg upon the completion June 30, 1922, of a quarter-century service as the first and only Register of Copyrights and thirty-eight years' relation with the Library of Congress. It records also its gratification that in his seventy-first year his service is everywhere recognized, in view of his continuing energy, as the more valuable because of his long experience; and while approving the retirement under normal circum-

stances at a stated age of faithful public servants if a proper annuity method for their remaining years is provided, it makes protest against the application of enforced retirement of public servants still capable of good service without such appreciation of their past devotion to the public interest.

The American Library Association records its approval of the appropriations for library work in the Navy and Army, in accordance with the implied understanding between the Government and the Association after the close of the war service by the welfare organizations, but hopes that more generous appropriations may be made in the future for book service in the Army. It expresses its cordial appreciation of the successful efforts of Senator Wadsworth and his colleagues in the Senate in effecting the passage of the appropriation bill. It expresses also, its thanks to the Secretary of War for his endeavors to fulfill the understanding between the Association and his Department.

That this Association joins in the effort of other organizations for a nation-wide recognition of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, on January 17 of each year, the no public holiday is desirable, and recommends that the two hundredth anniversary of the beginning of his career as a publisher be given special attention in 1923.

That the heartiest acknowledgment is made to the city officials, to all committees, associations, institutions, and organizations who have given of their time and energy in such generous measure; to the press of Detroit, for valuable library publicity; to the speakers and entertainers whose efforts contributed so vitally to the enjoyment of all in attendance; that special acknowledgment is due the Detroit Library Commission, the Librarian and members of the Library Staff; to the President, officers, committees, Librarian and assistants of the State University of Michigan for their unstinted efforts in behalf of the members of this Association in attendance upon this Conference.

OFFICERS

For officers for the year 1922-23, 2950 votes were cast resulting in the election of the following: For president, George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago; first vice-president, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn; second vice-president, Malcolm G. Wyer, Nebraska University Library; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library, Chicago; trustee of endowment fund, Washington T. Porter, Cincinnati; Executive Board, Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public Library; W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library; J. I. Wyer, New York State Library; Council: Alice I. Hazeltine, St. Louis Public Library; Ernest J. Reece, Library School of New York Public Library; Charles E. Rush, Indianapolis Public Library; M. S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee Public Library; Edith Guerrier, Boston Public Library; James T. Gerould, Princeton University Library; Caroline Webster, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Electra C. Doren, Dayton Public Library; Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education; Herbert S. Hirshberg, Ohio State Library, Columbus.

Following the report of the tellers of Election Mr. Jennings escorted to the platform

President-elect Utley who was enthusiastically received and who in a few words acknowledged the honor shown in choosing him as thirty-sixth President of the Association whose ship during forty six years has been steered by such an array of illustrious men from Justin Windsor to Azariah Smith Root.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Two meetings of the Council were held, one on Monday afternoon, the other on Wednesday evening.

CHAPTERS

Applications for affiliation as chapters of the A. L. A. many of which were passed upon at the December meeting of the Council were received and it was recommended that the following be made affiliated chapters of the A. L. A.

Alabama Library Association,
California Library Association,
District of Columbia Library Association,
Florida Library Association,
Kentucky Library Association,
Massachusetts Library Club,
Montana State Library Association,
Oklahoma Library Association,
Texas Library Association,
St. Louis Chapter as a local.

SALARIES

Charles H. Compton presented the report of the Committee on Salaries. Since this had been printed and was in the hands of the members Mr. Compton merely pointed out certain outstanding features. The Committee had sent out a questionnaire to about eighty public and forty college libraries, as a result of which statistics of salaries for about thirty-seven of the largest public libraries had been compiled. This is in the hands of Secretary Milam and is ready for printing. The Committee recommends that the state library commissions print statistics of salaries in their respective states; also that there be a comparison made in a certain chosen number of cities of salaries of librarians and teachers. Comparison with the Committee's report of 1919 shows that the average minimum salary of 125 libraries was \$684, whereas in thirty-seven libraries now reporting the minimum salary is \$1054. Of these libraries twenty-four are paying less than \$1200. The Committee feels that the yearly compilation and printing of these statistics will do much, especially if positions can be more standardized so that the figures will mean the same thing in different libraries.

In reply to a question by Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Compton said that the fixing of a minimum salary would have the same beneficial result as had had the recommendation of a minimum tax rate and he suggested \$1200 as the minimum. Mr. Windsor thought that it would be a great help if the Committee were to analyze the average initial salaries for certain types of work. Mr.

Compton explained that in sending out the questionnaire it was stated that it would be printed under symbols, and added that any librarian wishing to use it with his Board might have the key to the symbols. Miss Ahern moved that there be printed for the use of the Council a schedule of salaries in thirty of the largest city libraries and thirty of the university or normal school libraries, provided that the librarians sending those reports are willing to have them published. This was voted; and on a motion of Miss Countryman, it was voted that the Committee report a minimum salary for discussion by the Council.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The report of the Committee on Education was presented by Harriet Wood who offered for adoption a resolution embodying the "A. L. A. School Library Objectives," included in the Committee's report, p. 28-29. The feeling of the members being that this was unnecessarily detailed, the resolution was referred back to the Committee.

At the Wednesday evening session the revised report was presented and after discussion it was voted that:

The American Library Association believes that every student from the elementary school thru the university should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries, not only that he may study to advantage in school but also that he may continue thru adult life to benefit from the resources of libraries.

To accomplish this there should be a supervisor of school libraries in every state and province and a school librarian for every school system—city, county, township or district.

We, therefore, recommend as a minimum standard that there be at least one full-time school librarian for an enrollment of one thousand elementary and high school pupils.

Whether the school library supervisor or librarian shall be employed by school or library authorities, separately or jointly, is a matter to be determined by state or local conditions.

LIBRARY TRAINING

The report of the Committee on Library Training was presented by Malcolm G. Wyer who emphasized the desirability of correlating more closely agencies for training, so that each agency would have its own place in the library training system, and the need of some arrangement by which a student could secure credit in one institution for work faithfully performed in another as is the case in colleges. The Committee offered the following resolution:

1. That the regular library schools offer summer school courses in special subjects for which the same credit be given as for equivalent courses in the regular schools. 2. That some schools offer correspondence courses in certain subjects with credit. 3. That the various library schools adopt a uniform system of credits.

Miss Rathbone pointed out the difficulties in the way of a school like that of the Pratt Institute in arranging for credits on the college system and for the giving of summer courses, and Mr. Henry said that at the University of Washington, while there was no difficulty in obtaining good material for the regular course, it had been found that there was no demand for a summer school. There was much discussion on the advisability of giving correspondence courses and Mr. Wyer pointed out that some residence would of course be required of all groups, but that certain courses, for example cataloging, could be given by correspondence. After further discussion it was voted that the resolution be referred to the Association of American Library Schools.

STANDARDIZATION OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Standardization of library service was presented by Josephine Adams Rathbone who, as a member of the Committee on Certification, has gathered facts on schemes of service in about thirty of the largest libraries of the country. "Recognition of the need of such standards and for official certification of the fact that individual workers have reached the standards has come to be general. "For several years a committee has been at work on the subject of national Certification, tho so far no action has been taken toward the formation of a national board of certification. A preliminary to the successful operation of such a board, however, is knowledge of the schemes of service now used by individual libraries, whereby their assistants are classified or graded and their efficiency recorded."

The results of the survey show a great diversity of practice in the libraries surveyed. The grades vary in number from two to eleven, libraries under municipal civil service having as a rule a greater number of grades than libraries that control their own service. The latter libraries have many more exempted positions at both ends of the scale than those under civil service regulations. Fifteen of the libraries reporting have a non-professional class of service for clerical and manual work—work that in many cases, as typing or book mending, requires special training of quite a different kind from that of the professional worker. The libraries differ not only in the number of grades but the qualifications, duties and status of the workers in each grade. "Therefore comparison of requirements, duties and salaries between corresponding grades in different libraries is difficult if not impossible, and it would seem that before an inter-library certification scheme can become effective, there must be a preliminary effect toward systematizing library service."

Dr. Hill endorsed what Miss Rathbone said, namely that "we must have some scheme of this sort" and said that after what Miss Rathbone had said, he was willing "to leave this scheme of certification in the hands of her Committee for a little while anyway."

The Committee on Federal and State Relations had nothing to add to its printed report except that the N E A. had expressed its desire to have a resolution of reaffirmation for the Towner-Sterling Bill from this Association. W. I. Wyer, chairman, offered therefore, the resolution:

That the American Library Association reindorse the principles embodied in the Towner Sterling Bill and urge the creation of a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's cabinet; that it urge a provision for federal aid to encourage the states in the removal of illiteracy and in providing for the Americanization of the foreign-born, physical education, teacher training and the equalization of all educational opportunities.

On the motion of Mr. Wellman it was voted to amend by striking out everything after the words "President's cabinet," and on Mr. Winsdor's motion a further amendment by striking out the words "re-endorse the principles embodied in the Towner-Sterling Bill" and was voted. The resolution with amendments being now before the meeting, it was voted that the resolution be referred back to the Committee on Federal and State Relations.

A resolution offered by Mr. Roden to the effect that the A. L. A. records its approval of the project for the restoration of the library of Louvain as a free gift and testimony of fellowship from the librarians and other bodies representing the scholarship of America, was adopted.

Dorsey W. Hyde offered a resolution expressing willingness to support work of the information service to business and industry which had been carried on by the Department of Commerce. This was referred to the Committee on Federal and State Relations.

At the Wednesday evening session the report of the Committee on Sponsorship for Knowledge was presented by George Winthrop Lee who offered the following resolution:—

That this report be considered final, the Committee discharged and the Central Office of the American Library Association take measures necessary to officialize sponsorships at least one hundred in number during the year beginning July 1st, 1922. This was carried.

Mary E. Wheelock for the Committee on Book-binding read several letters giving further details on the bulletin printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 15, (p. 545-546) and asked for an expression of opinion from the Council regarding the poor quality of publisher's binding. Dr. Raney proposed a resolution to the effect that the

Council give support to the Committee on Book-binding in its effort to better the materials and workmanship of edition work on the part of the publishers. This was adopted.

Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter in presenting the report of the Committee on Work with Foreign Born offered for adoption as an A. L. A. platform, the "general conclusions" of the year as printed in the Committee's report, p. 71-72.

While expressing entire sympathy with the purport of these resolutions Miss Tyler moved that this resolution be referred back to the Committee for simplification and report, and this was carried.

Reports of A. L. A. section and round table meetings and of other organizations meeting at Detroit will appear in our August number.

Reopening of Drexel Library School

THE School of Library Science of Drexel Institute will be re-opened September 25.

The entrance examination will be held on September 6. A one year course will be offered. This will conform to the standard thirty-six week course. For entrance a high school education or its equivalent will be required. Graduates of accredited colleges will be admitted without examination.

Previous library experience is desirable—also ability to use the typewriter.

The services of Miss Florence R. Curtis, 1896 N. Y. S., who was from 1908-1920 a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School and later of the Government Preparatory School at Kaifeng, Honan, China, have been secured as chief instructor.

Adequate class rooms have been provided and are being decorated and equipped.

ANNE WALLACE HOWLAND, *Director*.

U. S. Army Library Appropriations

THE army appropriation bill as finally passed carries an appropriation of \$30,000 for libraries. This sum has been supplemented by \$40,000 made available for this work by the Chief of Staff and there are also certain funds already in the field and a possibility of some additional funds so that there will probably be between \$80,000 and \$90,000 for the carrying on of this work.

"We nominate for public librarian of Gopher Prairie the earnest lady who in a session of the American Library Association last week defined 'moral' novels as those which teach that 'the wages of sin is death.'"—*Detroit Free Press* for July 3.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1922



THO the Detroit Conference with an attendance of nearly 1800 did not reach the high water mark, it outdid all previous conferences held in cities and surpassed any conference in extent and strenuousness of work. Thirty or more associations, sections and round tables gathered in twenty meeting places in eleven different localities, and the day's work, beginning for some with the lectures on library news writing, by a distinguished professor of journalism, lasted well—or ill—toward midnight. Those conscientious souls who tried to do their whole duty and listen to everything they should hear had difficulty indeed. The effective organization of Mr. Strohm and his Staff and the citizens of Detroit made the arrangements unusually efficient, and besides the novelty of a library supplement to the *Detroit Free Press* the preceding Sunday, a feature new in conference history, the establishment of an information service at the railway station was especially gratifying to the arriving throngs. The day at Ann Arbor was a happy relief from the hard work of other days and the welcome of Regent Clements at the luncheon at the University Union and of Mr. Bishop in the fine new library was cordially appreciated. Indeed at no other conference have visiting librarians had the opportunity of seeing two new library edifices of surpassing beauty and practical character as the Detroit Public Library and the Michigan University Library offered them. The program for the most part was of a very practical nature dealing directly with library problems, without oratorical generalities, and on the whole the great numbers of earnest librarians who overran all the big hotels felt repaid for the hard work of the crowded week. The task of Secretary Milam and his staff in reconciling the irreconcilable and accomplishing the impossible is worthy of all praise.

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IT was perhaps the first conference at which there was present no survivor of the hundred present at the first conference in 1876, and this marks a natural break in the history of the A. L. A. which will become complete when before many years the last of the nine survivors

goes over to the majority. The most optimistic prophet of forty-six years ago could scarcely have imagined the wonderful development in library progress within that period, and the achievement to which the national association looks back with pride, as an earnest and inspiration for still greater work ahead. The fact that the conferences of today outnumber those of early years fifteen fold is striking indeed, but even this multiple is exceeded in the count of the many organizations, national, state and local which have developed from the initiative of the founders of the A. L. A. The colossal gift of Andrew Carnegie has multiplied library buildings into the thousands, but beyond libraries of such equipment, library work has ramified from more modest buildings and thru the great work of traveling libraries into the smallest communities and even to detached homes. The dots which marked the great American desert in the old time school geography have disappeared and the channels of library beneficence have fertilized the minds of our people, as the irrigation systems have made our waste lands productive of rich harvests. Our country has led the world in feeding the mind as well as the body and, tho there is a percentage of illiteracy yet to be redeemed, the rising generation of librarians will see to it that no man, woman, or child in the vast country is beyond reach of the book.

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IT serves no good purpose to pour vitriol upon troubled waters and the address of Dr. Raney on the copyright bill castigating publishers, stealthy conspirators, and authors as their false fronts can scarcely help the library cause. The trend of recent years has been to recognize authors who create books, publishers who produce, and in many cases originate them, and booksellers who market them as co-operators with librarians in the great work of bringing books to the people; and abuse of any one class by another reacts unfavorably upon all engaged in this creditable effort. We do not recall any conference in which the A. L. A. has been put in such an unfortunate position before the reading public as by this address, and the tone thus adopted, too much

like that of the lawyer who makes the mistake of abusing the attorney on the other side, is not likely to have a favorable effect at the copy-right hearings. The library profession has a clear case for its side in the precedent in 1909, but such intemperate treatment of authors and publishers tends to make them only more resolute in asserting what they consider their legal rights. A happier tone was that of the recent Coronado meeting of the California State Library Association where the program centered on the history and product of American publishing firms in addresses by six different speakers preceded by a review by Helen E. Haines of the development of American publishing.

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HEARTY welcome will be given by the other library schools and thruout the library profession to the Drexel Library School, as reincarnated under the inspiration of the new president of Drexel Institute. Dr. Mathews, whose appreciation of library values was developed in part through his service as a trustee of the Atlanta Public Library. No little credit for this happy return should be given to Miss Mary P. Farr, who has done so much to maintain the affection and devotion of Drexel graduates for the school and thus stimulate efforts toward its rehabilitation as an integral part of the Institute which had sent so many good workers into the library field. It is a fortunate circumstance that the successor of Miss Kroeger as the head of the school has been found in Anne Wallace Howland who in her widowhood returns to the profession of her first love. Succeeding her sister as the amateur librarian of a local library in Atlanta she became inspired with a kindling enthusiasm for library work which made her a notable figure in the library world in the nineties. The Congress of Librarians which she put on the program of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition in 1895, tho it consisted chiefly of seven visiting librarians from the North, gave occasion for a public meeting at which "the girl in the pink shirtwaist"—as she became known to newspaper and library fame—made her debut, and started the library development in Georgia which resulted in the Atlanta Public Library, The Library School endowed by Mr. Carnegie, and the State Library Commission. This remarkable career of Anne Wallace, who herself laments the lack of library school training in her own case, suggests that while technical training is of the utmost value, standardization and certification should not go so far as to exclude or discourage from the profession those "born librarians" who succeed against the handicap of lack of school training.

"**T**HEY also serve who only stand and wait," and those who waited and worked at home in the World War despite their longing to work overseas are entitled to no less credit, than those who fulfilled their desire. It is gratifying, therefore, that the library unit of the Women's Overseas Service League has elected Miss Caroline Webster an honorary member of their body, for none of those who made the journey abroad did more for their countrymen overseas as well as at home than this excellent worker. The library service, continued since the war under the Public Health Service, has now been transferred to the Veteran's Bureau, but remains under the supervision of Miss Webster. On the occasion of the transfer Surgeon-General Cumming expressed gratitude that the A. L. A. should have found it feasible to lend the services of Miss Webster under whom the work has been "developed, organized and managed" and without whose service "this organization would never have functioned with such satisfaction."

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Aug. 30-Sept. 1. At Olympia. Pacific Northwest Library Association's thirteenth annual conference. Visitors to the Pacific Northwest will be particularly welcome.
- Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. 32nd Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association.
- Sept.—(Probably about the middle of the month). At Duluth. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.
- October 17-20. At St. Joseph, Mo. Joint meeting of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (and probably Iowa) Library Associations.
- Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.
- October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.
- Oct.—At Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joint meeting of southeastern state library associations.
- Oct.—At Yankton. Fall conference of the South Dakota Library Association, and three-day library institute.
- Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.
- Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association. Dorothy Amann, S. M. University, Dallas, president.
- November 15-17 in Indianapolis. Annual Meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.



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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEARDSLEY, Arthur S., for the past three years librarian of Camp Lewis, Wash., has resigned in order to become law librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. He is succeeded in his work at Camp Lewis by Major J. E. Carberry.

FOSTER, Mary E., 1922 C. P., appointed to take charge of the children's work and work with elementary schools for the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

FURNISS, Mabel, 1912, N. Y. P. L., formerly librarian of the Mt. Washington Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed head of the Lending Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library and is succeeded by Marion L. Hatch, 1918, Syr., first assistant, Wylie Avenue Branch.

GILBERT, Lucy, head of the Art Department of the Minneapolis Public Library, was burned to death on June 18 by a fire which destroyed the Lafayette Club. Miss Gilbert could have been rescued but she refused to leave an old and crippled friend.

GULLEDGE, John R., 1920 Ill., has resigned from the staff of the Texas A. and M. College library in order to become assistant librarian in charge of loans, at the University of Texas Library, Austin.

LANSDEN, Effie A., assistant librarian, succeeds the late Mrs. L. L. Powell as librarian of the Cairo (Ill.) Public Library.

MARION, Guy E., appointed assistant librarian of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Public Library, July 1st, to work in the field of science, technology, sociology and publicity, caring especially for the needs of commercial interests.

Mr. Marion founded one of the first industrial libraries in this country, that of the American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn. In 1909 he became librarian of Arthur D. Little, Inc. Later he directed the organization of corporation and business libraries, among them the libraries of the United Drug Company, the Pilgrim Publicity Association, Boston; the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, New York City and the record section of the Community Modern Picture Bureau, embracing over 300,000 entries. The collection of the Associated Advertising Club, gathered for the St. Louis National Advertising Convention in 1917, was exhibited also at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A. as "A Modern Business Library."

PILLSBURY, Avis M., 1920-21 Ill., has resigned as cataloger in the University of Minnesota Library to accept the position of head cataloger at the University of North Dakota.

PRICE, Marion, 1916, N. Y. S., appointed assistant in the Parlin Memorial Library, Everett, Mass.

STEELE, Katherine D., 1909 P.; 1916-17 N. Y. P. L., assistant librarian in charge of periodicals at the University of Minnesota, has resigned to spend some time in California. After a period of rest and recreation Miss Steele will probably engage in library work in California.

SANDOE, Mildred, appointed children's librarian of the Savannah (Ga.) Public Library, in succession to Janey W. Davant, who resigned owing to ill health.

UNTERKIRCHER, B., 1910 Wis., appointed principal of the Fiction Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

WOODS, Charles F., librarian of the San Jose (Calif.) Free Public Library for the past five years, has been appointed librarian of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library, succeeding the late Joseph F. Daniels.

WOODS, Harriet de Krafft, who has been since 1900 a member of the staff of the Register of Copyrights has been appointed to the charge of the Library of Congress building and grounds. A bill, effective July 1, abolishes the office of Superintendent of the Library Building, transferring to the architect of the Capitol the structural work and the operation of the mechanical plant, and to the Librarian the custodianship of the building and the work of the disbursing office. It is for this work that the Librarian has chosen Mrs. Woods as administrative assistant.

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Business Letter Practice

By JOHN B. OPDYCKE

First Assistant, Department of English, Theodore Roosevelt High School, New York City

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Appointments of the members of the class of 1922 of the Atlanta Library School have been made as follows: Nell Barmore, assistant, circulation department, Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library; Verna Goode and Jessie Louise Head, assistants, Greenville (S. C.) Public Library; Odessa Gifford, assistant, Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library; Lydia Mathews, and Frances Stokes, assistants, Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie Library; Ruby McWhorter, librarian, Hickory (N. C.) Public Library; Selma Wacker, assistant, Emory University Library, Atlanta; Sue Vernon Williams, cataloger, Birmingham (Ala.) Southern College.

Permanent appointments of graduates of the class of 1922 of the University of Washington Library School have been made as follows: Elva Batcheller, Reference Department, University of Washington Library; Clarissa Goold, Tacoma Public Library; Olive Kincaid, Catalog Department, University of Washington; Luella Larson and Berger Lundell, Circulation Department, University of Washington; Agnes Peterson, University of Idaho Library, Moscow; Frances Allen Town, Tacoma Public Library. The following temporary appointments in the Seattle Public Library have been made: Thelma Edwards, Esther Hitchings, Margaret Jones, Alice McDonald.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Brief Survey of the Bradford Public Libraries 1872-1892, by Butler Wood, chief librarian, has been issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the library.

"A Temple of American History," being William Warner Bishop's address on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor last March, has been printed.

"Catalogue of Parliamentary Papers 1911-1920" published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., Westminster, London, S. W. 1, (10s.) is the second decennial supplement to the Catalog of Parliamentary Papers 1801-1900.

With the June issue the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, has suspended publication, owing to lack of funds. New accessions and lists of recommended reading are available to the public as usual in the Sunday number of the *Star*.

A booklet commemorating the presentation of a portrait of Theodore William Noyes, president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia has been published by the Portrait Committee. Besides the addresses made on the occasion of the presentation, the booklet includes a paper by Librarian George F. Bowerman on "The Public Library, a Continuation School" and a "Chronological Outline of the Public Library."

A bibliography of "all the fifteen Mather Authors from Richard (1596-1669) down to Moses Mather (1719-1806)" is in preparation under the editorship of George Parker Winship,

librarian of the Widener Memorial Library, of Cambridge (Mass.) and Thomas J. Holmes, librarian of the William Gwinn Mather Library, 1114 Kirby Building, Cleveland, O. It is proposed to make the bibliography "as complete as it can be made with title pages reproduced by photo-zinc-etching process and with a census of copies made as perfect as possible." To this end the editors invite the co-operation of all—librarians, collectors and others—who can render assistance in any way especially by reporting the location of copies of Mather works for the census.

For teachers, librarians and parents is designed the "Graded List of Books for Children" prepared by the Elementary School Library Committee of the N. E. A. last year and now published by the A. L. A. (235 p., cloth \$1.25) The list had its origin in that planned originally by the Committee under the chairmanship of Effie L. Power who has also given advice in the final revision.

The selection has been made by members of the N. E. A. Elementary School Library Committees for 1919-20 and 1920-21 consisting of Annie S. Cutter, Jasmine Britton, Nina C. Brotherton, Anne Eaton and Orton Lowe.

It is not assumed that the list will take the place of the "Children's Catalog" or the Pittsburgh "Catalogue of Children's Books." It is merely a general list which must be supplemented by text books and titles to meet local school needs. Useful features are the inclusion, in a separate section, of valuable books temporarily out of print, and of an index which is the work of the A. L. A. Editorial Staff.

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The State Employment Commission of Maryland will hold examination on July 22, 1922 for the position of Indexer and Cataloger in the State service. Salary \$1200 a year. Application blanks and full information as to the place and hour of examination, requirements, duties, etc., may be secured from the State Employment Commission, 22 Light St., Baltimore, Maryland. Telephone Calvert 2200. Present vacancy is in Department of Legislative Reference, Baltimore, Md.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for information assistant (aeronautics). A vacancy under the National Advisory Committee for aeronautics at \$8 a day when actually employed . . . will be filled from this examination Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated: Education 30 weights; experience 40 weights; publications or magazine and newspaper articles by the applicant (to be submitted with application) 30 weights. Application should be properly executed . . and must be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. on July 25th.

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examination college graduation and adequate library training or experience or both would be required. In all examinations practical experience and training will count for at least fifty per cent. All examinations are of the non-assembled type, applicants being able to prepare the requisite papers at their homes or under the Civil Service authorities of the nearest city. Those interested are asked to communicate with Carl B. Roden, librarian, Chicago Public Library, without delay.

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Oglebay, Kate, *comp.* Plays for children; a selected list. [2nd ed.] Comp. for the New York Drama League and the Inter-Theatre Arts, Inc. Wilson. 21 p. pap.

MOTHERS

Clark, Harriet B. Mothers' problems; a textbook for parents' classes, mothers' associations and teachers of children. Philadelphia: Judson Press. 2 p. bibl. D. 75c.

TEACHERS

Van Denburg, Joseph K. Teacher's and supervisor's professional library. 500 Park Ave., New York: N. Y. Board of Education, Bureau of Libraries. *School Library Bulletin*. June 1922. 2 p. (From his Junior High School Idea. Holt.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

U. S. Congress. Joint Congressional Committee on Short-Time Rural Credits. Short-time rural credits: memoranda, Dec. 20, 1921. Bibl.

AGRICULTURE

Hepburn, William M. Agricultural books of 1921. *Special Libraries*. June 1922. p. 86-88.

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ALFALFA

Witte, Hernfrid. Blåuzernodlingen i Nordamerika och möjligheterna för samt behovet av utsträckt blåuzern odling i Sverige. Berättelse över en med understöd av Kungl. Landbruksakademien sommaren 1919 företagen studieresa till Nordamerikas Forenta Stater och Canada. Stockholm: Sveriges Allmänna Landbrukssällskaps Förlagsaktiebolag. 15 p. bibl.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Trent, William P., and others. A short history of American literature; based upon The Cambridge history of American literature. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. O. \$3.75.

AMERICANIZATION

Citizens' Bureau of Cleveland. A service station in Americanization. Bibl.

See also IMMIGRANTS

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Graham, F. S. Anarchism and the world revolution: an answer to Robert Minor. 2nd ed. 127 Ossulston St., London N. W.: Freedom Press. Bibl. 15c.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

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ARCHITECTURE—GERMANY. See BENNO II, BISHOP OF OSNABRÜCK

ARCHITECTURE, DOMESTIC

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ARLES, FRANCE—ANTIQUITIES

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Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Commission on International Justice and Good-Will. Working toward a warless world. 105 East 22nd St., New York. Bibl. 15c.

AUTOMOBILE CAMPS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on motor camping. 4 mim. p. March 17, 1922.

BANKS AND BANKING

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Merrill, Elmer D. A bibliographical enumeration of Bornean plants. Singapore: Fraser & Neave. 5 p. bibl. (*Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Special no., Sept., 1921).

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Bows, John W. An introduction to the flora of Natal and Zululand. Pietermaritzburg: City Printing Works. 74 p. bibl.

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- CANADA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**
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Falk, Kaufman G. Catalytic action. New York: Chemical Catalog Co. Bibl. O. \$2.50.
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The spirit of Saint Jane Frances de Chantal as shown by her letters. . . . Longmans. Bibl. O. \$6.
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Dean, A. L. and Richard Wrenshall. Preparation of chaulmoogra oil derivatives for the treatment of leprosy. Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. *Public Health Reports*. June 9, 1922. p. 1395-9. Bibl.
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See also **CATALYSIS**
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Frankel, Sigmund. Die Arzneimittel-Synthese auf Grundlage der Beziehungen zwischen chemischem Aufbau und Wirkung für Ärzte, Chemiker und Pharmazeuten. Berlin: J. Springer. Bibl. footnotes.
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Brunner, E. de S., and M. V. Brunner. Irrigation and religion; a study of religious and social conditions in two California counties [Orange and Stanislaus] Doran. Bibl. \$2.50.
- CITIZENSHIP.** See **DEMOCRACY**
- CLOTHING INDUSTRY**
Palmer, E. G. Survey of the garment trades in San Francisco. Berkeley: Univ. of California. Bibl. Nov. 1, 1921. 40c. (Bureau of research in education study no. 3).
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- CONCRETE.** See **IRRIGATION**
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- COPPER INDUSTRY**
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- CRANIOMETRY.** See **HEREDITY**
- CRITICISM.** See **ENGLISH LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM**
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- DOYLE, WILLIAM**
O'Rahilly, Alfred. Father William Doyle, S. J. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.50.
- DRAMA**
See also **CHILDREN,**
Community Service. Community drama; suggestions for a community-wide program of dramatic activities. 315 Fourth Ave., New York. Bibl. S. pap. 60c.
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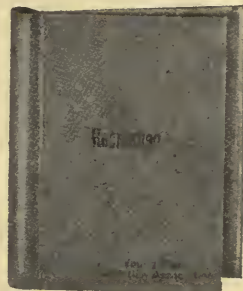
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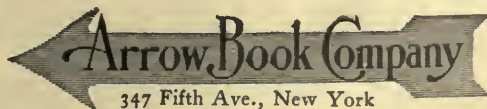
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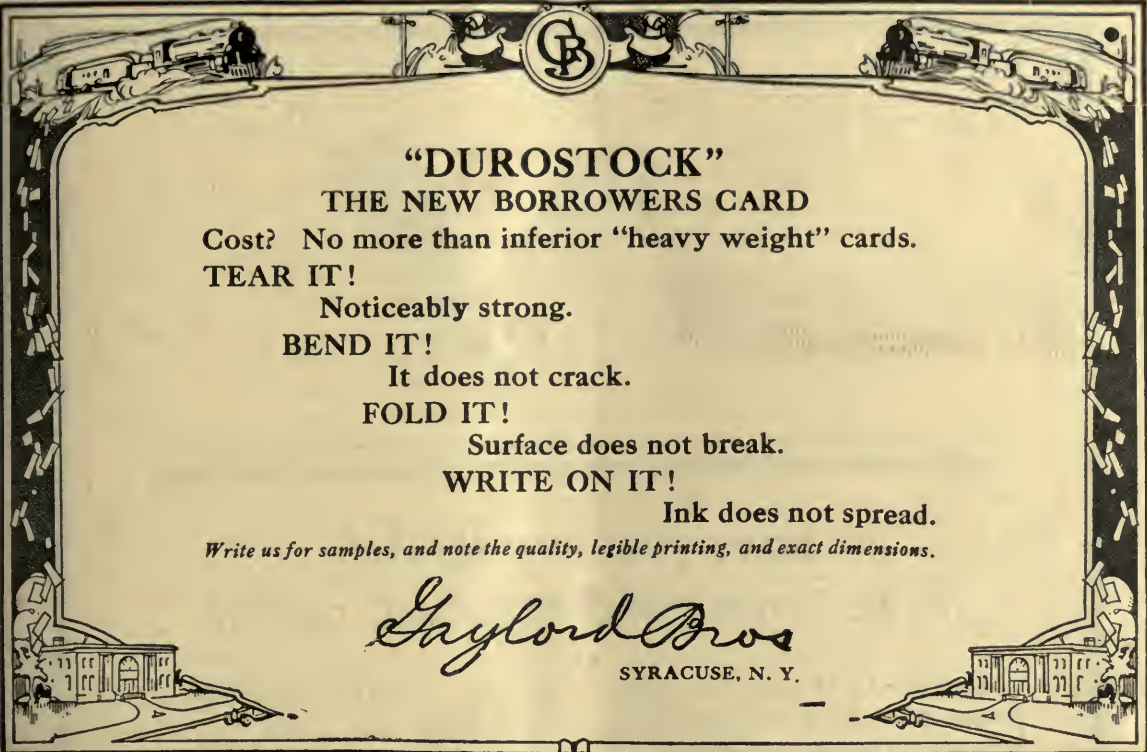
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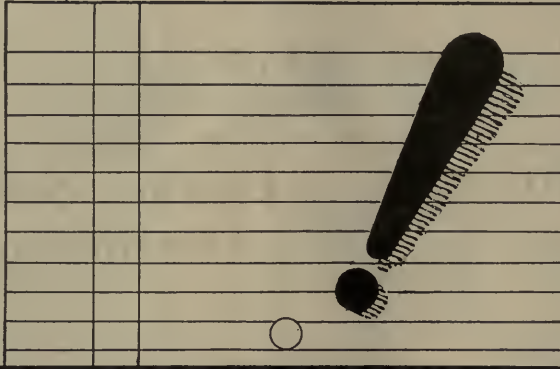
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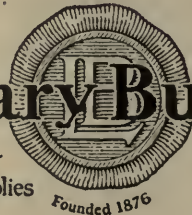
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1922



The Correlation of Library School and Training Class Instruction*

BY ETHEL R. SAWYER.

Director of the Training Class of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association

AT the outset I should like it to be understood that any plain speaking in which this paper may indulge is the result of no upstart criticism of our library schools. Those thirteen young Atlases on whose harassed shoulders the weight of the entire library profession has come to rest, merit our entire sympathy in a most difficult situation. To borrow another ancient metaphor, librarians in active service are asking the schools to exhibit the dexterity of institutional Colossi and to stand firmly erect, with one foot supported by the raw and utterly inexperienced elementary student of library affairs, while the other foot must rest upon the experienced librarian who wants the professional polish and the highly specialized instruction of the graduate school. The resulting angle is neither graceful nor secure; and my vision shows me only two possible ways out of this difficult situation. Either fit the legs to the required attitude or stop trying to be a Colossus. To speak plainly, I see no firm foundation for our schools unless they can equip themselves to deal with their students in accordance with their needs and qualifications, differentiating between the experienced worker and the recruit; between the undergraduate's general course and the preparation for a doctor's degree—or its library equivalent. Or, they must frankly turn over to other agencies the elementary training in library technique and devote themselves to truly professional education.

Everyone knows at least one disappointed student, who, after years of practical work in a library, went to library school and there spent valuable hours in learning to do in class or in practice-time what she had actually been receiving several years' salary for doing just as

effectively. She had to mark time while a student who had never been in a library before her initial library practice, struggled with such elementary terms as shelf-list and corporate entry, and mastered the fact that Smith, J. M. files before Smith, James. It is true that later on some one else may have had to mark time while she filled up lacunae in her experimental knowledge. But how do these two wrongs make one right? One year is too short a time to allow for much time-marking in the mastery of so vitally taxing a subject as librarianship.

Also one year is much too short a time in which to teach both technique and those literary, social and professional matters which are supposed to distinguish a librarian from a library clerk. What becomes then of all the study of books and people, their reactions one on the other, the peculiar problems which devolve upon the librarian in this age, the enthusiastic and intelligent orientation of the librarian to his community, the clear visioning of the possibilities and the responsibilities of librarianship? Look at any library school curriculum and see what bare bones we are compelled to substitute for all this needed substance, and how pitifully few even those bones are. No one will agree with me more heartily, I am sure, than the library school instructors here present.

The fact being admitted, what is the remedy? There are several remedial possibilities which suggest themselves, and one is contained in the title of this paper: the proper correlation of library school and training class instruction. There are at present no less than ten training classes in the country, giving definitely organized elementary library training varying in time from six to nine months and fitting their students to hold certain positions in their respective libraries higher than mere clerkships. In the Portland Public Library graduates from the

* Paper read at the Detroit meeting of the A. L. A. Professional Training Section.

Training Class go into general assistant's positions at a salary slightly lower than that of a library school graduate; but everything up to first assistantships is open to them. Our graduates have been accepted on equal terms by the Seattle Public Library, and thruout the state of Oregon assistantships and, in the smaller libraries, even librarianships have been offered to them. The University of Washington has accepted graduation from our Class as an equivalent for a certain number of credits towards its Library School course. And yet no other library school, so far as I know, would excuse a student of ours from elementary technical courses. I do not mean to say that a girl going from the Portland Training Class to a library school might not, by judicious representation and after qualifying in some way, be released from certain glaring repetitions of courses; but, in general, her training class year would count for very little except in enabling her to make a better school record. And why should it? What does the course of the Portland Training Class mean to any library school? It may be very good, and again it may be very bad. Who knows?

Now the first correlation needed between library schools and training classes lies just here. Somebody should know! Let the training classes make the library schools acquainted with their work and let the library schools agree on some evaluation of the various training classes so that a student of any training class may know just where in any library school curriculum she can begin. The library schools could also tell the training classes just what portions of elementary library technique, for instance, they would be willing to have taught in training classes and to give credit for in their courses. Such an arrangement would work beneficially in at least two directions. It would release some of the energies of library school instructors for more advanced teaching, and it would furnish an incentive to training classes to maintain a standard of excellence acceptable to the library schools. Even more important to the training classes, it would insure official recognition to their students for work done.

This plan would fit in with the suggestion made by the Library Workers Association that the library schools' summer courses be so arranged as to allow of definite credits being earned towards a complete library school course. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly help the training classes to recruit more desirable students for their classes. Students who are unable to go to library school immediately, often turn away from library work altogether because the training class year would advance

them nowhere up the professional ladder. Their very ambition turns them from us to some better organized profession where their activities will count toward definite advancement.

This correlation of substance suggests another correlation which should be made between library schools and training classes, namely, methods of instruction. I cannot see why a method of teaching certain technical subjects cannot be decided upon by experienced teachers and a sort of manual prepared which could be used as a text-book by all training class and elementary library school classes at least. A manual of teaching elementary cataloging, for instance; not cataloging for any particular library but the general principles underlying all cataloging. We do not teach algebra according to the algebra used in the New York public schools or the schools of California. We teach algebra the fundamental principles, which we can use either in New York or in California. In California they may want more advanced algebra, but that comes later. Here it seems to me an inexcusable amount of time and energy is wasted thruout the profession. Surely we have passed beyond the period of experimentation in certain technical matters and, preserving sufficient flexibility to meet varying conditions, we could agree upon the formulation of certain best practices for typical conditions. Or is the amount of imprint to be put on a catalog card so abstruse and esoteric a matter that each school and each acting cataloger must thru tears and tribulation win to the ideal heaven of the perfect catalog card! I can conceive of a cataloging course which should be concerned chiefly with teaching its students how to use the various tools of cataloging, what sorts of cards should be made for what sorts of libraries, how to vary the normal card to meet various peculiar demands of your public, the difference between fundamentals and the variabilities in cataloging, and such matters as should make our students quick at adaptability rather than grounded in formality. The student of carpentry may not make a perfect kitchen cabinet at first, but he knows the use of all his tools, and doesn't use a plane where a jack-knife would produce better results. Sometimes I think we try to train librarians to make perfect kitchen cabinets at once before we have let them become familiar with their tools. To my mind the training classes can admirably serve to acquaint prospective students with the simpler library tools leaving the fine scroll-work and the high polish and the complexities and refinements of the profession to the library schools.

And here we must bring into play our powers of organization. It is a well-known psycho-

logical fact that certain habits of thinking, certain informational matters can be best assimilated by the student by permitting only the desired impressions to come into the brain at first. Every false impression not only excludes the correct one but has actually to be overcome before the correct one can find lodgment. "No false starts" should be the educational motto here. Expedition is demanded in conveying to the student certain rules and facts and such rules and facts could be standardized and put into concise form for distribution and for future reference at need. Yes, of course, I know there are the "A. L. A. Catalog Rules" and Kroeger's "Guide to Reference Books." But these invaluable tools were not prepared exactly with the needs of the elementary library courses in mind—indeed I doubt whether they were designed primarily for pedagogical use. They are tools of the trade rather than text-books.

Now that is exactly what I want to emphasize. We must go at our library teaching pedagogically. Why should we neglect all that other educational experts have discovered and placed ready to our hand? For, after all, we are, or should be, primarily teachers, we library school and training class specialists in the library schools; teachers, and as special as we *can* be, in the training classes. We must know *how* to teach—methods and psychology—as well as *what* we are teaching. And that means, or should mean, a definite organization for educational work within our profession—with the library schools at the head, and the training classes, summer classes, apprentice classes and eventually perhaps extension classes and correspondence classes—tho these latter would be a difficult problem to meet. The little old red school house days of library education are over and we must function along with state universities and professional colleges.

You will perhaps observe that I am not making the customary distinction between the field of library school and training class instruction, namely, that a library school gives a study of comparative library methods and a training class instructs only in the methods of one library. It is true that a library school should give a wider survey of the entire field of library procedure, but I find that it is not necessary to restrict the training class student's vision to so narrow a field. In fact comparison of her library's methods with those of other libraries makes for a more intelligent administration of local practices. I prefer to correlate the library school and the training class as elementary library instruction and advanced education. There has sprung up a third division in library training agencies owing to the development of

instruction in certain of the larger training classes, and that is the apprentice class proper. I think the distinction should be clearly drawn here between apprentice classes and training classes. The former group *now* is the training group whose interests are entirely local, and their training period rarely outruns three or four months. From the ranks of the apprentices should come our clerks and clerical attendants who are not eligible for real professional library services without further training.

Now and then I feel that we librarians are engaged in trying to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps. We urge more training and education in our members' we cry for recruits to librarianship, we deplore the possibility of the library clerk usurping the functions of true professional services; but we very slowly and inadequately prepare facilities for the cultivation of that higher type of librarianship and the obtaining of advanced professional equipment. Discouragement and slackened fibre attend upon disappointed ambition. I would not appear before you in the guise of a pessimistic gloom-bringer, but I do not see many indications of discouragement among some of the sincerest members of our profession. I believe that never before has library work had such an opportunity for development—but we shall have to bend every energy intelligently to the task of grasping that opportunity.

The library schools—with their present equipment—cannot do more than they are doing. But it is possible that with the cooperation of the training classes they might decide to do slightly different things, and things more in accord with their high professional status. I believe dissatisfaction or discouragement with requirements for admission does not operate so disastrously as dissatisfaction with opportunities after admission—and the results to the profession are incomparably preferable in the former case. At one end or the other the pressure must be severe and it seems to me that in the library schools the anguish must come at the lower end. Good training classes established and recognized thruout the country would shortly serve as preparatory schools and trying-out laboratories for the library schools, turning over to them an ever improving grade of students fit for professional work.

I said "with their present equipment." Of course the present equipment of most library schools is ridiculously inadequate. Propose to any other technical or professional school a budget of ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year for total administration and note the pitying smile you will receive. And yet how many of our library schools are financing themselves on

an even smaller budget! Now it is a truism that you cannot get something for nothing. Someone must pay. And it has usually been the school faculty out of whose over-worked blood and nerves the deficit has been wrung, or the student body, who have not received the quality of instruction or the breadth of training to which they were entitled. Professionalism cannot indefinitely thrive on a permanent budgetary deficit. Library school appropriations should be considerably increased to enable specialists and educators to be retained on their faculties, and to raise library education to a plane with other specialized training. So long as value is directly associated with the salary status it is not fitting that library school instructors should rank with the stenographers of an institution; neither is it probable that desirable teachers, except those few individuals who can afford to be so noble, will be found willing to undertake the taxing duties of teaching at a salary less than that of librarians in comparatively recent service.

This is, fortunately, not a paper on library school budgets. So I am not obliged to do more than exhort in general terms. However, if this were such a paper, I think I should elaborate on the text, "Ask and ye shall receive." I realize that "the petitioned" in the text was not a board of city or county fathers or anything of that ilk, but I like to believe that most of these old texts that are any good at all have rather a wide general applicability even to seemingly most irrelevant cases. And the outcome is so definitely stated as a result of the asking, that sometimes I wonder whether the library's notoriously small responses to financial prayers may not be due to faulty petitioning. I believe "to ask" is an active verb, definite, in the imperative mode, and we are too inclined to passive, indefinite hortatoriness.

While waiting for an answer to prayer, however, we might find partial relief for our financial stringency in a large use of co-operation. Would it not be feasible to supplement the regular courses in our schools with some sort of peripatetic lectureships, drawing on the resources of the entire country just as now all library schools draw for outside lectures on distinguished librarians in the vicinity?

Of course the obvious objection to that is the expense of such lecturers and their traveling schedules. There are desirable times for such irruptions into the orderly class routine—and less desirable times. Adjustments would have to be made. I refuse to believe, however, that a profession which has evolved the modern American library system—one of the most successful co-operative service organizations in existence today—cannot find a way to achieve co-

operative educational aims of at least as national a character as education in general has achieved. If not by this plan then why not try "exchange professorships" of three, or six, or nine months, which would assist in circulation of library ideas thruout the profession?

The important point is that we shall go at this whole matter of library education from a national standpoint, deciding upon what should constitute professional education in 1922—as distinct from 1890—what part of that education the library schools must give and what should be delegated to pre-professional or elementary training classes. Perhaps the profession as a whole would be most benefited by the encouragement of training classes widely scattered thruout the country giving three or six or nine months courses planned and accredited by the A. L. A. Professional Training Section, with the definite purpose of preparing suitable students for library schools later. Whatever the plan it should be something that has the entire library profession behind it, not a mere matter of the handful of library schools and training classes. It is the most vital matter before the library body today and demands the attention of everyone, just as the whole question of education is today demanding large national planning backed by the intelligent co-operation of the entire nation.

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The Transportation Tax, a list of references compiled by the Bureau of Economics Library, Washington, D. C. (L. J. September 15, 1921).

What Is a Special Library? by Carlos C. Houghton (L. J. May 1st, 1921).

Libraries of Philadelphia and its environs a list compiled by the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity (L. J. February 15, 1921).

Making Americans, a tentative annotated list of books compiled by John Foster Carr, director of Immigrant Publication Society (L. J. March 1, 1920).

High School Library Book Selection, a study made by Earle R. Glenn of the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York (L. J. March 15, April 1, 1921).

Books for Workers by Elwood H. McClelland, technology librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (L. J. December, 1919.)

The Library Assistants Association (England) has just published a list of English and American sequel stories, compiled by Thomas Aldred, chief librarian of the Hackney Public Libraries. The list, which contains over 5,000 entries, costs six shillings net.

Selecting Religious Books for a Public Library*

By FRANK GRANT LEWIS

Librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

A GOOD public library is for all of the people of its community. The library should serve the community from all points of view. These principles require no argument to justify them.

Directly or indirectly all the people of the community are interested in religion. Even those who may be opposed to the churches thereby indicate their indirect interest in religious topics. An enterprising library recognizes these facts and attempts to respond to the varying religious views of all classes. To do less than this is to assume a sectarian position and become a partisan in the community.

A failure to recognize these basic items explains why public libraries are unsatisfactory from the point of view of religion and unused by a portion of the community which otherwise would be among the most interested patrons of the library service. As I have occasion to visit public libraries, especially those of moderate extent, I am impressed both with the limited number of books on religion and the antiquated titles of the books that are available. This is particularly unfortunate and even painful in a period which reveals new interest in religious topics and accordingly is open to the educational service which the public library renders if it responds at all adequately to the people within its reach. With the hope of aiding in this direction, I have consented to discuss the topic now before us.

For the purpose thus in hand, I shall assume that a public library is being organized. With this assumption it is possible to indicate somewhat definitely the place of religious literature in the library as a whole and some of the things which should be thoughtfully taken into account in the process of organization. For libraries already in operation the outline I offer may serve, according to its value, as a standard by which to estimate what the library now is and the changes that may be advisable.

In planning a public library one of the questions to be asked is, What part does religion occupy in life as a whole? Is it a fifth of life? Is it a seventh? Is it a tenth? Is it at least as much as a twentieth? At any rate it has some place, some fairly measurable part in the life of the community; and the library income for books and periodicals should have a portion of

it appropriated accordingly. Without such a thoughtfully considered designation for religious literature the religious needs of the community are neglected and the natural outcome is that which one observes in the large proportion of communities at the present time. No matter how small the income of a library is, a definite proportion should be carefully set aside for religious material. Indeed the smaller the amount of income the more necessary such a plan becomes, if the religious elements of the community life are to be regarded.

With these practical principles as a basis it is now in place for me to indicate concretely some of the literature which should be found in every public library.

The religious literature of first importance is the collection of sacred books. For Christianity there must be not only a good reference edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible but a similar copy of the American Standard Edition, of the Douay (Catholic) Bible, and the modern versions such as the Shorter Bible and the New Testament translations by Moffatt and Weymouth. Likewise there must be a copy of the excellent recent translation of the Jewish Bible, with which may well be placed a copy of the Hebrew, for it has been found that those who do not read Hebrew are interested and profited by looking at the arrangement of the books in Hebrew. Equally important is a copy of the translation of the Koran (Moslem Bible) and perhaps of the Arabic from which it is translated. Similarly, there should be a translation of some at least of the sacred books of India, of China, and Japan, all of which are now available at relatively low cost and are essential if the community is to have the privilege of educating itself religiously.

If, however, these books are to serve their largest use they must be accompanied by modern works which explain the origin and history of the sacred books themselves, because, indispensable as are the sacred books, even when well translated they at once stimulate inquiry for material which the books themselves do not furnish. In the case of the Bible, there should be such a companion as the one volume Dictionary of the Bible edited by James Hastings. For other religions the volume published in 1921 by Maurice A. Canney, entitled "An Encyclopedia of Religion," and the volume entitled "A Dic-

* Paper read at the Detroit Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology.

toinary of Religion and Ethics," edited by Shailer Mathews and Gerald B. Smith, also published in 1921, are timely and practical. These may serve as examples for selecting such material according to the library possibilities.

There must be also the best of recent discussions of religion. Every library should have a copy, for example, of "The Reconstruction of Religion" by Charles A. Elwood and of "The Fundamentals of Christianity" (Macmillan, 1922), by Henry C. Vedder. The enterprising librarian will be ready to order such books as soon as they appear, on the same principle that he orders the best new fiction by well known writers.

For the purposes of this discussion, books must include periodicals and other serials. Such publications are of prime importance in religion as in other aspects of literature. As the annual list of periodicals is chosen, some which deal directly with religious life and thought should be included. In this selection the varied points of view in religion must be recognized, and there should be care to show generosity for the so-called modern or liberal points of view; otherwise the library will fail in meeting one of its large opportunities. To be specific, each library should subscribe for one or more such periodicals as the *Journal of Religion*, the *Hibbert Journal*, the *Expository Times*, the *Christian Register*, the *Christian Century*, and the *Christian Register*. There should be also a good periodical representing each of the leading churches in the United States and especially each church represented in the community, including such religious newspapers as *The Baptist*, *The Congregationalist*, *The Continent*, and *The Christian Advocate*. Most of these will readily come as gifts if the need is brought to the attention of the leaders in the local churches. Of similar importance is a copy of the Year Book of each of the churches, without which the library cannot answer the questions which naturally reach it if the community becomes aware that the public library is a place for religious information as well as a source of current fiction.

I am not unaware how religious bias in a community makes difficult the carrying out of such a plan as I have proposed. It should be remembered, however, that one of the chief reasons why the plan is difficult in practice arises from the failure of libraries so largely heretofore to undertake any such reasonable plan as I am sketching, and then quietly introduce and develop it. We are the heirs of bad ages, not only of our fathers and mothers but sometimes of ourselves. Moreover, the longer present conditions are allowed to remain the more difficult intelligent action will be for the

future. In this matter as in others there is no time like the present for improvement.

Incidentally the place at which to begin is the librarian. The bad course of events up to today has naturally affected librarians as well as others, and the outcome finds many a librarian unconsciously subject to the religious prejudices which so largely engross the community as a whole.

The first step in progress, therefore, in many instances at least is a deliberate decision on the part of the librarian and the trustees of the library to put aside their personal religious sectarianism when they enter the library counsels and attempt to meet the religious needs of the community altogether. A librarian must be ready to welcome to the library a religious book recognized as valuable to others even though he himself would shrink from reading it.

I shall be happily surprised if the proposals I have offered do not meet at once the objection that literature of the type I have indicated will not be used sufficiently to warrant the outlay. I reply that of course such books will not be used if the librarian takes the position that they will not be read. There is little chance that the reader will get to a book if the librarian stands in the way. If, however, these books are not only placed in the library but given due publicity, put on a "new book shelf" in an attractive position, their arrival in the library bulletined as is the latest fiction, and a good reading notice placed in the local newspapers where it will catch the attention of the people who would like to go to the library for such material but now find on the library shelves nothing which satisfies their eager minds, the librarian will have opportunity to awake to a new day as regards the significance of religious books.

To Members of the A. L. A.

THE Executive Board of the A. L. A., on recommendation of the Membership Committee invites comment on the present basis of membership dues.

The Committee asks "whether the rates should be raised to permit every member to receive the *Hand-book* and *Proceedings*," and the committee feels that the hand-book should go to all members regardless of rates.

Question is also raised as to whether a special rate on the *Booklist* could be made to libraries which are institutional members and it has been suggested that this class of members be allowed to choose between the *Proceedings* and the *Booklist*. Suggestions from members will receive careful consideration.

CARL H. MILAM

A Union Index of Private Libraries

TO the library attempting to serve a large group of scientific and technical specialists in an industrial community, and handicapped by lack of an adequate book collection, the plan being worked out in the Technical Department of the Indianapolis Public Library may prove of interest.

We are building up here what is locally known as the "Union Index," an index, or simple card catalog, of the important private scientific and technical libraries in the city. The idea grew out of our need for wider resources along technical lines. Knowing of several strong private libraries in the city and supposing the existence of many others, we planned to make a union catalog of these libraries, to be kept in the public library.

The enterprise would of course have been impossible without the interest and co-operation of organizations among the men whom we wished to reach—the Sciencetech Club, a local organization made up of representatives from eight or nine strong technical societies in the city, and the local section of the American Association of Engineers. Both groups are primarily interested in civic progress and have from the beginning been warmly interested in the organization of the Library's Technical Department. Fortunately the same man was secretary of both societies at the time the Union Index idea was launched. On him and his special committee fell most of the labor of communicating the idea to the two societies, and of following it up until it actually resulted in lists from about two dozen strong private libraries.

These lists which were submitted on uniform sheets of paper providing space for author, title, publisher and date, were turned over to the library, and the items transferred to cards. The entries are very simple, an author and a subject card being made for each book.

Behind the idea of the Index is the hope of establishing a system of inter-loans among the technical men of the city. Many individuals will, of course, not lend their books promiscuously, but some will, and the library will serve as a go-between.

An important feature of the Union Index, from the standpoint of the Library, at least, which is still weak along this line, is the location of proceedings and files of technical magazines.

As the enterprise proves its value the index will of course grow. Other important libraries not yet listed will be reached and a central clearing-house of even greater value will be provided. One difficulty will be in keeping the

index up-to-date, but this will be less difficult than the securing of original lists. It will also be less important, for the library is now equipped with a special Technical Department which will supply up-to-date material. The Union Index will then serve primarily to locate older books available in the city.

Perhaps the greatest value of the Index is an indirect one, which lies in the arousing and cementing of unusual interest in the Technical Department. A personal feeling of responsibility for the growth of the Department is met with constantly among these men who, conscious of gaps in the library collection, are anxious to see them filled. Several files of society proceedings and sets of bound magazines have already been given to the Library as a result of this interest.

AMY WINSLOW.

Dealers in Foreign Books

COMPILED BY THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH
THE FOREIGN-BORN

ARABIC

J. Raphael, 72 Trinity Place, New York City.

Mokarzel, 74 Greenwich Street, New York City.

BOHEMIAN

F. Topic, Ferdinandova, Trida 11, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

R. O. Syalatnay, 542 East 79th St., New York City.

CROATIAN

Yosip Marohnic, 1420 East Ohio St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Revai, Buda-Pest.

DANISH

Danish Book Concern, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Bonnier Publishing House, 561 Third Ave., New York City.

DUTCH

N. Eerdmans Sevensma, 513 Eastern Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids.

Martinus Nijhoff, 9 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.

FINNISH

Finnish Book Concern, Hancock, Mich.

Finnish Soc. Pub. Co. 48 Wallace Ave., Fitchburg, Mass.

FRENCH

Brentano's, 27th St. and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

J. Terquem, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

GERMAN

G. E. Stechert, 151 West 25th St., New York City.

Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, Germany.

F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, Germany.

Koelling and Klappenbach, Chicago, Ill.

HUNGARIAN

Revai, Testverek, Budapest, Hungary.

Franklin Tarsulat, Budapest, Hungary.

Szent Istvan Tarsulat, Budapest, Hungary. (Religious books).

ITALIAN

Bernard Seeber, 20 Via Tornabouni, Florence, Italy.

LITHUANIAN

A. Olszewski, 3252 South Halstead St., Chicago.

J. J. Pauksetz and Co., 120 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MODERN GREEK

Atlas, 25 Madison St., New York City.

Atlantis, 113 West 31st St., New York City.
Greek American News Co., 48 Madison St., New York City.
National Herald, New York City.

POLISH

Polish Book Importing Co., 83 Second Ave., New York City. Dr. Vorzimer.
A. Kroch, Chicago.
Gebetner and Wolff, Warsaw, Poland.
B. K. Gebert, ed. Glos Robotniczy. 5937 Michigan Ave., Detroit.

ROUMANIAN

P. Axelrad, 72 Greenwich St., New York City.
Roumanian Educational Bureau, 3133 Broadway, New York City. (Books free to libraries.)

RUSSIAN

Max N. Maisel, 424 Grand St., New York City.
Gurivitch, 202 East Broadway, New York City.
SCANDINAVIAN. DANISH, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH
Albert Bonnier Pub. House, 561 Third Ave., New York.
Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.
Augustana Book Concern 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Nordiska bokhandeln, Stockholm, Sweden.

SERBIAN

Bozo Rankovich, 249 East 71st St., New York City.
Yova Yovanovich, Serbian Book Store, 621 South 3rd St., Steelton, Pa.
Revai, Budapest.
Peter Ginovich, 598 Tenth Ave., New York City.

SLOVAK

F. Topic, Ferdinandova, Trida 11, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Arnost L. Krizan, 2019 S. Union St., Chicago.

SLOVENIAN

Glas Naroda, 82 Cortlandt St., New York City.
Revai, Budapest.

YIDDISH AND HEBREW

Max N. Maisel, 424 Grand St., New York City.
Yiddish Literary Pub. Co., 439 Grand St., New York.
M. Gurivitch, 202 Broadway, New York City.
Hebrew Publishing Co., 85 Canal St., New York City.
S. Druckerman, 50 Canal St., New York City.
Stybel Publishing House, 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

SPANISH

Libreria General de Victoriano Suarez, Apartado. No. 32, Madrid, Spain.

GENERAL DEALERS

Lemcke and Buechner, 30 West 27th St., New York City.
Brentano's.
G. E. Stechert.

Public Library Publicity*

A SELECTED READING LIST COMPILED BY JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, LIBRARIAN OF THE TACOMA (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A. L. A. Publicity Committee. Reports. See especially: LIBRARY JOURNAL. 1906. v. 31, p. 213-216.
A. L. A. Bulletin. 1916. v. 11, p. 34-37. Discusses especially a publicity officer for the A. L. A.
A. L. A. Bulletin. 1920. v. 14, p. 290-293.
A. L. A. Bulletin. 1921. v. 15, p. 141-142. Discusses book wagons and book lists.
Bleyer, Willard G. Publicity for public libraries. Wisconsin Library Bulletin. Feb. 1917. v. 13, p. 49-50.

Brief summary of an excellent lecture before the Wisconsin Library School by a professor of journalism. Devoted to newspaper publicity.

Briscoe, Walter A. Library advertising. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1921. 127 p.

"Publicity" methods for public libraries, library work with children, rural library schemes, etc., with a chapter on the cinema and library. English viewpoint.

Compton, Charles H. Missouri Book Week's success. LIBRARY JOURNAL. April 1, 1922. v. 47, p. 300.

—A publicity expert for libraries. A. L. A. Bulletin. 1917. v. 11, p. 133-134.

Dana, John Cotton. Modern American library economy. 1910. Part 2, Booklists and other publications; Part 4, Advertising.

Hazeltine, Mary E. Checklist of library publicity methods. Wisconsin Library Bulletin. April, 1919, page 91-94; 121-125.

Humble, Marion. The third annual Children's Book Week. LIBRARY JOURNAL. Nov. 1, 1921. v. 46, p. 795-797.

Hunt, Carl. A program for library advertising. A. L. A. Bulletin. 1917. v. 11, p. 127-130.

By the editor of Associated Advertising.

Indiana's Library Week, April 23-28. LIBRARY JOURNAL. April 1, 1922. v. 47, p. 305-306.

Johnson, Wendall F. Selling the public library to professional men. LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mar. 1, 1920. v. 45, p. 207-208.

By the secretary of Toledo's municipal publicity and efficiency commission. Gives plans for an intensive advertising campaign.

Kaiser, John B. Publicity for libraries. Pacific Northwest Library Association Proceedings. 1914. p. 20-24.

Kerr, Willis H. The gist of the A. L. A. library publicity survey. A. L. A. Bulletin. 1917. v. 11, p. 130-132.

—Publicity methods for libraries and library associations. A. L. A. Bulletin. 1916. v. 10, p. 14-17; discussion p. 39-43.

Definite and specific as to definitions, principles, expense involved, etc., with short list of references for further reading.

Melcher, Frederic G. Next steps in extending the use of books. A. L. A. Bulletin. 1921. v. 15, p. 119-123.

Nystrom, P. H. Advertising the public library. Public Libraries. May-June, 1912. v. 17, p. 157-159; 199-202.

Persistent publicity. LIBRARY JOURNAL. May 1, 1920. v. 45, p. 401.

Ranck, Samuel H. The library at a city show. LIBRARY JOURNAL. April 1, 1920. v. 45, p. 353-355.

Rush, Charles E. Greater publicity—co-operative publicity—employment of a publicity expert. A. L. A. Bulletin. 1919. v. 13, p. 363-365.

—Why I believe in advertising the public library. LIBRARY JOURNAL. Dec., 1918. v. 43, p. 877-878.

Reprinted from Associated Advertising.

Ticer, Winifred F. Advertising the public library. Madison, Wis.: Democrat Prtg. Co. 1921. 39 p.

Specific, well illustrated and covering a great variety of methods.

Wheeler, Joseph L. Aims and methods of library publicity. LIBRARY JOURNAL. April, 1914. v. 39, p. 259-266.

Article inadvertently ascribed to Everett R. Perry. Correction made LIBRARY JOURNAL. v. 39, p. 338. A substantial discussion.

—The larger publicity of the library. A. L. A. Bulletin. v. 10, p. 175-180.

A valuable and thoughtful study of comprehensive scope.

*This list was prepared as a reading list to accompany a lecture on "The Principles and Practice of Public Library Publicity," given at the University of Washington Library School on May 17.

The Detroit Conference II*

National Association of State Libraries

THE National Association of State Libraries brought together from thirty-six states of the Union an unusual number of members for its twenty-fifth annual meeting. Twenty-five Governors from the various states had appointed delegates to the conference and many state librarians were in attendance for the first time. John M. Hitt, state librarian of Washington, and president of the Association, made a brief presidential address and introduced Hon. John B. Corliss of Detroit, who extended the courtesy of the city to the visiting librarians.

Mr. Hitt described at some length the application of a new patented process for the care of official papers. The process consists of a photographing set and reproduction apparatus with a screen. By this method a book of five hundred pages is reduced in a few hours to a film the size of a spool of thread.

Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California, discussed library administration, state and county, and Clarence B. Lester, Secretary of the Free Library Commission of Wisconsin, gave an address upon state library service to rural communities. The final paper of the morning, by Demarchus C. Brown of Indiana on "The Future of our Library Association," is to be found in our July number.

On Wednesday evening a joint session was held in conjunction with the American Association of Law Libraries. Details of this conference will be found in the report of the latter association. The results of a questionnaire on a survey of state libraries were presented by George S. Godard, of Connecticut, and the report of the Joint Committee on Closer Relations between the State Librarians and the Law Librarians was presented on behalf of the two committees. The committee reported that they had conducted a mail ballot and the voting was unfavorable to a merger of the two associations.

An additional session was held on Friday morning at which a round table on indexing of legislation was conducted by Gertrude E. Woodward. During the period of the conference two legislative reference round tables were conducted by Mr. Lester. At these conferences "Methods of Handling Legislative Bills" was discussed by John P. Dullard of New Jersey;

"Specialization of Research," by Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island; "Student Research Workers" by Miss Sherwood of Rhode Island; and "The Exchange of Librarians" by Miss Hochstein of Wisconsin.

At a business session it was voted that a resolution of congratulation be sent to J. M. Riggs, state librarian of Alabama since 1875. Thanks were offered to the Superintendent of Documents for his kindness in extending the selection privilege to depository libraries. The thanks of the conference were also extended to the University of Michigan, to the Hotel Tuller and to the J. L. Hudson Co. for special courtesies.

A notable feature of the conference was a reception and dinner given in honor of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, for nearly thirty years state librarian of Michigan. William E. Henry, formerly State Librarian of Indiana, acted as toastmaster. The A. L. A. was represented by Clement W. Andrews, the American Association of Law Libraries by Frederick C. Hicks, the League of Library Commissions by Irving R. Bundy, and the Michigan Library Association by Jessie C. Chase.

Mrs. Spencer in response extended her heartfelt thanks for the courtesies extended to her and spoke briefly of the first meeting of the Association in Washington in 1898. George S. Godard of Connecticut, Johnson Brigham of Iowa and C. B. Galbreath, formerly of Ohio, all members of long standing, were among the other speakers.

The general discussion thruout the conference showed the need of permanent headquarters and the necessity of bringing the members together early in the week.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jessie P. Weber; vice-presidents, Mrs. Virginia G. Moody, and Herbert S. Hirshberg; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Brigham.

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM, *Secretary.*

American Association of Law Libraries

THE American Association of Law Libraries held its seventeenth annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, from June 26th to July first. Vice-President Andrew H. Mette, of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar of Baltimore, presided at the first two meetings of the Association; President Gilson G. Glasier, state librarian of Wisconsin over the final

* An outline of the general sessions of the A. L. A. Conference were given in our July number, p. 605-614. Here we give reports from other national library associations and from sections of the A. L. A. meeting at Detroit. Summer meetings of other organizations will be found on p. 670-676.

session. The presiding officer at the joint session with the National Association of State Libraries was President John M. Hitt of that Association.

The papers presented at the several meetings included a communication from President Gilson G. Glasier, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for July; "Survey of State Libraries," by George S. Godard, state librarian, Hartford, Conn. "Problems of a Law Book Writer," by John R. Rood of the Detroit Bar, and a "History of Michigan Law Libraries," by Olive C. Lathrop, librarian, Detroit Bar Library.

"The Law Library as a Business Enterprise" was discussed on Tuesday, by the chairman, W. H. Alexander, assistant librarian of the Bar Association of New York City, George S. Godard of the Connecticut State Library, who read a paper on "The Connecticut State Library (a) as a Supreme Court law library, (b) as a legislative reference library, and discussed continuations by exchange, gift, and purchase, with forms of record; and "Law School Libraries," by Blanche E. Harroun, assistant law librarian of the University of Michigan. "Indexing Legislation" was considered at Wednesday's Round Table.

Gertrude E. Woodward introduced the subject followed by "The New York Index Legislation" by John T. Fitzpatrick, of the New York State Law Library, "Indexing and Classifying Legislation in the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau," by John H. Fertig, assistant director; and "Work of the Legislative Bureau in Analysing Legislation," by Frederick C. Hicks, Law Librarian of Columbia University.

At a special program at the second session biographical sketches of law librarians were read as follows: William J. C. Berry, by A. S. McDaniel, assistant librarian, Association of the Bar, New York City; Charles Carroll Soule, by Frank E. Chipman of Boston; Arba N. Crane, by Gamble Jordan, librarian, St. Louis Law Library Association; John William Wallace, by Luther E. Hewitt, librarian, Philadelphia Law Association; J. G. Marvin, by Margaret C. Klingelsmith, librarian, Biddle Law Library, Philadelphia; Stephen B. Griswold, by John T. Fitzpatrick; William George Eakins, by Charles Elliott, Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto; Edward Brinley Adams, by Robert B. Anderson, assistant librarian, Harvard Law Library.

"Causes Célèbres," short sketches of unique cases within the personal knowledge of members, chosen for their human legal interests and the universality of their appeal occupied the final session. Among them were the Saco-Vanzetti case of Massachusetts, the Limberger case of Wisconsin, and the McCannon case of Ohio.

The report of the Committee on Checklist of

Bar Association Reports, read by A. J. Small, showed the checklist nearly ready for publication.

The Committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals*, reported a considerable gain in number of subscriptions. It was voted that the Committee be continued as now constituted. F. O. Poole, Chairman, George S. Godard, and Gertrude E. Woodward. It was further voted that if any condition should arise making necessary any change of administration, that, with the consent of the Executive Committee, the Committee on the *Index* have power to act. A special committee was appointed consisting of George S. Godard, John P. Dullard, F. O. Poole, E. A. Feazel and E. H. Redstone, to consider the financing of the *Index* and *Journal*.

Reports on National Legislative Information Service, on Affiliation of the American Association of Law Libraries with the American Bar Association, and on Closer Affiliation with the National Association of State Libraries were read and accepted. A vote of thanks was passed to the American Bar Association for its co-operation during the past year and the Committee on the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was requested to continue negotiations with the American Bar Association. It was also voted that the matter of closer affiliation with the National Association of State Libraries be referred to the Executive Committee instead of to the former committee.

A proposition from the publishers of the Standard Directory Company to print in their legal directory, without cost to the Association, a list of law libraries in the United States and Canada, was discussed, and a committee will be appointed to compile such a list.

Officers of the Association for the ensuing year are: President, Andrew H. Mettee; vice-presidents, Edwin Gholson, librarian of the Cincinnati, (O.) Law Library Association, and Mrs. W. F. Marshall, state librarian, Jackson, Miss.; secretary, Mary S. Foote, librarian of the New Haven, (Conn.) County Bar Library; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, assistant librarian, Law Library of the Eighth Judicial District, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARY S. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

League of Library Commissions

TWENTY-SIX states were represented by the members of library commissions, state libraries, and their staffs at the meeting of the League of Library Commissions held in connection with the A. L. A. at Detroit, June 27-28.

Anna G. Hall applied the story of "Aunt Minerva's New Hat" to the county library system. With the aid of a map of a county, she indicated

the location of several small town libraries. Each town feared that the library would lose its identity if it became part of a county library. Miss Hall outlined the work of each library, showing that each could take on the additional extension work and yet preserve its identity.

"The Organization and Duties of Library Trustees," was discussed by Edmund L. Craig, trustee of the Evansville, Ind., Public Library, in a paper covering every phase of this large subject.

John A. Lowe's paper on "Hints for the Village Library Building Committee," will appear in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mary Bell Palmer, chairman of the Publications Committee, reported the publication of the new Handbook and a new form for daily and annual traveling library statistics blanks for use of commissions.

It was decided to refer to the Publications Committee the request of the Special Library Association to co-operate with it in publishing a new directory.

Harriet A. Wood, speaking on "School Libraries," said that the League of Library Commissions is essentially interested in state supervision of school libraries, whether that office was under the Public Instruction Department or under the Library Commission. On motion of Miss Palmer the president was requested to appoint a committee to confer with Miss Wood and report at the next meeting.

FUNCTIONS AND STATUS OF THE COMMISSION

Potential functions and status of a Library Commission formed the general subject of the second session, presided over by Elizabeth Claypool Earl. Mrs. Dwight Peterson spoke on the first phase, "Responsibilities Assumed With Honor." Mrs. Peterson, who has recently been appointed to the Ohio Board, said that she believes that libraries should be kept out of politics.

The question was raised as to the advisability of the *ex-officio* members of the Commission. In some states these are found to be too busy to give much time to the Commission, altho interested in the work. In other states the *ex-officio* members help to keep down jealousy and prevent duplication of work. The question as to the number of meetings the Commission holds each year showed that in Kentucky the Commission meets twice a year; in Massachusetts once a month; in Ohio the new board has met four times since January; in Texas and Oklahoma once a year; and in North Dakota, the Board of Administration, which controls the work of the Commission, is in session all the time.

Henry E. Dunnack, Maine State Librarian, read an interesting paper entitled "Is the Proper Recognition of Library Commission Work Given

in Your State?" Mr. Dunnack is an appointed officer, with entire control for the state library and all of its bureaus, there being no board or commission. These facts influenced his paper.

Hiller C. Wellman, of the Massachusetts Commission, spoke on the various advantages of control by one official and on control by a board of at least part laymen. He thought by the latter plan more interest could be created in the community. Herbert S. Hirshberg outlined the new organization of the Ohio State Library, where the board consists of the Director of Education, chairman, and four members appointed by the Governor for a term of eight years. The Board appoints the State Librarian. Its other powers are advisory only. The efficiency of the department rests with the librarian, who appoints the rest of the executive staff.

Malcolm Wyer opened the discussion on "Greater Supervisory Power." He said that it has been the policy in establishing library commission work to place the commission in an advisory relation to the libraries and library interests of the state. The purpose of this is not to develop a centralized library system with the commission at its head but to provide some agency from which communities interested in developing a library could secure advice and assistance, by which struggling libraries could be organized and put on their feet and by which some help in the form of traveling libraries could be furnished to communities not yet able to support a library.

In cases where direct aid has been given, such as money for books, control of the selection has been given. In a few states the commission has been given full control of the administration of institution libraries. In recent years there has been a tendency to extend the influence of the commissions over school libraries and in such instances there has often been a departure from the early tendency of maintaining the advisory relation. Authority has been given to fix standards, determine the relationship between public and school libraries, select books and specify qualifications of school librarians, and in some states, direct supervision over the administration of county libraries is given to the Commission. Thus in many branches of the work the supervisory authority is exercised in conjunction with an advisory relation.

In most states where a commission has been working for twenty years the library idea is fairly well established and few towns able to maintain a good public library are without one. The chief problem now is how to raise standards, and how to make the library more effective agency for the betterment of life in the community. Mr. Wyer believes that the desired results

would be attained more quickly and effectively if the commission could be given greater supervisory powers over certain phases of the administration of small libraries, the appointment of the librarian, and the selection of books.

It was generally believed by those present that if the active interest of more library trustees could be secured, library work would develop faster. The League therefore passed the resolution that it would make every effort to organize library trustees in every state. This resolution is to be sent to every state library association and to all library commissions.

ANNA MAY PRICE, *Secretary*.

Special Libraries Association

THE Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association was opened by a luncheon in the auditorium of the Detroit Board of Commerce. Approximately three hundred librarians sat down at group tables, each table being presided over by a member of the Local Acquaintance Committee of which Christine H. Haller, was chairman.

Librarian Adam Strohm in extending cordial greetings said that in his belief special librarians have a peculiar opportunity of presenting to business men the possibilities of library work and to spread an understanding of the influence of libraries generally. Harvey J. Campbell, Secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, extended welcome on his own behalf and for Harold H. Emmons, president of the Board. Mr. Campbell proved himself a talented and humorous speaker and told many interesting anecdotes showing the value and importance of fact information in business as supplied by the special librarian.

GENERAL SESSIONS

Following came the first general session, called to order by President Dorsey W. Hyde. John A. Russell, editor of the *Michigan Manufacturer*, member of the Detroit library board, and former President of the Detroit Board of Commerce, presented a most interesting address stressing the practical value of special library work, with particular reference to foreign trade extension, and describing plans for the development of a special library along these lines at the University of Detroit.

At the second general meeting, Ward Gavett, of R. E. Polk and Company, speaking on the importance of library service in solving problems of distribution of commodities, discussed city directories and told of the considerable number of directory libraries now being developed in a large number of American cities, and pointed out that modern business firms are analyzing the market for their goods and that

such investigations can be made increasingly effective by properly directed library service. John M. Gries, Chief of the Division of Building and Housing of the U. S. Department of Commerce, paid tribute to the increasing effectiveness of library service in America, and described the work of the Department of Commerce and, more specifically, the work of his division, to which the special library can be of real assistance in helping to locate facts and in acting as local distributors of the Department's data and information. A. E. White, director of Engineering Research of the University of Michigan, in a paper on "Library and Industry," read by Edith Thomas, stated that the field of industrial library service had hardly been scratched and that there is need for "selling" high-grade technical library service to industrial establishments.

The third general session opened with an illustrated address, by Mr. Frances E. Cady, research manager of the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Company, at Cleveland, on "Research and the Technical Library" which will be printed in full in *Special Libraries*. Following, Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Government Research, discussed the need for collecting information about the government and educating the public in civic affairs, pointing out that there are many ways in which librarians can help to bring facts on government before the public.

GROUP MEETINGS

"The personality of the Special Librarian was the subject of the first meeting, presided over by Frances S. Cox who made an admirable presentation of the various aspects of personality in library service. Elsie L. Baechtold stated the outstanding qualifications of the special librarian as courage, stick-to-itiveness, anticipation, vision, tact, intuition and sympathy. Margaret Reynolds emphasized the importance of adaptability and enthusiasm. O. Louis Evans told a number of anecdotes showing the importance of the personal element. H. H. B. Meyer stressed the three c's—character, culture, and clarity (of expression); and George Deveneau explained certain tests of special library work.

Carlos C. Houghton acted as chairman of the second group meeting to discuss the training of the special librarian. Claribel R. Barnett's paper which opened the meeting will be published in *Special Libraries*. Ernest J. Reece told of the work of the library schools stating that the needs of the special librarian are now being recognized in some way by most schools. D. Ashley Hooker read a paper on what a special librarian expects of those in his library and how employees should be trained to meet these requirements. Andrew Keogh aroused consider-

able discussion on the definition of special library work, when, referring to the special collections at Yale University, he asked whether these might not be regarded as special libraries. Rebecca B. Rankin discussed the tendency in public libraries towards well-defined special collections with central administration.

The topic of the third group meeting was "The Objective of the Special Librarian." Chairman Maud D. Carabin outlined the general field to be covered. Mary B. Day emphasized three essential principles of every trained library worker: intensive study, careful planning, and rapid execution. Floyd J. Miller, director of the Reference Department of the *Detroit News* told of the objective in service to a newspaper. Josephine B. Carson said that the special librarian should aim to become an industrial or business engineer. Ethel A. Shields emphasized the importance of good methods in the realization of the special librarian's objective. The objective is "to set knowledge to work" said George A. Deveneau who stressed the importance of knowing the policies of one's firm.

Following came reports from local associations: Jean E. Graffen, presenting a statement on the work in Philadelphia; Harriet E. Howe, the report on that of the Boston Association; Alta B. Claffin, of the Cleveland Club; and Mary R. Bean, of the recently organized Special Libraries Association of Southern California.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

The annual business meeting was held on June 27th by the President whose address, "The Economic Value of Library Service," was printed in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL. Reports of progress were then received: O. Louise Evans on gains in membership, the total now being about eight hundred; Alfred B. Lindsay, on a treasury balance in excess of \$1000; Margaret Reynolds, on an exceptional volume of Association publicity, the publicity on the "Special Libraries Directory" alone being more than 330 column-inches; Adelaide R. Hasse, editor on *Special Libraries*; Ruth G. Nichols, on the work of the Committee on Methods; the President, in the absence of Chairman Estelle L. Liebmann, on the untiring efforts of the Employment Committee; and on the Membership Committee, temporarily without a Chairman; Lewis A. Armistead on the work of the Committee on Trade Catalogs; Herbert I. Brigham on that of the Committee on Commercial Information Services, and the President in the absence of Chairman H. H. B. Meyer, on the interesting activities of the Committee on Co-operation with the Department of Commerce, which culminated in the publication of the Committee's report under the title "Commercial Libraries and the Department of Commerce."

At the second business meeting, held on Friday afternoon, announcements and routine reports were heard and then the special committee on certification consisting of D. N. Handy, Rebecca B. Rankin and Catherine Van Dyne, appointed at the first business meeting, presented the following report:

Your Committee is of the opinion that the subject of Certification of librarians as proposed in the A. L. A. has not sufficiently developed to warrant specific recommendations at this time.

It believes, however, that the subject is of great importance and deserving of the serious study of each of our members. To the end that this study may have for its guidance the opinion of each of our members, your Committee recommends that there be printed in an early number of *Special Libraries* a summary and bibliography of certification with a request for an expression of opinion of members on which the special libraries attitude might be based.

Resolutions adopted were:

Appreciation of the expanding scope, definite achievements and increasing prestige which have marked the Association and its activities under the administration of President Hyde and Secretary O. Louise Evans, which has just come to a close; of Miss Hasse's devoted labors in connection with *Special Libraries*; of Christine H. Haller and the local Acquaintance Committee of which she was chairman, for courtesies extended during the convention; and deep regret for the loss in death of Eunice R. Oberly, librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the assurance that her scholarship, enthusiasm and fellowship will ever be remembered by Association.

Officers were then elected for the coming year as follows:

Rebecca B. Rankin, president; Lewis A. Armistead, first vice-president; Alta B. Claffin, second vice-president; Alfred B. Lindsay, secretary-treasurer; Nelson W. McCombs, assistant secretary-treasurer; Bertha V. Hartzell and Louise Keller, Executive Board.

O. LOUISE EVANS, *Secretary*.

Bibliographical Society of America

THE Bibliographical Society of America met at Ann Arbor in the library of the University of Michigan on the afternoon of June 29, with an attendance of eighty. The program was designed to give a survey of the material for American history in libraries of the Great Lakes region, running from Buffalo on the east to Madison on the west, and taking in Detroit, Bay City, and Chicago by the way.

The paper by Augustus H. Shearer, secretary of the Bibliographical Society and librarian of the Grosvenor Library, read by Mr. Faxon, described the material for American history in the Buffalo libraries, public and private, especially that of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Clarence M. Burton, of Detroit, described informally his own collection on the history of Detroit and the Northwest, which now forms the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library and which he has been over forty years in acquiring.

William L. Clements, of Bay City, described briefly his collection of Americana, which is shortly to become the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, to be housed in a beautiful new building now in process of erection. Mr. Clements confined himself to describing those portions of his library which deal with the history of the Great Lakes, ignoring the much greater amount of material dealing with the Discovery Period, the Era of Colonization, and the American Revolution.

George B. Utley presented a synopsis of a paper covering the sources for American History in the libraries of Chicago, and Clarence B. Lester, of Madison, read a paper which Louise D. Kellogg had prepared on the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Since many members of the Society wished to take an early train to Detroit, the President omitted his address.

The officers elected were: President, William Warner, Bishop of Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-presidents, Lucius L. Hubbard, of Houghton, Mich. and Victor Hugo Paltsits, of New York; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, of Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, of Boston, Mass.

Association of American Library Schools

THE Association of American Library Schools met on June 28th and 30th. Twelve of the thirteen schools that are members of the association were represented and thirty-five faculty members met at luncheon on the 28th. A report on publicity, or advertising methods for the schools was presented and discussed. Malcolm G. Wyer, chairman of the Professional Training Committee of the A. L. A., presented three recommendations from the report of his committee for 1921-22 to the A. L. A. concerning (1) summer school courses for which the same credit is given as for equivalent courses in the regular school session, (2) the possibilities of offering correspondence courses in library subjects, (3) and the adoption of a uniform system of evaluating credits. The recommendations were discussed and the appointment of committees of the Association to investigate certain phases of the subjects was authorized. Ernest J. Reece, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, was elected president for the coming year.

MARGARET S. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

Agricultural Libraries Section

The Agricultural Libraries Section held two meetings. Lucy E. Fay, Chairman, presiding.

At the first session on June 27th, Professor Charles A. Keffer addressed the section on "The Place of the Library in a Program of National Development." He said in part:

"Any national program of agricultural development must include the library, both as a practical aid to the farm business and as an abiding source of interest and culture in rural life. We can not hope for a library—hardly for a well filled book shelf—in every country home; hence provision must be made for community, county, state, or institutional library service. . . . More than the city library, the rural library must be amply provided with books of a technical nature, that will aid farmers in their problems of soil fertility, crop production, livestock management, and marketing. Even more than men engaged in industry, the farmer needs such help. . . . In general reading the outstanding need of the rural family is to form the reading habit; hence the libraries of rural circulation should be replete with attractive books that will invite the reader. They should be quite as entertaining as informative, and they must recognize the value of the simple word. . . . The divisions of extension in the colleges of agriculture, by virtue of their varied experience and the nature of their organization, should be helpful in making plans for book distribution in rural communities.

The program of the second session, June 30, was divided into three parts: Organization, Administration, and Extension service in agricultural libraries. The Chairman spoke of the survey of state agricultural college and experiment station libraries which had been made by Charlotte A. Baker and E. Arlene Dilts of Colorado and Lucy M. Lewis of Oregon, and pointed out that the program of the session was based on the findings of that survey.

ORGANIZATION

The discussion of the organization of agricultural libraries was led by Claribel R. Barnett, who, in her introductory remarks, said that agricultural college work develops certain problems not found in general college work, and the same is true of agricultural college libraries. This fact had been forcibly brought out by the survey of them made last year. It is important that agricultural librarians see their work in relation to the policies and problems of the various departments of the institution. Every librarian should formulate a policy and have it down in writing.

Miss Barnett pointed out that there are three

types of agricultural college libraries: (1) The experiment station library kept separate from the college library and devoted somewhat exclusively to the use of the station workers, as is the case in Virginia; (2) The agricultural college and experiment station combined in a single agricultural library and kept separate from the university library, as is the case in Wisconsin and Minnesota; (3) College and Station collections of agricultural literature consolidated with the agricultural college or university collections in general and administered as one unit. This is the plan in Oregon. Which of these types is the best it is difficult to decide. However, when the topography of the campus and the location of the buildings are such as to make the third type feasible, the balance of the arguments is in its favor.

It was pointed out that the field of research to be covered in the collections of the college library is necessarily determined in a large measure by the librarian's appropriation. The students' needs must come first because the education of students is the reason for the existence of the college, but no librarian in an institution where research work is done, could be satisfied not to be able to supply at least some of the needs of the research workers. The librarian should be a recognized member of the faculty, both for the sake of the students and the faculty. He should be a member of the committee on station, college and extension publications and might well assist in the care of mailing lists.

In the discussion which followed Henry S. Green of the Massachusetts Agricultural College told of the library policy of that institution. Grace Derby of Kansas and Miss Fay both advocated centralized collections, while Olive Jones of Ohio stated that the needs of the Ohio State University are more adequately met by departmental collections.

ADMINISTRATION

The discussion of Administration was led by Olive Jones. The selection and purchase of books was discussed by Phineas L. Windsor of the University of Illinois, who gave a helpful account of the procedure at that institution. He stated that the tendency is to leave more and more of the funds assigned to the College of Agriculture to the use of the library committee of the college which is very desirable. Henry O. Severance of the University of Missouri explained that in Missouri the state appropriates funds for the library. The University Library buys general books and the books of special interest to a department are purchased at the request of that department until the quota set aside by the library for the department is spent. The discussion of bulletin material brought

forth the fact that most libraries keep two or more sets of bulletins. Several strongly advocated keeping a duplicate set arranged by subject. Linda E. Landon of the Michigan Agricultural College reported that she had a collection of duplicates and would be glad to supply missing numbers as far as possible. She will also place libraries on the mailing list to receive extension publications.

EXTENSION

The discussion of Extension was led by Henry S. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. In his introductory remarks Mr. Green stated that the publication of library leaflets or book lists is a great aid in spreading information about extension work. Discussion brought out that county agents, home demonstration workers and college extension service workers can be of the greatest help in finding the people who need and want the extension service of the library. E. Kathleen Jones of the Massachusetts Department of Education described library extension work in that state and outlined the plans for the use next year of the new county fair method of bringing books to the attention of the visitors to the fair. There will not be a book booth as heretofore, but a few books, some free bulletins and some lists of books and bulletins in various exhibition booths. Poultry books will be placed with the poultry exhibit, canning instructions and garden books with fruits and vegetables. In the housekeeping equipment booth there will be novels, poems and various cultural books with a poster advocating the purchase of the equipment and the reading of the books.

Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the New Hampshire State College, presented a report on the financial situation of the *Agricultural Index*, which stated that with very few exceptions librarians have paid the increased price with a good grace and have written letters expressing their appreciation of the value of the *Index* and their willingness to do their part to keep it going.

Miss Barnett, chairman of the resolutions committee presented a resolution on the death of Eunice R. Oberly which was ordered to be printed. Miss Barnett also announced the plan for a memorial in the form of an annual or biennial prize for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the natural sciences, which will probably be administered by the A. L. A.

Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, was elected chairman for the next meeting and Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, secretary.

ANNA DEWEES, *Acting Secretary.*

Catalog Section

The Catalog Section met on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, Mrs. Jennie Thornburg Jennings of the Public Library, St. Paul, presiding.

A letter was read from W. Dawson Johnston, director of the American Library in Paris, suggesting the extension of the use of printed cards in European libraries and offering his co-operation. The chair appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Johnston: Charles Martel, Mildred M. Tucker, and Clement W. Andrews.

Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, presented the results of a widely distributed questionnaire upon the subject of "The Catalog Situation: A study of present conditions in the light of last year's discussion."*

J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the University of Chicago Library, read a paper on "The Training of Catalogers: what it should be and what it lacks."

A discussion on catalogers' training followed, led by Sophie K. Hiss, Cleveland Public Library, who presented the public library standpoint, and by Esther Betz, Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, who presented the standpoint of the person trained. In the general discussion which followed Mr. Martel brought out the idea that emphasis on executive positions had resulted in a scarcity of assistants and warned against too much administrative interference which cannot improve poor work and can only hurt good work. Harriet E. Howe of Simmons College, discussed matters from the Library School point of view and Mary E. Baker, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, from that of the public library.

Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University Library, read a paper on "The Catalog Department and its Bibliographical Work Outside the Department."

The second session met in two divisions, a large libraries division and a smaller libraries division.

A round table discussion on catalog problems in smaller libraries was led by Miss Hedrick. Harriet P. Turner, Public Library, Kewanee, Ill., read a paper on "Who Catalogs the Smaller Libraries?" Susan G. Akers, Wisconsin Library School, presented "Suggestions for Solution of Cataloging Problems in Smaller Libraries."

Edith M. Phelps, secretary of H. W. Wilson Co., read a paper on "Debate Material in Smaller Libraries." Miss Hedrick presented the subject of greater representation of catalogers' interests in the affairs of the state and national associations. The Smaller Libraries

Division drafted resolutions on this point which were later submitted to the Large Libraries Division.

The large Libraries Division met also on Friday to hear a paper by George Watson Cole, on cataloging the rarities of the Henry E. Huntington Library. A paper was read on "Lessons in Americanism Learned While Cataloging a Collection of Local Historical Material." by May Wood Wigginton of the Denver Public Library. Ruth Rosholt, of Minneapolis, discussed "A Selective Catalog: Plans for Making the Large Catalog Usable."

Music cataloging and a proposed index to songs were generally discussed. Mrs. Jennings presented the results of a questionnaire on the subject, and Franklin F. Hopper, New York Public Library and Agnes S. Hall, Denver Public Library, led a discussion on the song index. Mr. Wilson announced that the H. W. Wilson Company planned to issue such an index in the near future.

Amy C. Moon, of the St. Paul Public Library, read a paper on "Principles of Cataloging for Branch Libraries," as illustrated in the methods of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the St. Paul Public Library. Abbie F. Gammons of the Detroit Public Library explained the method of cataloging for branch libraries in Detroit.

Aksel G. S. Josephson, described the care of maps at the John Crerar Library. This paper will appear in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, as will that of Rudolph Armbruster on geography in the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.

H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, described his "A. L. A. Catalog" based on the *Booklist* and supplemented by titles recommended by experts. He urged treating the catalog as a collection of books and recommended duplicating small portions of it for special subjects.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The Catalog section heartily indorses Mr. Hanson's contention that a thoro education, preferably four years of college, is essential preparation for good cataloging work. This preparation to emphasize foreign languages, especially Latin and German at this time.

The Catalog section would urge that this matter be given consideration by all library schools and authorizes the secretary to call this resolution to the attention of the Association of American Library Schools. . . .

Resolved, That the Catalog section authorize the incoming officers to carry forward the work on the proposed Index of Songs and to report progress at the next meeting.

It was voted that the chairman appoint a committee of five to prepare a report on the question of organizing an association of catalogers and outlining a method of procedure, and the chair appointed three of the committee, Margaret Mann, chairman, Ellen Hedrick and Clara P. Briggs.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Helen B. Sutliff, Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library; Secretary, Ruth Wallace, Indianapolis Public Library.

RUTH ROSHOLT, *Secretary.*

Lending Section

The Lending Section met June 30th, John A. Lowe, presiding.

"Essential Books of Drama in the Schools," by Mabel Williams, supervisor of work with schools, New York Public Library, was read by Leonore St. John Power. The paper was based on experience gained thru the "Exhibition of the Amateur Stage" arranged by the New York Public Library and the New York Drama League and held last spring at the 58th Street Branch Library. The books to be exhibited were decided upon by a committee of teachers, librarians, playwrights, amateur producers and members of the Drama League. A selected bibliography, including only the books most talked of and most appreciated during the Exhibition was prepared later and multigraphed copies were distributed.

In a paper entitled "Fitting the Book to the Reader" Bessie H. Kelsey of the Popular Library Division, Cleveland Public Library, said the four most important elements in this process were the staff, equipment, advertising and joy in service. Every member of the staff needs interest in people, familiarity with fiction or willingness to learn, agility of mind and a sense of humor. In addition to those general abilities, individual qualifications should always be recognized and applied. In Cleveland these general and special qualifications are supplemented by careful training, thru staff meetings, guidance of the reading of younger members and the study of the Division's clientele. The equipment most used in serving the public includes a subject index for fiction, a file of sequels, reading lists and bibliographies and personal knowledge on the part of staff members. Advertising is necessary because it is impossible always to give personal attention, because some people prefer to help themselves, and in order to insure speedy service. The methods most used are book displays, posters, reviews pasted within the book covers, "ladder lists" pasted within books to lead the reader from one to another, and the display of book

jackets, authors' photographs, bits of poetry and current announcements on the winged frame.

The reserve book problem was considered by Margery Doud, first assistant in the Circulation Department of the St. Louis Public Library. Her conclusions, drawn from information about the reserve practice in the public libraries of Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Seattle, Los Angeles and Chicago, were:

1. Many reserved books are wanted by a certain date and are of no use to the borrower later. By including on the reserve postal the sentence "Book not wanted after——" with a space for the date, the reserve would be automatically cancelled if the book were not available by that time. This would do away with many reserves which stand on the shelves unclaimed.

2. The exempting of seven day fiction, pay duplicates and current periodicals from reserve, obtains from them the fullest and most timely use.

3. A reserve fee of five cents is a fair charge for extra service which demands both time and trouble.

4. At a rough estimate, from the statistics gathered the equivalent of one full time assistant is needed for an average of forty reserves daily.

Mary A. Batterson, head of the Circulation Department of the Tacoma Public Library, spoke on book selection in the public library. Her paper precipitated a discussion of what constitutes morality in fiction, in the course of which a number of the modern novels were analyzed. The only definite conclusion arrived at was that morality or immorality in books is dependent as much upon the reader as upon the book.

On Saturday, Professor Henry F. Adams of the Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, spoke informally on the psychology of salesmanship and advertising as applied to the public library. The number of library patrons can be extended by making a canvas of potential borrowers, and then, by applying the principles of good salesmanship, making them want what the library has to offer. "Psychological Contacts" by Carolyn F. Ulrich, chief of periodicals division of the New York Public Library, read by Miss Power, was a plea for the introduction of the study of psychology into library training.

"What Corporation Training has to Teach us," by Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, was read by the Chairman. His analogy between corporation management and library management concluded: "The library has no right to keep in stock anything which it cannot freely give to its users. The crux lies not in

the sale, that is in lending it to those who ask, but in selecting only those things which really promote growth.

The new officers are: Chairman, Bess McCrea, principal of the Loan and Registration Department, Los Angeles Public Library; vice-chairman, Marie L. Fisher, librarian of the Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh; secretary-treasurer, Ruth M. Barber, Head of Circulation Department, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

MARY U. ROTHROCK, *Secretary*.

School Libraries Section

The first session of the School Libraries Section was called to order June 27 by the chairman, Marion Horton.

Martha Pritchard first summarized the achievements of the section for the last two years. Miss Pritchard reported that the results of the investigation in training for school librarianship, made during the two years of her chairmanship, have been incorporated in the report of the Library Training Section and will be the basis of further recommendations. (See A. L. A. Annual Report 1921-22, p. 49-51).

Marion Lovis, librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate High School told of the special features of her school library, a beautiful room with adjoining conference rooms, as well as a library class room.

May Ingles, librarian of the Technical High School Library, Omaha, then conducted a Round Table on the relation of the high school librarian to different departments of the school. Rachel Baldwin, librarian of the Deerfield-Shields Township High School, Highland Park, Ill., discussed the library as a laboratory of the history department. As very few history classes confine themselves to texts, the students ought to get inspiration thru the school library. Edith M. Schulze, librarian of the Redondo (Calif.) High School, discussing service to the Science Department, pointed out that the librarian must study the aims of the scientist and the spirit in which he works. She must read scientific periodicals and be able to show to the teachers the material available, and explain to the students how to use this material. An up-to-date, well balanced collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, clippings, pictures, slides and films to furnish background should supplement and enrich the course of study. Miss Carter, librarian of the Oak Park and River Forest (Ill.) Township High School, discussed relations with the English department. Altho the high school library is indispensable to all departments, the English department leads all in variety of demands, since most of the outside school activities such as literary, drama and

debate clubs, school publications, etc., are conducted under the auspices of that department. The assistance of teachers is of value in book selection, in investigating the voluntary reading done by the students and for helpful insight into the varied interests of the boys and girls. Mary J. Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois Normal School, pointed out the value of watching constantly for supplementary material in pictures, lantern slides, government pamphlets, booklets issued by manufacturing firms, bulletins issued by the various Schools of Home Economics as well as thru educational exhibits.

At the second session, held Wednesday evening, June 28, the first speaker was William Heyliger, author of "High Benton," who discussed books for boys. Harriet Wood, chairman of the A. L. A. Education Committee, presented a recommendation outlining the fundamental principles of school library work which had just adopted by the A. L. A. Council. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for July, p. 613.)

Following came papers on various phases of school work, Jasmine Britton and Laura G. Smith of Los Angeles handling the elementary and junior high schools, respectively; Stella Whitaker of Providence the high school and Grace Vile of Buffalo State Normal School.

Miss Wood presented the Constitution for the School Libraries Section which was drawn up by a special committee. It was voted that this be tried for a year, before its final acceptance.

The round tables of elementary, normal school and childrens librarians met in the school auditorium, Bertha Hatch of Cleveland presiding.

The program of the general section was as follows:

Teacher's and Children's Reading, Margaret Wright, assistant supervisor, school department, Cleveland Public Library. "Reading in the Elementary Schools," Ruth Paxton, head of the school department, Library Association, Portland, Ore., with discussion by Miss Steele, Cleveland, O. "The Child's Own Choice of Books," Carrie E. Scott, chief, Children's Department, Public Library, Indianapolis, with discussion by Elva Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Goodrich, librarian, spoke informally concerning the work done in the Pattengill School.

At 4:30 both groups met for the annual business meeting. After discussion as to the best means of collecting, exchanging and co-ordinating bibliographies, the report of the Elementary School Committee was received. This was an informal report of progress made which was given by Miss Cutter for C. C. Certain. It was voted that this committee, of which Mr. Certain is chairman, be continued another year.

The reports of the Committees on School Directories were then received. Bertha Hatch reported on the Normal School Directory and Charlotte Smith reported on the High School Directory which had been completed during the year, and Miss Pritchard on the Elementary School Directory. These directories, with one exception, that of the Elementary Schools, which is not quite finished, were turned over to the secretary.

The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Harriet Wood, Supervisor School Libraries, State Department of Education, St. Paul; Vice Chairman, Susie Lee Crumley, Principal, Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Secretary-Treasurer, Marion Lovis, Librarian of the Hutchins Intermediate School, Detroit, Mich.

FRANCES H. KELLY, *Secretary*.

Small Libraries Section

THE second meeting of the Small Libraries section, which was originated at the Swampscott Conference, last year, was held on the evening of June 27, with Constance Bement, librarian of the Public Library, Port Huron, Mich., in the chair. In opening the session, the chairman brought out the fact that the definition of a "small library" was not clear, but the sense of the meeting showed that it applied to those libraries in towns and smaller cities whose staff membership did not exceed six, whose staff organization was consequently informal, and which maintained no extensive branch systems in the city itself, admitting those with rural stations.

THE "ONE-MAN" LIBRARY

The program was largely devoted to the problem of the "one-man" library, to which the first paper, by Elizabeth Briggs, librarian of the Township Public Library, Royal Oak, Mich., was entirely devoted. The advantages of this position, which Miss Briggs characterized as the "great adventure" in librarianship, were: (1) The librarian must be more carefully chosen than in a system where the short-comings of one member of the staff will be compensated for by the others; (2) Work must be limited to the ability of one person, and in consequence no machine methods can grow up; (3) The librarian can make her personality count to the utmost, as she herself is the library, and the service is necessarily intensely personal; (4) She can herself put her ideals across, without their being modified in passing thru the minds of untrained assistants of varying standards; (5) Technique is of less importance than general background and education; (6) The librarian is an essential part of her small com-

munity and not a cog in a machine. The disadvantages of the position are that the open hours of the library are necessarily limited by the ability of the librarian to be present; evening opening is much needed, and yet if the librarian must be on duty every evening she is cut off from most of the social life of the town. Librarian and board are not apt to recognize the time when the library's activities demand an increased staff. Miss Briggs found that the small library averaged a circulation of 14,000 a year for each person on the regular staff, and concluded that when such a library exceeded this approximate average, that its staff must be increased or the quality and effectiveness of its work will lessen.

IDEALS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY

Katherine Sleneau, librarian of the Public Library of Highland Park, Mich., spoke on "Ideals for a Small Library." She asserted that no town of over 2000 should maintain permanently a one-man library, and showed that for towns under 5000, the A. L. A. set up a circulation standard of 5 per capita, and that Wisconsin had found an actual average among its libraries of six and one-half per capita, which she considered better. Every good movement in the community should originate from, or find active support in, the library, all classes of patrons be asked for help and cooperation—lodges, schools, clubs, business men, and all civic activities. Their appreciation will bring to the librarian of the small library more immediate satisfaction and visible results than is possible in the more impersonal work of the large system.

THE SMALL LIBRARIAN

Edith Patterson, librarian of the Public Library, Pottsville, Penn., gave the third paper, devoted to the "Small Librarian" as the essential factor of the efficient "Small Library." That the librarian is the common denominator of all library problems, whether of the small or large library, and that according as she is "small" or "large," so is her library, was her thesis. To develop the friendly spirit, which distinguishes the small library from the business régime of the larger institution, should be the chief aim of the librarian, and "Library use made easy" be her slogan.

In discussing these papers, the necessity for cutting routine to the minimum was emphasized, as was the need for a thoro knowledge of short-cuts.

Officers for next year's section are: Margaret Wade, librarian of the Public Library, Anderson, Ind., chairman, and Elizabeth Ronan, secretary.

ELIZABETH C. RONAN, *Secretary pro tem*.

Trustees' Section

The Trustees' Section met in the ball room of the Statler Hotel on June 27, with a large attendance. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl presided.

The subject of the day, "What Must be Done to secure increased funds from taxation for the needs of the public libraries," was opened by Arthur A. Stearns, vice-president of the Cleveland Public Library Board, who spoke on the high cost of "free" public libraries and of the trustee's duty of keeping informed the officials who control the public revenues. The American people, he said, is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of public libraries by taxation. The taxpayer is reconciled to paying for things that directly affect him, such as fire and police protection, and the courts which protect his vested rights; but he does not as yet visualize the necessity of an educated citizenship. In Cleveland less than one-eighth of all the people pay all taxes; two per cent of the people pay 95 per cent of the taxes. To the federal government two per cent pay 98 per cent of the income tax. The people have an antipathy to paying taxes for any purpose. The patrons of the library are chiefly non-taxpayers, and they criticize the free service, but they do not pay the tax. It is the business of the trustee, therefore, to persuade two per cent of the people to pay the library bills of 98 per cent. Mr. Stearns believes that American genius and foresight will successfully accomplish this.

William L. Pieplow, president of the Milwaukee Public Library Board, pointed out that money collected for taxes must be expended productively. The library is a necessity for good government, and therefore must receive financial support. The library is the great continuation school of the people. The City Council, being elected by the people, is the proper body to levy taxes, whereas trustees are appointed. Their work is to educate public opinion. They must work for a spiritual quickening, drive into the consciousness of the people the necessity of increased appropriations and promote the library constantly.

W. L. Jenks, president of the Port Huron Public Library Board, stated that Michigan was the first state to announce the principle that free public libraries must be maintained. There are two ways to obtain the money, by gift and by taxation. Taxes may be secured in two ways: by persuading state legislatures to give an appropriation to be spread over the state (Ontario, for example, compels an appropriation of fifty cents per capita); or the public may be appealed to—not the two per

cent.—but the representatives of the people, the Common Council. No longer do we have grumbling about the school tax. The American people has a passion for education. We must carry on a campaign of education. The library is the poor man's university; not a luxury, but a necessity. However, it must not be a part of the schools. We must have separate and distinct boards.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Renison, chairman of the Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library Board, said: "I do not feel bound by the rule that we must talk only of money. The library must be related properly to life. If civilization is to be conserved it must be done by education. The two per cent paying taxes perform the greatest service in the world when they pay for libraries. Business men need reading more than the masses. Books are the greatest thing in the world. My log shack on the desolate frozen shores of Hudson Bay, where I lived fifteen years, held the best things in all the world in its books. The movies give only the obvious; they miss the subtle. A book is a living thing."

John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, gave an amusing sketch of Noah's librarian on the ark. He said the library is doing a big work but not big enough. We provide culture, inspiration, recreation; we supplement schools and colleges; we help business; we work for American democracy; but we must do more for the commonwealth if we want more support. When we ask for more money we must have a definite purpose and use the money for that purpose only. In Pittsburgh we went before the Engineers' Society and interested its members and it went before the common council in our behalf. We must organize the support of the bodies we are serving.

Mr. Willard, of the Minnesota State Board of Education, precipitated an animated discussion, when he advocated the union of the library and school boards. Washington Porter, of Cincinnati. Judge Wildermuth of Gary and Mr. Craig of Evansville, spoke in opposition to this idea.

After the election of officers: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie; vice-president, W. L. Jenks, Port Huron; secretary, Mrs. Dwight Peterson, Toledo, and the adoption of a resolution voicing the approval of the section of the policy of one dollar per capita for good libraries, the meeting adjourned to join the Detroit Library Commission, which entertained at dinner all visiting trustees in the dining room of the new library.

ORA THOMPSON ROSS, *Secretary*.

College and Reference Section

This section met on June 28 with about three hundred in attendance. The program was in charge of Charles J. Barr of the Yale University Library.

Harry M. Lydenberg reported for the committee on Foreign Periodicals of the War Period that after distribution of receipts from the *Notgemeinschaft* it would be best for each library to order directly thru Harrasowitz; Mr. Garould reported for the Committee on Revised form of Library Statistics a desire for simpler form. J. C. M. Hanson for the committee on Printed Cards for Monograph series, said that sufficient cards at least for half of the fifty-seven series had been subscribed for and that probably sufficient subscriptions for a large number of the remainder would be secured.

Anne S. Pratt, of Yale University, read a paper on inter-library loans. Inter-library loans at Yale have increased thirty per cent in ten years. The cost of searching references and preparing for shipment and the necessary correspondence, raises the question of possible charges to cover actual expenses. Because of the difficulties in securing refunds on postage Yale ships by express. E. D. Tweedell of the John Crerar Library reported on the policy of that library, which has a time limit of two weeks without renewal. Fanny Borden, of Vassar expressed the appreciation of the smaller librarians who are borrowers more often than lenders, and suggested a charge of fifty cents per loan be made by the loaning library to cover necessary expense.

Joseph G. Pyle's paper on the function of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library at St. Paul will appear later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

W. W. Bishop spoke on preparation for a book-buying trip in Europe. His advice is: Procure from the recognized agents of your library a general authorization to the dealers guaranteeing the payment of any purchases shipped to your agent. This will cost ten per cent but is worth it. Carry your wants and desiderata with you. Have titles typewritten arranged in three columns and reduced by photostat.

Edith M. Coulter of California University presented a paper on the university librarian, his preparation, position and relations to the academic departments of the university making practical suggestions for improvements.

Mr. Henry of the University of Chicago gave an account of the development of the rental collections at Chicago as a supplement provision for reserved book reading.

Willard S. Austen of Cornell was added to the Section's Committee which now consists of William E. Henry, University of Washington; E. D. Tweedell, John Crerar Library, and Mr. Austen.

EDWARD D. TWEDELL, *Secretary*.

Children's Librarians Section

There were held three overflowing meetings of the Children's Section which now numbers some seven hundred members. Practical papers which will be given in whole or in part later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* were contributed by Margaret B. Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, whose subject was "Modern Fairy and Folk Stories;" Annie I. M. Jackson, of Toronto, "Recent Fiction for Girls;" Marion F. Schwab, of Brooklyn, "Recent Fiction for Boys;" Mary S. Wilkinson, of Muskegon, Mich., "Fiction Reading for Older Boys and Girls;" Elizabeth D. Briggs, of Cleveland, "Present Day Interest in Children's Books;" Mary E. S. Root, of Providence, "Charted Seas" on the development of library work with children; Edith L. Smith, of Morristown, "Giant Killing in the Children's Department"—on the shortage of trained children's librarians; Jasmine Britton, of Los Angeles, "New Roads in Library Work with Children;" and Sarah C. N. Bogle on "The Demand for Children's Librarians."

At the close of the first session was made the presentation of the John Newbery medal which by a large majority of the Children's Librarians of the country was awarded to Hendrik Willem Van Loon for his "Story of Mankind." Frederic G. Melcher briefly explained his idea in donating the medal; namely, that it might give new impetus to the writing of children's books if writers of creative ability were made aware that there is a large and continuing clientele for children's books. The medal is to be awarded annually at the A. L. A. conference to the author of the most distinguished book for children published during the preceding calendar year. The presentation was made by Clara W. Hunt of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Section, and Dr. Van Loon informally replied in merry vein.

At the business meeting a constitution for the Section was presented and adopted. On the motion of Franklin Mathews, librarian of the Boy Scouts of America voted that the Children's Section co-operate with the Boy Scouts in compiling a list of books to be distributed in connection with Children's Book Week and that the A. L. A. be asked to publish this.

The officers elected were: Chairman Elva S. Smith, of Pittsburgh; vice-chairman Della McGregor, of St. Paul; and secretary, Alice Meigs, of Detroit.

Library Buildings

The topic announced for discussion at the Library Buildings Round Table was "Recent Branch Library Buildings and Town Library Buildings." The chairman, Willis K. Stetson, brought to the meeting plans of branch buildings recently completed, or under construction, in Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, New Haven, Newark, Toronto, West Quincy and Washington, as well as the pamphlet showing elevations and plans of recent branch buildings in Detroit. Studies of the proposed building for Elmwood Library, Providence, were also shown. Township libraries were represented by plans of Lethbridge, Alberta, Okmulgee (Okla.), and Webster (Mass.) libraries. Jeannette M. Drake of Pasadena showed the plans of the childrens library building in Pasadena.

The larger part of the session was devoted to the discussion of township buildings. Among the topics discussed was that of high windows, that is, entirely above the regular height of bookcases. These are increasingly favored. Recent branches in Baltimore and Denver have only high widows, Bridgeport low widows in front and high on the other walls, while Boston has all low windows. In some cases one-third of the available wall space is lost thru low windows.

The defects of plastic floors were mentioned, showing that the claims of such floors need to be carefully investigated. In one case instanced it was found desirable to put linoleum over the composition used. Linoleum was considered to be satisfactory in place of cork-carpet and is now generally used.

There was some discussion of two-story branches, Newark and Toronto are both building these, with adult and children's rooms on different floors. Attention was called to the fact that rooms usually placed in one-story buildings are placed in the Detroit branches in a mezzanine story in the rear part of the buildings.

The plan given in John Cotton Dana's "A Library Primer," 1920 edition, p. 40-41, was alluded to as in general a good plan for township libraries. The Okmulgee library shows this plan modified for a larger building.

Chalmers Hadley of Denver spoke of the desirability of having the delivery desk near the rear of the building with working space for the library staff, and yet also having the desk not too far from the front entrance, hence a building should not be too deep. He would have the working space behind the desk shut off by partitions the same height as the desk.

WILLIS K. STETSON, *Chairman.*

Hospital Libraries

Round Table meetings for the discussion of hospital library problems were held Tuesday June 28th. There was a large attendance especially at the second meeting which brought together between two and three hundred people. The first meeting, Caroline Webster, of the Library Sub-Branch, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, presided over an informal discussion of the problems arising in hospital work when the libraries are administered as a part of the public library system.

Representatives from the libraries at Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Evansville, Sioux City, all spoke with enthusiasm of the work in hospitals. Clarence W. Sumner of Sioux City, who is probably one of the most enthusiastic believers in the possibilities in this branch of the service, assured his hearers that it was always possible to get a good response to requests for funds for this branch of library work. Two assistants at Sioux City give full time to this work.

Miriam E. Carey, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Institutional Libraries presided at the second meeting. Miss Webster gave a brief account of the library work carried on for ex-service men during the past year, and pointed out that the greatest difficulty of today is the lack of trained workers for a field which offers unusually interesting experience. The hospital is no place for the mechanics of library work, or for those trained only for the comfortable places; but it is rich in rewards for those who can interpret their knowledge and experience in terms of service.

The paper by C. H. Lavinder, assistant surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, on the general subject of hospital libraries will be printed in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Before reading his paper Dr. Lavinder said if evidence were needed of the place that libraries are taking in hospital administration, it is to be found in the fact that the Doctor responsible for appearing before Committees of Congress to answer questions concerning administration of hospitals during the coming year, takes time at the beginning of the fiscal year to go hundreds of miles to speak to librarians on the value of the work.

Following by Mrs. Herbert Gurney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital at Foxborough, spoke in an unusually delightful and forceful way of the need, not only for books but for library service in a mental hospital. Unfortunately Mrs. Gurney spoke without notes so that it is not possible to give her paper.

CAROLINE WEBSTER, *Chairman.*

Work with the Foreign Born

The Round Table on Work with the Foreign-Born met on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, when the group included representatives from one Roumanian and three Polish newspapers. Mr. M. C. Kozlowski, Polish vice-consul at Detroit, also attended the meeting and later contributed to the discussion.

Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter's paper, "Is the Library Democratic?" ably summed up the larger aspect of the whole problem of rendering library service to the foreign born. Specific difficulties of securing books in foreign languages were discussed. Pauline Reich of Cleveland reported on the Hungarian book situation. Dr. Jacob Vorzimer of the Polish Book Importing Co., sent a written survey of the conditions of present day Polish Book trade. Dr. M. C. Kozlowski, Polish vice-consul at Detroit, added a few remarks which somewhat lightened the pessimistic view held by Dr. Vorzimer. A letter on Yiddish publishers from Jennie Meyrowitz of New York, was then read, and a written report on the Greek situation was received from Mrs. Alison B. Alessios of Chatham Square Branch Library, New York.

Mrs. Ledbetter informed the meeting that Mr. Boro Petrovic, 1561 E. 36th St., Cleveland, was qualified to give most valuable help in the selection of Serbian titles. Dorothy Hurlbutt told of an interesting experiment which the library in Hibbing, Minn., made to secure Serbian books from Belgrade. A letter was read from the Roumanian Educational Bureau, 3133 Broadway, New York, offering to supply Roumanian books free to libraries in proportion to the Roumanian population.

Mrs. A. H. Watterson, formerly in charge of the Order Department of the Cleveland Public Library, read an inclusive list of publishers both in the United States and abroad, from whom foreign books could be obtained. This list is published elsewhere in this number.

At the close of the discussion, the report of the Committee of the New York Library Association on Work with Foreign Born, outlining their work in securing the translation into Yiddish of American titles, was read. After discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

"The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign-born wishes to go on record as approving the work of the Committee on Work with the Foreign-born of the New York Library Association, in the matter of securing the translation of American books into foreign languages. The Secretary of this meeting is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Library Association, New York.

"The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign-born recommends the translation into Yiddish, Polish and Italian, of Anna Howard Shaw's "Story of a Pioneer."

"The Secretary of the A. L. A. give sufficient space adequately to incorporate the material brought out in the present meeting in the printed *Proceedings* of the A. L. A.

JOSEPHINE GRATIAA, *Secretary.*

Libraries of Religion

The Libraries of Religion and Theology Round Table was conducted by Reverend John F. Lyons on the evening of June 29. The general subject, "Religious Books in the Public Library," was first treated by Frank G. Lewis, librarian of Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Library, Chester, Pa., in a paper, "Selecting Religious Books for a Public Library," printed elsewhere in this number. Bernard C. Steiner of Baltimore discussed "Public Libraries and Sunday School Teachers."

Marion Humble, executive secretary of the Year-Round Bookselling Plan, said that Religious Book Week, among the many "weeks" that are nationally observed is really unique because it is *religious* but has no denominational or other religious barriers, and it gives each individual religious organization an opportunity to use the aims and publicity of the Week to increase interest in religious books of their own belief, as well as others. The first Religious Book Week in 1921 was organized with the same idea as Children's Book Week—to give to individuals a better understanding of the enrichment which religious books add to life, and to impress book-sellers with the importance of strong departments and advertising of religious books. The movement immediately won the support of the churches, with the co-operation of literally thousands of ministers, realizing that the power of the spoken word can be greatly extended thru the printed word. The denominational publishers in preparing for the Week have sent out thousands of letters and circulars to ministers thruout the country; and special sermons, special book talks and book exhibits in the churches, special notices in the church calendars were a result. The Religious Book Week Committee includes Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Jewish and several general publishers with religious books. The public libraries played a large part, holding exhibits of books, distributing lists, arranging for special talks at club meetings and before church societies. The third Religious Book Week will be held March 4th to 10th, 1923.

Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse, N. Y. Public Library, in discussing "The Bible

in the Library" in a paper read by Orlando C. Davis, librarian of the Public Library, Waltham, Mass., said that nothing illustrates more plainly the difference between school advantages and public library advantages than the recommendation which was made in Dr. Bostwick's article on religious books in the library in the June *Bookman*. It is that every form of religion should have its able defender in the public library.

The Reverend Gains Glenn Atkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Detroit, also spoke on the relations of the church and the library.

The following resolution was adopted: "That public libraries and theological libraries be encouraged to co-operate fully with the Third Annual Religious Book Week, March 4-10, 1923."

The Round Table voted to request the newly elected officers to ask the A. L. A. to recognize the libraries of Religion and Theology Round Table as a section of the A. L. A. to be known as the Religious Book Section.

Officers for the coming year are: chairman, Mary M. Pillsbury of the General Theological Library, Boston; secretary, Elizabeth Herrington of the U. S. Public Health Service Library, Chicago.

GRACE J. FULLER, *Secretary, pro tem.*

Public Documents

EIGHTY librarians were present at the first meeting of the Public Documents Round Table held on June 27, with H. H. B. Meyer presiding. The report of the sub-committee on the Handbook on the popular use of documents was submitted by Jessie Woodford, chairman. The work was reported as under way, after many delays, altho not so far advanced as the committee hoped. The plan is for a small, hundred page handbook, to provide a clear, simple outline of successful and practical methods for carrying on popular work with documents for smaller as well as larger libraries. The outline of chapter headings was given. An explanation of the very interesting graphs which had been made to illustrate the results of the questionnaires on the use of documents which were sent last year to public libraries, was later given by Miss Woodford.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Mary A. Hartwell, of the office of Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., read a valuable paper on "The Year's Developments Toward Betterment of Public Documents Service to Libraries," to be printed later. Mr. Meyer paid tribute to the work of Mr. Tisdell,

Superintendent of Documents, which has accomplished so much for libraries.

The Discussion of the daily distribution of documents was opened by President Root, who has found it extremely satisfactory because he is able to produce a document as soon as news notice was given. The use of documents had been increased and inquiries for document material have been greatly stimulated. Mr. Goodrich, of the Michigan University Library, also favored the plan of daily distribution and had found it a great help in reference work.

The Congressional Digest was described by one of the editors, Mabel Gram. Mr. Meyer warmly commended the magazine, which is strictly non-partisan, presenting both sides of all questions, and aims to give accurate information on Congressional matters.

The need for a petition to Congress on the need for passing a law to allow depository libraries to circulate documents was brought up by Miss Woodford. Miss Hartwell in this connection read a letter from Mr. Tisdell regarding present practice. It was decided that the Chair, with consent, would appoint a committee to draw up a resolution to this effect. Miss Woodford asked for a resolution in regard to the discontinuance and changed form of various government periodicals. The Chairman appointed Mr. Severance, Mr. Goodrich and Miss Woodford as a committee on resolutions.

Miss Woodford also spoke on the increased confidence on the part of the public, especially business men, which had come as a result of receiving documents daily. The Public Library of Chicago is receiving documents even earlier than newspapers and in a few cases before release to the executive departments. F. Mabel Winchell testified that the use of documents has doubled in Manchester, N. H., and Mr. Brigham said that he had been saved much money for telegrams, thru the daily distribution.

The second session was held on Wednesday evening, June 28, with Mr. Meyer in the chair. The attendance was 105.

LIBRARIES OF U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A paper by George F. Winchester, librarian, Free Public Library, Paterson, N. J., on "Suggestions for a System of Libraries of United States Government Publications," outlined briefly a plan for making United States Government publications readily available and economically administered by having such libraries in each state.

The matter of the selective distribution of documents for depository libraries was considered, with an explanation by Mr. Meyer that the function of the present depository libraries would not be displaced. It was not thought necessary to discuss the question on the program

"Shall the Number of Depository Libraries be Increased?" because the selective plan when in operation would take care of the matter of depositories.

SCHOOLS AND DOCUMENTS

A paper on "Schools and Documents: the new civics and its problems," by Josephine Lesem, teacher of Community Civics, Senn High School, Chicago, was read by Miss Woodford. Miss Lesem stated that the aim of the new schools' curriculum should be teaching citizenship and that the core of material should be furnished by social studies. A social studies course inaugurated in the Chicago high schools two years ago, which Miss Lesem conducted, was the basis of her experience. The texts used were Dunn's "Community and the Citizen," Nida's "City, State and Nation," and Hughes' "Community Civics," but it was not a text-book course since it emphasized in every way pupil experience and the development of student initiative and co-operative activities. Reference books, magazine articles and pamphlet material of all kinds were used to supply the fresh and up to the minute information which could not be found in texts. Government documents now available are not always suited to the demands made upon them by the new social studies courses. Miss Lesem suggested that special condensed editions of documents be issued by the United States Government for school and general use.

In commenting on the paper Mr. Meyer spoke of the need for revision of certain documents and for adequate indexing, especially the *Congressional Record*, for which the Library of Congress has found it necessary to make its own subject index. He added that the suggestion for a special condensed edition indicated a lack of perspective on the part of the teacher, since the government publications are not prepared primarily for school use, but for department purposes. Miss Woodford pointed out that such an edition would also be useful to any citizen.

A short time was devoted to the discussion of the topic, "Attitude of Library Assistant to Documents—How can it be improved?" Miss Woodford and Dr. Carr have found all assistants keen and interested, an opinion which was heartily endorsed.

The question of whether the documents survey be carried further to cover college, reference, school and special libraries, was discussed at some length. Miss Woodford submitted that it had been of such service to public libraries that a similar questionnaire, conducted by a committee of specialists, would be highly advisable. Dr. Carr suggested a survey from

Washington. Mr. Meyer thought that the matter should wait, especially since he could no longer retain the chairmanship of the Public Documents Round Table, and preferred to have such an undertaking begun by his successor.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, the distribution of Public Documents by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in the past year has witnessed many improvements in the service which have been entirely for the benefit of libraries, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of these constructive measures and improvements, especially the daily distribution of documents to the depository libraries.

Whereas, Thru the necessity for economy the Government has suspended several periodicals of importance and special interest to the public, such as *Public Roads*, *Vocational Summary* and *School Life*, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Documents Round Table in session request the early consideration of the resumption of these and other similar periodicals because of the demand for these, and their practical and educational value, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these minutes be sent to the Public Printer, the Superintendent of Documents, the Joint Committee of Printing, and to the various government officers concerned.

Training Class Instructors

A Round Table of Training Class Instructors was held at the Detroit Public Library on Wednesday evening, June 28th, in the staff auditorium. In the absence of the officers, Lucy L. Morgan, of Detroit, acted as chairman, and Carrie E. Scott, of Indianapolis, as secretary.

A report on the organization of the section of Training Class instructors prepared by Julia A. Hopkins, supervisor of staff instruction at the Brooklyn Public Library, was read by Marie A. Newberry, supervisor of training at the Public Library of Toledo, O. The acting chairman was authorized to present the petition asking for the organization of a Training Class section to the A. L. A. Council with the twenty-five required signatures.

Discussion of the practice work of apprentices and students of training classes as handled in individual libraries followed. A list of 81 libraries registered as interested in staff training, compiled from the questionnaire sent out by Miss Hopkins, was distributed. The list is arranged alphabetically by states, and under each state alphabetically by towns. The items given are (1) name of library; (2) name of librarian; (3) form of training—individuals, apprentice class or training class; (4) length of course; (5) title of person in charge of the course; (6) name of person in charge of the course. Of the eighty-one libraries on the list, three are seventy public, six college or university, three state, one county, and one is a state library com-

mission. In eight libraries the instruction is in charge of a person whose whole time is given to the work; in eighteen, the work is in charge of a department head; in twenty-four the librarian has charge. Twenty-five are listed as training classes; twenty-three as apprentice classes; eighteen train individuals only. Eleven libraries conduct a course lasting nine months; three have eight months; one, seven months; thirteen, six months; four, five months; four, four months; eleven, three months; two, two months; and one, a one month's course.

CARRIE E. SCOTT; *Secretary pro tem.*

Work with Negroes

A round table meeting was held Wednesday evening, June 28th, Ernestine Rose, of the New York Public Library, presiding. About one hundred were present.

The chair announced as the purpose of the meeting the consideration of a permanent organization following up the informal discussion at Swampscott, and called upon George T. Settle, of the Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library, to open the question.

Mr. Settle gave the object of the Round Table as an opportunity to exchange ideas and report for mutual benefit what is being done. Louisville has organized a negro department to its training class and has already trained eleven colored assistants from other southern cities. A separate library for colored people is maintained, giving very effective service. The city is doing its part by the negro to make his residence a mutual benefit. It is intended to establish a library school in connection with the library with a colored department.

The Chair reported that a questionnaire designed to get a clear understanding of the status of library work with colored people had been sent out during the year. The report on this questionnaire was tabulated by Marion P. Watson, of the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

SUPPORT AND CONTROL OF NEGRO LIBRARIES

Lloyd W. Josselyn, of Birmingham, Ala., followed with a paper on the support and control of negro libraries. It is not fair to the negro to judge him by standards of the white race; his needs are different from our needs and his problems must be seriously studied, as well as our problems in working with him. This study is best made by personal contact supplemented by the best sociological work of negro as well as white authors. The amount of financial support should depend on the literacy of the negro, the ability of the literate negro to make use of library service and the cost of giving such service. One dollar will buy more service for the

negro than for the white man. Adequate service to the negro is 25 per cent cheaper than to the white, as personal service is cheaper by 40 per cent, books 15 per cent, periodicals 10 per cent, miscellaneous expenses 10 per cent. Since public libraries are controlled by the people through suffrage, the whites, being in the majority, control the negro libraries. In response to a questionnaire the replies from fifteen southern libraries indicate that a mixed board of control is impossible, a white board with an advisory negro board impracticable, and a negro board unsuccessful.

Informal discussion brought out the following points:

Birmingham bases the cost of negro service in libraries on costs obtained from various educational and business institutions. Books are cheaper because more elementary.

Louisville considers the cost of negro service greater per capita than for white people. White and colored assistants are paid the same salaries, while double the number of colored assistants is used. The same complete reference library is provided as for white service. An attempt is made to cultivate social imagination as distinct from folk imagination, by awakening interest in the better type of modern fiction. More books per capita are read than in any white community in the south.

Evansville, Ind., finds its colored branch most expensive, as a larger staff in proportion to those served must be provided. Salaries are based on efficiency and the attempt is made to give equal service to both races, tho in separate buildings.

Roanoke, Va., reports a colored adult circulation of 80 to 90 per cent fiction; juvenile 50 to 55 per cent fiction, with religion second in both instances.

Norfolk, Va., has a colored advisory committee which formulates a policy for the colored library keeping within the policy of the white library. It selects its own assistants and discusses its problems with the white librarian.

Mary U. Rothrock, of Knoxville, Tenn., advised workers with negroes to think and listen and say little. General principles should be modified in the light of local conditions. A negro is entitled to equal opportunities and to the generous consideration of the white majority. A book collection should be provided with a view to its usage, but not inferior to the white collection. The cultural advantage of good architecture in the library building ought to be given and ample financial support assured. As the majority rules, the white race is in control and the practical problem remains to arrange complete co-operation with the least friction.

Negro citizens do not approve a colored advisory committee.

TRAINING FOR WORKERS

Kansas City, Mo., has a new branch which is about to be housed in a high school, to be administered like other branches. The book problem is not different from other branches, the negro clientele being very intelligent.

Ethel McCollough, of Evansville, Ind., read a thoughtful paper on the training of negro workers. Evansville's negro branch, the first of its kind north of the Ohio River, was organized eight years ago. The work of training colored assistants is still in the pioneer stage. The choice of material among negroes is much more difficult than among whites, because of their sensitiveness and lack of mental training. The trained negro librarian gives very acceptable service to her own people. Four colored apprentices have been graduated, sometimes with the regular class, sometimes by special training. Certificates are issued to them.

Jennie L. Flexner, of Louisville, Ky., thought both industrial and classical training necessary for whites and colored alike, to develop an improved relationship between the races. The majority of southern negroes are farmers and farm laborers, who must not only be trained to get something out of their lives, but must have an outlet for leadership provided for them. Racial integrity should be kept by training leaders to develop co-operation with white people. While other professions have growing numbers of negroes, only a few librarians have been trained. The trained negro librarian has a virgin field to work among his own race. He is much needed to supplement the work of schools, which are often open for only a few months in the year.

Thomas F. Blue, of Louisville, Ky., sketched the training given colored librarians in the Louisville library, where he is in charge of the colored department. Local applicants for the Training Class are required to have a good high school education, or its equivalent, and to pass the annual examination. The class spends four to six months in the study of library methods and practice work. Instruction is given by the head and senior assistants of the Colored Department, and heads of departments at the Main Library. This training has been taken by thirty-four persons. Aside from the training of its own assistants, the library has trained most of the young women who are serving in colored branch libraries in the South. Eleven young colored women were sent to Louisville for library training by the librarians at Houston, Birmingham, Atlanta, Evansville, Memphis, Knoxville, Nash-

ville, and Chattanooga. All of these have served in public libraries thruout the South. At present seven are serving in colored branch libraries at Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and Houston, and from all indications are "making good."

E. Gertrude Avey, of Cincinnati, reported a separate colored branch since 1912, with three colored assistants trained in the local library under special instruction. A second branch will soon be opened in charge of a colored librarian trained with the regular local apprentice class. This has been more satisfactory than giving special instruction. The colored branch costs the same as any other branch, the same methods of book selection are used and the assistants attend the regular staff meetings.

OPPORTUNITY FOR WORK AND WORKERS

J. F. Marron of Jacksonville, Fla., stated that there is plenty of opportunity in the real south for work and workers. Most large cities have little of such service and there is none in the smaller communities. Where already established it is capable of larger development. Progressive colored people will become available for training and the larger minds among them will handle the question of missionary work among their own race. All colored institutions of learning will need such libraries. No high school library is now known in Jacksonville. This is not possible at present as colored schools are overcrowded.

Tommie Dora Barker, of Atlanta, Ga., opened a colored branch in July, 1921, in the largest negro center in the city, combining a business section with residences. She considers the school and the library important restraining influences for negroes. The library registers four thousand users. It is hoped to establish stations auxiliary to this branch in other negro centers of the city. A proposed local program of enlarged school activities will give the library opportunity to obtain room in the high school for a colored library. Large returns are received from the number reached. The present expenditure for administration is large; it is not a cheap investment.

Pearl Hinesley of Roanoke, Va., reported that Roanoke is about to organize a colored branch and has received much inspiration from a colored assistant loaned by Louisville.

SEGREGATION

Miss Rose spoke of the North coming rapidly to a problem similar to that in the South. In New York, the 135th Street Branch is the only one at present having colored assistants, altho other branches are in large, growing negro centers. It is a question whether it should be

made a colored branch or whether colored assistants should be put in other branches. Segregation will be a large problem for the North to solve, altho it is not yet realized in most quarters. Legally, colored and white are on the same ground, but in many cases there is not a real feeling of equality in the library.

Miss Rice of Chicago, felt that the Chicago Public Library had no problem to discuss. No separate branches are considered and work does not differ from that with foreigners. The branch in Abraham Lincoln center has a fast growing colored patronage, with two colored assistants.

William F. Yust, of Rochester, N. Y., thinks there is no race problem there. The problem of control and management is bound to bring forth conflicting experiences in various localities. The varying success of governing boards indicates that advisory boards hold great possibilities of friction and dissatisfaction. It would have been valuable to have statistics collected in the recent questionnaire as Mr. Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, recently asked for such figures, which could not be supplied.

ORGANIZATION

Upon the Chair presenting the matter of organization into a permanent A. L. A. section, it was moved by Mr. Settle, and seconded by Miss Ohr, Indianapolis, that such organization be effected. Discussion brought out a feeling that the matter was not yet ready for such a step. Some of the speakers thought the purpose could be served by a Round Table for at least another year, or that all difficulties would be cleared away after four or five years of Round Table discussion. Others deemed the problem too sectional in character to be regularly organized as an A. L. A. section. The motion was therefore amended in such manner as to instruct the Chair to ask the president of the A. L. A. for a Round Table next year, if in her opinion it is necessary.

ERNESTINE ROSE, *Chairman.*

Wanted—A Teachers' Advisor

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

On my return from a two weeks vacation I find an accumulation of mail, each letter in which is accompanied by a stamp meaning of course that there is urgent need for an answer not to be denied.

In condensed form these are some of the questions:

I must order my books for the year from the county library. My list must be in by September. I have the first four grades. I am helpless. Please make out the list for me. I am entitled to twenty books for each grade.

I have thirty-eight children in the sixth grade. Only three are Americans. What shall I give them to read? They understand only the simplest texts.

Please send me a list of the fifty best books for seventh and eighth grades. I have some money to buy books but do not know what to order.

The school wishes to purchase three sets of supplementary readers for the third grade. What shall I order?

My Board wishes to purchase a set of reference books. It is a rural school. All grades. What would you advise us to get? Please send the name of the best set with the name of the publisher and the price.

What are the best books for teaching home economics in rural schools? We can buy about ten this year.

Please send me a list of about twenty books suitable for a teachers' reading club. We want books about children. Nothing professional. Something human like "Emmy Lou" and "The Evolution of Dodd."

Is Wells' Outline of World History a good book to put into the library for our eighth grade?

My sixth grade has about 75 per cent of foreign children. We cannot use the State English Text. What shall I do?

I am teaching in — county. I am ordered to use the — readers, which they are very difficult since my children are all Swedish. What can I get from the County Library to use before this reader. First grade.

We wish to organize our school library. We have several hundred books. Could you send us a plan for cataloging that is not as complex as the Dewey Decimal. We are none of us experienced librarians.

Why are teachers not taught such things?

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Postal Card Notices of Fines

In *American Municipalities* for July is given the correspondence between the Secretary of the League of Iowa Municipalities and the Post Office Department with reference to dunning postal card notices. This ruling would apply to the postal card notices with reference to fines which libraries send out. The gist of the matter is that a statement of an amount that is due, and calling attention to a regulation with reference to accounts, etc., may be mailed on a postal card. The following sentence bears on this point:

... This does not include cards that bear notice of assessments of fraternal and other societies which contain a respectful reference to the rules of such order or society that failure to pay such assessment will cause the member to be suspended or that his certificate will become void, if the assessment referred to does not appear to be past due.

The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls

The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls will be ready about the middle of August. Librarians desiring quantity lots of this catalog for distribution during Children's Book Week and the Holidays should place orders immediately. The early printing ensures delivery in time for checking and making possible purchases before the good book weeks.

R. R. BOWKER CO.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1922



THE complexity and perplexity of the many meetings at A. L. A. Conferences is not likely to be lessened so long as the present system prevails of binding everything in a single week's annual program. Unfortunately, the situation is aggravated by the tendency to multiply sections and other sub-divisions, and in this case it is indeed true that "multiplication is vexation." There is already a separate association of the library schools, in addition to the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A., and there is now a proposal to make still another organization of library teachers in a third field. More and more it seems probable that a larger solution of the problem must be attempted, such as the holding of the Conference biennially, with subordinate meetings in the alternate years, which would incidentally provide for a presidential term of two years in which a president might actually exert some useful influence on the policy of the Association, as is scarcely practicable when the initial address of the president is also his valedictory.

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A SURPRISING vote was called out by the new scheme of electing an A. L. A. president and other officials. No less than 2950 members out of a total of 5307 eligible voted and the result was equally a compliment to President-Elect Utley and to the rival candidate who polled so substantial a number of votes. It is an embarrassment to a voter to have to decide between two candidates when there is no difference of principle on which they respectively stand, and possibly the decisive element in the vote for president was the fact that one was candidate from the East, for Chicago is east to many of the western brethren, and the other was from the far West, so that probably there was geographical distribution of votes. The elections at A. L. A. Conferences, often calling out scarcely more than a hundred votes, had become so perfunctory that the new plan was worth trying, altho it is scarcely to be expected that interest will continue to be shown to the same extent after the novelty of the plan has worn off, and there may be some loss in interest in this method in contrast with that of having an actual poll when there is no real question of rivalry.

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A T A. L. A. conferences the sessions of the Children's Librarians Section are not only the

largest section gatherings as a rule, but in many other respects surpass the other section meetings in enthusiasm and wide-awake interest. This year one of the meetings was especially interesting because of the first presentation of the Newbery medal for the best children's book of the previous year, as determined by the ballot of children's librarians. By a large majority, it was decided that Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind," originally intended for his own children, tho it has had a large vogue for adult as well as juvenile reading, was entitled to this distinction, and Dr. Van Loon's presence to receive in person the merited honor made the occasion one of unusual interest. The Newbery medal has another function as a memorial of the earliest publisher of books for children, so that it links the past with the present and future in significant fashion, and incidentally illustrates the immense development both of publications for children and of interest in the reading of children. The presentation of this medal will doubtless continue to be one of the salient features of the section's session at future conferences.

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WHEN Bernard R. Green had completed the construction of the Library building and incidentally developed for its use what is now known as the Snead Snack, it was natural and proper that he should be associated with the Librarian of Congress in its custody and care, and with the office of Superintendent of Building were associated certain duties more properly within the function of the Librarian. After his death this division of functions was less appropriate, and a recent enactment has now placed the maintenance and repair of the edifice in charge of the architect of the Capitol and placed the other functions under control of the Librarian, thru an Administrative Assistant who will be the disbursing officer and will have house-keeping and welfare relations within the library organization. This new position has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Harriet de Kraft Woods, who has for years been an effective and much trusted official within the Copyright Division of the Library and has there won golden opinions. The change is in the direction of more efficient organization and the appointment of Mrs. Woods is the more interesting because for the first time a woman has been placed in so important a position in the national library.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE Library Department of the National Education Association, organized as to membership this year and now numbering more than one hundred and eighty members, held its annual meeting with the Association in Boston from July 5-7. There was an attendance of about one hundred and fifty at each of the three afternoon assemblies, at which the development of adequate library service, library service proper and the reading of school students respectively were discussed.

In discussing the first topic, Joy E. Morgan, editor of the Association's *Journal*, declared that no other single educational agency has in proportion to its cost greater undeveloped possibilities than the free public library. Less than twenty per cent of the people of the United States enjoy the privileges of local library service. Development may be encouraged by establishing workable units of administration, such as county libraries, and by more clearly defining the responsibility of the Federal government and of the states for the development of adequate policies of library promotion. There should be, said Mr. Morgan in Washington a Bureau of Libraries with an appropriation of at least a million dollars a year, charged with promoting the development of libraries.

Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, Albany, N. Y., said that pupils should be trained to form the reading habit, and led to make use of a public library in order that their after-school education may partially make good what they failed to acquire at school. Public libraries are the only institutions that can satisfactorily serve as continuation schools for any large number of people. They also furnish the only school for the adult immigrant.

Establishment of service in the school was discussed by Martha C. Pritchard, Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich.; in the locality by Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission; in the state, by James I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library. Florence M. Hale, of Augusta, Me., spoke of "Libraries and Rural Schools," and Ruth E. Drake, of Chazy, N. Y., on "The Consolidated Rural School Library."

The next day's discussion of library service had papers on "How the Library Helps the Foreigner to Make His American Contribution," by Ernestine Rose, New York Public Library; "Ef-

fective Co-operation Between the Public Library and the Public School;" by Bertha McConkey, of Springfield, Mass.; "The Daily Newspaper in School," by O. S. Rice, of Madison, Wis.; and "The Spirit of Library Service," by Mrs. Edward Carter, of Port Arthur, Texas. Edith C. Parker, of Buffalo, spoke on "Story-Telling, its Relation to Literary Appreciation," and Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Pupils' Contribution to the Success of the School Library."

Some of the hindrances to outside reading enumerated by A. B. de Mille, of Winthrop Highlands, Mass., in his discussion of books for boys, at the assembly on the reading of school students, were lack of time due to athletics, social clubs in school, the automobile, the moving pictures, and the cheap magazine, immense increase of school population, inadequacy of library facilities, shortage of teachers, and lack of home influence. The most important factor, in the view of the boys, is lack of time, and the only way to awaken their interest in books, so that they will read of their own accord, is to read them short striking passages from sound books in minutes snatched from routine periods, or to organize occasional half-periods outside of school hours for a few interested ones.

To enrich the school program, to enliven a difficult study and to inspire the individual child are among the opportunities of junior high school work, said Laura Grover Smith, librarian of the Virgil Junior High School of Los Angeles, Cal. The plan of grouping the seventh, eighth and ninth grades was first tried in California and worked out as feasible in Los Angeles, where there are now eight junior high schools and three more under construction. The child with the first year of the high school spent in the junior high now enters the tenth grade with much of his restlessness gone and with an ambition to finish the high school. The part of the library is to furnish "valuable, vivid, and cumulative interest" to the daily routine.

If the child finds the way to his own type of reading and starts his own personal relation with books, there is no danger that group instruction will mean standardized product, was the opinion of Frederic G. Melcher, whose paper on "The Child's Own Reading" is printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for July 22, as is Helen Cosgrave's paper on "The Stimulation of Home Reading."

Librarians of normal schools should see to it

that their students associate, during their normal school course, with the kind of library they wish the students to imitate in the public schools, said Mary E. Richardson of the State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y. Besides being instructed in the use of their own library with intelligence and without loss of time, the students should be given an outline of lessons to give to the grades, two or three a year, so that at the end of the eighth year in school children will be able to go to any public library and find material on a given subject for themselves. "Training for School Librarians" was also considered by Ruth Tobey of Terre Haute, Ind.

Numerous exhibits added to the interest of the meeting. In the Teachers' Reference Room was arranged an exhibition illustrating school library work. This exhibit, which was in charge of a committee under the chairmanship of Edna Woodbury of the Somerville High School with the co-operation of Simmons College and the H. R. Hunting Company, included material illustrative of the methods of high school libraries and a very suggestive collection of books adapted for school library use. The Boston Public Library, as its contribution to the occasion, arranged a number of special exhibits. In the Teachers' Reference Room was shown a delightful collection of chap books, toy books, primers, and other children's books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In the Exhibition Room on the third floor was a comprehensive exhibit of early text books, together with a series of photographs of school-houses recently erected in Boston and a large collection of pictures of early Boston school-houses presented an interesting contrast to these modern buildings.

In the entrance hall of the building the Library maintained an information desk for the convenience of the visiting teachers. In this hall were also displayed a number of interesting library maps. One of these showed by the use of colored pins the locations of the 320 distributing agencies of the Boston Public Library, together with over one hundred special libraries in the Boston district. A second map, by means of colored circles, showed the proximity of the branches of the Public Library to the people whom they serve. A third map showed the number of public libraries and in the various cities and towns of the metropolitan district; the total number, including branches, is 125, with 2,800,000 books, and an annual circulation of 7,200,000 volumes. A fourth map illustrated in a similar graphic way the library resources of the State of Massachusetts. The Extension Service also made an interesting exhibit in the entrance hall, presenting concrete illustrations of the

sources of information made accessible by the service.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

President, Martha C. Pritchard, Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, Mrs. Edward Carter, Port Arthur, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Della Frances Northey, Indiana Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.

MARGARET E. ELY, *Secretary.*

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE 25th meeting of the Medical Library Association was called to order by the Vice-President, Dr. C. F. Wylde, in the absence of the President, Dr. L. F. Barker, at 10.15 A. M., on May 22, 1922, in the Medical Library Building of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. George Dock, of the Washington University, read the first paper on the program, "The Washington University Library; its growth, use and administration." "The Pioneer Physician" was read by J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library. A discussion was led by Dr. Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville, Ill., on "What part should public library directors take in maintaining a medical library?"

Dr. Wilde brought up the question of having the next meeting in the fall of 1923, as there is no hope of the Osler books arriving until then. A vote showed that the majority was in favor of having the meeting at that time. The meeting then adjourned and the members were guests at luncheon of the Washington University Medical School.

The afternoon session was called to order by the Vice-President, Dr. C. F. Wylde. In the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. John Ruhräh, Miss Noyes read his reports. She also said that Dr. Barker had sent out a large number of letters to individual men asking them to join the Association. This letter was read, and Dr. Wylde gave the list of names of the men who had applied for membership. It was moved that all these be elected.

Dr. Taylor moved that the Association send a telegram to Dr. Garrison as he is about to leave for the Philippine Islands for three years. Dr. Barker, President of the Association, spoke on "Our Debt to Medical Librarians." Mr. Fisher moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the President for the work he has done during the past year. A vote was taken as to whether the name should remain the Medical Library Association or be changed to the Medical Library Association of America. The vote was 12 to 9 in favor of the original name, Medical Library Association.

The following officers were elected for the year 1922 and 1923; President, Dr. C. F. Wylde, Montreal, Canada; vice-president, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. John Ruhräh, Baltimore, Md.; Executive Committee, C. Perry Fisher, Philadelphia; J. H. Ballard, Boston; Dr. L. H. Taylor, Wilkes-Barre.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE summer meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held at North Scituate, June 15 to 17, considered among other topics training for library work, the value of leisure hour reading and the status of modern fiction, the relations of special and public librarians, and the art of story-telling.

The Club was welcomed to Scituate by Frederic T. Bailey, Commissioner of Plymouth County. Margaret Deland gave a reading of her story, "An Encore." At the business meeting which followed officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Harold T. Dougherty, librarian of the Newton Public Library; vice-presidents, Frank H. Chase, of the Boston Public Library, Florence E. Wheeler, of the Leominster Public Library, and Lucinda F. Spofford, of the Attleboro Public Library; secretary, Orlando C. Davis, of Waltham; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore, of Brockton; treasurer, George H. Evans, of Somerville.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARY WORK

The first paper on training for library work was read by Harriet E. Howe of the Simmons College Library School. The question of having the Club provide a scholarship for some library school student was raised by Mr. Dougherty. A contribution of one hundred dollars from June R. Donnelly was supplemented by an equal sum from members of the Club before the close of the meeting. George H. Evans conducted a symposium on "The Training Class in Theory and Practice" to which Clarence E. Sherman, Lynn; May Ashley, Greenfield; Harold A. Wooster, Westfield Athenaeum; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield; and Mr. Evans contributed. Mr. Evans stated that in Somerville practice work is secured in six major departments. The class is closely linked with the graded form of service, and promotion later is thru experience and examination rating.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECRUITING

"What the Librarian Looks for in Employing and Promoting Assistants" was discussed by Donald K. Campbell, Haverhill; Frank H. Whitmore, Brockton, and Clarence E. Sherman. Six steps in recruiting were enumerated by Eliza Ruth Pendry of the Harvard Graduate School of Education as: opportunities for try-outs in the

profession; dissemination of accurate information about the vocation; counselling of those interested by persons equipped to do this; vocational education programs emphasizing the social service of the profession as well as its theoretical side; an intelligent placement system, and, as corollary, a follow-up system whereby any necessary readjustments may be made.

PROFITABLE LEISURE READING

The desirability of following the individual bent in the choice of reading was emphasized by Frank H. Chase in his discussion of "How to Make Leisure Hour Reading Count Toward Advancement." For this reason he preferred the Pigskin Library to the Five Foot Shelf, and did not prescribe the classics. Growth must primarily be individual, and it is impossible arbitrarily to map out another's reading. There is no danger in reading slowly or even sparingly if proper mental use is made of the material. As a general aid Winchester's "Five Short Courses of Reading in English Literature" is useful.

MODERN FICTION

John Clair Minot, literary editor of the *Boston Herald* surveyed current fiction. The outstanding and prevailing type, he said, is the biographical novel of protest and discontent, undeniably clever, but frequently marred by incoherence and hysteria. It mirrors the bewildered and baffled youth of a hectic era, groping for self-expression and blindly seeking truth.

May Lamberton Becker of the New York Evening Post *Literary Review* disclaimed any intention of analyzing the popularity of the books mentioned in her talk, "The New Books" she sought rather to formulate an expression of a need. The reading public has a right to expect that American authors shall give it work in the key of American life. This is not the key of tragedy, which never comes into the life of an individual nation until the idea of finality arrives, an idea not natural to the American, in whose life the sporting element bulks large. The approach to middle age, which Mrs. Becker referred to as entering the "dividend years" should not be treated too somberly. One should not, on the other hand, be too insistent on the happy ending, which after all is merely a bend in the road.

SPECIAL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

The Saturday afternoon session was held under the auspices of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, with Laura R. Gibbs, in charge of the Research Department of the Tel-U-Where Company, presiding. Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of New York City, whose topic was "Our Likenesses," mentioned the dissimilarities as



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well as the likenesses between the work in her own field and that of public libraries.

George W. Lee in the ensuing discussion said that special librarians have less in common with each other than they have with general librarians, hence it is difficult to make their meetings profitable without the presence of the latter class. Mr. Chase disclaimed any feeling of superiority on the part of public librarians. The name does not matter. The man who changes his occupation does not change his point of view or ideals. He suggested, however, a distinction between those who are the custodians of books and the research workers or "go-getters." Mr. Belden pointed out that public librarians cannot do the work performed by special librarians, and altho able to furnish books must turn more and more to specialists. Ruth Canavan, librarian with Metcalf and Eddy, Boston, discussed the limits to which a librarian may be expected to go in searching for specific information.

STORY TELLING

Margaret Shipman Jamison spoke on the topic "Story Telling as a Fine Art," giving two delightful examples of her own art in telling a Czecho-Slovak fairy tale and Daudet's "Sub-Prefect." The story teller must be mentally alert, she said; skilful enough to change a program at a moment's notice and to bring a story quickly to a close. The Chair at the end of Mrs. Jamison's talk was instructed to appoint a committee of three to confer with the League of Story Tellers for the development of story-telling thruout the State.

MOULTON FUND

After the last session there was an auction of dealer's samples, the proceeds going to the John G. Moulton fund. Many members of the Club remained in town over Sunday to hear Ethel M. Knapp of the Bridgewater Normal School speak on "Poetry for Children" and read some representative children's poems.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

AT the end of its year of activities on May 20, 1922, the New York Library Club had a membership of 749, including 138 new members elected. One hundred and three members had resigned and or had been dropped. Six numbers of the club *Bulletin* were issued during the year at a cost of \$325, and 4,800 copies mailed to members, libraries, schools and periodicals.

Certification for librarianship was the topic of the first meeting held October 20, in the auditorium of the Central Y. W. C. A., and was pres-

ented by Dr. Charles C. Williamson of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Speakers at the meeting of November 17 in the Stuart Room of the New York Public Library were Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, Annie Carroll Moore, and Jessie Carson, who discussed "Books for our French Friends." Motion pictures showing the library work done with French children by the American Committee for Devastated France were exhibited.

The intimate bookshops of New York were described by Marian Cutter of the Children's Book and Frank Shay at the meeting of January 19, shop, Mrs. Mowbray-Clarke of the Sunwise Turn, held at the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Stark Young, dramatic critic of the *New Republic* and Edwin Van B. Knickerbocker of the New York City High Schools discussed "The Play's the Thing," at the meeting of March 30, again held at the Y. W. C. A. The year closed with a meeting on May 18 in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Museum, when the new library building of the University of Louvain was described in an illustrated lecture by its architect, Whitney Warren, with an introductory illustrated talk on historic libraries of Europe by Edward F. Stevens of Pratt Institute Free Library.

Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library is the new president of the club. Claude G. Leland, of the Board of Education of New York City, vice-president, Marion F. Schwab of the Brooklyn Public Library, secretary, and Paul North Rice of the New York Public Library treasurer.

MARION F. SCHWAB, *Secretary.*

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

AT the annual meeting of the California Library Association held at Coronado, June 12th to 15th, President Althea Warren of San Deigo, said in her report on the affairs and conditions of the association:

"We have eighty-seven more members than a year ago. Our treasury is \$2.99 richer. The types of our membership and their ratio to the whole are probably fairly represented by the registration for this meeting, which on Saturday of last week showed that one hundred and ninety-seven reserved rooms, of whom seventeen were men. Three were school librarians, two were special librarians, three were college librarians, three were trustees and the remaining ninety-four per cent were county, state, city or town librarians engaged in general departmental work. Out of a membership of over a thousand we are assembling at our annual meeting about twenty per cent. In addition nine district

Library Books

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THE LAW OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS: Being a Study of the Variation in the Degree of Animal Fertility under the Influence of the Environment. By CHARLES EDWARD PEEL. Demy 8vo, cloth. 12s. 6d. net.

SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES. The History of English Labour. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS. Demy 8vo, cloth. 10s. 6d. net.

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Philosophy of Accounts. By Charles E. Sprague. Fifth Edition, 1922. 183 Pages, Cloth, \$2.50.

Practical Accounting Problems. By Paul-Joseph Esquerré. Typewriter type, Flexible Binding. Part I, 1921 (3rd Printing, 1922), 353 Pages, 8½ x 11. \$10.00; Part II, 1922, 356 Pages. \$10.00.

Retail Charge Account. By F. W. Walter. 1922. 264 Pages, Cloth, \$3.00.

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Twenty Twenty-Minute Lessons in Bookkeeping. By Frank L. Beach. 1921 (2nd Printing, 1922). 124 Pages, Cloth, \$1.50.

Wills, Estates, and Trusts. By Thomas Conyngton, H. C. Knapp, and P. W. Pinkerton. Two Volumes. 1921 (2nd Printing, 1922). 825 Pages, Cloth \$8.00.

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meetings have been held since January. Probably fifty per cent of our members have this year attended either a district, or the annual meeting. Almost our entire expenditure is made for these meetings. The Association pays printing, postage and stationery charges for the districts as well as traveling expenses for the mid-winter meeting of the executive committee when plans are made for the annual convention. Our only other expensive venture is the yearly publication of the handbook which is chiefly a report of the annual meeting.

"It seems as if the Association should supply some other form of service to the half of its membership which, because of the size of our State and the expenses of travel, cannot attend library meetings. The organization of a Certification Committee has been one effort at such service. The plan of the Committee gives the librarian who has not had professional training an opportunity to get a certificate based on years of service, at the same time giving recognition to college and library school training as forces tending to lift us from the clerical to the professional plane. To make the large expenditure which such education represents a paying one is the chief argument for certification. Ours

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"Another form of service which has been experimented with this year is the publication of a quarterly bulletin. Members have complained that the appointments of district officers and new committee members are slow in receiving publicity. *News Notes* the only medium for the announcements, is a quarterly and its summer number is published so soon after the annual meeting that appointments of the new president are seldom printed in it until January. The executive committee, therefore, voted at their mid-winter meeting to try the experiment of a bulletin to contain C. L. A. news and reading lists of special value to California. One number appeared in March and another in May. They cost approximately \$60 each to print, address and mail. A list of the best books and magazines on California gardens by Sydney B. Mitchell, and a report of the C. L. A. salaries committee were included in these numbers. The matter of continuing them will be put to a vote at this meeting.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge. The Cambridge Public Library has received from an anonymous donor a copy of a book, which, "unless all signs fail, is destined to rival in interest the famous Mazarin Bible." This is "the first compiled Protestant Bible ever printed in Latin" writes librarian T. Harrison Cummings in the *Boston Transcript*. "The editor was John Rudelius, a graduate of the University of Frankfort, who writes the foreword in good scholastic Latin, dedicating the book 'to the most wise and learned Fathers, to the most distinguished men of the city of Frankfort, and to the Consuls and Senators most highly esteemed and always to be honored by me, their student and disciple,' making no mention of any church in particular, but referring in a general way to the good of the state."

Of the "Biblia Sacra" which was issued by the press of Peter Quentel of Cologne in 1527 no other copy is recorded as existing, and of a second edition published in 1529 no copy can be found. The book is excellently preserved as is its binding which is probably not of later date than 1555 which is the date of the owner's autograph on the title page.

NEW YORK

Albany. Messrs. Fuller and Robinson have been appointed architects for the new Harmanus Bleecker Library building to be erected by the Young Men's Association of Albany at a cost of about \$100,000.

Ithaca. By decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Cornell University loses the bequest of a library valued at \$65,000 given in the will of Benno Loewey because there is only \$35,000 available which is insufficient to carry out the purpose of the will. The Decedents' Estate Law provides that no person having a wife living shall bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, library, scientific, religious, mission society more than half his estate.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. The contract for the construction of a two story extension of the Newark Free Public Library has been awarded.

West New York. An ordinance appropriating \$105,000 for the erection of a Public Library building has been passed.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Librarian John Parker, of the Peabody Institute, who recently completed his fif-

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tieth year at the library, has prepared a special report describing the growth of the library in the half-century. When Mr. Parker entered the service of the Institute on April 24, 1871, as assistant in the reading room of the library, Philip Uhler was librarian, having succeeded Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, librarian from 1861 to 1867. The library had been open for five years and contained 43,659 volumes, a collection of unusual quality due to the literary taste of Dr. H. N. Morison, the Provost, and the scientific knowledge of Mr. Uhler. The library moved into its present building in 1878. It published its first printed catalog in 1892 in five volumes, followed in 1905 by the second edition in eight volumes, containing 5,422 pages and 300,355 entries, which was "received with great joy by the libraries of the country because of the analytical work which it contained. It represents the labor of 35 years and will always be an achievement of which the Peabody Institute should be proud."

Mr. Uhler resigned in June, 1913, as a result of failing eyesight, and died the following October. Mr. Parker succeeded him. Among the constant users of the library whom Mr. Parker recalls are Josiah Royce, Sidney Lanier, Daniel Coit Gilman, Edward Everett Hale, Basil L. Gildersleeve, and H. L. Mencken.

VIRGINIA

Richmond. The City Council's Committee on Utilities has recommended that a site be purchased for a Public Library at a cost of \$90,000 also that a bond issue of \$150,000 be made to cover costs.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Gifts to Birmingham-Southern College recently announced include \$50,000 for a library, the name of the donor withheld.

OHIO

Cleveland. Ground for the new Public Library will probably be broken this fall, says the *Cleveland News*. The council has approved an ordinance granting the Library Board the right to erect its building in conformity with the street line of the Federal Building.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The seventy-seventh county branch of the Milwaukee Public Library system has been opened. A new system of parcel post delivery has been arranged, whereby those in outlying communities may have books mailed to them with the time limit of three weeks. The library pays the postage to the borrower, who pays the return postage.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. Actual work on testing the site of the new Minneapolis Public Library has been begun and it is expected that construction will be begun in the autumn.

St. Paul. Construction of a library building for the University of Minnesota is to be begun shortly. The building, which will cost about \$1,500,000, is part of an extensive program inaugurated by the University in 1919, in which it is expected to spend about \$6,000,000 during the next ten years.

TEXAS

Waco. Preliminary plans have been made for the Baylor University Library building to replace that destroyed by fire in the spring.

Waco. The Waco Public Library has scored a victory for increased appropriation. On July 11 fourteen amendments to the city charter were submitted to the people. Of the seven which carried only two involved increased taxation: one additional cent for Camerol Park and one additional cent for the library. The library which won by 1164 votes to 637 now has three cents on the \$100 valuation.

Galveston. Construction of a library, museum and central heating plant for the Medical Department of the University of Texas is contemplated in the near future. The building will cost about \$150,000.

Houston. On May 6th a bond issue of \$200,000 was favorably voted for a new central library building for Houston. It is expected that the \$200,000 will provide the first unit of a larger building. A plot of ground two or three blocks from the site of the present library building will be purchased by the City. The present library building (a Carnegie building) and its site will be sold. It is expected that about \$100,000 will be derived from this property. This amount will be used for the construction and equipment of branch library buildings in Houston Heights and on the north side of the City.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena. The sum of \$300,000 has been given to the California Institute of Technology. Of this \$250,000 will be used for an extension of the recently completed Norman Bridge laboratory and the remaining \$50,000 toward a scientific and technical library for the Department of Physics. The plan is to spend \$10,000 in book purchases during the coming year and to set apart \$40,000 as a permanent endowment fund.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAILEY, Louis J., librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library has resigned to become librarian of the Flint, (Mich.) Public Library.

CARROTHERS, Wilhemina E., librarian of Minnesota State Historical Society Library, St. Paul, and formerly of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, has been appointed to succeed Frederic E. Brasch, as reference librarian of the J. J. Hill Reference Library.

CHAMBERLAIN, Marguerite, 1919 S., for the past two years librarian of the Lewiston (Me.) Public Library, appointed reference librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library, and is succeeded by Annie Leonore Barr who has been for the last five years librarian of Rumford, (Me.) Public Library.

CLARK, Clara, 1918 S., is to return to the Norfolk House Center Library, Roxbury, Massachusetts, after two years as cataloger at Ohio Wesleyan College.

EWING, Marion, 1909-10 S., is to teach English at Ginling College, Nanking, China, while on her Sabbatical year from the Pomona College Library, Claremont, Calif.

GILLIES, Elizabeth, 1918 S., has resigned her position as librarian of the Edgewater, New Jersey, Public Library on account of her approaching marriage.

JONES, Margaret, of the library department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., appointed State Organizer for Virginia, working under the direction of the State Librarian.

NEWTON, Marjorie, 1917 S., has resigned from the Northwestern University Library to become had cataloger at Bryn Mawr College.

OSCOOD, Alta M., 1921 S., appointed librarian of the Fond du Lac, (Wis.) High School.

ROOT, Mary E. S., who has for the past twenty-two years has been supervisor of childrens work at the Providence (R. I.) Public Library has resigned so as to be free to undertake other work. She plans to spend a couple of months reorganizing the children's department of the Lynchburg, (Va.) Public Library and will thereafter return north.

Positions not previously reported to which members of the Simmons College School of Library Science, class of 1922 have been appointed are: Martha Barrow, librarian, Women's College, University of Delaware, Newark, Dela.; Elizabeth W. Graves, assistant cataloger, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Ruth Hutchins, reference assistant, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.; Mary K. Logan, assistant in the circulation department, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis; Mary K. Murphy, branch librarian, Library Association of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Ruth McG. Lane is doing a special piece of library work for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Appointments of eight students of the University of Texas Library Science Department have recently been made:

Marguerite Bengener, librarian of the Houston Heights Branch of the Houston Public Library; Mamie Ruth Camp, head cataloger of the Texas A. & M. College Library, at College Station; Lucy Conoly Foster, reader in Economics in the Loan Package Library, of the University Extension Department; Tyty Mayes, head cataloger of the University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville; Erin Lucile Parmele, loan assistant for the University of Texas Library; Elizabeth D. Runge, librarian of the Medical College, at Galveston; Ernest B. Jackson, teacher and librarian in high school, Coleman, Texas. Ruth Underwood is assistant during the summer in the Harris County Library at Houston.

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- NARCOTICS**
Sandoz, C. E. Report on morphinism to the Municipal Court of Boston. 31 West Lake St., Chicago: Northwestern University Press. *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.* May 1922. p. 10-55. Bibl. 75c.
- NATAL.** See **BOTANY—NATAL**
- NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES.** See **MENTAL DISEASES**
- OBSTETRICS**
Cadmus, Nancy E. A manual of obstetrical nursing. Putnam. Bibl. D. \$1.25.
- OCEAN**
Kossinna, Erwin. . . . Die Tiefen des Weltmeeres. Berlin: E. S. Mittler. Bibl. footnotes.
- OHIO—HISTORY**
Gregory, William M., and William B. Guitteau. History and geography of Ohio. Ginn. Bibl. O. 96 c.
- OIL INDUSTRY**
Burroughs, E. H., comp. Recent articles on petroleum and allied substances. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. 21 mim. p. April 1922. (Repts. of investigations, serial no. 2348).
Mitzakis, Marcel. Oil encyclopedia. London: Chapman and Hall. Bibl. 21s.
See also **MINES AND MINING.**
- ONE-ACT PLAYS**
Lewis, B. Roland. Contemporary one-act plays; with outline study of the one-act play and bibliographies. Scribner. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.
- OPIMUM**
Dixon, G. G. Truth about Indian opium. Whitehall, London, S. W. 1: Great Britain India Office. Industries and Overseas Dept. Bibl.
- PAINTING—FRANCE—HISTORY**
Hourticq, Louis. . . . De Poussin à Watteau. . . . Paris: Hachette. 4 p. bibl.
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- PENNSYLVANIA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.** See **WHIC PARTY (U. S.).**
- PETROLEUM.** See **MINES AND MINING**
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Bowne, Borden P. Studies in philosophy and theology by former students of Borden Parker Bowne. Abingdon Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$2.
- PHILOSOPHY, HINDU**
Dasgupta, Surendranath. A history of Indian philosophy; v. I. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$12.50.
- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—GREECE, MODERN**
Maull, Otto. Beiträge zur Morphologie des Peloponnes und des südlichen Mittelgriechenlands. Leipzig: Teubner. Bibl. footnotes.
- PHYSIOLOGY**
Pope, Amy E. Essentials of anatomy and physiology; especially adapted for the use of nurses; rev. and enl. Putnam. Bibl. D. \$2.90.
- PIANO INDUSTRY**
U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the piano and mechanical piano player industry (current musical magazines are the best sources of information on this subject, and we give a list of these at the end of the list). 8 typew. p. Dec. 20, 1921. 90c. (P.A.I.S.).
- POLES IN THE U. S.**
Fox, Paul. The Poles in America. Doran. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1. (Racial studies—new American ser.).
- POLITICAL PARTIES**
U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of books on political parties before 1865. 4 typew. p. Nov. 30, 1921. 50c. (P.A.I.S.).
- POLITICAL SCIENCE**
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Political science: documents and debates relating to initiative, referendum, recall, elections, prohibition, women suffrage, political parties. District of Columbia; list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 28 p. March 1922. (Price List 54, 8th ed.).
- POLITICS**
Gibbons, Herbert A. An introduction to world politics. Century. 12 p. bibl. O. \$4. (Century political science ser.).
See also **UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**
- POTATOES**
International Potato Conference. . . . Report of the . . . conference held at the Royal Horticultural Society's hall . . . 1921. London: H. M. Pollett. Bibl.
- PRICES**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on index numbers. 5 typew. p. Nov. 21, 1921. 60c. (P.A.I.S.).
- PRISONS—ENGLAND**
Webb, Sidney, and Beatrice P. Webb. English prisons under local government. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5. (Local govt. ser. no. 6).
- PSYCHOANALYSIS**
Towne, Jackson E., comp. Psychoanalysis. *Bulletin of Bibliography.* Jan.-Apr. 1922. p. 121-123. \$1.
Varondenck, J. The psychology of day-dreams. Macmillan. 2 p. bibl. O. \$6.
- PROTEIDS**
Bennett, Hugh G. Animal proteins. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Bibl. at end of chapters. (Industrial chemistry. . . ed. by Samuel Rideal).
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Harvey, Nathan A. Psychology of the common school subjects. Ypsilanti, Mich.: Standard Prtg. Co. 4 p. bibl. O. pap.
- PURCHASING AND STOREKEEPING**
Dinsmore, J. C. Purchasing principles and practices. New York: Prentice-Hall. Bibl. \$6.
- RADIUM**
Kramer, John B. Radiations from slow-radium; . . . with a note on their therapeutic value, by John

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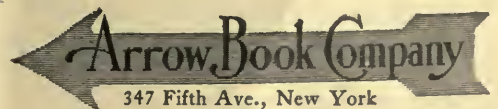
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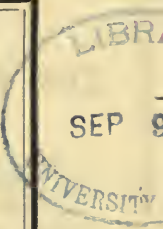
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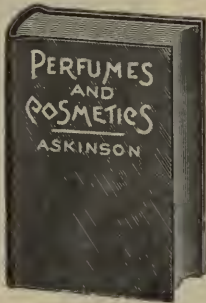
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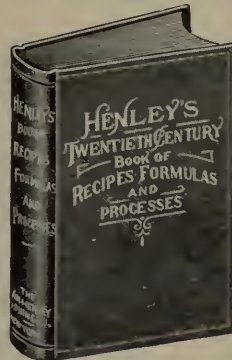
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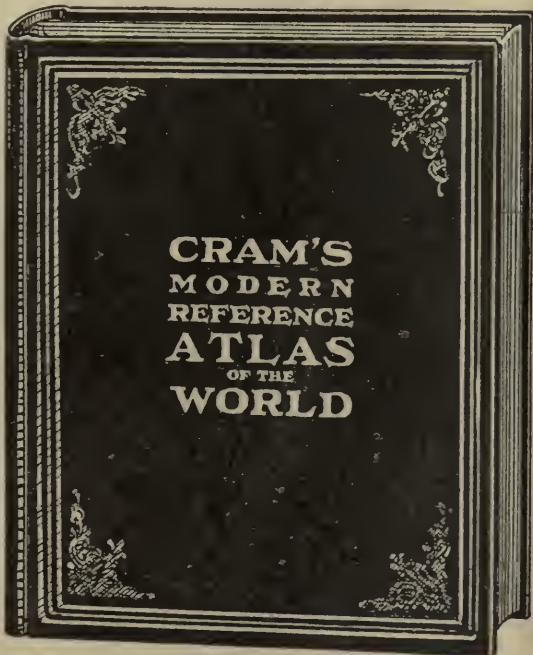
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TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1922



Books and Book-making in the United States*

By HELEN E. HAINES

JUST a century ago, in the oracular columns of the *Edinburgh Review*, there appeared a critical article upon a recent work of American history. It was Seybert's "Annals of the United States"—annals of a nation not yet fifty years of age—and the veteran reviewer to whom it was assigned summed up one aspect of those annals in a single sentence:

"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?"

Sydney Smith's famous question has gone down thru succeeding years invested with a malice that is undeserved. It was not necessarily malicious: a perfectly justified and natural question, to which only one answer was possible. But it offers a vantage point from which to review the annals of books and book-making in the United States to-day that brings out the full magnitude of the contrast between the thin stream that in 1820 was struggling over its narrow, stony course, and the great flood-tide of 1922, on which we who work and live with books are borne resistlessly along.

This flood-tide of the books of to-day is the central theme for our present meeting. Our libraries are the reservoirs filled from these flood-waters, helping to distribute them in a thousand channels of service, extending each year to wider areas their enriching and fructifying influence. Too often, I think, librarians look on this ever-renewing book flood as an intolerable handicap, even a menace, to their ambitions. How much we could do if we did not have to spend so much time and money on books! We could have such fine library buildings, such beautiful lighting systems and reading tables, such bulletins and reading lists, we could pay such munificent salaries, if only we could escape from this ceaseless outpouring of superfluous, annoying, expensive, space-filling

books. It is a perfectly natural grievance—until we reflect that, in the last analysis, books are the only reason for and justification of our existence. We as librarians are by-products of the book development of to-day. The life and growth of our libraries is inseparable from the rise and swell of the flood of books that is sweeping thru our world.

So, it seemed both interesting and useful to make "Books and book-making" the subject for special consideration at this meeting. "Book-making in the United States" does not mean only native literature, but the whole book field. Our purpose is to present it, not as librarians choosing as few books as possible, but as lovers of and workers among books, surveying our domain, rejoicing in its richness and variety, and tracing the causes, aims and influences that have formed and directed its development. To present this theme most effectively, we are tending it on the publishing houses which are the chief sources of our present book production, reviewing the chief general factors in the development of book-making, and then setting forth in broad groups the work of representative American book-makers—the influences that fostered and strengthened our native literature in the building up of such historic old publishing houses as Houghton Mifflin, and Little Brown; Putnam, and Harper; the influences that thru Macmillan, thru Scribner, in later years thru Doran, and Dutton, have made us so close a part of the commonwealth of English letters; the newer influences of thought, of questioning, of after-war disillusion and of reinvigoration that are finding expression in the most recent literature of to-day; the growth and the immense range and development of our book-making in the field of science, as shown in the steady rise of specialized technological publishing and in the multiplication of subjects upon which a whole new body of technical literature is rapidly building. We see within a quarter-century our university presses developing until they

*Paper read before the California Library Association at Coronado, June 12, 1922.

are now an important factor in American book production, giving opportunity and encouragement to undertakings otherwise impracticable; and we see book-making for children, bursting the small brown pods of the Rollo books and the Franconia stories to expand into the rich-hued fruit of Van Loon's "Story of Mankind" and the delicate confection of "Peacock Pie."

This presentation is supplemented and illustrated by a generous gleanings of the books themselves, chosen to illustrate the development, the influences and the tendencies of modern book production; and in this exhibit alone I think any library worker will find embodied the reason and the purpose of library service.

As a matter of fact, the annals of American books and book-making fall in almost their full entirety within the period since Sydney Smith wrote his review.

Setting aside the story of publishing in the Spanish possessions, and of rare and older works, of the Cambridge Press, of the early almanacs and New England primers, the polemical treatises and political dissertations, which belong rather to Americana and national bibliography than to a survey of American book production, only a few names appear on the roster of American publishers before 1820.

When John Dunton, the ill-fated and eccentric English bookseller-publisher, made his voyage to America with a cargo of books in 1688, there was no book-trade in America, tho printing had started in three or four places in New England. There were book-sellers and printers in Boston, but Dunton found no sale for his cargo as he travelled leisurely thru the larger cities—and he complained bitterly that "he who trades with the inhabitants of Boston may get plenty of promises, but their payments come late." Before the Revolution there were not in the Colonies any publishers who were not also printers and booksellers, and it was only gradually thru later years that publishing came to be a distinct and specialized calling. Benjamin Franklin, tho he has long been adopted into the publishers' guild, was in fact a printer rather than a publisher.

Up to 1820, Isaiah Thomas and Matthew Carey were the only names of first importance and wide activity in the annals of American publishing. Isaiah Thomas for many years issued from his great publishing house in Worcester, most of the Bibles and school-books and other general literature in New England; he imported the first font of music type that was used in this country; he wrote the first American history of printing; and he founded the American Antiquarian Society and endowed it with large bequests.

Matthew Carey had a career even more active and influential. The publishing house he founded in Philadelphia in 1785 still exists, tho under a different name, and is one of the oldest in this country. Carey was what we would call to-day an enterprising general publisher. He had a vision for aims and methods far ahead of his day, for he sought to organize and stimulate the book-trade, was first president of the short-lived American Company of Booksellers, and planned the "literary fairs," of which one was held in New York in 1802, much like the Marshall Field and Wanamaker's and other book-trade fairs of the present. He published the poems of Philip Freneau, poet of the Revolution; he published the first American best-seller—Mrs. Susanna Rowson's tearful novel, "Charlotte Temple," wept over by successive generations and still commemorated by the grave in old Trinity Churchyard, in New York, where the original Charlotte lies, and which I have seen not so many years ago, almost always marked by fresh flowers. From Carey's publishing house came the works of Noah Webster, the dictionary maker; the early books of Washington Irving, Cooper and Charles Brockden Brown, and Weems' Life of Washington. By 1820, Carey's business had grown to wide extension thru the United States and he had agents in England, Europe and South America. He was established in the largest and most prosperous city in the United States—the "red city" of Philadelphia, that we still see mirrored in the novels of Dr. Weir Mitchell. Until 1817 he had no rivals; but in that year a sturdy Methodist farmer lad from Long Island set up a small printing press in a narrow brick house in old New York; his three sturdy young Methodist farmer brothers joined him there; and by 1820, when Sydney Smith swept the American horizon with a glance and found it void, the infant firm of Harper Brothers was vigorously at work for the future transformation of the landscape. Within fifteen years from 1822 the Harpers had been reinforced by Charles Wiley (father of the John in the present firm name); by Daniel Appleton; by the indefatigable young George Palmer Putnam; by Moses Dodd; and in Boston by the new fledged firm of Little and Brown—and the foundations of modern American book production had been firmly laid.

To present in a brief comprehensive survey so great a subject needs broad strokes of generalization. We may, I think, in such generalization, consider the beginnings of modern American book production as coming within the fifty years, 1800 to 1850; and its development as falling in two broad divisions, pre-international copyright, which brings us to 1890; and post-

international copyright, from 1890 to the present.

For the first quarter of the nineteenth century the chronicle is scanty, save for the few names previously mentioned. Newspapers were the chief vehicle of our native writers. Irving, Bryant, Whittier, Poe, N. P. Willis, Joseph Rodman Drake, all made their first appearance in newspapers. Mrs. Trollope visited us in 1827, and reported her highly distasteful impressions in her famous book, "Domestic Manners of the Americans." In it, she gives one chapter to literature and her opinion is as frank as Sydney Smith's and equally justifiable. She is able to mention three novelists, three poets, two preachers and one historian who possessed some claims to consideration; beyond them, a vacuum. Such book production as there was was confined almost entirely to reprints of English works. In 1820, when Irving and Cooper began their careers, our book production was seventy per cent British. Then gradually there came an increasing interest in and representation of native writers, and by the mid-century the names that still stand as the first fruits of American literature—the names of Emerson, Holmes, Hawthorne, Mrs. Stowe, Longfellow, Dana and Channing and their fellows—were rising upon the horizon. Then and for some time to follow Boston was the chief center of literary and publishing activity; Philadelphia had lost ground; and New York was striding to the front in the development of the business of book production—of actual printing and publication, the Boston still held prestige as the home of literary associations and authorship. These years and the forty years succeeding were the Years of Piracy, the pre-copyright days—a period of development, but development retarded and narrowed by the immense circulation of cheap reprints of English books, and by the cut-throat competition of the publishers issuing them. All English books were the prey of the American publishers who could first secure them—despite the effort to maintain a certain standard of so-called "trade courtesy." English authors had no rights in the United States and received little if any compensation from their American reprinters. Native American literature had slight encouragement to grow under the handicap of the flood of English reprints issued at lower prices than the copyrighted work of American writers could compete with.

There is a flavor of genuine piracy in the publishing annals of those days, when emissaries from rival publishing firms waited at the docks for the arrival of the packets bearing the precious packages of new books from London, each rushing to seize his consignment and dash with it to

his printing office, where the pages were torn apart, the printers worked furiously, and the lucky firm "scooped" its rival by getting out its reprint a week, or a day, or even a few hours ahead. The most familiar products of the pre-copyright era were the various series of paper-bound quarto reprints—Harper's Franklin Square library and the Seaside Library of Munro were perhaps the most popular. They will be remembered even to-day by those of my own generation, who can look back upon hours of delight spent absorbing the closely packed pages thru which William Black, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Thackeray, Hardy, Blackmore, Mrs. Oliphant—yes, even the Duchess (Do you remember Molly Bawn and "Portia, or, By Passions Rocked?"), and Rhoda Broughton—moved our young hearts to thrills of excitement, palpitations of sympathy, and throbs of romantic emotion that Dr. Freud would today label by some unnecessary and unpleasant name. That the era of piracy instilled thru the length and breadth of the United States an astonishing wide acquaintance with English literature I think must be admitted. It was an educational influence, despite its dishonesty and injustice—and a curious example of the interweaving of good and evil in human experience. But the bitterness it caused among defrauded English authors long left its stigma upon American publishing. It is expressed with unforgettable damnatory power in Kipling's "Rhyme of the Three Captains," which most Americans read enjoying its gusto of vituperation, but little realizing that it is an anathema invoked upon the American pirate firm of Harper and Brothers.

In 1891, after nearly thirty years of effort, the first international copyright law was enacted by Congress, and American book-making entered upon its second period of development. In the long struggle for copyright the publishing world had been divided into two opposing camps, the Putnam firm heading the advocates of this step toward honesty and justice and the House of Harper leading the opposition, with commercial and educational arguments.

By the 1891 act, copyright protection was extended to transatlantic authors whose countries gave reciprocal protection to American authors. This protection, however, was limited and qualified by the famous "manufacturing clause," which provided that to receive copyright protection all books must be manufactured in the United States. This provision was continued in the amended and improved act of 1909, and so far it has prevented the United States from becoming a participant in the International Copyright Union, in which the civilized nations of the world guarantee the protection of literary

property. At the present time the copyright law is again under revision, and the amendatory bill now pending in Congress repeals the manufacturing clause and provides for full acceptance by the United States of the established principles of international copyright.

This may seem superfluous detail, but the whole subject of international copyright is closely woven into the development of our national book-making. It has special significance to librarians, aside from that, in its relation to importation. According to the present copyright law libraries are permitted to import English books in the original editions or institutional use. The amendatory law greatly restricts this privilege in conditioning such importation upon the consent of the proprietor of the American edition. This of course would mean an almost complete check upon the present practice of libraries, of importing many English books in the English editions which are less expensive than the American edition. This provision seems to be the only feature of the amendatory bill which has involved contest—it is still being urged, on the one hand, by American publishers, and protested, on the other, by American librarians.

The effect of international copyright upon American book production was a stimulating one. It encouraged native literature, giving a fairer field and greater prospects of reward to American writers. It developed the mechanical side of book-making, in its greater control of the market. It greatly increased the price of books; and of course it checked and finally exterminated the cheap paper reprints of current English literature.

Our post-copyright period seems to fall naturally into three broad divisions—the period of adjustments and growth, from 1891 to 1914; the war period, 1914-18; and the period after the war, from 1918 to the present, which it seems to me we have seen pass thru reaction and revulsion to re-invigoration.

Thru nearly a quarter-century, from 1890 to 1914, we can trace the process of adjustment and growth—marked by the increasing supply of American books, the fostering of American writers by publishing firms, and the rise of the "best-seller." The first monthly list of "best-sellers" was published by the *Bookman* in its first issue, January 1895. There were improvements in printing, higher standards and better taste in typography and design. There was a growing specialization and diversity in publishing, an inflowing of European influences enriching the older currents of English and American influences in our literature; and there was a steady movement toward more effective stand-

ardization and organization of trade methods—in price maintenance, in efforts toward the training of book-sellers, in more widespread publicity, and in a growing solidarity of action. These seem to me the special tendencies of the years before 1914, when American book production reached its zenith, with a total annual publication of over 12,000 books. For, in spite of our conviction that the tide of new books mounts higher every month, the total American book production of 1921 was nearly four thousand volumes less than that of 1914.

Then came the war years, 1914 to 1918—a strange and terrible period to look back upon now, with their increasing tensity, their transformation of our world, at first gradually, then holding us in unescapable grip. American book production dropped over two thousand volumes in 1915, the first full war year. It regained a little ground in the two following years, but in 1917 when the United States entered the war it fell still lower, and this decrease has steadily continued.

The war brought its own distinct kind of books. There was a general shifting in the proportionate representation of classes. History mounted; personal narratives reached flood tide; military and naval science suddenly came into existence (there was no appreciable production of military books in the United States before the war); books in technology, aviation, shipbuilding, books on food values and food resources, pushed out fiction and children's books. Bookstores and libraries alike were congested with war books and it seemed as if nothing else would ever be produced in the world; when on November 11, 1918, the monstrous structure suddenly collapsed, and we found ourselves in the strange and bewildering dawn of another period—after the war. What has become of the thousands of war books that then, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, suddenly became lifeless? We see some of them still, in close-packed ranks on our stacks, undisturbed, gathering dust; but the immense quantities that filled the bookstores within a few months were gone—melted down, perhaps; dissipated, mysteriously abolished.

Our after-the-war period, from 1918 to the present, as I said, seems, tho less than four years old, to have passed thru reaction and revulsion and to be now entering upon a stage of reinvigoration. At first there was an immediate gasp of relief, as when one wakes from a nightmare—a desire to escape even from remembering what was unforgettable. Publishers turned from war themes, especially from novels of the formerly most desired type. In

fiction and in the movies (both seeking to gauge public taste) the war dropped out of sight. Along with this came the movement of revulsion: bitterness, disillusion, fires of resentment smothered under repression, now breaking out in fierce and burning expression. This revulsion has strongly tinged our present literature and is a growing stream of influence, not only in novels on war themes (such as "Three Soldiers," or "The Lonely Warrior,"—but in the temper of our realists and naturalists in fiction, and in much of the work being done in contemporary history, in biography (such as the recent autobiography of Ludwig Lewisohn), in literary criticism, in sociology and in philosophy. On the industrial and commercial side also there was depression and great economic difficulty, almost paralyzing production.

Yet now I feel that a fresher and stronger vitality is succeeding to revulsion and disillusion; that we are in course of re-invigoration and that American book production is entering upon its richest period of development. That this belief may not seem a bit of shallow optimism I should like to indicate the reasons on which it is based. There are four reasons: the present development of publishing in variety and organization; the development of printing and book-making; the development of contemporary literature in workmanship and in content; and the development of united effort to stimulate the use of books.

The present development of publishing will be evident in detail in the later papers on our programme. Tho probably a dozen new general firms of importance have come into the field since 1914, there has been more intensification than extension of activities. Our leading general publishers are still those whose names are part of American book history—Harper; Little, Brown; Holt; Houghton; Macmillan; Dodd Mead; Appleton; Scribner; and the rest of the familiar company. None of these have been discontinued. In spite of economic difficulties there has been no serious failure in the publishing world for nearly a quarter-century. The general firms of more recent development—Dutton, Doran, Doubleday, Knopf, Boni and Liveright, Harcourt—have found stability and success. Publishing is centering more and more in New York in its literary activities, but on the mechanical side the great book-making plants are being transferred to suburban locations. The latest move in this direction is that of the Harpers, who are to leave their historic "ogre's castle" in Franklin Square for uptown New York offices and a great printing plant in Camden, New Jersey.

Specialized publishing has greatly increased. Such firms as the Ronald Press, Shaw (business books); Spectator (insurance); World Book Company (reference and educational), and the various new firms identified with technology, show the growing demand for books which are tools for workers.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Cleveland have their firmly established and notable publishing houses, as Boston and Philadelphia still have their historic firms; but more and more "the great trade" centralizes in New York. One of the marked tendencies since 1914 is the great increase in good English translations of foreign books. Every year brings more promptly to American readers the best continental literature—Spanish, Russian, Dutch, Polish, Scandinavian; and there is a steadily rising stream of South American books available in translation. The widening familiarity with such books as "Hunger," "The World's Illusion," "Clerambault," "Growth of the Soil," "Maria Chapdelaine," must steadily diminish American provincialism, and deepen and enrich our own literary art.

Another factor in this development is the rise of our university presses. Few of us realize that the first of these was the Chicago University Press, founded in 1892, in which year it issued two books and a few pamphlets. At present it has a list of 900 publications; and its work is paralleled or exceeded by a dozen other American university presses—such as the University of California with its constant outflow of scientific monographs, Yale with its great popular historical series and its volumes of essays and poetry, Harvard with its increasing number of works of scholarly and reference importance. Our university presses are now, with an historic background of thirty years, emulating the work done thru four centuries by the great presses of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the same way we see the development of printing and book-making—the early work of DeVinne, the later work of Updike and his Merrymount press, and the present influence of Bruce Rogers have all been instrumental in setting higher standards of art and workmanship; and there are many delightful examples of this in the current publications of the day—in spite of the epidemic of typographical errors that since the war seems to have ravaged every publisher's composing-room.

On the development of contemporary literature in craft and in content I can barely touch. True, we have a mass of the trivial—platitude, and shibboleth, and commercial product. Our defects are made known to us all in the caustic commentary of our Menckens, our young intellectuals and our radical Jeremiahs. There is

truth enough in this commentary. But there is also a welling up of invigoration and achievement in the stream of current literature. Barrett Wendell's magnificent summary of the literary traditions of Europe; such a biography as Beveridge's Marshall; Hendrik Van Loon's "Story of Mankind"; such a thought-transforming work as "The Mind in the Making"; such significant poetry as Edwin Arlington Robinson's; the brilliancy and precision of Edith Wharton and Hergesheimer—these are just a few names that hint the richness and stimulation and the artistry of workmanship in our present native literature. And this of course does not represent the full tide of current book production, in which we see represented all the influences moving the world, in thought and ideal and action. To look over the lists of Macmillan, of Scribner, or turn the pages of the Trade List Annual, one cannot but feel the universality of the domain of human thought and the vital energy of the world to-day.

Last comes the development of united effort to stimulate the use of books. We are beginning to realize that libraries, publishers and booksellers alike are working for the same end: for the better knowledge and the wider use of books by the great American public. The effects of this realization are evident in the revival of bookselling, so notable within the last year or two; in the organization of book trade publicity, and especially in the working out of the Booksellers "year-round campaign," in which libraries have shared and profited. The better publishing and the better bookselling we have; the more books read and used; the more the service of the public library will be needed and the more effective it can be. It is as Edmund Lester Pearson said in his pungent article "What's the Matter with the Public Library?" the one great complaint against the public library is that it never has any new books. And there really is no remedy for this grievance. "Not the brightest and most efficient wonder-worker of a trained librarian can make three copies of Mr. Wells' 'Outline of History' go round among four hundred people who wish to read it, without forcing some of them to wait a long, long time. There is no modern scheme of efficiency which will make ten copies of 'If Winter Comes' or of 'Cytherea' satisfy the insistent demands of hundreds, thousands, of applicants who wish the book within a few weeks of publication. . . . If the public libraries are to be satisfactory more people must be willing to buy books for themselves, or to spend ten or fifteen cents to hire a novel from a commercial circulating library." The more books that are sold for home consumption, the more relief the public library will have from

one of its most pressing difficulties, and the freer it will be to improve its collection and broaden its service.

As we close this brief and partial survey of the field of modern book production, we can hardly escape a feeling of hopelessness before the immensity and the onward sweep of the flood of books pouring out thru the years. What will our libraries do, as time goes on and this unceasing tide continues? No slackening of the flood is possible. On the contrary, its rise is sure and steady—a part of the acceleration of life itself. You remember Henry Adams' estimate of this acceleration:

"The world did not double or treble its movement between 1800 and 1900; but by any standard known to science—by horsepower, calories and volts, mass in any shape—the tension and vibration and volume and so-called progression of society were fully a thousand times greater in 1900 than in 1800, the force had doubled ten times over and the speed approached infinity and had annihilated both space and time."

But our concern is not with the future. How the libraries of the year 2000 shall deal with the book production of their day need not disturb our peace of mind or rouse gloomy forebodings. Let us know our books and use them, house them as best we can, and rejoice in their abundance and their promise. For the future, I think the best presage we can have is given by the recent announcement of the special committee of the Sage Foundation on a Plan for New York City and its environs. Here is outlined a metropolitan area that will embrace territory in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; that will be developed on an elaborate system of linked industrial and residential centers, ensuring approved standards of living, of education, and of labor; that will provide for a population estimated at thirty-seven millions in the year 2000. It was only a little over one hundred years ago that the original street system of New York was laid out, and its planners then said: "It may be a subject of merriment that the commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China. . . . It is improbable that for centuries to come the grounds north of Harlem will be covered with houses." At that time New York had a population about one hundred thousand; at the present time it has nine millions; at the end of the century it will reach thirty-seven millions.

And so, with this portent for the future, I think we may feel that the annals of book production in the United States have so far covered but the opening chapter.

Libraries and Museums

By JOHN COTTON DANA, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

VI. Pictures in Place of Objects

A COLLECTION of pictures is as truly a museum as is a collection of objects. If the pictures are many and are classified by the subjects they portray, they form a good museum. If they are thousands in number, and are well classified, and if they include motifs for designs and pictures of objects commonly displayed in museums of art, industry, history and science, they form a very good museum. And, once more, if they are many, are well classified, depict such objects as museums show, with suggestions for design added, and, if they are so installed as to be easily examined and are open for examination to all inquirers and are lent freely to those who wish them for home and office use,—then they form a museum of greater utility and of greater educational value than do collections of objects in most of the museums of this country.

That statement repeats and emphasizes a paragraph in No. III of this series (L. J., Sept. 1, 1921, p. 698).

The Newark Public Library has 500,000 pictures, classified under 3,600 subjects. Of these pictures, 60,000 are mounted, each on a separate card, 13x17½ inches in size; the rest are grouped by subjects in folders of heavy manila and are in alphabetic order by their subjects with those which are mounted.* The mounts and folders are labeled by subjects in upper left corner, and stand in boxes which are open for use. They may be examined for needed items much as are cards in a card catalog. Little is said in this paper of their use for purely illustrative purposes, that use being largely as aids to teachers. The fullness of the collection along this line is suggested by the fact that on the subject of Christmas alone it contains over a thousand items, half of which are colored. To this should be added the fact that as Christmas approaches the supply of pictures appropriate to the season is always entirely exhausted.

What has all this to do with a museum? The question has been answered in the statement already made, that a collection of pictures such as has just been briefly described is in itself a

museum. In Paris is a great collection of pictures, with no accompanying objects, which frankly calls itself a museum.

Consider what the average casual visitor gets from a museum visit. He sees rare and expensive paintings; and incidentally it should be said that, if he looks at more than a dozen or two his feet and legs ache from the journey over polished floors, his back aches from being held long in the proper picture-gazing pose, and his eyes, tho they may not smart with fatigue, are so wearied by looking long and earnestly at colors that they have lost much of their normal powers of discrimination and enjoyment. Assume that he wanders long; visits a hall of armor; marvels at the quantity of vases that experts consider worth his examination; is momentarily enthralled by plaster casts; is entranced by bits of ancient cloth seen thru glass rather darkly; and reads the names of scores of painters and sculptors, he goes away somewhat pleased with his powers of persistence in pursuit of art, and exceedingly tired of museums.

That describes fairly well, I believe, the burden of joy and weariness which the average museum grants to the average visitor. If we ask what they gain who go to museums for definite purposes, we find, first of all that those who thus go are few in number. Then we learn that of this few the greater part are trying to learn the art of painting; that some are students of painting in a general way, with perhaps special interests in certain parts of the whole field; that a small handful is looking for hints on household furnishings and decoration; and that a still smaller group is interested in design and perhaps is seeking designs for a specific purpose. None of these visitors, it should be noted, can, save in exceptional cases which must be duly certified by the authorities, touch, handle and examine closely the objects they may wish to study and make use of.

All this is not said by way of criticism of museum methods; but merely to contrast the homely, practical value of an easily accessible collection of pictures with the lack of usefulness which the casual visitor and inquiring and seeking soul alike find in the average museum collection of objects. I should add that in the ordinary museum of science visitors usually find their travels less tiring—perhaps because few of them are persuaded into a museum of science unless they have keen interest in certain collec-

*See "The Picture Collection, Revised," 1917, \$1.00; "Decorative and Educational Pictures," 1912, \$1.00; "Aids in High School Teaching," 1916, \$1.00, all in the American Library Economy Series. For sale by Elm Tree Press, Newark Office, 14 Mt. Prospect Pl., Newark, N. J.; The H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., New York City; and Grafton & Co., 8 Coptic St., Bloomsbury London, W.C. 1, England.

tions in it—and because, if students, they gain more readily permission to handle and study closely the objects that appeal to them.

Instead, now, of attempting to draw a contrast specifically between the experiences of museum visitors and those of users of such a collection of pictures as forms in fact a veritable museum, I give a few examples of the use made of Newark's iconographic encyclopedia—its picture collection,—and then add references to some of the many books and portfolios of plates that have been broken up and added to it.

By way of parenthesis let me repeat what has already been said in previous numbers of this series that the coming museum will be conceived and administered much after the methods of the public library of today, making little of rarity, age and cost, thinking not over much of installation, of grand and lovely galleries and of painfully guarded preservation, and much of service to the public and of use by the public. And let me add to this the suggestion that a library which has ambitions toward a museum within itself, or toward encouraging and aiding the beginnings of a museum in its community, will be wise if it makes first of all a museum of wide appeal and large utility in and by a carefully and conveniently arranged collection of pictures.

Here are a few of the inquiries recently answered by the picture collection and fairly suggestive of many others:

An ivory carver, making figures of animals, wished to learn of the hind foot of a camel, and got what he needed from half-tone prints of photographs which showed the feet of camels in several different positions.

A moving picture corporation needed a view of the main street of the town in which Lincoln practiced law, at the time when Lincoln was there; also a picture of a garden in the suburbs of Paris of the date of Peter Ibbetson; and furniture and dress of the period; also pictures of men smoking in Peter Ibbetson's day to determine which were then more commonly used, cigars or cigarettes; also a view of Chinese restaurants in San Francisco and China,—and secured them all.

The inventor of a fire-proof thatch asked for and found pictures of English thatched cottages with drawings showing how a thatch is laid,—all for an advertising campaign.

A maker of automobile bodies got pictures of mackerel to help in making a design for the side of a fish market's delivery motor; and a woman who is decorating lunch wagons easily found the pictures of fruit and vegetables which she needed.

A woman who was planning a room with

certain mural decorations asked for pictures which would give her Chinese color harmonies and design, the main "note" of the room being an old Chinese rug. Sheets from Jones' "Grammar of Ornament," from Speltz's similar work and from other books gave her what she needed.

An architect and designer asked for colored pictures of Scandinavian peasant furniture to help him in planning painted furniture for a log house in the Adirondacks.

Hundreds of other examples can be given of the use made of the Museum of Pictures in the Newark library. Inquirers usually get a comfortable seat and make for themselves the search for the specific things needed, after being shown the group of pictures in which they are likely to be found. It takes them only a few minutes to examine hundreds of items, whether all are mounted on cards or are chiefly in portfolios. To search for material akin to that mentioned in the examples given above would, if made in a museum of art, take many hours instead of minutes; would in most cases not give the seeker any better "sources" than do pictures; would be conducted almost entirely while standing and thru the glass fronts of cases; would not be facilitated by handling; and certainly would not end, as do most inquiries in the library, in the carrying away, to home, office, studio or shop, of as many pictures as may be needed.

I have used purposely the word "pictures" in speaking of this utilitarian museum, for I wished not to exalt its character in any degree by giving it a high-sounding name. As a "collection of pictures" it is a thing which the smallest library can acquire, making of course a small museum at first; but aspiring to bigger things as time goes on.

But having emphasized the pictorial side of the collection, without describing even briefly the enormous use—more than a hundred thousand items lent for school and home use each year—which is made of it for purely illustrative purposes, (for making countries, peoples, customs, costumes, cities, mountains, rivers, occupations, games, etc., etc., in all parts of the world a little more striking and realistic, especially to young folks in school)—having noted its pictorial side, a word must be said of its value as a collection of designs. A recent writer insists that designs of to-day, if they are to be found worthy, must be based on the approved designs of the past; and adds, in effect, that the designs of the past which the experts approve can be studied only in the great museums of art which have gathered the objects wherein or whereupon those approved designs appear. Of his first statement there is space here to

NORTH END
OF THE
ART DEPART-
MENT OF THE
NEWARK FREE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ROOM SHOW-
ING BOXES
IN WHICH



THE PICTURE
COLLECTION
IS FILED.
COVERS,
SUPPORTS FOR
COVERS AND
STORAGE
BASES ARE
SHOWN

express only the complete disagreement which will come at once to the mind of all who realize that the statement is equivalent to saying that man has lost all power of originating design!

To the second statement this whole paper is itself somewhat of a negation. To particularize for a moment, consider textiles. The value of the thousands of rare bits of old textiles in our art museums runs into millions of dollars. They are almost never used, as my own inquiries have shown. Of those who use them scarcely one has ever sought them out to get from them more than pattern and color, none, one may almost say—to study the weave for reproduction or other purposes. The pattern, the design, the color—these are the aspects of them which would attract designers, if we had a body of designers in this country and if they could easily—as they cannot—gain permission to handle and examine them.

Now pattern or design, and color are admirably shown in pictures of textiles. Of these the Newark Collection has not less than twelve thousand sheets, each containing from one to a dozen designs. They cover the textiles of scores of countries, thru several thousand years. Here are hundreds of items from prehistoric Peru, so skilfully depicted that the very soul of the weave itself can be seen in them; many Japanese products shown in like detail, with thousands of others giving little more than color schemes; and hundreds of sheets in color of ancient rugs from the far east, of peasant work from the Balkan region, and so on.

Some are still in book form, many have been taken apart and added to the picture collection. They all may be seen, handled, copied, in the library or at home.

But textiles are not alone in the field of design. The plates grouped under this subject include designs based on scores of different kinds of objects. Of design based on the bird alone, to give one more illustration, there are about five hundred mounted sheets, containing about twenty-five hundred different treatments, and several thousand more are found in classified folders, or in loose sheets, formerly books, which the demand by users has not yet brought into the mounted collection.

I am writing this for librarians, and by some of them it may be asked why a public library should go so deeply into the picture business and attempt thereby to usurp the museum's field? At present I can only reply, "Why not?"

Here are the titles of a few of the hundreds of books which have been cut up to go into the collection. The main source of supply for the illustrative material has been picture-journals. The prices are what we paid for them, some many years ago, some recently, and are given merely to emphasize the fact that the collection includes much that is highly esteemed.

Kopenheyer's Motives from Bukovina lace, \$20.
Wallis's American architecture, decoration and furniture of the 18th Century... measured drawings etc., \$1.50.

Grasset's Animal in decoration, \$13.50.
Henri's Chinese embroideries. 3 parts, \$10.
Czechoslovak peasant embroideries, \$12.75.
Gerlach's Plant in art and industry, \$16.50.
Weise's One hundred historical costume pictures, \$3.

Bestette's Examples of decorative art (Italian), \$49.50.

Verneuil's Studies of the sea, fauna and flora. 2v., \$25.

Meyer's Norwegian peasant art. 3v., \$19.50.
 Jones' Grammar of ornament, \$15.
 Prisse d'Avennes' Polychrome ornament, \$10.

And here are names of a few of the many pictures which come in sets or in groups (with publishers and prices) such as have been added to the collection.

Seeman's Colored reproductions of paintings. 9"x7". 35c. each.

Seeman's Wall pictures. Black and white reproductions of paintings, sculpture and architecture. 24"x30".

Longmans' Historical illustrations. 12"x9 1/2". 8c. each.

British Museum postcards. Average 5c. each.
 Dekorative Vorbilder. Plates of design. 9"x13". \$3 for 12 nos.

Shimbi Shoen, Ltd., of Tokio. Reproductions of Japanese prints. \$1.25 to \$3 each.

R. D. Szalatnay, New York. Slovak and Bohemian costume postcards. 10c. each.

University Prints, Newton, Mass. 8"x5 1/2". 500 for \$4.50.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Posters and smaller prints. Given away on request.

Joseph H. Dodson's Mumford colored bird and nature pictures, Kankakee, Ill. 7"x9". 3c. each.

Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass. Black and white. 3"x3 1/2" to 10"x12". 3c. to 10c.

Artemas Ward, N. Y. Color plates from the Encyclopedia of foods and beverages. 8"x11". 40 for \$2.50.

County Libraries Solve the Problem

THE California State Library has been sending out news stories to librarians thruout the state who use them as a basis for stories in their local papers, usually adding something in regard to similar work which is being done in their own libraries. The following which is no. 6 in the series has so much interest that we give it almost in full:

"To transport eighteen children of all the grades from a country school ten miles to a convention of librarians in order to demonstrate how music records can be used successfully in rural schools seemed a test inviting failure. But to add to the strange environment into which the children were plunged was a sea of unfamiliar faces with eyes focused upon them.

"Then as if courting disaster these country children were given over to an utter stranger to make the demonstration and as if to fling defiance into the face of success the children came from a rural school without a music machine and were untrained in the use of educational

music records. Such were the conditions existing at a recent demonstration given at the county librarians' convention at Coronado to show how to use educational music records successfully in any country school as well as in city schools.

"The demonstrator had twenty minutes to get acquainted with the children, learn their names, and have them seated before the audience assembled. It was a marvelous exhibition of understanding of child nature as well as the use of music records. In a few moments the children seemed to forget all of the strangeness and were held by intense interest in the stories told by the music records and songs sung by professional musicians and so adapted to children that their own childish voices blended harmoniously.

"Pictures of all the instruments used in an orchestra were shown to the children, then a record by a fine orchestra was played. In a short time the children recognized the different instruments with evident satisfaction.

"Appreciation of music became more than a mere expression as the children entered into the spirit of the beautiful records. Their quickness in getting the meaning of the music was a revelation. They heard not just notes but the murmur of the brook, the raging of the torrent, and all the rest.

"It was a fine illustration of how educational music records can be used in any school to increase interest in the subjects taught and develop concentration, memory, exactness, appreciation, and other qualities that tend toward success in life to say nothing of the daily joy given to the children.

"The country schools of California contain many organs and pianos that are unused because no one can play them. Many music machines were formerly purchased for the schools but became practically useless because of an inadequate supply of records.

"The county libraries of California, however, have now solved the music record problem. Over two thousand one hundred school districts of California have joined county libraries and pooled their school library funds in their respective county libraries. Each one of these county libraries is building up, as a part of its work with the schools, a collection of music records. In one of these counties the collection now numbers over one thousand records. In each of the counties with county libraries music records are circulated to the co-operating schools giving a service that would otherwise be impossible. The demonstration at Coronado showed the librarians how these music records could be made to do even greater service."

Charted Seas*

By MARY E. S. ROOT

Recently Supervisor of Children's Work for the Public Library, Providence (R. I.)

THE little ship which was the children's library movement left the parent ship over twenty years ago with some spectacular fireworks—not without a wake of over sentimentalism. It sailed over uncharted seas with unsteady pilots. There were no lighthouses, no bellbuoys to warn from rocks—and the ship often hit reefs, suffered collisions, lost speed from escape of steam, narrowly escaped wreck. There were also enemy guns. Fortunately, it always had friendly convoys over hostile waters. Mr. Greene of Worcester, Mr. Foster of Providence, Miss Hewins of Hartford, Mrs. Fairchild of Albany and Miss Plummer of Brooklyn were some of these early convoys. We owe them much.

At my first A. L. A. conference twenty-two years ago, Miss Hewins took us, a little group of would-be pilots banded into a Children's Librarian Club (I well remember Miss Moore, Miss Hunt, Miss Olcott, Miss Power, Miss Engle and Miss Dousman) and talked to us, read to us, assured us we had only to send out S. O. S. calls to her did we need her help. Mr. Foster and Mr. Greene early pushed school work, the others were convoys their lives long.

Looking back over these twenty-two years, the "Seven Joys of Reading" bequeathed to us by Miss Plummer in a little pamphlet, seem to me not unanalogous to the "seven joys" of a children's librarian. These were the shock, surprise, sympathy, expansion, familiarity, appreciation and revelation.

Shock was one of my first experienced joys. Shock from confusion, noise, grimy hands, contaminated air, battered books, "smarty" boys, flirtatious girls, games of tag, games of solitaire with books slips, of billiards with books as balls, of racial disputes between "Tony" and "Micky" or "Little Black Sambo" and "Ikey." "I didn't call him names," (Him being "Little Black Sambo") protested "Ikey," "I only said I didn't like chocolate drops." First impressions were nothing but a succession of shocks. Only time could teach what shock absorbers to use, and where to pour oil on troubled waters.

Surprise came early too, and ever-increasing surprise—at the daily manifestations of abnormalities in children—thieving, lying, truancy, feeble-mindedness, neglect, where one expected normality and strength. Surprise at the avidity

with which children read, at the trivial, commonplace books most of them read, at the unconcern of parents about this, and lastly but not the least, surprise at children's range of information and one's own lack of mental equipment to meet it. How was one to know that "the little men with cockeyes" were the Brownies, "the man who committed tragedy and was not guilty" was Hamlet and "A book about crooks" was "Campaigning with Crook"?

Sympathy and expansion were born together. The former was a lighthouse which kept the little ship from the rocks of smug satisfaction and led into the deeper channels of human interests. The latter was a radio apparatus which both broadcasted and "tuned in" with every school parents' organization, Y. M. C. A., playground and school garden in the community. Surveys of the activities of children were made which brought to light reading habits of children and the library's poor publicity. The early pilots learned that there was no educational, religious or social agency which could not serve as an amplifier to a sanely organized children's work.

They also learned, however, that disaster was imminent for the craft which failed to make a nice distinction between making the library a clearing house for wider dissemination of books and actual participation in corrective organizations. A boat sucked in by a whirlpool is helpless.

Familiarity and appreciation also were born together. Familiarity with school systems, with social agencies, with many, many individuals and many, many books brought not only ease in administration problems but a wisdom in book selection.

Touching, clinging, paternalism, fearsome reluctance in expressing views on book values, marked the first ten years of the movement. At the Magnolia conference in 1902 there was an abortive attempt to prepare a recommended list of books. There was much discussion as to the inclusion of such titles as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," the Reid books, etc. One father scathingly but truthfully remarked that he would hate to trust his boy's reading to the tender mercies of the children's librarians. But time has mellowed and broadened her book horizons as it has her human horizons. Learning by doing she has finally managed to keep the ship steady, true to her course, and to carry more and more passengers.

*Paper read at the A. L. A. Children's Section meeting at Detroit, June 28, 1922.

In twenty-two years the little ship has grown into an ocean liner with great displacement and high speed.

Big libraries have established systems with their supervisors of children's work, their branch children's librarians, their specialized story-tellers and club workers.

The contribution of the lives of millions of children to the library and the library's contribution to their lives in these years would make a wonderfully interesting human document if half could be told. This contribution is no longer a disputed fact. The old convoys had the clear vision. Appreciation has come. The pilot of today whose good judgment was looked upon with distrust in the past must travel early and late if she would begin to meet the demands made upon her for lectures on children's books before mother's clubs, library clubs, library schools and summer schools. (Her latest demand is for radio story telling.) She must go sleepless if she would prepare all the lists asked of her. She must check the A. L. A. *Booklist* and other co-operative lists and, crowning triumph in the year of our Lord 1922, she is jury of award for the John Newbery medal, given the most distinctive juvenile published this year. She is now counted worthy to select a boy's book which is realistic and dynamic yet not pedantic or idiotic or barbaric.

THE UNDERMANNED SHIP

Much of this demand upon her is undoubtedly due to the shortage of workers. The ship is undermanned and a large part of the present personnel as young workers unprepared to handle the problem and who make slight progress along executive lines, if they are not mowed down early by the matrimonial scythe.

The children's worker today, if the ship should travel at top speed, must know every rope. She need not, and cannot waste time experimenting. It is wicked waste of time for the library, poor psychology for the child. If she marries early there is all the more need that the few years she gives to the work should be full ones.

Some of the pilots of twenty years ago are still at the wheel. They alone know how long it takes to learn by doing. Many mistakes they made. There is no greater service they can give to their profession than that of pushing vigorously a movement for more training schools for children's librarians and recruiting students for those schools. I think I would put it inversely, a vigorous recruiting for workers, who in turn demand training, is bound to result in the opportunities to be trained.

PREPARATION REQUIRED

Any person today, who would step into an executive position in any one of our highly organized children's libraries must know at least these things:

How to equip a library with strong furniture which will help in discipline and yet give every inch of space. What measures of ventilation and sanitation are necessary to safeguard health—her own and the children's.

How to acquire exhibits with strong drawing power and how to arrange these exhibits so that they meet the best standards of a library's aesthetic responsibility.

How to choose books, which means knowledge which can never be acquired by a group of lectures heard in a general library science course, but knowledge of the historic development of children's books, knowledge of editions and knowledge of the present book field, good, bad and indifferent.

It means knowledge of budget management, what proportion to spend for replacements, for rebinding, for duplication, for new titles, and how to distribute these purchases thru the year so as best to meet the drain on her resources.

How to control with tact and firmness large numbers of dissimilar children without reaping antagonism. This can be learned only thru experience, but such experience should be gained in connection with a training school. I have known of splendid students graduating from our general library science courses who had a strong bent toward children's work, yet who were afraid to accept a position as head in a city where the rough boy element was a problem. They dared not risk failure.

How to push her books steadily so that they will not be completely "buried under" by the more strident notes of the movie, the motor, the radio and the sport "fans." This means study of publicity methods and good salesmanship.

How to dispatch work with speed, accuracy, thoroughness and system, and how to stimulate her co-workers to do likewise.

How to steer abnormal children (and how can she know abnormality if she knows not child psychology?) and yet not attempt alleviating work herself.

How to handle reference work of a peculiar type. This again requires intimate knowledge of the book's contents. A mother wishes a book for a boy who reads nothing but Boy Scout stories or Tarzan books or Zane Grey. Another mother wishes a book with deep spiritual truths. A minister desires stories for Lenten talks to bring out attributes of a fighting soldier, a child who has seen the film of "The Prince and the

Pauper" wants the "Story of Mary Pickford." Material must be on hand for a circus problem project within the grasp of a fourth grader and on "industrial nursing" for an eighth grade vocationalist. She must not make the fatal error of offering to a boy a book on radio which features the "crystal detector" when for *two whole months* that has been superseded by the "vacuum tube."

How to tell stories and how to conduct clubs, not in a way to feature entertainment only, but to lead to wider reading.

How to speak with effectiveness and force before any body whatsoever of educators or social workers, and how to prepare lists and write newspaper stories.

All these things require preparation and afterwards tremendous resourcefulness and power to carry thru.

RECRUITING

So much for preparation, now about recruiting. Recruits would surge to the ranks could these pilots of twenty years convey, tho only in part, thru a message to every graduating class in every girl's preparatory school and every freshman class in the women's colleges, the amenities and rewards of a children's librarian.

These are a few:

1. It is a work where you get life at the spring. It is a privilege to work with young, vehement, strong patrons, not neurotic, or rheumatic, or dogmatic, but just real live little boys and girls with now and then a toothache or a broken finger, or an incipient whooping cough germ. Their fresh vigor is contagious. Football scores, boat races, fires and the circus are quite the most exciting things possible! Banister sliding is inevitable and you must look the other way—if you have banisters.

The birches that dance on the top of the hill
Are so slender and young that they cannot keep still;
They bend and they nod at each whiff of the breeze
For you see they are still the children of trees.
But the birches below in the valley are older
They are calmer and straighter and taller and colder,
Perhaps when we're grown up so solemn and grave
We too will have children who do not behave.

2. It is a work which broadens your sympathies and forces you into community interests.

3. It is a work which gives opportunity for initiative and execution.

4. It is a work which brings constantly growing appreciation of what is finest in books and an opportunity to see the splendid response of youth to the best when it is presented to them.

5. It is a work wherein one can see results in one's own lifetime. Familiar faces after a lapse of years come into the children's room again—now for books for their own boys and girls. This is a priceless amenity.

6. It is a work where you have the full confidence of your patrons. One boy's note upon returning an overdue book proves it. "Mr. door opener will you please look in back of out side door and you will finde book please give it to book lady."

7. It is invariably hard work full of routine but, says S. B. Stanton, "routine is a conduit which brings down the refreshing waters from high moments to water the arid days," and hard work is as nothing when there are "high moments." Therein lies our Revelation.

8. It is a work in which one has the undying satisfactions of the story teller—the opportunity to light many fires in dark rooms.

9. It is a work wherein one is privileged to work with patrons who believe in the unseen.

There is a difference between this world and the world of Faery, but it is not immediately perceptible. Everything that is here is there, but the things that are there are better than the things that are here. All things that are bright are there brighter. There is more gold in the sun and more silver in the moon of that land. here is more scent in the flowers, more savour in the fruit. There is more comeliness in the men and more tenderness in the women. Everything in Faery is better by this one wonderful degree, and it is by this betterness you will know that you are there if you should ever happen to get there.

"If we once realize how children see things we can never patronize them again" is Grace Hazard Conklin's truism. Children's library work can never again be patronized. It has proved its part in the education of the child. It has proved the strongest publicity weapon the library owns and there is now one clear call. To train new leaders to fill in the ranks of the old leaders., as they fall—to give to those leaders the type of assistants they need to gain their ends, and to send trained executives to those parts of our United States where, we are told, there are still millions of people who have no access to free public libraries.

TO RECAPITULATE

The acceptance and discard of what is vital to the conduct of a children's library today has been thrashed out over a wide term of years.

Every librarian in planning his library's best usefulness to this community makes plans for a children's department. He is obliged to take what material he can get. If it is a chief he desires, it is almost an unknown thing for him to be able to get a graduate of a special training school for children's librarians who has had a few years experience in executive work, in a library which is connected with a large school system. If he is fortunate enough to secure a graduate of a general library science course he is confronted with two problems.

The first is the outgrowth of a better salary situation. If a vacancy occurs and the salary

attractive, a graduate is likely to be attracted toward it who has previously in her course given no thought to the children's side of library work.

The second problem is the difficulty of any graduate "keeping to the course" because of the limited experience in children's administration problems and a limited knowledge of children's literature.

Wouldn't it well pay library schools to cut something from lectures in library construction, classifying, etc., and spend more time on this human side? Even a head librarian needs to know at first hand what are the needs of one third of his readers; moreover, how can a library school recommend a graduate to a librarian with any fairness when there has been no opportunity to judge her fitness for the work?

But most librarians are not fortunate enough to attract any trained workers. They often have to use young high school graduates who never see the vision of the port to be made and who often stay only long enough to fill a "hope chest." And for one of marked ability there is frequently not opportunity for her to get intensive training.

We need to turn the thoughts of young, alert, sympathetic women, who have an abiding love for children and books, toward the field of children's library work, and we need to establish in different sections of the United States training classes where they may receive the training they require.

The pilot of today need no longer fear criticism of over-sentimentality. She needs instead to shout from the house tops that when you give a child the right book you don't give him just paper and printer's ink but—"stars."

Oh, the unforgettable conversation of Patou and Chantecler!

Patou: Oh, better than all marrow-bones!—the fresh illusion of lapping up the stars!

Chantecler (surprised at Patou's having lowered his voice to utter the last words): "Why do you drop your voice?"

Patou: You see?—If we speak of stars nowadays we must do it in a whisper! (He lays his head on his paws in deep dejection).

Chantecler (Comforting him): Be not downcast!

Patou (Lifting his head again): No, it is too silly and too weak! I'll shout it if I please! (He howls with the whole power of his lungs.) Stars! (Then in a tone of relief). There, I feel better!"

"The branches [of the Chicago Public Library] are discontinuing the replacement of books, substituting extra copies for the worn-outs, which amounts to the same thing but saves several miles of red tape. They are also working toward doing their own discarding instead of shipping tons of soiled derelicts down town."

Free on Request

THE following sets will be sent free to any library that will pay transportation charges.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle: v. 48, 72, 95. Supplement volumes for 1901, 1906, 1909 2 cop.), 1910, 1912.

English Common Law Reports:

Court of Kings Bench, v. 1, 1849.

Common Law, v. 1-115, 117-118.

Index v. 1-118. 3 v.

Index v. 1-49.

American and English Railroad Cases, v. 1-43;

Index v. 1-20.

Digest of Decisions by Lacey.

New Jersey Statutes, 1896-1910, 15 vols.

Statutes of New York, 1890-1892, 4 vols.

New York Reports:

Henry R. Selden, reporter, 1853-1860, 6 v.

Samuel Hand, reporter, 1870-1872, 6 v.

Joel Tiffany, reporter, 1865-1871, 12 v.

E. P. Smith, reporter, 1864-1865, 13 v.

Geo. F. Comstock, reporter, 1859-1863, 4 v.

Francis Kernan, reporter, 1855-1863, 4 v.

H. E. Sickels, reporter, 1872-1895, 146 v.

Edmund H. Smith, 1896-1898, 10 v.

New Jersey Reports:

N. Saxton, reporter, 1836-1838.

Henry W. Green, reporter, 2 v. 1842, 4 v. 1846.

Geo. B. Halsted, reporter, 1849, 1821, 1852, 1854.

John P. Stockton, reporter, 1856, 1858, 1860.

Mercer Beasley, reporter, 1860, 1863, 1878.

Thomas N. McCarter, reporter, 1865, 1867.

Chas. E. Green, reporter, 1867, 1872.

John H. Stewart, reporter, 1879.

New Jersey Law Reports:

Wm. Halsted, reporter, 1823-1831, v. 1-7.

Jas. S. Green, reporter, 1833-1838, v. 1-3.

Josiah Harrison, reporter, 1839-1843, v. 1-4.

Robert D. Spencer, reporter, 1847, v. 1.

A. O. Zabriskie, reporter, 1850-1856, v. 1-4.

Andrew Dutcher, reporter, 1856-1863, v. 1-5; 3d ed. 1873, v. 1-2.

Garret D. W. Vroon, reporter, v. 11, 1879.

Samuel L. Southard, reporter, 1875, 2d ed. v. 1-2.

Journal of Jurisprudence, a new series of *The American Law Journal* by John E. Hall, v. 1, 1821.

Address: Lawrence Heyl, Chief of the Acquisitions Department, Princeton University Library.

"Eighty per cent of all public libraries in New York State were started and fostered by women's clubs. In Oklahoma all but eight libraries owe their existence to clubwomen."

The Project Method

A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES TO MATERIAL PUBLISHED 1914-1921, COMPILED BY ANNINA DE ANGELIS*. HEAD OF THE LENDING DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST ORANGE (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

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PERIODICALS

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*With the assistance of the members of the staff.

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Library Imports Held

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Is it possible to bring any further pressure on the Treasury Department with reference to Treasury Decision No. 39108, which is causing no end of trouble to all librarians who import and which must be causing the import book trade in New York much greater difficulties? This decision was signed by Mr. Dover, whose resignation has just been accepted. The moment may, therefore, be favorable for some action in Washington. I have been trying, thru Senator Townsend, to secure some action from the Secretary of the Treasury, but apparently we are blocked with the usual *non possumus*. The authors of the decision take comfortable refuge behind the fact that the language of the statute is mandatory. Why nobody ever discovered it to be mandatory before I cannot imagine, nor can I understand why the prima facie evidence of the title page should not be accepted by the Treasury Department in the Customs Service just as it is in the ordinary course of business and in all scholarly investigation.

We have several cases of books now being held in New York because the title pages are not stamped with the country of origin and it looks as if we should not get them in time for

the opening of the University in the fall. Our mail packages are being held up, and the latest news is that not even a rubber stamp on the title page reading "Made in Germany" will be accepted as effective marking, because the Treasury Department holds that such a stamp can be erased later. I am sure I do not know what they want in place of it, nor why the legitimate business of libraries should be thus interfered with by an interpretation of the statute which is both unnecessary and illogical. The language of the Tariff Act of 1913, on which this decision is based, was, I am assured, practically that of all the other tariff acts going back to the McKinley Bill. I have not the facilities at hand for investigating this latter statement, which was Dr. Raney's verbal remark to me at the Library Association meeting here.

It seems to me that the New York importers of books must be in a very curious situation, if the decision is enforced against them as it is against importing libraries.

WILLIAM W. BISHOP, *Librarian,*
University of Michigan Library.

Leave of Absence with Pay at Grand Rapids

THE Grand Rapids Public Library Board of Commissioners at its June meeting approved the amendment to the Regulations providing for extra leave of absence with pay for professional development.

This applies to the senior assistants, chiefs of departments and the librarian. Those who have been in the service not less than five years may receive once in five years an extra leave of absence with pay to be spent in travel outside the United States, or in pursuing studies as regular registered students at any standard college university or library school, or for the purpose of scholarly research work and study likely to be of use to the Library. Such leave of absence shall not exceed three months, and if more convenient for the person or for the Library these three months may be divided for use in more than one year. Not more than two persons may be absent at one time and not more than one per cent of the previous year's payroll shall be paid for leaves of absence of this kind in any one library year. With the application for leave must be made a statement of how it is proposed to use it, and within two months after return to the library a report must be made on the way in which the leave has been spent. It is understood that those receiving leave will remain in the library's service not less than one year after return.

This is probably the first library to adopt any such definite scheme for leave of this kind.

Counting a Library

By HOWARD L. STEBBINS

Librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston

CAN a library of 70,000 volumes be counted and classified in a forenoon? For a law library the answer is "Yes"—with reservations.

By careful preliminary planning and by systematic use of the brief time at our disposal the Social Law Library in Boston was counted and in large measure classified by seven people in four and a half hours. The method employed contains many points applicable to libraries in general.

By "classification" must not be understood the 340's of the D. C. or any elaborate special scheme but merely the apportionment of our 64,000 bound volumes among the grand divisions into which law books quite naturally fall. We adopted the following eleven divisions: Reports; Digests and citations; Session laws; Statutory revisions; Textbooks and legal encyclopedias; Legal periodicals; Briefs; Trials; Bar associations; Documents; Miscellaneous.

Eleven years ago a physical count of the library was made. Subsequent statistics were not scientifically kept, classification was disregarded, so that all-in-all the labor of another count was deemed worth while. Absence of patrons being a prerequisite, we set the party for April 19th, a legal holiday in Massachusetts. This day was selected as unlikely to be very hot or very cold, a matter to be taken into consideration since the court house in which the library is located is not heated on Sundays and holidays. Members of the staff were offered another free day in exchange for their holiday, and all agreed to work.

Careful planning made possible what was accomplished. Not only was the bulk of the work compressed into a few hours but it was ordered in such a way as to leave a check upon the accuracy of the participants, and to reduce to a minimum the margin of error.

A distinction was made between sections where practically all books fell into the same division and locations where classification as well as counting was necessary. The latter territory was divided between the librarian and assistant librarian; five other assistants took care of the former. The idea of working in pairs, one to count and one to keep tally, was abandoned because of the smallness of the staff and the simplicity of much of the work.

In general all sets containing twenty-five or more volumes in one numbered series were

listed in advance. Volumes belonging to these sets were disregarded on April 19th, wherever found. In this way we escaped the actual counting of 15,000 volumes, long sets making up a great proportion of every law library.

Assistants were instructed to count the actual number of bound and unbound pieces in each vertical section and to record their figures on specially prepared tally sheets. As only one section contained over two hundred books the librarian had here the material for a close check on the accuracy of the work. A superficial comparison next day indicated that all members had made a close enumeration.

In a preliminary survey the librarian picked out material here and there that fell into other divisions than the one claiming the bulk of the books in a given location. All this was noted to be counted by him on April 19th. To classify these sections the librarian's detailed figures were deducted from the totals reported by the assistants. This did not give the exact classification that would have been obtained in a volume by volume examination of the shelves, but it will be recognized by law librarians as offering a very close approximation to theoretical exactness.

Actual enumeration began a few minutes after nine on the morning of the great day. The first work had been to restore all possible books to the shelves and then to broadcast a warning against moving anything on pain of death!

The librarian visited nearly all sections of the library and stack enumerating the material which did not fall into the general classification of its section. He also counted and classified the card file of missing books, material en route for the bindery, display of new books, volumes on patrons' tables, etc. This with general supervision occupied him until about eleven, at which time he was able to take over a part of the territory in which the assistant librarian was working. The latter's assignment had been to classify as well as to count.

The minor assistants completed their apportionments between half past eleven and twelve. The librarian worked until one and the assistant librarian until half past one. At this time the entire ground had been covered with the exception of the librarian's office, the catalog room and a pair of locked cabinets, all of which were done next morning. The assistant librarian turned in complete data for his ter-

ritory; with the staff tally sheets and his own the librarian now had the material for determining the results at his leisure.

For those yearning to count their own collections some figures of speed will be interesting. The librarian and assistant librarian counted and classified at the rate of about 2,000 volumes per hour. In simple counting, distinguishing only between bound and unbound pieces, one young man who had done considerable work as a stock clerk before entering the library, reached a speed of 4,200 volumes per hour. All others were unaccustomed to this work. While the entire staff counted accurately, the speed varied from 2,900 volumes

per hour by those with the best mental equipment to 2,000 for those with fewer educational advantages.

The larger the library the more opportunities for exceptions to the rules. By planning for these irregularities in advance we paved the way for a consistent and unified piece of work. We do not claim an absolutely accurate result from this rapid fire inventory. We believe that the total 70,503 is a very close approximation of the actual size of the library and that the classification has given us a reasonably accurate idea of the proportion of books in the various divisions and a sound basis for future statistics.

The Letchworth Book Club

THIS memorandum is prepared at the instance of a number of enquirers in England and America who have heard of the Letchworth Book Club. It is not an advertisement of achievement or a propagandist proposal. The Club was simply an expedient devised to meet a need in a growing town of ten thousand inhabitants. The expedient has proved its value over a period of five years and has attracted some attention from people interested in libraries, owing to its novelty. The object of this memorandum is to set down in order the methods and rules which have enabled the Club to do its work.

The aim of the Club is to make all the important books on the shelves of private libraries in the town available to all serious students and readers. The owners of the books have the satisfaction of knowing that the capital represented by these libraries is not lying idle. The books are in constant use and the owner is guaranteed against unreasonable trouble and loss. The reader gets the benefit of whatever books on his subject are in the town at a very small cost. In the case of Letchworth this has proved particularly valuable to readers who are consistently following up some special line of study such as architecture, theology or engineering. Some readers have been found who follow a line of this kind for two years or more.

Residents who have libraries of more than twenty books are asked to catalog their books, or to allow some one on behalf of the Book Club to do so. The special catalogs are then digested into a common catalog and card-indexed under authors and subjects. The common catalog is kept at a central place in the town where a librarian is in attendance for two hours every day in the week. The town is divided into districts each under the care of a sub-librarian whose duty keeps him in constant touch with

the lenders. On receiving an application for a book the librarian refers to the card-index catalog—finds where the book is located and sends a postcard to the sub-librarian for the district in which it is. The sub-librarian leaves the postcard with the lender who places it in the shelf where the book usually stands as a reminder of where the book has gone. In return for the card the sub-librarian receives the book and takes it to the book club centre during library hours. The borrower calls for the book the next day and on paying two pence receives the book on loan for one week. If he is a student and requires the book for a longer period a payment of two pence for each week secures the book for as long as it is wanted.

Some modifications of this general system have been found desirable in working. Some lenders have found it desirable to put into the Club only a portion of their books, others allow all their books to be cataloged but notify on the catalog that certain books are retained for reference on their own shelves and can be used by any one who wants them but not removed from the premises. This is generally done in the case of dictionaries, encyclopaedias, books which have a scarcity value and books whose binding might suffer by being too freely handled. In order to guarantee the lenders against loss the Book Club Committee guarantees to make good the cost in case of loss or misuse of books lent. This seldom occurs in the Garden City where books borrowers are above the average in honesty and intelligence, but when it occurs the Committee purchases a new copy and keeps the old one if it comes to light.

The Book Club has no endowment and no invested funds. It therefore is entirely dependent on its own earnings and on voluntary subscriptions. The annual subscription is five shillings and this entitles subscribers to the use

of all books in the Club. Readers who do not become members pay for books as they borrow them on the terms described above i. e. two pence weekly, one penny for the book and one for postage. These funds would not suffice to pay the small salary of the librarian, rent of room, rates, heating, lighting and cleaning. In order to meet these charges and make the Club self-supporting, an ordinary lending library with a good stock of readable novels and general literature is conducted on the premises. Any one may come in and select a book for himself from this library and borrow it on payment of one penny per week. The receipts from this library nearly, but not quite, cover the cost of maintaining itself and the Book Club. Occasionally when a good general library of one or two hundred books is for sale it has been purchased by special subscription. Occasional deficits have also been made up by promoting

special lectures or courses of lectures on literary subjects. The centenaries of great writers such as Dante or Keats have been celebrated in this way and there is sufficient public interest to make these profitable.

The essentials for a neighbourhood Book Club may be enumerated as follows:

1. A sufficient number of public spirited lenders to put their private libraries at the service of the public.
2. A central place where a librarian can attend to keep and use the card-index of all available books.
3. Sub-librarians willing to undertake charge of districts which together cover the town.
4. A committee willing to put enthusiasm and care into the task of socialising books for the public good.

DUGALD MACFAYDEN.

Psychological Tests in Library Examinations

IN the final examination given last session in one of the bibliography courses at The Ohio State University Library, an attempt was made to apply one of the forms used in the psychological tests employed during the war in the United States army. Similar adaptations are in use in the Department of Psychology and in the Department of Sociology in this university.

The class in which this examination was tried consisted of forty-two students, juniors and seniors in the College of Commerce and Journalism. They had finished the course known as "Bibliography of Social Sciences" in which they had heard thirty lectures on various topics and each one had had laboratory practice in the library in working out about ninety problems.

The examination consisted of two parts: the first was of the usual descriptive order, and the other part included the adaptation of the army mental test. The students were asked to indicate which one of the three possibilities is true in the following twenty-five statements:—

1. *Readers' Guide* indexes books, documents, magazines.
2. The Library of Congress issues a check list of state publications annually, quarterly, monthly.
3. The U. S. Children's Bureau is in the Commerce Department, the Labor Department, the Interior Department.
4. The main entry in the dictionary card catalog is made under the title, author, subject.
5. The Encyclopædia Britannica is strongest in French, English, American affairs.
6. Engineering magazines are indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index*, *International Index to Periodicals*, *Agricultural Index*.

7. A biography of Lloyd George is found in *Jewish Encyclopedia*, *Britannica Year Book*, *Who's Who*.

8. *Poole's Index* covers the years, 1915-1921, 1900-1915, 1800-1900.

9. An index to Ohio documents has been prepared by the Secretary of State, the Carnegie Institution, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

10. Existing Ohio law can be found in the Constitution, Page and Adams' Annotated Code, the Statutes at Large.

11. Government publications can be purchased from congressmen, the issuing office, the Superintendent of Documents.

12. The *Survey of Current Business* is issued by the Census Bureau, Babson, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

13. Hearings of congressional committees are indexed in *Document Index*, *New York Times Index*, *Monthly Catalogue of Public Documents*.

14. Recent English periodicals are indexed in the *Subject Index*, *Poole's Index*, *Magazine Subject Index*.

15. The income statement of the Columbus Oil and Securities Company is found in the Ohio Blue Book, the Columbus Directory, Moody's Manual.

16. Statistics concerning the amount of money received by the Federal government in income taxes is found in *Statesmen's Year Book*, *Congressional Record*, *Statistical Abstract*.

17. Call numbers for library books are found on catalog cards, in *Cumulative Book Index*, by asking reference librarians.

18. The Document Catalog lists municipal publications, state publications, federal publications.

19. The *Congressional Record* is issued daily, weekly, monthly.

20. Detailed statistics of imports and exports are found in Commerce Reports, Navigation laws, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce.

21. Municipal documents are listed in *American City*, *Municipal Index*, *City Bulletin*.

22. Prices of new books are found in *Cumulative Book Index*, card catalog, American Year Book.

23. The *Congressional Record* index gives texts of bills, references to speeches, biographies of congressmen.

24. *Public Affairs Information Service* is issued by Ohio State University, the Federal government, H. W. Wilson Company.

25. 109 O. L. 105 means page 105 of volume 109 Ohio laws, or page 109 of volume 105 Ohio laws.

The results of the examination were very interesting. No one answered all the questions correctly. The largest number of questions missed by a single individual was ten, so all of the forty-two students answered fifteen or more questions correctly. One student said the *Britannica* is strongest on American topics; another thinks the Document Catalog indexes state publications; and a third one secures his call numbers for books from the reference librarians! Questions 9 and 23 were missed the most times, the general guess being that the Secretary of State issues an index to Ohio documents and the Index to the *Congressional Record* contains the texts of bills. Question 14 was missed many times, due to confusion between the *Subject Index* and the *Magazine Subject Index*. Careful distinction was not drawn between Page and Adams' Annotated Ohio Code and the Statutes at Large. The card catalog came in for its share of confusion in the difference between subject, title and author entries.

The method of scoring such an examination is to subtract the number of incorrect answers from the number of correct answers, and the result is the grade on the examination. In case a student answered twenty questions correctly and missed five, his grade was fifteen.

It is interesting to note the effect of guessing in such an examination. The facts are that any one can guess half the questions correctly. If there are twenty questions in an examination, and they are answered by guessing, the result would be ten correct and ten wrong. Subtract the incorrect from the correct, and the result is nothing. If in the same examination, a student answered ten questions correctly, and guessed on the other ten, he would have fifteen correct, five wrong, and his grade would be ten, which is the same as he would have received without attempting to guess. The examination therefore indicates exactly the information in the student's mind.

Needless to say, this style of examination needs refining, and some of the weaknesses found in its initial test will be remedied the next time it is used. The chief one pointed out by the Department of Psychology was the need for four alternatives, instead of three. It seemed to the compiler of this set of questions that sufficient mental labor has been performed in getting

three alternatives, but now a fourth must be added!

CHARLES WELLS REEDER,
Reference Librarian.

Ohio State University Library.

Photographically Reproduced Books in American Libraries

A COMMITTEE of the Bibliographical Society of America was appointed at a recent meeting for the purpose of collecting information as to the location of photographically reproduced books and manuscripts in American libraries. This Committee is anxious to secure the cooperation of librarians and others in its effort to locate information and to present the same in some systematic form. It begs therefore to offer the following suggestions:

I. Libraries and other institutions which have photographic reproductions of manuscripts and rare books (in whole or in part), are asked to prepare an entry for same and send it to the Card Division of the Library of Congress. The entries should adhere to the rules adopted by the American and British Library Associations and published in 1908. A note should be added giving the location of the original from which the photographic copy was made.

II. The Library of Congress will print and distribute these entries under the rules governing its other printed cards and will place copies in the various depository catalogs.

III. Libraries which do not have the Library of Congress depository catalog or would like a separate set of these cards, are requested to file their subscriptions with the Library of Congress Card Division.

The Committee is unable to say at this stage whether or not the entries thus printed on cards, may be later issued in book form. Should the support received from institutions or individuals be sufficient to warrant it, steps will likely be taken later on to publish a census or union list which shall aim to give information in regard to location of photographs of manuscripts and book rarities in this country, supplementing therefore the Census of Fifteenth Century books previously published by the Society.

On behalf of the Committee,

J. C. M. HANSON.

WANTED

Copies of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1 and 15, 1922 and for August 1921 are wanted by the publication office. Twenty-five cents a copy will be paid for copies in good condition. Please write name and address of sender on the wrapper.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1922



IN view of the provisions on the free list which are not likely to be altered, libraries are not much concerned with tariff duties, except as they affect the price of books which may be purchased here. The Senate decision to retain the duty on books at fifteen per cent, except that books of American authorship are to be raised to twenty-five per cent, reflects in the exception the fear of the Typographical Unions, who seem potent if not omnipotent in politics, that publishers will print editions abroad, should the manufacturing provision of the copyright bill be repealed. It was alleged by the printers that this had been done already, but no evidence can be found to support the statement and it is scarcely probable that this course will be taken, in any event. The item of real importance to libraries, and even more to private collectors, whose collections are apt to find their final place in libraries, is a provision in the House Bill that books more than twenty years old, otherwise not dutiable, should pay duty at their full value if rebound within twenty years. Senator Lodge, who has truly acted as the scholar in politics with reference to the book tariff, has taken the position that the duty on such books should be confined to the cost of the binding and should be at the rate provided for binding, and this contention is happily likely to prevail in conference. Of course, no prophesy can be made as to what will happen to a tariff bill in conference between Senate and House, and doubtless the A. L. A. Committee will be on the watch to prevent any retrogression in the liberal provisions for libraries.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE Treasury Department has not yet withdrawn the foolish revival of a discarded ruling, made apparently under the direction of a government official, who has since resigned, because he had also antiquated notions as to how government offices should be filled and administered. Mr. John Macrae, for the National Association of Book Publishers, had done libraries as well as the book-trade service in obtaining a suspension until September 15th of the ruling that the imprint "London" or "Leipzig" is not sufficient evidence that a book was made in England or Germany, and the further absurdity that a rubber stamp cannot be used because such an imprint can be erased. As a result, importation for libraries held up in the Custom Houses have been or will be released. Meantime a hearing has been asked for

and librarians individually, as well as collectively thru the A. L. A. Committee, should endeavor to illuminate the Treasury officials as to the uselessness and embarrassment of this ruling, as Mr. Bishop points out elsewhere. The situation created by such a ruling would, indeed, be worse for libraries than for the book-trade, for while publishers and booksellers are chiefly interested in current publications on which the required "Printed in Great Britain" can be printed, libraries must continue to buy books of earlier years on which no such legend can be printed—an *impasse* indeed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE death of Mrs. Melvil Dewey after long illness loses to us another of the lessening remnant of the men and women who took part thru the Conference of 1876 in the founding of the American Library Association. Miss Annie Godfrey, then librarian of Wellesley College, was one of the few women librarians participating in that Conference, and her marriage with Mr. Dewey was one of the first of the several marriages within the A. L. A. In her calm and gentle way she had continued her interest in libraries ever since, and she shared the enthusiasm of her husband also in respect to spelling reform to the extent that for some time she signed her name Ani Dui. Miss Mathews, on her bed of illness at Lynn, is now the only woman survivor from the '76 Conference. Of the seven men survivors, Mr. Peoples, retired from the New York Mercantile Library, tho he regained some sight, remains very ill in his country resting place, and Mr. Van Name of Yale is in happier retirement, wintering in Florida. Mr. Evans is still presumably at work at Rogers Park near Chicago in continuing his great bibliography. Mr. Griffin, at the Library of Congress, and Mr. Foster, at the Providence Public Library, are continuing their good work into their eighth decade. There still remain two of the three who planned for the A. L. A. by taking the initiative for the 1876 Conference, Mr. Dewey, still interested in the library cause as his continuing of D. C. and his presence at the Swampscott Conference indicate, and the present writer, still endeavoring to do his bit toward library progress as an unprofessional, hopefully desirous to live long enough to see this country admitted to that family of nations known as the International Copyright Union and to participate in the half century celebration of the A. L. A. in 1926.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

VERMONT DISTRICT MEETINGS

TWELVE district meetings were held, jointly by the Library Association and the Library Commission during May and June at the following libraries: Middlebury, Wallingford, North Bennington, Townshend, Brandon, Shelburne, Essex Junction, White River Junction, Washington, St. Johnsbury, Newport and Swanton. The attendance at the various meetings averaged sixteen.

The same general program was carried out for all the meetings. An exhibit of the aids in book selection, such as the *Booklist*, the New York State Library's "Buying List of Books for Small Libraries," and the annual "Best Books," "The Children's Catalog," "Children's Books for First Purchase" and others, served as an introduction to an informal discussion of the most useful aids from the point of view of the small library. A talk on mending supplies, and a mending demonstration given by the V. L. A. president, Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, and by Mrs. Helen M. Richards evoked much interest. Book reviews were given, based on a list containing two dozen recent books, altho the discussions were by no means limited to these, which served merely as a point of departure.

Supplies for a simplified Newark charging system were at hand and were explained to any who were interested in installing a new charging system. Publicity posters, library posters, a Children's Book Week poster, a Book Review Bulletin, and movie slides advertising the library were used as samples of library publicity material. The librarians who had observed Children's Book Week told what they had done, and the helps available from the Children's Book Week Committee, were discussed.

The new bookwagon began its public career in the Vermont library world at the Essex Junction meeting, carrying books, supplies, exhibit material and two passengers. It was also used for the meetings at White River Junction, Washington and St. Johnsbury.

JULIA CARTER, *Commission Secretary.*

LIBRARY ART CLUB

ON entering its twenty-fifth year the Library Art Club has a membership of seventy-three. The report of the 1922 annual meeting just published shows that the seventy-three exhibits in circulation for the year 1921-22 were circulated 801 times at a cost of \$425 which is met by the \$6 membership dues (\$5 for branch-

es). The 239 sets of pictures have now practically made the round of the Club.

Officers for the year 1922-23 are: President, Alice G. Chandler, Lancaster, Mass.; vice-presidents, Charles F. D. Belden, Boston, and Mabel Temple, North Adams; secretary, Beatrice E. Kelliher, Indian Orchard; and treasurer, Joseph L. Harrison, Northampton.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the New York State Library Association will be held at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, N. Y., September 11-16 with headquarters at the Hotel Westminster. The theme of the meeting is the public library in the service of education. Speakers include Drs. W. A. Howe and Robert P. Hill of the State Education Department whose subjects are "The Public Library and Health Education" and "Adult Education: The Workers Educational Movement," respectively; Charles W. Spencer, librarian of the Colgate University, "The Library's Part in Political Education"; Augustus H. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, "The Public Library and Local History"; Frank B. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioner of Education, "The Education System of New York State"; James I. Wyer, Ellen F. Chamberlayne, Walter L. Brown, Sherman Williams, Burgess Johnston and Ruth Sawyer (Mrs. Albert C. Durand.)

Round Trip excursion rates are offered by the New York Central Railroad at the following rates: Buffalo \$16.26, Rochester \$12.31, Syracuse \$7.67, Albany \$12.98, Utica \$7.53, New York \$21.19. These rates permit stopover at all points en route and are limited for return till October 31. Applications should be made to C. M. Burt, chairman, Trunk Line Passage Association, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

The proceeds of a rummage sale will be given to the N. Y. L. A. Scholarship Fund. For the sale which will be held during the entire week of the convention each librarian is asked to bring from the local library two or more suitable books.

Rates at the Hotel Westminster, which accommodates 300 guests, are: For board and room without bath \$4 per day per person; with bath \$5. No single rooms are available; and as we go to press comes word that all rooms with bath have been reserved.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

New Bedford. The seventieth year of the New Bedford Free Public Library was marked by a circulation exceeding half a million. In all 543,739 adult and juvenile books were loaned, or more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per capita of population (129,733). The picture collection, now including more than 52,000 pieces, was used to the extent of 95,000 circulation. Civic, patriotic, literary and educational societies used the library rooms available for public meetings more than ever before, so that five hundred were held during the year, and on one day six different meetings. Library funds alone did not increase. Expenditures for salaries and wages were \$50,082; for books, periodicals and binding, \$11,632.

NEW YORK

New York. The Library of the Metropolitan Museum of art has received seven hundred fifty-three valuable volumes on ancient art, architecture and sculpture and many important art periodicals, the gift of Pierre Le Brun.

Teachers College is to be enlarged by the addition of a new library building and power plant. This building will be located on 120th Street, with a frontage of about two hundred feet east of the present Teachers College. The library itself will have a depth of seventy feet, and will be six stories in height above the street, with a lofty tower to dominate the entire group.

In the two lower floors of the new building will be installed the executive offices of the College. The four upper floors will contain reference, reading, and seminar rooms. A book stack to include the present needs of the library building with expansion for many years to come occupies the tower over the lofty main entrance hall. The storage capacity of stacks is 250,000 volumes, and reading rooms will shelve 25,000 and the basement 75,000. Each of the four large reading rooms will have a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty readers.

The new building will be built in Gothic style to harmonize with the adjacent buildings and the material will be brown stone trim and brick facing. The building, which will cost over a million dollars, will be completed by the fall of 1923. The architects are Allen & Collens of Boston, who designed the Theological Seminary group adjacent to the College

INDIANA

Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Public Library records notable accomplishments for the year ending June 30th. It circulated 1,191,980 books—an increase of 34 per cent, as well as 32,958 pictures, 1580 clippings, 254 maps, 1540 lantern slides and 3244 records; registered 22,793 new readers bringing the total of borrowers up to 79,992; established 2 new branch libraries—one being for colored people, 5 new school deposit stations for school and neighborhood use and the tri-weekly book wagon service in the wards of the City Hospital and at Robert Long Hospital; answered 62,443 reference questions, cataloged 52,883 books, held 801 story hours for 40,556 children, obtained 1677 publicity items, trained 13 staff members, organized the beginning of a technical collection, maintained booths at the National Flower Show and the Indianapolis Health Exposition resulting in several new registrations, received over 52 gifts including many rare and valuable books, pamphlets, magazines, sheet music, maps, pictures and posters.

Gary. The outstanding features of Louis J. Bailey's thirteenth and last annual report of the Gary Public Library, are the opening of a branch library at Chesterton and extension of service to Westchester township. The circulation of books increased from 418,155 in 1920 to 520,496 in 1921, but was successfully handled by an augmented staff. The circulation of pictures and music rolls also increased, and the rental library of fiction returned \$180. The special collection of city directories was kept up by R. L. Polk Company. With a book stock of 90,000 volumes, the library serves a population of 66,518. In 1921 its receipts were \$90,088, of which \$24,043 was spent for books, periodicals and binding, nearly equalling the salary roll of \$25,082.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis. In the August LIBRARY JOURNAL we placed the new building for the University of Minnesota in St. Paul instead of in Minneapolis where the main campus of the University is situated. The agricultural department is in St. Paul.

OREGON

The Dalles. The circulation of 76,396 books from all agencies of the Wasco County Library in 1921, representing an increase of 15 per cent over 1920 and 35 per cent over 1919, was in a

large degree a victory over adverse physical circumstances. The area to be covered is 2,340 square miles of mountainous country. The farthest branch is 92 miles distant, and there is railroad service to only five library stations, so that supervision of branches and stations must be made by the county librarian, Flora F. Carr, by use of machine transportation. The library, moreover, does not own its own car.

The Central Library in The Dalles circulated 48,792 books, and 14,333 were borrowed from the branches at Antelope, Dufur, Mosier, and Tygh Valley; 4,404 from the fifteen stations scattered thruout the county in stores, post offices, and homes; 5,017 from the stations in the public schools in The Dalles and 3,850 from those in the county schools. The leading centers in the county have all been provided with branches and stations, and more neighborhood libraries will be the next to receive attention. The expenditures of thirteen months, December, 1920, thru December, 1921, were \$10,177, including \$2,673 for books, periodicals and binding, and \$4,362 in salaries.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. A large increase in the circulation of books, a decrease in the funds available for maintenance and the erection of a new branch building with Carnegie funds are featured in the 1921 report of the Seattle Public Library. Books loaned for home use numbered 2,097,858, or fifteen per cent over that for 1920 and represents a circulation of six and one half books per capita. Business depression caused a slump in tax receipts and the library was forced to operate with a slightly smaller staff and with a smaller book fund.

The Fremont branch building was completed at a cost of \$35,000. Seattle now has eight branches in permanent buildings. Two hospitals were provided with regular library service. City firemen and steamship officers are two other classes who find it difficult to come to the library so the library goes to them. Deposit stations are maintained in twenty-three fire stations and in the Admiral Line Officers' Club.

Service to the blind took a tremendous stride in 1921 when a union list of all books for the blind in the Northwest libraries was commenced by a committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Since 1910 the number of books loaned for home use has increased 225 per cent while the library's appropriation has increased only 120 per cent. In 1921 the total amount received from the city was \$286,887 of which \$212,068 was spent for salaries and \$48,958 for books, periodicals and binding. All of these amounts

are somewhat reduced for 1922. The library contains 348,146 volumes.

The report shows a departure from the practice of former years of issuing an elaborate report. It contains only eight pages and the page size has been reduced. A large edition will be printed for local distribution and from this edition most of the statistical tables will be dropped, leaving only a few pages of popularly written text with a picture of the new branch and a chart showing gains in circulation.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. Announcement of the anonymous gift to Occidental College of a new library building has been made by the president of the College. According to the *Los Angeles Express* the building is to be modeled on the lines of the library at Brown University. The work has begun.

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland. The history of the Auckland Public Library and Art Gallery is sketched by John Barr in his "History of Auckland" just published by Whitcombe and Tombs. The Mechanics Institute of the City had fallen on evil days and the City Council acquired the premises in 1880. Two years after the founding of the public library the offer of a considerable collection of books and pictures belonging to Sir George Grey influenced the Council in its decision to erect a new building. The foundation stone was laid in 1885 and the library opened in March 1887. The growth of the library and gallery has been rapid. At its inception the stock consisted of some 6,000 volumes, the majority of which were acquired from the Provincial Council Library. At the opening of the new building the collection numbered 15,000 volumes. During the next ten years valuable gifts were received so that "the library obtained what is perhaps an unique position among municipal libraries thruout the world. . . Among the 15,000 volumes which Sir George Grey presented are many rare early manuscripts, some being illuminated, a valuable array of incunabula including three Caxtons, and a number of literary treasures among which the First, Second and Fourth Folios of Shakespeare are worthy of special mention." Other valuable bequests to the library include the J. T. Mackelvie collection, the McKechnie collection, the Fred Shaw collection, and the Henry Shaw collection, the last mentioned of which runs on somewhat similar lines to those of the Grey collection and contains many oriental and other manuscripts, fifteenth and sixteenth century printed books, and a fine collection in general literature.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEAL, Marjorie, 1913 C. P., has given up her position as librarian of the Oneida Public Library to become librarian of Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.

BUVENS, Margaret, 1919 R., succeeds Bessie G. Frost, 1921 R., as librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California at Riverside. Mrs. Frost has joined the staff of the Carlton College Library at Northfield, Minn.

DAVIS, Gertrude, 1920 S., appointed librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

DEWEY, Annie Godfrey (Mrs. Melvil Dewey) died suddenly at the Lake Placid Club on August 3rd. A pioneer in many fields, Mrs. Dewey was the first librarian of Wellesley College and attended the first A. L. A. conference at Philadelphia in 1876.

DICKSON, Lillian L., for the past year acting librarian, and for thirteen years on the staff of the Riverside Public Library, has resigned to become librarian of Park College, Parkville, Mo., beginning September first.

DIESCHER, Irma E., 1916 C. P., appointed supervisor of story-telling, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the Carnegie Library School.

EVANS, Alice G., librarian of the Decatur (Ill.) Public Library since its foundation forty-seven years ago, received one more mark of appreciation when the branch library opened on July 21, was named in her honor. Mrs. Evans attended her twenty-seventh consecutive A. L. A. conference at Detroit which is probably

a record in conference going, tho there are still eight members of the Association who have attended more Conferences.

FOERSTER, Robert F., for twelve years a lecturer at Harvard on social ethics, and director of the Social Research Council of Boston, has been appointed professor of economics at Princeton University in charge of the library of industrial relations about to be established by gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will provide \$12,000 yearly for five years.

GLOVER, Abbie G., 1917 S., has resigned from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union Library, Boston, to join the staff of the Insurance Library, Boston.

HASSE, Adelaide R., appointed a member of the Agricultural History Society's Committee on Participation in the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia. The chairman of the Committee is Dr. Rodney H. True.

HENNING, Ruth, 1920 S., appointed assistant librarian of the Minnesota State Teachers College, Moorehead, (Minn.).

HIGGINS, Alice G., 1906 S., since 1917 classifier and executive assistant at the Boston Athenaeum, appointed instructor, Library School of the New York Public Library. Miss Higgins served as a children's librarian at the Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library at the 1908 to 1911; in a similar capacity at the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library from 1911 to 1913; as assistant to the Supervisor of Work with Children at the New York Public Library from 1913 to 1914; and as special assistant at the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library from 1914 to 1917, during which time she was also instructor in the Simmons summer school.

JACKSON, Margaret, 1915, N. Y. P. L., instructor at the Library School of the New York Public Library, appointed librarian of the Hempstead (L. I.) Public Library. Miss Jackson will retain her connection with the Library School as a lecturer, coming from time to time to meet appointments in the junior book selection course. Her place will be taken by Alice G. Higgins, classifier and executive assistant at the Boston Athenaeum.

MORSE, Stella, 1920 S., has left the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, to become assistant librarian of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh.

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PERKINS, Madeline E., of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library has been awarded the Staff Association's scholarship which will enable her to take the course of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

ROBBINS, Mary E., in charge of library instruction at the Rhode Island College of Education, and formerly associate director of the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta and director of the Simmons College School of Library Science, has been appointed assistant librarian and professor of library science at Syracuse University.

WARD, Langdon L., supervisor of branches of Boston Public Library died on August 15th after a brief illness. Mr. Ward entered the service of the library in 1896 and two years later was made supervisor of branches. During his twenty-four years incumbency four new independent branch buildings were erected and three branches in municipal buildings added.

WHEELOCK, Mary E., supervisor of binding at the Des Moines (Ia.) Public Library, has resigned to occupy a similar position in the Cleveland Public Library.

Appointments of members of the class of 1922 of the Riverside (Calif.) Library Service School have been made as follows: Zella Ditzler, cataloger, Redlands (Calif.) Public Library; Mary Forrest, assistant, University of Southern California Library, Los Angeles; Julia Heath, assistant, Pomona (Calif.) Public Library; Cora E. Wise, librarian of the Southern Sierras Power Company, succeeding Amy Johnson; Jean Woodruff, cataloger of the Peris (Calif.) Union High School Library; Hazel Schultz assistant, Medical School and Hospital Library, University of California, San Francisco, succeeding Helen Mason, 1918 R., who will spend a year in travel and study.

Recent changes among Illinois librarians include the following: Lena Adams, 1922 W. R., becomes librarian of the Hoopston Public Library; Vilda Beem resigns the Marion librarianship to succeed Vera Snook who leaves Ottawa to become county librarian at Libby, Mont.; Grace Walker who resigns the charge of the Kankakee Public Library to become reference librarian at the State Library is succeeded by Dorothy Brown; Gertrude Andrews who joins the staff of the State Normal University is succeeded at the Morris Public Library by Catherine Volker of Sapulpa, Okla.; Helen Welch has been appointed librarian at Highland Park; and Anna Whitmack librarian of the Argo-Summit Library.

Students of the class of 1922 of the Carnegie Library Schools, Pittsburgh, have received appointments as follows: Ruth C. Belding, reference assistant, Public Library, Canton, Ohio; E. Lenore Casford, assistant, School Department, and Johanna E. Dresel, children's librarian, Library Association of Portland, Ore.; Florence Ewing, librarian, New Brighton, Pa.; Mary E. Foster, children's librarian, Birmingham, Ala.; Inez C. Haskins, and Margaret Hickson, children's librarians, Public Library, Seattle, Washington; A. Raye Hoofnagle, children's librarian, Public Library, Allentown, Pa.; Ruth A. Howe, cataloger, Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Emily Jane McNary, librarian, School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh; Gertrude E. Marsh, children's librarian, Public Library, Danbury, Conn.; Rose C. Pickering, first assistant, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Margaret M. Reid, Rose L. Griffith, Alice McCann, and Elizabeth Nesbit, assistants, Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Marion W. Thompson, children's librarian Public Library, Everett, Wash.; Florence I. Wilson, librarian, Junior High School Library, Lakewood, Ohio.

For School Librarians

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the letter on page 658 of your August number from the Children's Librarian. Permit me to call to the attention of all who may be or ought to be interested that the "Graded List of Books for Children," compiled by the N. E. A. and published this summer by the A. L. A. is planned to meet just such requests.

We are hoping that librarians will help the A. L. A. to obtain for this book a very wide distribution among teachers. It is more than a list, more than a useful tool, it is excellent propaganda for the school library idea.

CARL H. MILAN, *Secretary*, A. L. A.

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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Several series of French documents for sale at the Imprimerie Nationale have been exhausted by recent American orders. Librarians desiring to purchase any of the publications still available should secure the "Catalogue des Publications en Vente a l'Imprimerie Nationale," 87 rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris. W. D. J.

"School Library Management," by Martha Wilson, librarian of the Lincoln Library of Springfield, Ill., has now reached a third revised and enlarged edition incorporating suggestions from many sources, especially from articles written by Mary E. Hall and from C. C. Certain's Standardization Report.

The price is 85c. (H. W. Wilson Co.).

"Branch Libraries in School Buildings" is the title of the July *Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library. This is a 32-page summary of material gathered by eight members of the staff desiring to qualify for appointment as department heads or branch librarians. One of the reports, that of Antoinette Douglas, appeared nearly in full in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March 15.

The first part of a supplement to the "Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)" has just been printed. This part which covers the first nine letters of the alphabet forms Volume VI. of the Natural History Series, all of which has been prepared by B. B. Woodward. Extension addenda and corrigenda to 10 Vols. I. and II. (A—Hooker) form a 48-page supplement to this volume.

Recent publications of the New York Public Library, reprinted from the *Bulletin* are: The Spalding Baseball Collection, 20c.; Letters of E. A. Pole from G. W. Eveleth edited by T. A. Mabbot, 15c.; Handspinning and Handweaving: a list of reference compiled by William B. Gamble, 15c.; Timothy Dexter and His Pickle for the Knowing Ones, 15c.; The Beadle Collection of Dime Novels, which appeared in the July *Bulletin* will shortly be ready for distribution.

The Faculty of Law of the University of Paris has inaugurated a *Bulletin de Documentation Legislative et Sociale*, the first number of which is a union list of serials relating to law and the social sciences currently received in twenty-nine different libraries in Paris. It lists some one thousand five hundred titles, of which about one hundred and fifty come from the United

States. Number 2, which is of more than local value, is a summary of the principal laws and regulations published in the *Journal Officiel* from January 1 to April 30. It is planned to continue this.

A supplement to the "Catalogue of the Dante Collection Presented by Willard Fiske" containing additions made from 1898 to 1920, just issued by Cornell University Library, is the work of Mary Fowler, curator of the Dante and Petrarch collections from 1907 to 1920, and compiler of the Petrarch collection Catalogue of 1916. Between 1900, when the second volume of Theodore Wesley Koch's Catalogue was published, and the Sixcentenary year, the collection increased from 7000 to 8375 volumes. "The form of the supplement is, naturally, that of the original catalogue, deviations being due to accident rather than a purpose to amend" (Preface).

The *New Statesman* (London) in its July 1 issue, has a leading article "The Use of Public Libraries." The writer maintains that it is a worse mistake to exclude second-rate fiction from its shelves than it would be to fill them with it. Much space is devoted to the hooking up of the library with the work of the Workers Educational Association. There is also a plea for enlarging the unit area of library service, on the ground that a half dozen bad services are no substitute for one good service, when one good service may be obtained by combining the efforts of half a dozen struggling institutions. With reference to the movement that libraries be placed under the educational authority, the writer believes that while it is not desirable at the present time sooner or later that will be the result.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued two new numbers, namely, nos. 2 and 4, in its mimeographed series of Bibliographical Contributions. No. 2 is "A Checklist of Publications of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations on the Subject of Plant Pathology, 1876-1920." This list was prepared in the Bureau of Plant Industry library by Eunice R. Oberly, librarian, and Jessie M. Allen, assistant librarian, being completed by the latter after Miss Oberly's death. It contains 179 pages and gives a general survey of the work in the various stations on plant pathology as shown in their publications. No. 4 is an annotated "Bibliography on the Preserva-

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tion of fruits and vegetables in transit and Storage." It consists of 78 pages and was prepared by Katherine G. Rice in the library of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates (now the Bureau of Agricultural Economics).

"A Valuable Suggestion" by Louise Hunt in the *American Federationist* for August is a plea for the building up of a large reference collection on labor economics and sociology, with particular reference to the need of it to organized labor and to those interested in the whole labor problem. Reference is made to the existing resources in and around New York on this subject at the present time, and attention is directed to the fact that a contribution of only twenty-five cents a year from each member of organized labor in and around New York city would give an annual budget for a labor library of over \$2,000. Attention is called especially to the library started by a subsidy from Ernest Solvay and built up by the Belgian Labor party since 1911.

It is suggested that a separate building which could be made more or less self-supporting in New York city to provide office space to rent to labor organizations, etc., something like the engineering society building with its library, would be a most worthy undertaking.

"Why Do we Have Librarians," by E. V. Wilcox in the June *Harvard Graduates Magazine* is written largely from the point of view of one who works in a reference or a special library, and emphasizes particularly the lack of definite statement on the part of users of the library as to what they really want to know when they come for information to the librarian. Much attention is given to the kind of information that is called for in the departmental libraries at Washington. The following paragraph is of particular interest:

"All this means merely using the available libraries by making the librarians full-fledged staff workers in whatever organization they are serving. The business man with his special library has shown us how to do the trick. But in the Government departments the libraries, instead of being considered an integral part of the working organization, are thought of as a sort of overhead charge along with the janitor service, the water-coolers, and the oval flower-beds. And many of the workers in these departments are so unfamiliar with their own library and so embarrassed in the presence of unveiled books that they choke to death and die with the secret in them rather than tell the librarian what they want."

"The Act of Incorporation and Journal of the Board of Trustees, 1802-1805" of the Town of Detroit, recently printed under authority of the Common Council of Detroit, was prepared for publication by the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. The trans-

cription includes, says Historiographer Clarence M. Burton in his introduction, the first charter granted to Detroit by the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory to Chilicothe, January 18, 1802, together with the proceedings of the council that was appointed and elected under that charter. These proceedings extend from 1802 until the organization of the Territory of Michigan in 1805, ending abruptly in June, 1805, a few days before the great fire that destroyed the village and most of its contents. So far as is known, however, none of the official records of the place were burned. The Journal and the copy of the Act of Incorporation occupy about eighty-six pages in an ordinary notebook of the period, thirteen inches long by eight in width and less than three-quarters of an inch thick, now in the Burton Historical Collection. The transcription follows as closely as typographical limitations allow the characteristics of the original.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. Annual meeting of the New York Library Association.
- Sept.—(Probably about the middle of the month). At Duluth. Annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.
- Sept. 27-29. At Fort Collins. Thirty-third annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association.
- Oct. Second week. In Milwaukee. Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 12-14. At Yankton, S. D. meeting of the South Dakota Library Association following a three days institute for untrained librarians.
- Oct. 17-19. In St. Joseph. Joint meeting of the Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri library associations.
- Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.
- October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.
- Oct.—At Signal Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Joint meeting of southeastern state library associations.
- Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.
- Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association. Dorothy Amann, S. M. University, Dallas, president.
- Nov. 15-17. In Indianapolis. Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

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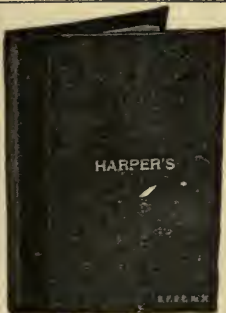
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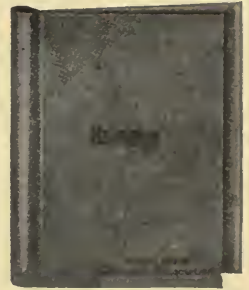
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Bergen Public Library. Katalog over Aarstad Filial, 1922. Bergen: N. Nilssen and Son. 125 p. pap.

Rice, O. S., and Irene Newman. List of books for school libraries in the state of Wisconsin 1922-1924. Madison: John Callahan, State Superintendent. 94 p. pap.

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AFRICA, SOUTH

Blumhagen, H. . . . Südafrika (unter Einschluss von Südwestafrika) . . . Mit einer Übersichtskarte. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen. 5 p. bibl.

AGRICULTURE

Massachusetts Agricultural College. Extension Service. A selected list of references for fruit growers. Amherst, Mass. 2 p. pap. (*Library Leaflet* no. 40—Rev. of no. 31).

———Good references on plant diseases. (No. 41).

———Books on garden design, making, and maintenance. (No. 42).

———Good references for amateur flower growers. (No. 43).

———A list of books on field crops. (No. 44—Rev. of no. 22).

———A list of books on soils and fertilizers. (No. 45—Rev. of no. 18).

ALCHEMY—HISTORY

Redgrove, Herbert S. Alchemy: ancient and modern, being a brief account of the alchemistic doctrines, and their relations to mysticism . . . and to recent discoveries in physical science. . . . 2nd and rev. ed. London: W. Rider. Bibl. footnotes.

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Macmichael, Harold A. A history of the Arabs in the Sudan; and some account of the people who preceded them and of the tribes inhabiting Darfur; in 2 v. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. O. \$30.

ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL

Bevilaqua, Clovis. Projet d'organisation d'une cour permanente de justice internationale. Rio de Janeiro: Impr. Besnard Frères. Bibl. footnotes.

AUSTRALIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Heaton, Herbert. Modern economic history with special reference to Australia. Adelaide: Workers' Educational Assn. of South Australia. Bibl. at end of chapters. (W. E. A. ser. no. 5).

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Shaw, Charles B. A reading list of biographies. Greensboro: North Carolina College for Women. 117 p. pap. (Extension bull., v. 1, no. 2).

See also SCIENTISTS

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Bruère, Robert W. The coming of coal; prepared for the educational committee of the commission on the church and social service of the federal council of the churches of Christ in America. New York: Association Press. 5 p. bibl. D. \$1.

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Rex, Frederick. Brief list of references on fire hazards and fire resistance of office buildings, sky scrapers and fireproof structures. Chicago: Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library. 1 m. p.

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GARDENING. See AGRICULTURE

GEOGRAPHY. See COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

HALL-MARKS. See PLATE—GREAT BRITAIN

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JESUS CHRIST

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MACELLAN, FERDINAND. See NAVIGATION—HISTORY

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Costes, Maurice. Salaire minimum et industrie à domicile; l'oeuvre de la loi du 10 juillet 1915. Aix-en-Provence: Impr. B. Niel, F. N. Nicolle, successeur. 10 p. bibl. (Annales de la Faculté de droit d'Aix. Nouvelle série, no. 7).
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Andrews, C. L. The story of Sitka; the historic outpost of the northwest coast; the chief factory of the Russian-American Co. 1806 East 73d St., Seattle, Wash.: Author. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.50.
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- SQUIRE, JOHN COLLINGS**
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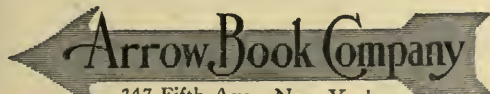
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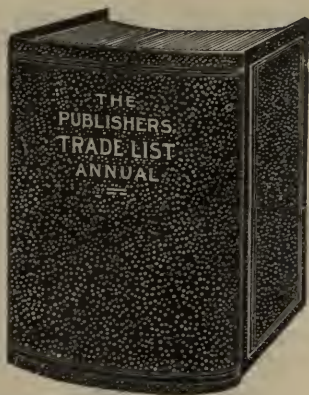
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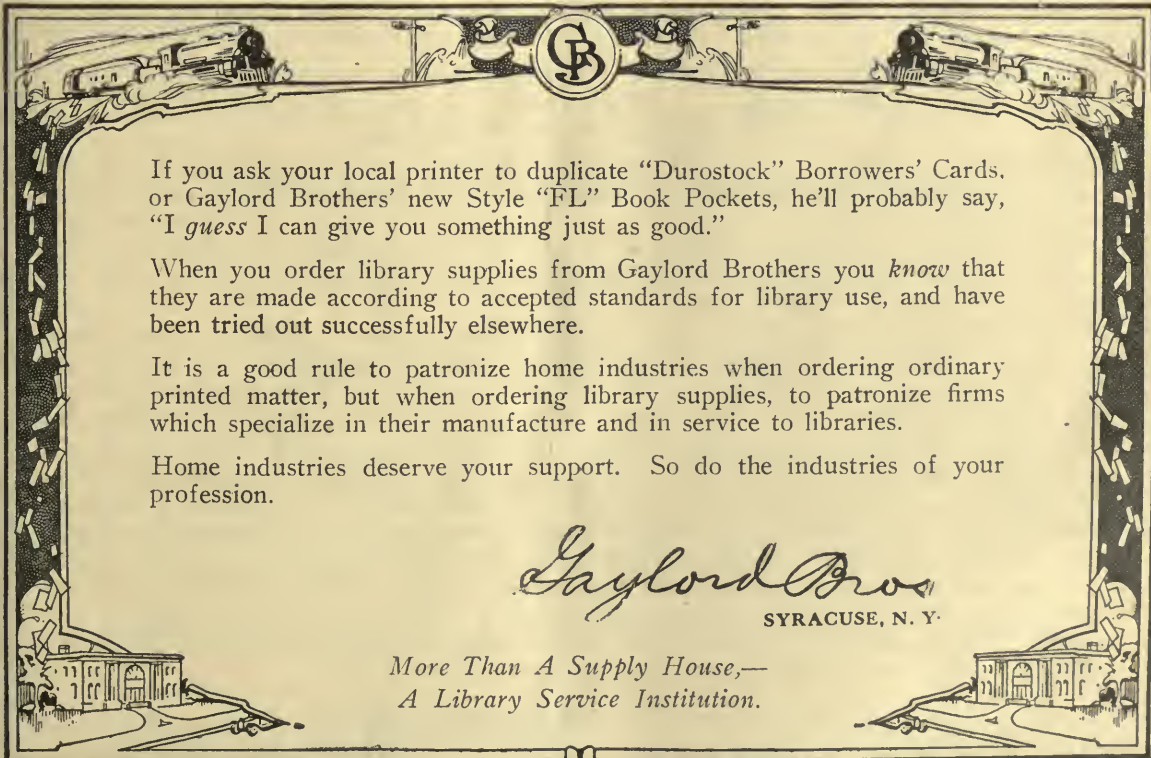
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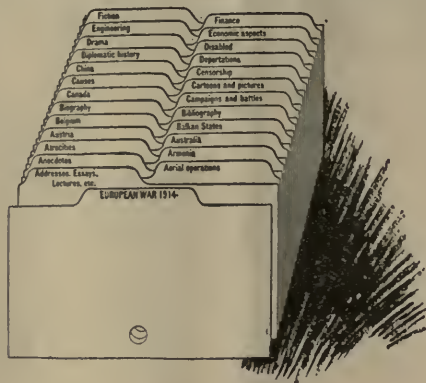
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TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1922



The Huntington Library

By GEORGE WATSON COLE, Librarian

THE Huntington Library is a marvel of library history and one of the wonders of the twentieth century. The library world has nothing to be compared with it. All libraries of international renown have been the results of slow growth. The British Museum was founded in 1753 and has absorbed several collections whose histories run back to the time of King Henry VIII. The Bodleian Library dates from 1602 and that of Cambridge University from 1475. All of these libraries have from time to time been enriched by the acquisition of many well-known private collections. Furthermore, they have been fostered and supported by governmental or corporate aid. Our wonder increases, therefore, when we realize that a library, which in some respects rivals, if indeed it does not surpass, those ancient institutions, has been brought together by a private individual within the short space of fifteen or twenty years.

That this was possible is due to three important factors. The first is the man. Mr. Huntington has spent his life in conducting great affairs. That he has been so successful in everything he has undertaken is due primarily to the fact that he is a man of vision. He has the faculty of looking into the future and realizing with unerring foresight what is bound to take place. He then, with the means at his command, aids in bringing his visions to pass. The second factor has been the capital at his command with which to carry out his plans. Once they are made he leaves no stone unturned to accomplish his purpose. Without vast resources it is needless to say this great work could not have been brought to its present state of completion. But more than all Mr. Huntington has been blessed with such opportunities for carrying out his philanthropic project as have never fallen to the lot of any other man. Almost immediately after he had made up his mind to form a great library opportunities arose for the purchase of several important libraries en-bloc, and for the acquisition of many of the rarest books in the world by the dispersal of other libraries. During the past

fifteen years Mr. Huntington has bought some twenty libraries out and out and no important sale in New York or London during that time has passed without his having secured many rarities from each.

Of entire libraries bought by him the most important was that of the late E. Dwight Church of Brooklyn. This contained one of the finest collections of Americana in this country and the finest collection of Shakespeare folios and quartos outside of England. The library of Mr. Beverly Chew, tho smaller in numbers, contained an unusually fine collection of English poetry. That of the late Frederic R. Halsey was rich in both Americana and English literature. The remaining American libraries purchased, tho not as important individually, contained choice collections in special lines which have gone far toward giving the library its present prominence.

Of English collections purchased outright the earliest, and one of special significance, was that of the Duke of Devonshire. It contained twenty-five books printed by William Caxton, England's first printer, and the famous Kemble-Devonshire collection of plays. The latter, consisting of some eight thousand plays in English, was collected by John Philip Kemble, the actor, during the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The Bridgewater House Library, bought of the Earl of Ellesmere, was an ancestral library, the foundation of which was laid by Thomas Egerton, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth and the Lord Chancellor of King James. This library was remarkable in showing what a family of culture would naturally acquire in the field of English literature during the Elizabethan period, the Golden Age of our literary history. Another valuable acquisition was the American portion of the library of Mr. Christie-Miller purchased in 1916. This was one of the earliest sales of the Britwell Court Library and a precursor of the complete dispersal of one of the most remarkable, tho least known, English private libraries.

The purchase of so many libraries, as might be expected, brought together different copies of the same work, many of excessive rarity. This has given the Huntington Library an unprecedented advantage. In the first place it permitted of the comparison of copies which otherwise would never have been brought together. This showed that many copies supposed to be duplicates really contained differences. These consisted of different issues, editions, or variant readings, necessitating the keeping of both. As a result the Huntington Library has not only acquired many of the rarest books in the English language but copies in the finest possible condition, being those that the most eminent English collectors have for many decades selected to grace their shelves. The purchases thus made at the dispersal of various libraries has enabled Mr. Huntington to fill in and round out his library in a most satisfactory way.

The deaths of E. Dwight Church, Robert Hoe, and Alfred H. Huth, which closely followed one upon the other, brought into the market three libraries of international fame. The first named, as already mentioned, was bought entire by Mr. Huntington. From the sales of the Hoe Library he carried off the lion's share, and the Huth sales, extending over a period of nine years, were carefully watched and many volumes of the greatest rarity secured. Finally the recent dispersal of the Christie-Miller Library has brought into the book market many of the rarest volumes in the whole range of English literature. This library was founded by Mr. William H. Miller who began collecting early in the last century. He was a discriminating buyer who insisted on securing only the rarest books and those in the finest possible condition, a policy followed by his successors. In this library, to which access was difficult and its contents practically unknown, there have lain hidden for decades many books known to be extant but which had completely dropped out of sight. By the breaking up of this famous library, Mr. Huntington has been enabled to add many unique books and others of greatest rarity to his already superlatively fine collection.

The high prices Mr. Huntington has been willing to pay for bibliographical rarities, rather than let them escape, has naturally attracted the attention of owners of other libraries, who, having examined their shelves, have found many book rarities and placed them in the sales rooms. This has resulted in bringing to light many books the very existence of which has heretofore been unsuspected. By keeping a vigilant watch on the sales catalogues many extremely rare books of that description have from time to time been obtained and the Huntington Library has thereby been greatly enriched.

In addition to these sources many books have been bought from booksellers and private individuals. In short, every method employed by book-collectors has been pursued and no opportunity neglected to enrich and complete the collection in the fields in which Mr. Huntington has decided to confine his collecting.

The fields in which the Huntington collections have been made are as follows:

(a) English and American Literature. This term is to be taken in its most comprehensive sense embracing other fields than that of purely belles-lettres.

(b) American History, from the discovery of America down to the present time, stress being laid on the period of discovery, exploration, and settlement, especially of the English colonies. Local history of the United States is not systematically collected, except that of California. Of this the Library probably possesses the best collection of printed books in the State, excepting the Bancroft Library, at Berkeley.

(c) Incunabula. A small but representative collection of early printed books, consisting of some five hundred volumes, has been brought together. This includes the famous Perkins-Hoe copy of the Gutenberg Bible, printed on vellum.

(d) Miscellaneous. In the library are several small collections on railroads, aeronautics, etc., etc.

(e) Manuscripts. A fine collection, of both literary and historical interest has been brought together, some of them being of international importance.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

In this field the library is especially strong. Attention has been called to the Kemble-Devonshire collection of English Plays. This contains a very complete collection of the Elizabethan dramatists. Of the Shakespeare folios and quartos the Huntington Library possesses, without doubt, the finest collection in the world. In Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett's "Mr. William Shakespeare," recently issued, the library is credited with seventy-four copies of books by Shakespeare or of Shakespearean interest of which not more than five copies of each are known. In the same category the British Museum is credited with seventy-one copies and the Bodleian with seventy.

Special attention has been paid to collecting books by English authors, printed in English either in England or on the continent prior to 1641. Of this class the library already contains 7,660 titles. Some idea of the importance of this phase of the collection may be obtained by comparing it with the best estimate we have of the three great English libraries—the British Museum with sixteen thousand volumes, the Bodleian with eleven thousand and the Cambridge



THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY—MAIN FACADE

University Library with eight thousand. These figures show that Mr. Huntington's collection already has almost as many volumes as the University Library at Cambridge; but, if quality instead of numbers is taken into consideration, the Huntington Library leads. As very many of these books are represented by unique copies it will be seen that no scholarly work can be successfully carried on where they are involved without recourse to this great storehouse of original source books. It should not be forgotten that the entire period of English literature is also quite fully represented, from the first book printed in our vernacular to the latest publications of contemporary authors.

AMERICAN HISTORY

In the Spanish phase of American History the collection contains all procurable editions of the letters of Columbus announcing the discovery of America. Here too are to be found the first Editions, in Spanish and Latin, of the Cortes letters announcing the conquest of Mexico; as well as the original editions of the "Narratives of the Earliest Circumnavigators." There is also a unique collection of De Bry's "Voyages," and a superlatively fine set of those published by Hulsius.

Of early works relating to New France, or Canada, the Library possesses Cartier's Voyages, first editions of Champlain's Works, and those of Hennepin and Lescarbot. Its collection of the Jesuit Relations is as nearly complete as it

can be made, most of the volumes being in the original vellum bindings. These contain the reports of the missionaries in Canada to their Superior in France. Owing to the narratives of the experiences, sufferings, and martyrdoms of the missionaries among the Indians, which they contained they were read with such eagerness by their contemporaries that most of them were worn to shreds and so have become of the utmost rarity.

But it is perhaps in works relating to the exploration and settlement of the original thirteen colonies that the library shows its greatest strength. The works of Captain John Smith occupy a prominent position, as do the two works of Brereton and Rosier, "The verie two eyes of New-England historie," as they have been called. Of the former the library possesses both issues, a fact which would give distinction to any library. Works from the first presses of Cambridge, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, are found in considerable numbers, including the "Bay Psalm Book," Bradford's "Laws of New York" (1696), two copies; and "Eliot's Indian Bible." Of the works of the celebrated Mather Family there are some two hundred titles.

Works on the American Revolution are to be found in great numbers. Some eight hundred eighteenth century pamphlets were acquired in a single collection bought of Judge Benedict of New York. To these many more have since been

added, so that this period of our history, which was weakly represented in the Church Library, has been astonishingly strengthened. The naval history of our country is adequately covered by the Harbeek Collection, while that of Civil War material is distinguished in quality and numerically large.

As already stated the collection of printed books on California and the West Coast is second to none in its field. This portion of the Library has recently attained this prominence by the purchase of the Henry R. Wagner Collection.

MANUSCRIPTS

Much attention has been paid by the public press to the printed books in the library. It is not generally known that its collection of manuscripts places it in the front rank of manuscript collections in this country. Most prominent in the field of English Literature is the Ellesmere copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." This was written about 1405 soon after the author's death. In the Bridgewater House Library were also copies of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," Lydgate's "La Danse Macabre," and Milton's "Comus." Here also was a much larger collection of plays, of later date. This consisted of about two thousand plays submitted to John Larpent, Inspector of Plays from 1778-1824, and to his predecessors in office, covering the period from 1737 to 1824. A considerable number of these are autograph copies, and many are accompanied by letters from their authors—Dryden, Garrick, the Sheridans, the Kembles, and others.

In the Kemble-Devonshire collection was a copy of the Chester Mystery Plays, the earliest of five manuscript copies. By a recent purchase the library has secured the unique copy of the Towneley Mystery Plays. These two manuscripts are of the utmost importance for the light they throw on the early history of the English drama.

Here also are to be found the manuscripts of many authors whose names are still upon the lips of every well-read person. Among such are Thackeray's "Adventures of Philip," Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth," Trollope's "Belton Estate," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," a long line of William Morris's works, including his translations of the *Odyssey* and *Æneid*, Swinburne's "Rosamund," Gissing's "The Whirlpool," Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses," Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," Conrad's "Nostromo," Kipling's "From Sea to Sea," and criticisms of over one thousand works by Meredith written when he was employed as a literary reader by Chapman and Hall, the London publishers. The manuscript of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," with many of his

original drawings, is a delight to both mind and eye.

The manuscript collection contains many autograph letters, but none can exceed the confidential character and literary interest of a little collection of only three. In the first of these Charles Lamb proposes marriage to Frances Kelly, the actress and singer. Then comes her letter in which she graciously declines the offer with which he honors her. In the last he lovingly accepts her decision with the expressed desire that the harmonious relations that had previously existed between them might remain unbroken. All three letters are dated July 20, 1819.

Manuscripts of interest in American Literature are not wanting. Among a few that may be named are Mark Twain's "Prince and the Pauper;" Thoreau's "Walden;" Bret Harte's "Two Men of Sandy Bar;" Cooper's "Ned Meyers;" and Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger." Among copies of well-known poems in the handwriting of their authors are "America" by Samuel Francis Smith; "Annabel Lee" by Poe; and "Home Sweet Home" by John Howard Payne.

Among documents of great historical importance are the records of the Dutch West India Company, which have never been printed. When they are they will throw an entirely new light on the early history of Manhattan Island.

That most deplorable event of the War of the Revolution, the treachery of Benedict Arnold and the subsequent arrest and execution of Major John André is represented by "André's Journal," a letter by Benedict Arnold to Lord North acknowledging the receipt of £6,000 for betraying his country and pleading to be placed on the British Establishment in order adequately to support his numerous family, and that portion of the manuscript of Washington Irving's "Life of George Washington," giving an account of this tragic event. Four letters in the handwriting of George III., explaining his reasons for reluctantly granting independence to the American Colonies and the Minutes of the Privy Council on the same matter give us an insight into the arcanum of English statecraft and is doubtless one of the most important documentary cornerstones of the history of the United States in existence.

Papers of an intimate personal character are to be found in the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin and in the Genealogical and Family History of the Washington family, in the handwriting of Washington himself, and written in 1792 when he was able to say of himself "now President of the United States."

Among other manuscripts might be mentioned



PLAN OF THE MAIN FLOOR

Paul Jones's commission as Admiral; Aaron Burr's Journal, kept while living abroad after his duel with Hamilton; Lincoln's Note Book, giving his utterances on negro equality, as enunciated in his debates with Douglas; Herndon's "Life of Lincoln;" Sherman's Memoirs; and all of John Fiske's histories together with many of his letters and other writings.

Manuscripts of California interest are not wanting. Among them are the Fort Sutter Papers, long lost, but recently brought to light, and the Records of the San Francisco Vigilantes of 1856.

Those named above constitute but a few of the important manuscripts that have been acquired by the Huntington Library. They are even now innumerable, and priceless in value, and will grow more and more in value and importance as the years pass by.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING

These treasures and others yet to be added, are to find a home in the fine library building that Mr. Huntington has erected on his estate at San Marino, California. The library building is within two and one-half miles of the center of Pasadena. The estate consists of about five hundred acres and comprises some of the finest land in the foot-hills of Southern California. Besides the library building it contains the stately residence now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, ultimately to become a Museum and Art Gallery. Here are collected antique

bronzes, tapestries, and other objects of art. Its chief feature, however, is the finest collection ever brought together of the masterpieces of English portraiture, represented by the works of Gainsborough, Romney, Reyburn, Reynolds, and other English portrait painters. Everything that landscape gardening can do has been employed to beautify the estate. There is a Japanese garden, the first sight of which always brings forth exclamations of admiration from the beholder. A Cactus garden, containing over three hundred and fifty varieties, is located on a hillside near the main driveway. On the park-like grounds will be found trees, shrubs, and plants from every corner of the earth that can be made to grow in the climate of Southern California—in short the whole will constitute an arboretum such as can be found nowhere else in America.

The library, "built in the renaissance style presents an appearance of rich but refined luxury. The main façade includes a pylon at each end in which the entrances are placed, while between these pylons and placed upon the high basement story rests a series of engaged columns which support the entablature and cornice, above which rises the low pitched red tile roof. The structure is planned upon the model of a letter E, the middle wing being devoted to the stack room. The remainder of the building is planned as reading and exhibition rooms, an office for the personal use of Mr. Huntington, and offices for

the librarian, assistant librarian, and the staff of catalogers."

The main facade is 210 feet in length and the building has a depth of 150 feet. The bronze doors which give entrance to the library at either end are richly ornamented in the spirit of the Italian renaissance. They are arranged in eight panels with two additional panels above which serve as a transom giving the effect of a higher opening when the doors are closed. The main reading-room occupies the central portion of the building, and is flanked on the right by the main entrance to the library and the Founder's room. On the left is the entrance to the exhibition rooms which occupy the whole of the left wing. The right wing is the only portion of the building two stories in height, the main floor being used as the cataloguing rooms. The second floor is at present used for the temporary storage of such books as have already been unpacked. These are to remain here only until the stack occupying the central wing is complete. This will consist of three floors, the only entrance to it being from the main reading-room upon its second level. It will have a capacity of a quarter of a million volumes.

It is planned to have those desiring to make use of the library enter at the right hand entrance and pass directly thru it into the public catalog room beyond. An attendant will assist readers in making use of the catalog. The reader having procured the information of which he is in search, passes thru into the main reading-room. At the desk in front of the entrance to the stack will be found an attendant who will bring him the books he needs.

The reading-room is of beautiful proportions, being 110 feet in length and 30 feet in width and height. It is lighted by high windows on the south side, towards which the building faces, and will be artificially lighted by diffused light from three chandeliers. The room is to be finished in antique oak with readers' tables extending lengthwise thru the center, while the walls will contain cases for the exhibition of prints, maps, etc.

As the building is not as yet completed and as many of the books already purchased have not yet been received, while many others are still unpacked and uncatalogued, it will be a year or two before the Library will be opened to the public. No rules regarding its use have as yet been made, but it is safe to say that no one doing research work of a scholarly character nor any well accredited student seriously engaged in literary work will find any difficulty in gaining access to its treasures. In fact a limited number of scholars have already been welcomed and have made use of them. It may

be added that the resources of the library are of such a character that none but those engaged in serious scholarly work will be permitted to make use of them.

Deeds, dated respectively August 12, 1919 and April 3, 1922, have already been executed by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington by which this magnificent estate with all its treasures and an adequate fund for its growth and maintenance has passed into the hands of a board of self-perpetuating trustees, in trust for the benefit of the public, subject only to the life interest of the donors.

It is but natural to ask what position the Huntington Library is to occupy among the educational institutions of the country, consisting as it does to a very great extent of the source books of English literature and American history.

It will be strictly a reference library and no books will be permitted to leave the building. It will be resorted to by advanced students, those carrying on research work on the subjects it contains. As such it will in no sense be a popular library but one that will be made use of by professors, graduate students preparing theses for degrees, and others engaged in research work.

The great number of unique volumes which the library possesses will naturally attract students from all over the world, as here are to be found books on many subjects that cannot be found elsewhere.

The above but inadequately describes a few of the many treasures that have been brought together thru the generosity of Mr. Huntington for the delectation of literary scholars and lovers of the beautiful.

A bibliography of the periodical literature of America prior to and including the year 1800 is in preparation by William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans. A list of the collections of the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, American Antiquarian Society, Boston Public Library and Boston Athenaeum, now being compiled, will be printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL to form a check-list, and it is expected that the final list will be completed at an early date.

With its September number *Gaylord's Triangle* enters upon its second year in the service of quality and new ideas in library supplies. The "Corner Gossip" on the last page is arrived at via "Behind the Bookstack" (of the Minneapolis Public Library's *Community Bookshelf*) and appropriately matches in form the "Literary Lobby" of the *Literary Review*.

Sources of Material for Library Extension Service*

BY LENOIR DIMMITT, Extension Librarian, University of Texas

WHEN one of my friends learned that I had been asked to prepare a paper for this conference on the subject of "Sources of Material for Library Extension Service," he said, "You could ask for nothing easier. You will have to use only four words—magazines, newspapers, books, pamphlets." While it is true that this would be a correct answer to a query in regard to sources, it would be of little help to a librarian striving to build up a collection of material. She would want to know which magazines are best for this kind of work, and, since it takes many magazines of the same date to meet the demands for literature on the most popular subjects, how it is possible to make her subscription fund cover the cost of them. She would want to know how many and which newspapers are needed for clipping. She would want to know if she should buy any books. And most of all she would want to know where to get pamphlets containing good, authoritative material.

A list of all the magazines suitable for this kind of work is too long to give here. A few which have proved to be the most useful are *Current History Magazine*, *Literary Digest*, *World's Work*, *Review of Reviews*, *Congressional Digest*, *Survey*, *Monthly Labor Review*, *Annals of the American Academy*, *National Outlook*, *Scientific American*, *Arts and Decoration*, *American Magazine of Art*, *Playground*, *National Geographic Magazine*, *School and Society*, *Education*, and *Bookman*. It is not necessary to subscribe for more than two copies, as others may be obtained by the simple device of begging back numbers from friends of the university. Our own experience in sending a form letter to the members of the faculty asking for their magazines when they had finished reading them was very gratifying. The material came in so fast that all our available space was soon overflowing. The sending of a letter of this kind has to be repeated each year so that the new members of the faculty will always receive it and the older ones will not forget about it. The book stores and news stands are often willing to contribute unsold back numbers of their magazines. A notice put in the local newspapers produces good results, especially during spring house-cleaning season.

It does not pay to clip many newspapers. They are expensive to buy and expensive to put

in form suitable for circulation. Then too, subjects which are important, except those of purely local interest, are usually treated in a better way in the weeklies which come out by the time the demand for a subject reaches the library. Several state papers, covering different parts of the state, the *New York Times*, and the *Christian Science Monitor* are sufficient. Arrangements can always be made to receive some of these as gifts from friends.

Few books have to be bought except those on very live subjects, such as the *Wilson Handbook Series*; debate books, such as the *University Debaters' Annual*, *Intercollegiate Debates*, and the *Wilson Debaters' Handbook Series*; and some reference books, such as an encyclopedia, *World Almanac*, and the *Statistical Abstract*. It is sometimes necessary also to buy a few books on subjects for which there is a very great demand, like that chosen for inter-scholastic league debates. As a rule it is better to leave the purchase of books to the State Library Commission and the State University, since we have the privilege of borrowing from their collections for our patrons.

There are many ways of finding what pamphlets have been published and of obtaining copies for them for our library extension service. There are many institutions and associations with which we can arrange to have our libraries put on their permanent mailing lists, by exchange, by gift, or by payment of a certain sum. There are lists of current pamphlets which are printed regularly in magazines, and others which are printed as separate publications. Bibliographies from various sources may be consulted when material is being collected on specific subjects. Then too, references to pamphlets are found in unexpected places, such as newspapers and bulletins.

One of the most prolific sources of free pamphlet material is the United States Government Printing Office. While it is well to have our libraries placed on the mailing list for some of the government publications, such as the *Congressional Record*, *School Life*, *Commerce Reports*, and bulletins of the Children's Bureau, Public Health Service, Department of Agriculture, and Bureau of Education, there is little danger of our missing anything of importance even if we were not on the mailing lists, because the publications are listed in so many places. All government publications are listed in the *Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents*, but this is always about two months

*Paper read at the A. L. A. University Library Extension Service Round Table at Ann Arbor, June 29, 1922.

late in reaching us and by that time the things in which we are interested have been listed in a more convenient form (by subject instead of by publisher) in other places, namely the *Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications*, *Experiment Station Record*, U. S. Department of Agriculture's *Monthly List of Publications*, the *Booklist*, *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*, *Journal of Home Economics*, *Monthly Labor Review*, *American City*, and other magazines.

AGRICULTURE

There is a wealth of material to be had on agricultural subjects. Besides the United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural experiment stations, state agriculture departments, and agricultural colleges all print many free bulletins. It is better to check the *Experiment Station Record* and other lists for these rather than ask to be put on the regular mailing list for any except those of our own states. The International Harvester Company² is another source of free agricultural material.

BANKING

The larger banks and trust companies print free pamphlets on the subjects of banking, business conditions, foreign trade, and industrial problems. Some of the banks on whose mailing lists it would be profitable to ask a place are the American Bankers' Association,³ the American Exchange National Bank,⁴ the Bankers' Trust Company,⁵ the Equitable Trust Company,⁶ the Guarantee Trust Company,⁷ the Irving National Bank,⁸ the National Bank of Commerce in New York,⁹ the National City Bank of New York,¹⁰ and the Old Colony Trust Company.¹¹

BIOGRAPHY

A number of book publishers print short pamphlet biographies of present-day authors for free distribution. Some of the companies which do this are D. Appleton Co., Century Co., Dodd, Mead Co., Frederick Stokes Co., George H. Doran Co., Doubleday, Page Co., Harper and Brothers, Henry Holt and Co., Houghton Mifflin Co., John Lane Co., Little, Brown and Co., Mac-

millan Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Michigan State Library has printed an excellent pamphlet called "Biographical Sketches of American Artists" which may be obtained for fifty cents.

CHILD WELFARE

There is a large number of associations which print pamphlets on child welfare. Some of the most noteworthy of these are the American Child Hygiene Association,¹² Child Health Organization,¹³ National Child Labor Committee,¹⁴ National Conference of Social Work,¹⁵ and the Russell Sage Foundation.¹⁶ Material on this subject may also be procured from the U. S. Children's Bureau, state children's bureaus, state departments of health, and universities.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Community organization and recreation are two popular subjects which are well provided for by the Playground and Recreation Association of America,¹⁷ the Russell Sage Foundation, Community Service,¹⁸ and university publications. Among the colleges which have printed good bulletins on these subjects are North Dakota Agricultural College, University of Minnesota, Massachusetts Agricultural College, University of North Carolina, and Wisconsin University. Some of the state boards of education, such as those of Illinois, Washington, and Indiana, and the United States Bureau of Education have printed bulletins on community centers.

DELINQUENCY

The American Prison Association¹⁹ has recently printed a short bibliography covering the subjects of delinquency, probation, and prison reform. This association and others, notably the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor,²⁰ National Probation Association,²¹ Prison Association of New York,²² and National Conference of Social Work,²³ print good material. It is quite worth while to be on the mailing list of all these associations.

¹² American Child Hygiene Association, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

¹³ Child Health Organization of America, 370 7th Ave., New York.

¹⁴ National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22nd St., New York.

¹⁵ National Conference of Social Work, 25 East 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹⁶ Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd St., New York.

¹⁷ Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

¹⁸ Community Service, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

¹⁹ American Prison Association, 135 East 15th St., New York.

²⁰ National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, 116th St. and Broadway, New York.

²¹ National Probation Association, 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.

²² Prison Association of New York, 135 East 15th St.

²³ National Conference of Social Work, 25 East 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹ Public Affairs Information Service, 11 West 40th St., New York.

² International Harvester Company, Harvester Bldg., Chicago.

³ American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau St., New York.

⁴ American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York.

⁵ Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall St., New York.

⁶ Equitable Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York.

⁷ Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York.

⁸ Irving National Bank, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

⁹ National Bank of Commerce in New York, 31 Nassau St.

¹⁰ National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., New York.

¹¹ Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

EDUCATION

A subject which rivals agriculture in the amount of material printed on it is that of education. It is well to be on the mailing lists of the U. S. Bureau of Education, the Federal Board of Vocational Education,²⁴ state departments of education, and universities. The proceedings of the National and state educational associations always contain valuable material.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire prevention is a subject about which there is a good deal of agitation at present. The fire insurance departments of some of the states, such as Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas print literature on this subject. Material may also be procured from the American Eagle Fire Insurance Company,²⁵ the Continental Fire Insurance Company,²⁶ the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,²⁷ the National Board of Fire Underwriters,²⁸ and the Ohio Department of Public Instruction.

HEALTH

Health material is so plentiful that we sometimes wonder how there can be any sickness in the world when there is such a quantity of material on health education being distributed all the time. Besides splendid publications printed by the United States Public Health Service and the state health departments, there is a large number of associations and life insurance companies which put out pamphlets on public health. Among these are the American Public Health Association,²⁹ Child Health Organization of America,³⁰ Association of Life Insurance Presidents,³¹ Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,³² National Organization for Public Health Nursing,³³ National Conference of Social Work,³⁴

²⁴ Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

²⁵ American Eagle Fire Insurance Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

²⁶ Continental Fire Insurance Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

²⁷ Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

²⁸ National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 William St., New York.

²⁹ American Public Health Association, 370 7th Ave., New York.

³⁰ Child Health Organization of America, 370 7th Ave., New York.

³¹ Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 165 Broadway, New York.

³² Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York.

³³ National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 370 7th Ave., New York.

³⁴ National Conference of Social Work, 25 East 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

³⁵ Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.

Prudential Insurance Co.,³⁵ National Tuberculosis Association,³⁶ and the Rockefeller Foundation.³⁷

HOUSE PLANNING

Good pamphlets on house planning may sometimes be obtained from lumber, brick, and cement manufacturers. The American Face Brick Association,³⁸ the California Redwood Association,³⁹ Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Association,⁴⁰ Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association,⁴¹ and Southern Pine Association⁴² have printed such pamphlets. The Atlas Portland Cement Co.⁴³ has recently printed a booklet containing very attractive and practical house plans, called "The Stucco House."

IMMIGRATION

Immigration is a subject which will probably be a live one for a long time. A splendid outline may be obtained from the Ward, McDermott Co.⁴⁴ Both the universities of Virginia and of Texas have printed bulletins containing briefs and selected articles. Pamphlets may be obtained from the American Jewish Committee,⁴⁵ Guaranty Trust Co.,⁴⁶ Immigration Restriction League,⁴⁷ Inter-Racial Council,⁴⁸ Commonwealth Club of California,⁴⁹ National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation,⁵⁰ National Liberal Immigration League,⁵¹ National Association of Manufacturers.⁵² The U. S. Census Bureau publications and reports of the Commissioner of Immigration are valuable for statistics. A great deal of *Congressional Record* material may be obtained, either directly from the congressmen in the form of reprints, or from the Superintendent of Documents. Many magazine articles may be found, both in current numbers, and in back issues.

³⁶ National Tuberculosis Association, 370 7th Ave., New York.

³⁷ Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York.

³⁸ American Face Brick Assn., 1105 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

³⁹ California Redwood Assn., San Francisco, Cal.

⁴⁰ Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Assn., Oskosh, Wis.

⁴¹ Southern Cypress Manufacturers Assn., New Orleans, La.

⁴² Southern Pine Assn., 600 Interstate Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

⁴³ Atlas Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill.

⁴⁴ Ward McDermott Press, Warren, R. I.

⁴⁵ American Jewish Committee, 117 Madison Ave., New York.

⁴⁶ Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York.

⁴⁷ Immigration Restriction League, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

⁴⁸ Inter-Racial Council, 233 Broadway, New York.

⁴⁹ Commonwealth Club of California, 153 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

⁵⁰ National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, 105 East 22nd St., New York.

⁵¹ National Liberal Immigration League, 108 E. 31st New York.

⁵² National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church

LABOR

One of the most important subjects with which we have to deal is labor. Some of the sources of material are U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Association for Labor Legislation,⁵³ American Federation of Labor,⁵⁴ League for Industrial Rights,⁵⁵ Merchants' Association of New York,⁵⁶ National Association of Manufacturers,⁵⁷ and American Anti-Boycott Association.⁵⁸

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant marine and ship subsidies are prominent subjects just now. Some of the institutions and associations which are printing pamphlets on them are the American Steamship Owners' Association,⁵⁹ Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association,⁶⁰ Committee of American Shipbuilders,⁶¹ National Foreign Trade Council,⁶² Navy League of the United States,⁶³ Bankers Trust Co.,⁶⁴ and Mechanics and Metals National Bank.⁶⁵ Speeches and reports made in Congress may be obtained from congressmen.

PEACE

Some of the associations which are printing important publications on peace and disarmament are the American Association for International Conciliation,⁶⁶ League to Enforce Peace,⁶⁷ Society to Eliminate Economic Causes of War,⁶⁸ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,⁶⁹ and World Peace Foundation.⁷⁰

⁵³ American Assn. for Labor Legislation, 131 East 23rd St.

⁵⁴ American Federation of Labor, 9th and Mass Aves., Washington, D. C.

⁵⁵ League for Industrial Rights, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

⁵⁶ Merchants Association of New York, Woolworth Building.

⁵⁷ National Assn. of Manufacturers, 30 Church St., New York.

⁵⁸ American Anti-Boycott Assn., 135 Broadway, New York.

⁵⁹ American Steamship Owners Assn., 17 Battery Place, New York.

⁶⁰ Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Assn., 30 Church St., New York.

⁶¹ Committee of American Shipbuilders, 30 Church St., New York.

⁶² National Foreign Trade Council, 1 Hanover Sq., New York.

⁶³ Navy League of the United States, 110 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

⁶⁴ Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall St., New York.

⁶⁵ Mechanics and Metals National Bank, 20 Nassau St., New York.

⁶⁶ American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th St., New York.

⁶⁷ League to Enforce Peace, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

⁶⁸ Society to Eliminate Economic Causes of War, 67 Wellesley Ave., Wellesley, Mass.

⁶⁹ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

⁷⁰ World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

For social problems some of the best sources of material are the American Red Cross,⁷¹ American Unitarian Association,⁷² National Conference of Social Work,⁷³ Russell Sage Foundation,⁷⁴ and Wisconsin State Conference of Social Work.

Covering the subjects of architecture, art, biography, domestic art, history, literature, music, nature, popular science, and travel are the Mentor⁷⁵ booklets. They are issued monthly in the form of a magazine, each number being devoted to only one subject, with the exception of a very few short articles in the back. They are beautifully illustrated and contain authoritative material. Back numbers may be bought for 25 cents and 35 cents per copy.

The Pan American Union⁷⁶ prints excellent pamphlets on the different Latin American countries. There is usually a small charge for these, but it is sometimes possible to obtain them free by writing to your congressman.

One of the important collections in every library which offers extension service to club women is that of club programs. The fastest way of building up such a collection is to ask each club in the state to give the library a copy of its yearbook. Some good programs are procured in this way, and, when sent in advance, they help in early collection of material in time to meet the demands which are sure to come later in the year. The H. W. Wilson Study Outline Series includes a number of subjects. The General Federation of Women's Clubs,⁷⁷ the Wisconsin Library Commission, and H. A. Davidson of Claremont, California, have prepared outlines. A number of University extension bureaus have printed study courses for clubs in bulletin form, among which are the universities of Iowa, Indiana, Cornell, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Texas. The American Federation of Arts⁷⁸ has prepared some typed outlines on art subjects. The Drama League⁷⁹ has printed a large number of Outlines on the drama. The U. S. Children's Bureau

⁷¹ American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

⁷² American Unitarian Assn., 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

⁷³ National Conference of Social Work, 25 East 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

⁷⁴ Russell Sage Foundation, 30 East 22nd St., New York.

⁷⁵ Mentor Association, 114 East 16th St., New York.

⁷⁶ Pan American Union, 17th and B Sts., N. W. Washington, D. C.

⁷⁷ General Federation of Women's Clubs, 415 Maryland Bldg., Washington, D. C.

⁷⁸ American Federation of Arts, 5th Ave., and 82nd St., New York.

⁷⁹ Drama League of America, 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

and the National Child Labor Committee⁶⁰ have printed outlines on child welfare. Sometimes reading lists prepared by libraries are helpful in arranging programs and copies of them may be filed with the club program material.

The number of subjects on which material is collected for library extension service is so large that it has been possible to mention only a few of them. We must turn our attention now to the various lists of pamphlet publications which it is necessary to check regularly in order to keep in touch with all the sources of material.

LISTS OF PAMPHLET PUBLICATIONS

The *Booklist* always contains a good list of pamphlets printed by associations, foundations, commercial concerns, banks, chambers of commerce, etc. The *Bulletin of Bibliography, Public Libraries, LIBRARY JOURNAL, and Special Libraries* nearly always note a few pamphlets, particularly those publications, like bibliographies, which are of special interest to librarians. This is true also of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, altho it more often contains a fairly long list of pamphlets of general interest than do the other four library magazines mentioned. The *Cumulative Book Index* lists some pamphlets along with the books on various subjects. The *Monthly Check-List of State Publications* is more useful for reference purposes than for checking. It hardly pays to check it, because it contains so few references to publications useful to us which we have not already procured by some other means. It is valuable sometimes in looking up state reports on certain subjects which are just being introduced into our states. For instance, if there were a discussion in my state as to the advisability of the establishment of a state teachers' pension fund, we should want to get reports of boards administering similar funds in other states. By referring to the *Monthly Check-List of State Publications* we should find that such a report has been published by the Illinois Board of Trustees of Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund.

There are two monthly lists which cover agricultural subjects. One of these is the United States Department of Agriculture *Monthly List of Publications*. The other is the *Experiment Station Record* which lists U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletins, experiment station bulletins, publications of agricultural associations and colleges and state boards of agriculture, together with magazines and books. This list is arranged under seventeen different subjects. Of this number there are only five which it is worth our while to check carefully. These are forestry, foods, rural engineering, rural economics and

sociology, and agricultural education. References to forestry publications are also to be found in the *Current Literature Monthly list* of the Library of the U. S. Forestry Service.

Many magazines covering specific fields contain lists of literature published on subjects in those fields. Lists of current publications in the field of education can be found in the *School Review, Education, Elementary School Journal* (which practically duplicates the list in *Education*), and *Pedagogical Seminary*. But the most complete list of educational literature is printed in the *Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications*, which is a classified list.

Lists on health are contained in *Public Health Nurse and American City*; home economics in the *Journal of Home Economics*; municipal problems in *American City* and *New York Municipal Reference Library Notes*; recreation in *Playground* and in *Parks and Recreation*; social problems in *American Journal of Sociology, American Political Science Review, and Journal of Delinquency*.

All the lists which I have mentioned are duplicated to a certain extent in the *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*,⁶¹ which is by far the most inclusive list printed. If those of us who have the responsibility of making large collections of material on current questions were told that we were going to be deprived of all lists except one and had the choice as to that one, I believe that the *P. A. I. S. Bulletin* would receive a unanimous vote. I should not like this to happen, however, because there are always some references in the other lists which are not in the *P. A. I. S. Bulletin*.

Some of the advantages of this bulletin are that it is issued frequently; it is classified by subjects and is cumulative, which makes it valuable for reference purposes; it covers most of the subjects in demand in library extension work; it announces the formation of new associations and the publication of new magazines; and it announces approaching meetings of associations and analyzes their proceedings as soon as they are published. It lists pamphlets, magazine articles, and books.

Further aids which we have in finding clues to material are bibliographies prepared by libraries and other institutions. The *Bulletin of Bibliography, Special Libraries, and, sometimes, LIBRARY JOURNAL* contain bibliographies. The Library of Congress prepares lists of references on timely subjects, such as Kansas Court of Industrial Relations and Soldiers' Bonus. The *Price Lists* of the Superintendent of Documents are useful when collecting material on specific

⁶⁰ National Child Labor Committee, 105 East 22nd St., New York.

⁶¹ Public Affairs Information Service, 11 West 40th St., New York.

subjects. A valuable list which might be mentioned in this connection is the one by Mary Josephine Booth called "Material on Geography Which May be Obtained Free or at Small Cost." This was printed as Bulletin No. 69 of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School. It is not only a good list from which to order, but it should be included in every package library on the teaching of geography.

DIRECTORIES

References to publications of associations and societies which are found in bibliographies and other places often do not give the address of the publisher. This necessitates a knowledge of places to look for such information. The cumulations of the *P. A. I. S. Bulletin* give a key to periodical references, with addresses, and a directory of book publishers. They also list the associations, with their addresses, whose proceedings have been analyzed in the *Bulletin*, but this is a small number. The addresses of other associations and institutions are given in the body of the *Bulletin* where their publications are listed, but since these are arranged by subject only, it is almost impossible to find them for directory purposes.

The *World Almanac* contains a list of associations and societies, with addresses and the *Cumulative Book Index* lists some in its directory of publishers. On the general subject of agriculture the *Directory of American Agricultural Organizations* printed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be consulted. Besides purely agricultural associations, it includes those whose work concerns good roads, bird protection, and kindred subjects. The U. S. Department of Commerce has printed a directory of commercial organizations in the United States. The annual educational directory published by the U. S. Bureau of Education includes educational associations and a few learned and civic organizations. Addresses of libraries and library organizations may be found in the *A. L. A. Handbook*. The *Playground of March, 1922*, consists largely of the yearbook and annual report of the Playground and Recreation Association of America which contains the addresses of officers of recreation commissions, boards, and associations.

Each issue of the *Survey* contains a short directory of social agencies. The American Red Cross has published a recent book called "Handbook of Social Resources in the United States." In 1915 the H. W. Wilson Co. printed "A Subject Index to About 500 Societies Which Issue Publications Relating to Social Questions." This was a most useful publication but it is out-of-date now. The Wilson Company would render

a valuable aid to all extension library and other reference library workers by publishing a new and revised edition of this.

Even with all the directories named at hand, there are still times when it is difficult to find certain addresses. Because of this we in Texas have found it convenient to keep a card index file of associations and institutions that publish material on the subjects in greatest demand. This is arranged in two parts, one by publisher and the other by subject. The first is used as a directory, while the second helps in locating material on specific subjects.

It is doubtful whether it would be possible to make a complete list of all the sources of material for library extension service. It certainly cannot be done in a paper of this length. An attempt has been made only to point out the most important sources.

Help for Russian Librarians

WE have received thru the kindness of Avrahm Yarmolinsky, chief of the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library, a translation of a letter from a librarian in Southern Russia sent to Nikolai A. Rubakin, the prominent Russian bibliographer. Lest it react unfavorably upon the author and her colleagues references which might identify the library are here omitted.

From the long and informing letter we extract the following.

One group of workers who are perhaps most seriously affected has been to a great extent forgotten by those who have to come to the help of Russian intellectuals. I mean the librarians. During the revolutionary years the library workers have borne a tremendous burden.

Our efforts have not always been successful, and yet during these years of the revolution a national library of more than a million volumes has been built up in Kiev. We have also preserved practically all the regional libraries. We have carried on the work in unheated buildings. . . . And under these conditions we actually extended and improved the libraries. For many months the librarians received no salary or rations, and in order to exist they had to sell their clothing. . . . Personally. . . my situation was somewhat better than that of the others. . . . Since October they have not received any ration and like all the other employees they receive their salaries irregularly. . . . In the winter the stronger among them worked at night on the railway, shoveling snow, and then, tired from their night-work they came to the library to work in an unheated room. We receive less than the women who scrub the floors in the library buildings. . . . Last winter two employees contracted tuberculosis, and one died. There are now twelve of us, four in the children's section, eight in the adult's, and of these twelve, are five who are most in need. . . .

Dr. Yarmolinsky has consented to forward gifts directly or thru the American Relief Commission and to send acknowledgments directly to any of our readers who can help. Ed. L. J.

The Detroit County Library Exhibit

By LOLETA I. DAWSON

Librarian, Wayne County Library, Detroit, Mich.

ALMOST a quarter of a century has passed since the idea of county libraries took form in Maryland and Ohio, and was recognized as the most promising unit of organization for giving library service to all the people. What progress has the movement made since 1900? What is its present scope? Is there uniformity in the methods used? Can the experience of the better organized county units be summed up for the benefit of those just beginning?

It was with the hope of answering these questions that the joint committee appointed by the A. L. A. and the League of Library Commissions prepared a county library exhibit for the Detroit convention.

The general plan of the exhibit may be discussed under three headings: Material contributed by the various states and counties; Special information collected by members of the committee; and Publicity features.

The great mass of material shown was selected from exhibits shipped to Detroit from all parts of the country, in response to letters sent out in March to each of the twenty-nine states having a county library law and to Hawaii, Canada and Scotland. In spite of the fact that the committee started in good time with the idea of making a comprehensive display, the exhibit in its final form was not well-balanced, but rather one which very obviously had many omissions and irregularities. High grade library publicity is always difficult to obtain. No doubt we were too optimistic in hoping that this first exhibit might be complete; in expecting that within three months most of the county libraries in operation, rushed as they are with a multiplicity of pressing needs in their own regions and limited as to staff and funds would be able to prepare charts which would graphically display the conditions and results of their work or obtain pictures which would emphasize the unique features in their experience.

Of the material collected, some subjects were thoroly covered, while others were scarcely touched, such as the sections of the exhibit devoted to book wagons, shipping cases, forms and publicity. The pictures of book wagons, with the information as to their cost, capacity and special features, and with some blue prints and drawings showing construction, included almost every book truck now in use. The shipping cases displayed presented the types adapted to various needs. The one from Menominee, Michigan,

illustrated the combination shipping case and book case. A specially constructed box being tried out by the Wisconsin Library Commission represented the type used for sending books by express. A lighter box better suited to libraries that make their own deliveries, was exhibited by Wayne County, Michigan. These were supplemented by pictures, models, and examples of mailing bags from other localities. Forms for use in county libraries were presented by a series of effective posters from Gaylord Brothers and by Miss Zana K. Miller's pamphlet, "County Library Records," copies of which were distributed. The exhibit in its permanent form will include posters showing the records worked out by Miss Miller for the Library Bureau.

The publicity material contributed was very meagre, and in no way measured up to the interest shown in that subject. All over the country is felt the need for helpful suggestions on how to make the first presentation of the county library idea, or how to plan a campaign for having the proposition authorized. Now and then a new locality is reported as having planned some successful publicity but as yet there seems to be no way of collecting this scattered material or of encouraging librarians to preserve it.

As to the pictures, posters and maps representing various parts of the country engaged in county library work, even greater discrepancies were evident, since the exhibits were in no way proportionate to the amount of work being done. For clear well chosen pictures giving a real library story, the two hundred sent from California and the exhibit from the Hamilton County Library at Cincinnati were conspicuous. The posters from Hawaii with their colored photographs, and the map of Cooke County, Texas, with the kodak pictures of each of the library stations attached, were of special interest. On the other hand, a number of states were either entirely omitted or only partially represented, and this, in many cases, due to circumstances over which the librarians had no control. Among the notable omissions were Utah, Wyoming and South Dakota. Other northwestern states, Montana and Oregon, which are leaders in the work, were far from adequately represented. The same is true of Indiana and Minnesota, both actively supporting a number of county libraries, as well as of Washington County, Maryland, one of the pioneers.

To develop the exhibit from its Detroit form

into one which will effectively display the conditions governing the work in county units, it should be built up in two posters presenting clearly the basic factors in the organization of each county library, e.g., the size and geographical features of its territory, the number and types of borrowers to be reached, the means available for sending out the books, and the size of the appropriation. With the county system gaining much of its significance from the fact that it can be adapted to a great variety of conditions, it becomes necessary for any satisfactory comparison of results, to bring out these circumstances. Secondly, there is need of many more pictures showing libraries functioning in unusual ways and places, pictures which tell in a convincing way of an active, human interest in books. To be suitable for exhibition purposes, these pictures should be large enough to show up at a distance—probably 8x12 inches at least. A number of the pictures contributed were of kodak size, unsuitable for posters, and altho the more interesting of these were included on a table display rack they received very little attention.

Perhaps some of the practical problems involved in the exhibit should be recorded. We found Routzahn's "A B C of Exhibit Planning"* a valuable help as a beginning. The authors advise first a clear statement of the purpose of your exhibit and a visualization of your audience so that all the material will be adapted to one point of view. In this case the exhibit was planned distinctly for librarians, so that much more detailed information was included than would be suitable for an exhibit to be used with the public. This should be kept in mind by those who wish to borrow the exhibit from A. L. A. headquarters. Whether the next exhibit should be made with a similar point of view or have a more popular appeal, is a subject for debate. Discussion during the convention seemed to indicate a need for two permanent county library exhibits, one for the profession and one for the public.

The most earnest advice we would give anyone forming an exhibit is to begin early, and insist that all material be on hand several weeks



THE NEW BURLINGTON DEPOSIT OF THE CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY SITUATED IN A GENERAL STORE IN A SMALL UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE SERVES THE FARMING SECTION IN THE NORTH-CENTRAL PART OF HAMILTON COUNTY

before the exhibit opens. Correspondence by letter, or even by telegram, takes time, delays are bound to occur in the best laid plans, and a host of petty practical problems may make one's last days full of anguish. One may be faced with the question of how to show the fourteen panels called the A. L. A. County Library Exhibit in a compact way, and only after hours spent in scouring the city for a suitable rack, hit upon the simple expedient of combining a parking sign and a towel rack. Exhibiting in a hotel room in which the usual displays are bed-room slippers or children's hats, one is likely to find that there is no picture moulding and no way of hanging pictures and maps without disfiguring the walls. This difficulty we solved satisfactorily by renting a series of ten beaver board screens, freshly painted a cream color to match the walls. Each screen consisted of three sections 73x24 inches so hinged together that they could be set into corners or arranged in alcoves. This actually increased the wall space. A curved portion at the top of each section added a finishing touch to the screens and furnished a suitable place for the headings.

Many were the problems in connection with the posters, their size, lettering, color scheme and the selection and arrangement of the pictures on them. Their size was determined by that of the screens; they were made 23 inches wide and 20 inches long. The color chosen was a soft brown, for the reasons that it would fit almost any background, had more warmth than gray, and yet was near enough to neutral for use in large quantities. The lettering was in black to match

*Routzahn, A. G. and Mary B. *The A B C of Exhibit Planning*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1918. \$1.50.



THE CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY'S CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT STATION IS IN THE POST-OFFICE WHERE THE POST-MISTRESS CIRCULATED 24,000 VOLUMES LAST YEAR. THERE IS DELIVERY SERVICE TWICE WEEKLY.

the pictures, with touches of gold used in the larger letters of the headings for contrast. The alphabet used was one which combined clearness, and ease of execution with a good decorative effect. A finishing touch which gave very good results consisted of narrow black lines drawn one-eighth of an inch from the edges of each picture and three-eighths of an inch from the edges of the posters. A certain uniformity was possible because most of the pictures were sent unmounted, and for the forty or fifty posters made by members of the Detroit Public Library staff all the most important lettering was blocked out by one person.

One idea to each panel was our plan. A terse statement of the main facts was given in commanding letters, the supplementary lettering giving in a few telling words some further development of the impression. The distribution of the blank spaces both on the posters and for the whole exhibit we slighted, with a consequent loss of effectiveness. The room assigned to us at the Hotel Statler proved too small for the material shown and offered no proper perspective.

In the hope of unifying the whole and of offering some variety and contrast to the great number of pictures displayed, special features were introduced in the exhibit room. A toy village showing the super-modern Main Street with a book collection huddled in with its groceries caught the eye of those passing as of those entering. Miss Helen S. LeFevre's map of the United States, colored to show the states having workable laws and the counties giving full or partial service, attracted much attention,

and was especially commented upon by librarians whose localities were not properly recognized. A comparative study in chart form of the budgets of representative county libraries, prepared by Miss Harriet C. Long proved of exceptional interest to county librarians and formed the basis of much interesting discussion.

Some publicity was planned both to attract conference visitors to the exhibit, and to spread the news of county library work among people outside the library profession. Some of the most interesting pictures exhibited were reproduced in a two-page section of the *Detroit Free Press* Rotogravure Section on the Sunday preceding the conference

"Pesasus," the Dodge book truck used by the township library at Elkhart, Indiana, was driven to Detroit and placed on display at the new Main Library. On Wednesday morning, President Root gave a ten-minute radio talk on county libraries, which was broadcasted from the *Detroit News* to all the surrounding country and was also received by the convention at its third general session.

What was the value of this A. L. A. County Library Exhibit? Members of the committee having worked with the material for a considerable time cannot have that fresh point of view necessary to form a fair judgment of the results. And yet this same close association with the subject gives rise to a few impressions that may prove suggestive.

Probably the exhibit succeeded to some degree in advertising the county library movement to people at large and in crystallizing its significance and present stage of development in the minds of those attending the convention. The exhibit room, altho situated on the thirteenth floor of the Statler, attracted a constant stream of visitors from early morning until late at night and served as a meeting ground for all who were interested in the subject as a whole or in any of its particular phases.

The consensus of opinion among the committee members is that the exhibit's most important service is as a starting point for future exhibits. With the gospel of county libraries spreading rapidly, with practically the whole of the profession "sold" to the idea, with many speakers referring to county libraries as to a magic solution for all problems, it is time that an effort



TWO CALIFORNIAN STATIONS. TO THE LEFT TEMESCAL SCHOOL WHICH WAS THIRTY MILES DISTANT FROM A LIBRARY UNTIL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VENTURA COUNTY LIBRARY. TO THE RIGHT A DESERT SCHOOL ENJOYING THE FRESH SUPPLY OF BOOKS SENT BY THE KERN COUNTY LIBRARY.

be made to store up the fruits of experience for the many new workers in the field and to establish professional standards of service. Discussions at the County Library Round Table and in the exhibit room indicated quite clearly one fact; that at present each county librarian is working practically alone, solving his local problems with little opportunity of comparing policies with others, and with no ready way of learning about the people who are meeting similar situations and difficulties.

People interested in county library work fall into three distinct classes: those planning to start a county organization, those involved in the initial problems of the first two or three years, and those absorbed in the policies of a well established system. In any discussion of the work, members of these different groups have little in common. The psychology of a county worker seems to include such rapid changes in point of view and such complete absorption in each set of puzzles, that any problem belonging to an earlier epoch of experience is consigned to oblivion. It is, therefore, difficult to maintain an openminded helpful attitude toward the younger members of the clan, altho this is a service much needed.

In spite of the difficulties inherent in any effort aiming to tabulate facts about county libraries, it seems important that such an effort should be developing along with the general growth of this great movement. There is pressing need for the establishment of a clearing house of information on this ever changing subject. Perhaps this could be accomplished thru A. L. A. headquarters; probably the most likely group to foster such a project is the newly formed County Library Round Table of which Miss Corinne A. Metz is chairman. This first exhibit, in practically the same form as shown at Detroit, has been shipped to A. L. A. head-

quarters for permanent use, and is being borrowed for state library meetings, fairs, etc. It is hoped that a circulation of the exhibit will bring criticisms and improvements, an addition of material to fill in the weak points, and will lead to future exhibits that will be more finished and more effective. It is further hoped that this initial effort to co-ordinate county library work will prove only the first stepping stone toward a movement to establish constructive leadership.

In the office of the Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., are a few copies of back numbers of *Occasional Papers*, Corps of Engineers, which might be of value to libraries. Libraries desiring to complete their sets of these should get in touch with this office, attention Intelligence Section.

"The great length of the counter in the periodical room [of the Chicago Public Library] has been broken by the merry-go-round card catalog for magazines, arranged by title and subject and representing many months of work. It states where each magazine is kept, whether or not it is bound, whether received by subscription or gift, and in what guides it is indexed."

The July number of the *Law Library Journal* contains the proceedings of the 17th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries; Gilson G. Glasier's presidential address; W. H. Alexander's paper which opened the discussion of The Library as a Business Enterprise; and an appreciation of the late Edward Brinley Adams, formerly librarian of the Harvard Law School, by Robert B. Anderson, Assistant librarian.

Summer Library Science Courses

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE FOR LIBRARIANS. The Seventh Annual Institute for Librarians conducted by the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries was held as usual at Simmons College, Boston, during the second week of July. This Institute is held primarily for the librarians of the small towns and rural communities, and their needs are considered exclusively in arranging the program. No classes in library technique are held, because librarians wishing such courses may attend the Simmons College Summer School, to which the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners pays the tuition of from one to three small town librarians each summer. There was, however, a demonstration in book-mending given each day by Ruby Tillinghast.

Ten states besides Massachusetts were represented by the two hundred and forty-one students registered. Eighty-four cities and towns of Massachusetts, of which fifty-six are distinctly small towns, sent representatives. There were four hospital, one prison and two business librarians, and nine trustees. The Boston Public Library, as usual and natural, sent the most representatives—twenty-five; Somerville sent thirteen; Brookline, Lynn and Woburn eight each; and Newton seven.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE. The summer school class of thirty-seven students completed their six weeks of hard work on August 15. The course given by Marion Lovis on high school library work, in which twenty-four women enrolled, was especially helpful. One half of the class belonged to Massachusetts, but ten other states, and the District of Columbia, were represented, as well as Saskatchewan, Canada.

The first week was the most exciting one, when the regular courses competed with, and tried to include much of, the N. E. A. Conference, and the Institute for Librarians under the joint auspices of the College and the Division of Libraries of Massachusetts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL. The School held its third and most successful session from July 24 to August 5 at New Hampshire College Library, Durham. Emphasis was laid upon regular instruction and practical work by the seven instructors. Twenty-three students were regularly enrolled and there were ten visitors at one or more sessions.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ECONOMY COURSES. The session for 1922 opened with

sixty-five students from twenty-seven states and foreign countries. The group varied in educational qualifications from high school and normal school graduates, to post-graduates of colleges and universities.

The course was in charge of Harriet E. Howe of Simmons College School of Library Science. Alma Penrose, who was to have taught the cataloging and classification course, was ill after the first week and the work was carried by Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell, of the Social Service Library of Boston.

The exhibit of school library work, with suggestions also for teachers, held in the Library School quarters, attracted a great many visitors.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL. Two summer courses of six weeks each were held this year for the first time at the State Library School, one from June 19 to July 28 for workers in the small public libraries of the State; the other from July 10 to August 18 for school librarians.

At a combined session of three weeks from July 10 to July 28, work common to both the public library and the school library was discussed in joint session, emphasis being placed on co-operation between these two types of libraries. During this period two special series of lectures were given, one on library work with children by Clara W. Hunt and Marian F. Schwab of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library; the other on reference books by Margaret S. Williams of the Library School faculty.

Each course had three weeks of independent study, when instruction was given in the more technical subjects with adaptations for the small public library and the school library respectively. The subjects studied at some length were classification, cataloging, subject headings, book selection, and in the second course the purpose and development of the school library. In addition to Mildred Pope, state library organizer, who conducted the first course, and Sabra W. Vought, state inspector of school libraries, who was in charge of the second course, many special lecturers gave one or more lectures.

Forty-four students were in attendance, including representatives from Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Washington as well as New York State.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER SCHOOL. The School opened on July 17 at Navesink the headquarters of the Middletown Township Library. Fifty-one pupils were in attendance representing forty li-

braries in the State of New Jersey. No one outside of the state has been admitted this year because of the large number of applications for enrollment from within the state and the limited accommodation at the Teachers Club in Navesink. The Community House and Library built and owned by the Navesink Library Association was used for class work and as a lecture hall. Sarah B. Askew of the Public Library Commission was in charge of the school. The courses were given by Francis Hobart and Lily Dodgen, single lectures or series were given by a dozen visiting specialists. The school closed with a State day when the heads of the State Departments of Agriculture, Home Economics, Child Hygiene, Institutions and Agencies, Conservation and Development and Education presented to the school the work of their respective departments and its relation to the libraries.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL. A six weeks' summer library course was given by the University of Georgia at Athens, June 24—Aug. 4, under the direction of Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University Library, with Susie Lee Crumley, principal of the Atlanta Library School in charge of the instruction. Miss Crumley taught classification, cataloging and reference work; Mr. Burnet book selection; Charlotte Templeton of the Library Commission, library administration; and Fanny Taber, of Montevallo, Ala., gave lectures on children's work. One of the most valuable features was a series of talks by members of the faculty on the literature of their various fields.

The registration, which was limited to librarians and high school teachers in charge of libraries, brought thirteen students from five states. The success of the course, in the opinion of the Director of the Summer School, justifies its continuance as a regular course in the University Summer School.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Two summer school courses in library science were given in the Summer School of the University of North Carolina, with Louis R. Wilson and other members of the staff offering instruction. The first was a course in book selection, classification, and cataloging, and was intended primarily for the benefit of teachers assuming charge of high school libraries. Eight students were enrolled. The second course in the use of books and bibliography was intended for college students and carried regular University credit. Twelve students were enrolled.

Inasmuch as the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges and the North Carolina State Department of Education have

adopted a requirement that all schools in order to be placed on accredited list must establish libraries of at least 500 volumes, considerable interest is being manifested in the upbuilding of the high school libraries. The coming year will witness a marked advance in this phase of library activity in North Carolina.

INDIANA LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL. Forty students attended the course this year: one trustee, seven librarians and thirty-three assistants. The regular courses in cataloging, classification and reference as well as the minor courses were handled largely by the regular Commission staff. The course in children's work was given by Carrie E. Scott of Indianapolis and that in book selection by Julia S. Harron of Cleveland. The course lasted seven weeks instead of the usual six and it was found that this was of advantage to both students and faculty. The school was held at the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, which is close to the Public Library.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. Eight courses in Library Methods were given in the Summer Session of the University of Michigan, which began on June twenty-sixth and closed on August eighteenth. Eighty-three students elected these courses, which was an increase of twenty-six over 1921, and of forty over 1920.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SUMMER LIBRARY COURSES. Fifty-one students were enrolled in the library courses this summer, twenty-six from Illinois, and the rest from fourteen other states and Japan.

Two groups of courses were offered, each group occupying the full time of the students. The six weeks' courses were open to high school graduates and were intended to meet primarily the needs of assistants in the smaller libraries of Illinois and twenty-seven students registered for these. The eight weeks' courses were open to college graduates, and were the same as certain courses in the regular session of the School; twenty-four students registered for these, five of whom were doing their second summer's work. These eight weeks courses carry credit toward the library degree.

The faculty were Mr. Cleavinger, Miss Bond, and Miss Boyd, of the Library School faculty; Miss Whitcomb of Chicago, Miss Matthews, of the University of Arkansas Library, and Miss Shoup, of the Library School. Miss Price of the State Library Extension Division, gave three lectures and held personal conferences with those students from Illinois.

Of the thirty-seven students having library positions, sixteen were in public libraries, thir-

teen in college or University, two in normal schools, three in high schools, two in state libraries, and one in a library commission office. The average salary of the eight weeks' students reporting was \$1330; of the six weeks' course, \$832.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING. The total enrollment for the 1922 session was thirty-nine. Of this number twenty-six students took the full library training course and thirteen additional students took only special courses.

The staff was as follows: Jane E. Roberts, resident director; Blanche V. Watts, director; Mae C. Anders, instructor in book selection classification; Blanche Smith, cataloging; Grace Shellenberger, children's literature; Julia A. Robinson, library administration; Ora King, minor subjects.

The well attended third annual library conference was held on July 5-6.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL. The twenty-seventh Summer Session of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin was held from June 2 to August 4. Of the fifty-four students registered, twenty-three took the course offered for workers in public libraries, thirty the course for Teacher-librarians and one special work.

The class had opportunity to attend many of the special lectures offered by the University during the Session, and several social functions were planned by the faculty of the Library School.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA. Unusual success crowned this year's summer school held from June 19 to August 1. The instruction was chiefly in the hands of Mary E. Goff, chief cataloger of the University of Texas Library, and Isabel Smith.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE. Students in the two summer courses numbered twenty. Seven were juniors, seniors or graduates of the University, seven were teachers, the remainder were heads or assistants from the county, public and college libraries in the state. The courses given were Classification (the first term's work of the long session), and Library Administration. Credit for these courses toward the B. A. degree is given to students who have junior standing in the University.

COLORADO SUMMER SCHOOL. Twenty-four students, representing eleven states, registered in the library summer school of the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins. Of these nine took the preliminary week in bookbinding, twenty-one the six weeks' course in library sci-

ence, one registered for the children's week, and one for the two weeks' course in reference work.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL. The summer short course of six weeks closed on August 4. Thirty-five students were in attendance, many of them coming from states outside of California. For the first time classes were held in the new library school building adjoining the library.

Unusual interest was shown in the two weeks' course in story-telling and children's literature given by Edna Whiteman, formerly of Pittsburgh. In connection with the course two public story hours were given, one for adults and one for children which proved very popular.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL. The School held its regular session during June using for class rooms the new extension to the University Library which has just been completed. This school which was founded by the late Charles H. Gould is Canada's first library school and demand for training has been so constant that the establishment of a regular winter course is being contemplated.

Subjects were grouped as: technical, bibliographic and administrative. The course involved one hundred fifty hours of lectures and practice work, a special exhibit illustrating the development of the arts of record, and showing some fine examples of mediaeval illumination and of incunabula, was arranged in the new library museum. Seventeen students including one from the University of Pennsylvania, attended the course.

We have secured a few copies of the following scarce numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL: January 1, January 15, February 1, 1921. These will be supplied at twenty-five cents a copy by
THE PUBLISHERS

"Showing Off the Library," by Anna P. Mason, librarian of the Carondelet Branch of the St. Louis Public Library is an attractively illustrated story of the expansion of the Library from its foundation, with special emphasis on the ways in which the library has been going forth into the many-sided life of the City and "showing off" its varied resources.

Instruction of "Students in the Use of Technical Literature"; an unexploited phase of engineering education is contributed by Elwood H. McClelland, technology librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to *Engineering Education* v. 12 no. 9.

Book Advertising—Wise and Otherwise

FOR some time we of the Seattle Public Library have been questioning the value of the practice of issuing current statements of the most popular books of fiction and because we realize that in a question that concerns libraries in general action must be concerted if it is to be felt, we ask its consideration by the LIBRARY JOURNAL and its readers.

When we were invited some years ago to join other public libraries in making monthly surveys of the most popular books, we thought we saw the attainment of one of our most cherished ambitions in a library publicity which would attract attention to the fact that libraries were functioning as a whole and not as individual units. The resulting library lists contrasted favorably with the lists of "best sellers" and were widely copied and our impression that people want to read and be known as reading the books that "everyone is talking about" was confirmed. We found that for the books we advertised in this way we could not begin to supply the demand, and we were forced to admit even while rejoicing at our success, that our efforts to substitute other good books on the same subject or of the same type did not meet with the appreciation we could have wished.

"The Four Horsemen of Apocalypse" and "The Education of Henry Adams" were the first to stir us out of our complacency. They were good books and possibly a few persons who really read them would have missed them if they had not been so continuously advertised. Soon we had purchased thirty-five copies of the "Four Horsemen" but the number of reserves ran into the hundreds.

The South Sea craze was another instance of our clamoring for the privilege of turning the grindstone for booksellers and publishers and only at long last have we come to realize that by pushing individual titles we are not creating a taste for reading but an unnatural demand for a certain few titles that no library could ever satisfy; that we are not giving satisfaction to the public; that we are making inroads on our book fund which means certain failure to supply legitimate needs and that we are crowding our stack with ephemera that are as lifeless as yesterday's May-flies.

It is not part of our purpose to lay any blame on publishers and booksellers. The rapprochement which is springing up among all distributors of books cannot be too heartily encouraged but we agree with Mr. Swinnerton in feeling that it is better for libraries to stand back of good publishers than to exploit individual titles on their lists.

Can we not find some way of advertising books and libraries that will not make trouble for ourselves and over-emphasize a few titles at the cost of the many? Are we doing ourselves or our communities any good by cultivating a restricted public taste especially for viands, some of which are good enough in themselves but too highly spiced or over-done to be taken for daily food?

The power of the spoken word is after all the most potent. The best way to get books into circulation is to circulate information about them. Broadcasting book information by radio has already become a feature of certain libraries and seems to offer unusual opportunities.

The book talks that have been tried in some libraries offer another field that should prove fruitful. Thru them the library assistants are equipped to introduce books to borrowers with the assurance that comes from definite acquaintance. Where such book talks have been open to the public they have perhaps not reached their greatest usefulness because they have not reached the right people. If announcements could be sent to selected groups of borrowers until the book talks became well established they might help us to bring the right book to the attention of the right reader.

Radio broadcasting and book talks are only suggestions. We hope someone will discover other effective channels thru which we can advertise our services and our books without the disastrous results which follow the publication of the "most popular books of the month."

SARAH VIRGINIA LEWIS,

*Superintendent of Circulation,
Seattle Public Library.*

Subject Headings for the Literature of Military Science

A tentative system of subject headings for the literature of military science compiled by Fremont Rider for the use of the editors of the *International Military Digest* has been published by the Cumulative Digest Corporation, N. Y. (\$18). "As a system of subject headings it is avowedly incomplete and tentative altho the main headings have proved out fairly well in their six years' use. . . . The professional bibliographer should remember that the system was printed as a guide to a frequently changing body of office editors not all of them familiar with subject-heading technique. It seemed wise, therefore, to be clear in the form rather than unduly concise."—*Preface.*

Library Legislation 1921-1922

LAST year's special session of the Missouri legislature and the regular session of California, which ended too late for full inclusion in Chairman William F. Yust's last year's report of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Legislation are included with the present account of library laws passed in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Virginia in 1922. Eleven states held legislative sessions this year, but no library legislation was enacted in Colorado (special session), Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Rhode Island.

ESTABLISHMENT AND TAX

New York state passed a number of minor amendments to the general education law relative to libraries. A New Jersey act permits a municipality to appropriate in the current budget for its library a sum equal to that paid into the general treasury by the library the preceding year. Such sum shall be in addition to the regular appropriation. This refers to the fines and other money earned by the library, which had been taken away from libraries in the budget act. Missouri at the extra session last year amended the regular library law, providing that in case of an increase in valuation of the taxable property within an incorporated city the common council may reduce the levy provided by law for library maintenance to an amount which the council deems sufficient, but not over ten per cent more than was levied the previous year.

STATE AGENCIES

In the general amendment of the political code last year California abolished the board of trustees of the state library and transferred their powers and duties to the state department of finance. "The Division of Libraries" becomes one of the six divisions of this department. The change makes practically no difference in the operation of the state library. The Kentucky Library Commission law was amended by omitting four words limiting the secretary's salary, which is now at the discretion of the Commission. In Maryland the functions of the library commission now devolve upon the state superintendent of schools as the result of the governor's "comprehensive plan of re-organization of the entire state government with a comparatively small number of departments." The governor is to appoint five persons, who with the state librarian and the librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library shall constitute the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission, which shall advise with the superintendent with respect

to his library duties. In Massachusetts a movement to abolish work among aliens in libraries was forestalled by securing an amendment to the law defining the functions of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

A 1921 California law amended the political code relative to county officers by adding a "county librarian" to the list of sixteen enumerated county officers. This gives the county librarian a legal status equal to that of other county officials, one result being that "most of the county library salaries were increased by amendment to the county government act rather than by amendment to the county library law." Salaries now come up for consideration in the general salary bill passed by the legislature for each county; hitherto they were prescribed in the county library law. Salary increases made last year affected the county librarians in 30 counties, increases ranging from \$200 to \$600 per person, so that present salaries range from \$1,000 to \$3,000, the largest number being between \$1,800 and \$2,400.

A New Jersey amendment specifies the power of the county library commission to purchase supplies and equipment and limits such purchases to the amount appropriated. The members of the Mississippi Library Association failed again to get a liberal county library law passed. Two years ago a law was passed permitting counties with an assessed valuation over eighteen million dollars to appropriate not over \$3,000 annually toward the support of one or more public libraries in the county. Only nine counties in the state could qualify under this law, and of these only three are contributing to the support of libraries. In some of the other counties there are no public libraries, negroes outnumbering the whites by several hundred per cent.

SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES

In California apportionment of the fund for school district libraries is to be "such sum as may be requested by the school trustees of such district," but not less than \$25 for each teacher. If the trustees fail to file request the county superintendent shall make apportionment not exceeding \$50 per teacher. Formerly this was on a percentage basis, five to ten per cent of the school fund, but not to exceed \$50 per district except in districts having five or more teachers, where it was to be not under \$10 or over \$15 per teacher.

New Jersey amended her law authorizing state

duplication of money raised by any school district for library purposes, \$20 for establishment and \$10 annually. The amendment provides for these amounts to be paid by the state thru the county library commission of any county where a co-operative agreement has been made between the county library and the local school.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Laws applying to special places are not generally included in the committee's reports, but note is made of a few in New York state on account of their possible suggestiveness to those interested. Of three laws passed for the benefit of law libraries in Catskill, Plattsburgh and Albany, the latter provides for consolidating the Albany county law library with the appellate division library, third department, and makes an appropriation for the librarian's salary at not exceeding \$3,500. An amendment to the Oneonta city charter changes the name of the Oneonta Public Library to "The Huntington Memorial Library", pursuant to the request of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, who proposed to endow the library in memory of his parents. An amendment to the Greater New York charter permits the sale of corporate stock for the erection and equipment of the central library in the borough of Brooklyn. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must now authorize the sale of the stock.

Another amendment to the charter passing the legislature but not approved by the mayor gave public library trustees power to select library sites subject to the approval to the Board of Estimate, prepare plans, award contracts and supervise construction of new library buildings. In the acquisition of such sites the library board was to have all the powers of the Board of Education and contracts for the construction of new library buildings were to be let in the same manner as contracts for new school buildings.

APPROPRIATIONS

Reports on appropriations for all available states follow. Amounts given are for two years unless otherwise stated.

Kentucky: State Library Commission \$15,000, State Library \$13,824, State Historical Society \$10,000.

Maryland: Public Library Commission \$11,982, State Library \$11,600, Legislative Reference Bureau \$3725 for 1923 and \$7550 the next year.

Massachusetts: Department of Education, Division of Public Libraries \$24,100 for one year.

Missouri: State Library Commission \$1200 in addition to previous \$25,500 for two years, 1921-1922.

New Jersey for one year: Public Library Commission \$47,980; State Library \$19,900; Record Bureau (which takes place of historical society) \$10,500. The following amounts are appropriated to the departments named but spent under supervision of the Public Library Commission: Agricultural extension department \$3,000, for books in agriculture for their farm demonstrators; department of institutions and agencies \$5,000, for libraries in institutions; department of education \$1,000 for teachers' libraries.

Virginia: State Library \$41,142.50 for year ending February 1923, and \$41,067.50 the next year; State Law Library \$7,250 each year; Legislative Reference Bureau \$8,851 and \$9,451; World War History Commission \$7,500 each year; aid to local school libraries each year \$3,000. The general assembly made an appropriation sufficient to enable the State Library Board to secure the services of a library organizer. It is hoped that the legislature of 1924 will provide the funds to erect the memorial library to commemorate the services of Virginia troops in the world war authorized two years ago by the general assembly. The 1922 assembly found that no progress had been made on the work of erecting a building and not only refused a further appropriation but also took away the amount appropriated two years before. This leaves the library board and the war memorial commission, the two bodies designated by law to erect the building, without any funds, but with a site on which to erect the building.

Free on Request

The following will be given to any library willing to pay transportation charges:

The American Magazine Subject Index 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920.

Guide to Periodicals and Serials in the United States and Canada compiled by Henry O. Severance, 1909.

United States, Commissioner of Education Reports. 1918 v. 2; 1911 v. 1-2; 1915 v. 1; 1916 v. 2.

Musical Blue Book of America, 1917-18.

American Medical Biography compiled by Kelley and Burrage.

Periodical Articles on Religion 1890-99, by Ernest C. Richardson. Scribner 1911. Author index.

A. L. A. Proceedings. Conference reports for 1905 (being LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1905 v. 30 no. 9); 1909-10; 1914; 1919; 1921.

A. L. A. Handbook 1917-1919 (in poor condition).

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 62 West 45th Street, New York City.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1922



THERE are under way plans of authors and publishers, thru the Authors' League and the National Association of Book Publishers, for a joint committee of counsel rather than of censorship in regard to books of doubtful character and a committee is in process of formation with George Creel as its probable chairman. Meantime a discussion as to book censorship had been started in the daily press, especially in the *New York Times*, in connection with prosecution by John S. Sumner, successor of Anthony Comstock of the Anti-Vice Society, and Mr. Sumner has since expressed his satisfaction with the proposals of authors and publishers. Libraries have always before them the problem of dealing with such books, of which the fewer the better, and the inquiries we have made suggest a general tendency to avoid advertising such books and to treat them when purchased as books of record rather than for circulation. It is quite certain that calling attention to such books by name provokes salacious curiosity and demand, and therefore it has been the policy of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to avoid calling public attention to them by title.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AN interesting question, in regard to books of abnormal demand, is raised in a contribution from Seattle regarding books advertised from month to month as in library demand or as big sellers. Every library which buys freely of new books, especially novels of the day, presently finds its shelves encumbered by books which have passed their vogue and are "dead as door-nails." If a library orders copies of a popular book by the score, there are sure to be hundreds of disgruntled readers "hopping mad" that the book they want is "always out." Entry of their names on a reserve list is not always soothing, and indeed reserve lists are subject to such abuse that a remedy has been sought in charging five cents as a reserve fee, which incidentally covers the cost of post-card notice. Another scheme which has been fairly effective in large libraries is the special loan collection, cognate with the ordinary circulating library, where a fee of two cents per day is charged for new books and the proceeds applied to buying duplicate copies. With careful attention, this scheme works out

fairly well pecuniarily, but even this cannot always satisfy readers. After all, the best course is to buy only a reasonable number of such books and to induce readers to take the "next best thing" in the line of their desires. When some of the books of the day are contrasted with such sterling novels of the living past as Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker" and "The Red City," books of high literary value dealing with the actual history of the days of Washington, it does seem that library influence should be stoutly in action to keep the better class of books in active use.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

INTERESTING light is thrown on the American prices of English books by a comparison of American and English prices of two hundred and sixty such books of English authorship recorded in the *Book Review Digest* March—August number of the present year. There are three classes of books of English authorship priced by American publishers, those reprinted here, those imported in small editions in sheets and those brought over in smaller lots in English binding. The facts seem to be that on remade books prices are practically identical, as \$2.00 for 7s. 6d. novels; that on editions on which duties are paid on sheets alone, the prices are also closely equivalent; and that on bound books where duties are paid commercially on the English wholesale price calculated by the customs authorities as one-third off retail price, there is a substantially higher price in America, running about thirty-five cents to the shilling. There are of course exceptions, and averages are often misleading. Libraries are chiefly concerned, it would seem, with the importation of the last named class in which the duty free provision counts for most and on which the publishing importer is most heavily handicapped. The *Book Review Digest* does a real service to librarians in making this comparison.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LIBRARY Legislation for 1922, of which this year report was made at the Detroit Conference, was not of salient importance, partly because most states now hold biennial sessions in odd numbered years and only eleven legislatures met last year. Two tendencies, however, were noteworthy, that toward higher assessment

valuation of taxable property involving decreased percentage in taxes the possible increased returns, and that toward concentration of state departments, which sometimes gives the library strange bedfellows. Naturally libraries should be classed with education, but California has found it advisable to transfer from nominal connections with the schools and take incongruous shelter with the finance department. The New York law authorizing the issue of cor-

porate stock beyond the debt limit for the Brooklyn library was based on the wholesome theory that libraries are investments tending to increase the public wealth as well as welfare. The Mississippi State association is entitled to high credit for its persistent endeavors, which must ultimately be successful, to obtain legislation that will put this backward state in the path of progress in library as well as school education.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

THE Library Workers' Association held its third annual meeting on June 29th at the Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, President Catherine Van Dyne in the chair.

The secretary presented the report on the questionnaire on library training sent to both libraries and library schools. The library schools were found to favor a system whereby credits for library school work may be obtained at different times. They approved granting credits for work at summer schools, provided it was the equivalent of other school work, but a few saw some difficulty in standardizing such courses. The question of the standardizing authority remained unsolved. Attention was called to the fact that instead of the profession standardizing the schools, the schools seem to regulate the profession. On the question of the possibility and merit of correspondence courses, opinion was evenly divided.

The questionnaire for libraries was to ascertain the general practice along these lines of library training and the answers proved that the practice differed almost universally with each library. The question whether libraries could successfully train their assistants and fit them for promotion was answered by the majority in the affirmative. On the question of a time allowance for training assistants, in libraries, answers varied from granting time for both recitation and study, time for recitation only, to so many hours per week or no time allowance at all. On the question of direct recognition in salary for assistants taking additional training courses, the concensus of opinion seemed to be that the direct recognition would be given provided that the assistants' work were more efficient and valuable to the library for having taken the course. One librarian wrote that if an assistant wanted to take a special course during the sum-

mer he would be inclined to think that the assistant was merely remedying deficiencies in her preparation. It was pointed out that few libraries can afford to pay enough to provide for an entire staff of fully equipped assistants only, that is, with college and library school preparation. Since they cannot afford to meet such a standard, they may expect to get either people without preparation and provide no incentive for preparation, or others with possibilities. They may assist these to add to their equipment, but after proper recognition of the library's assistance, the salaries should increase in proportion to the increased equipment. Many of the librarians stated their willingness to aid in any effort towards the correlation and standardization of the unaccredited library school course, altho several had doubts as to the advisability of so much standardization.

Following, John Cotton Dana talked on the younger generation. He said that if the Library Workers' Association had done nothing else, it had justified its existence by sending out and publishing such a questionnaire,—that one of the things most needed in the library profession as in all others nowadays, was a question mark—a constant interrogation as to why and how various things were done and if another way might not be better. One of the greatest mistakes in the profession was a too placid acceptance of things as they are; the tendency to follow too closely the paths laid out twenty or forty years ago. Conditions have changed. A flood of print is inundating the country. Mail order catalogs, pamphlets, all varieties of magazines are finding a way to remote hamlets and are developing a class of readers which a new school of librarians must face. Are the systems under which we have worked and the methods of training we have produced still adequate to meet present conditions? The question has been raised

The Following Titles Will Be in Demand This Fall

Business Books Recently Published:

- CORPORATION PROCEDURE.** By Thomas Conyngton, R. J. Bennett, and P. W. Pinkerton; Hugh R. Conyngton, Editor. 1922. (2d Ptg., 1922.) 1689 Pages. Cloth. \$10.00
- BUDGETARY CONTROL.** By J. O. McKinsey. 1922. 474 Pages. Cloth. \$4.25.
- AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CREDITS.** By Wilbert Ward, 1922. 278 Pages. Cloth. \$2.50.
- MANUAL OF BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.** By E. W. Dolch. 1922 (2nd ptg. 1922). 327 Pages. Cloth. \$2.25.
- RETAIL CHARGE ACCOUNT.** By F. W. Walter. 1922 (2d ptg. 1922). 264 Pages. Cloth. \$3.00.
- WORK OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.** By J. Edward Meeker. 1922 (3rd ptg. 1922). 633 Pages. Cloth. \$5.00.
- SURETY BONDS.** By Edward C. Lunt. 1922. 370 Pages. Cloth. \$2.50.
- PHILOSOPHY OF ACCOUNTS.** By Charles E. Sprague. Fifth Edition 1922. 183 Pages. Cloth. \$2.50.

New Titles for September and October

- AUDITING THEORY AND PRACTICE.** By Robert H. Montgomery. 3rd ed. Cloth. Volume II ready early in October. App. 500 Pages. \$4.00. (Volume I published 1921 (3d ptg. 1922). 730 Pages. \$6.00.)
- CONTROL OF QUALITY IN MANUFACTURING.** By Geo. S. Radford. Ready late September. 404 Pages. Cloth. \$5.00.
- STORES AND MATERIALS CONTROL.** By N. M. Cartmell. Ready Sept. 20th—30th. App. 450 Pages. Cloth. \$4.50.
- MERCANTILE CREDITS.** By F. H. McAdow. Ready September 20th—30th. App. 205 Pages. Cloth. \$2.00.
- DEPRECIATION—PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS.** By E. A. Saliers. Ready late September. App. 540 Pages. Cloth. \$5.00.
- ACCOUNTING THEORY.** A textbook by W. A. Paton. Ready September 20th—30th. App. 515 Pages. Cloth. \$4.00.
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whether we are standardizing the schools or the schools standardizing us? They grew out of earlier conditions. Are they fixed or flexible? Have they been required to note and develop along the lines that will meet present and future conditions? Are librarians fully conscious of what they need to know?

Adelaide R. Hasse, who was in the audience, was asked to tell something of the work of her School for Business Librarians. Miss Hasse said that the school is still in a formative state. The course of instruction was being developed thru the problems it is called upon to face. Duncan's "Commercial Research" is used as a text. Such things as cataloging and classification are not taught. It is assumed that the students know these things. They are taught, or rather, find out as a group, how to collect and present in the best form, complete information on any phase of industry.

Following Miss Hasse, Anna Thompson of the Syracuse Public Library presented a report on extension courses in library work.

The discussion of pensions in libraries was led by Ernestine Rose who outlined the New York Public Library's efforts to establish a pension system. The discussion involved such points as the difficulty of getting public support for such a measure by an institution privately controlled and the relative worth of a pension as against higher salaries.

MARIAN C. MANLEY, *Secretary*.

CHINESE LIBRARIANS IN CONFERENCE

THE annual conference of the National Association for the Promotion of Education was held at Tsinanfu, Shangtung, on July 3-8, 1922. During these days the Sessions of the Library Section formulated the following proposals. Opinions were expressed and ways of carrying them out were suggested.

1. That all schools should have instruction in the use of books.
2. That the normal schools in China should offer courses in Library Science.
3. That extension of school libraries should be emphasized.
4. That the chief cities, such as Shanghai, Hankow, etc., including provincial capitals, should establish libraries.
5. That a National Library should be properly established in Peking.
6. That the publishers of new books should present one volume to the Board of Education, and one volume to the National Library.
7. That primary schools, within certain regions, should unite to establish joint libraries.
8. That a committee for the study of Library Science should be organized by the National Association for the Promotion of Education.

The following librarians were invited to the meetings of the Library Section: S. K. Chen, registrar of Peking High Normal College; K. C. Chu, cataloguer of the Southeastern University Library; D. U. Doo, library commissioner of the Educational Commission of Kwangtung; Y. F. Hung, librarian of Southeastern University; T. Y. Seng, librarian of Boone University; S. B. Sung, librarian of the School of Commerce, Southeastern University; T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hua College; Julie Rummelhoff (Mrs. T. C. Tai) cataloger of Tsing Hua College Library.

Y. F. HUNG.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES, 1922-23*

Bookbinding.—Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, chairman; Sarah L. Munson; Franklin H. Price.

Book Buying.—M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md., chairman; Carl L. Cannon; Asa Don Dickinson; H. C. Wellman; Purd B. Wright.

Cataloging.—W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich., chairman; T. F. Currier; J. C. M. Hanson; Sophie K. Hiss; Theresa Hitchler; Harriet E. Howe; A. G. S. Josephson; Andrew Keogh; Charles Martel; Axel Moth.

Civil Service Relations (Appointed by Council).—George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C., chairman; C. F. D. Belden; M. J. Ferguson; J. T. Jennings; Carl B. Roden; P. L. Windsor.

Committee on Committees (Appointed by Council).—C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, chairman; Jesse Cunningham; Annie Mulheron.

Constitution and By-Laws.—Henry N. Sanborn, Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn., chairman; Matthew S. Dudgeon; Malcolm G. Wyer.

Council Program.—George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., chairman; C. F. D. Belden; Fannie C. Rawson; Bessie Sergeant Smith.

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee.—C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., chairman; Mary E. Baker; W. S. Biscoe; Dorcas Fellows; Sophie K. Hiss; William S. Merrill; Adah Patton; C. W. Perley; Julia Pettec.

Editorial.—Hiller C. Wellman, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., chairman; Matthew S. Dudgeon; Josephine A. Rathbone; Carl B. Roden; Joseph L. Wheeler.

Education.—Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn., chairman; Harriet K. Avery; Elva L. Bascom; C. C. Certain; Annie S. Cutter; Annie T. Eaton; Alice I. Hazeltine; Marion Horton; May Ingles; Lucy M. Lewis; Martha Pritchard; O. S. Rice; Mary E. Robbins; Lillian H. Smith; Frank K. Walter; Sherman Williams; Adeline B. Zachert.

Elections.—Helen A. Bagley, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill., chairman; Ruth Hammond; Harriet E. Leitch; James A. McMillen; Charles H. Stone.

Federal and State Relations.—J. I. Wycer, N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y., chairman; Claribel R. Barnett; Johnson Brigham; Matthew S. Dudgeon; Edith Guerrier; H. H. B. Meyer; C. Seymour Thompson; Elizabeth H. West; Edwin Wiley.

* Eight committees are still to be appointed.

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 27-29. At Fort Collins. Thirty-third annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association.

Oct. 2-4. At Duluth. Minnesota State Library Association meeting.

Oct. Second week. In Milwaukee. Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.

Oct. 12-14. At Yankton, S. D. meeting of the South Dakota Library Association following a three days institute for untrained librarians.

Oct. 17-19. In St. Joseph. Joint meeting of the Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri library associations.

Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.

October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.

Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association. Dorothy Amann, S. M. University, Dallas, president.

Nov. 2-4. At Chattanooga (Tenn.) Headquarters at the Signal Mt. Hotel. Conference of southeastern librarians and others interested in library work.

Nov. 12-18. In every public library. Fourth annual Children's Book Week.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge. Counting all departments, the Library of Harvard University now has over two million titles. The College Library, including departmental collections, has well over a million and a quarter titles, and the 41,300 volumes added to it last year represented an outlay of \$73,396. In all 92,834 books were added, a figure again confirming an estimate that the Harvard Library has doubled every twenty years since 1800. The Medical School added 10,387 books, making a total of 107,000. The Law School took full advantage of favorable rates of exchange and added some 30,000 volumes to its collection of 238,500.

Loans from the delivery desk to undergraduates rose from 60,621 in 1916-1917 to 70,559 in 1920-1921. Graduate students used 21,983 books in the stack. The number of graduate students and visiting scholars authorized to work in the stack was 921 last year as compared with 643 six years ago.

Newton. The city of Newton, with a population of 46,000, was served with 429,984 books in 1921, an increase of 51,691 over the preceding year, and the largest gain in any one year in the history of the public library. As there are about 9,000 homes in Newton, the average circulation in each home was forty-seven volumes, and the entire cost per home of maintaining the library for the year was \$6.38, "a striking example of the benefits resulting from cooperation." The house-to-house circulation increased by one-third. Children borrowed 124,823 books. The city appropriation was \$56,450; the entire receipts \$57,881, from which \$27,525 was paid out in salaries and \$12,000 for books, periodicals, and binding.

Quincy. The Thomas Crane Public Library circulated an average of eight volumes to each resident of the city during 1921. This was done at a cost to the city of eight cents per volume. The circulation also averaged eight times per volume in the library. Thirty-seven per cent of the population of the city were enrolled as borrowers during the last two years and a half. The Americanization work done by the library is its most striking feature and an illustration of the work adds interest to the report. The report is written largely as a plea for a more adequate book fund. Of a total income of \$34,846, books cost \$7,130; periodicals, \$765; binding, \$1,771 and salaries \$17,732.

Fitchburg. In the library year ending November 30, 1921, the Fitchburg Public Library loaned 102,719 books for home use, according to the annual report of Librarian George E. Nutting. Disbursements of \$12,251 were made from receipts of \$12,290, of which \$2,047 was derived from the County Dog Fund. The library owns 64,391 volumes. The music collection is growing in popularity with music lovers not only in Fitchburg, but also in the surrounding towns and cities particularly in Leominster.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville. Improvements and changes made in the main library building of the Jacksonville Public Library in the past year have resulted in an increased capacity for use of the reading rooms, but have shown that the limit of the capacity of the building to shelve books will soon be reached. The Board of Trustees is recommending the establishment of three branches, one for coloured readers. At present the only branch of the library is the Lackawanna branch established in May thru arrangement with the Seaboard Air Line Railway, by which about 2,500 books owned by the company and located at the shops in the west part of the city were made available to residents of the city as well as to railroad employes. The branch is open one afternoon a week in charge of a library assistant.

The library had 58,982 volumes at the end of the year, a net increase of 1,931, and circulated 242,081 volumes, the greatest number in its history. The children's room circulated 61,519 books. Friends of the library assisted Clara B. Josselyn, the regular story-teller, among them Bernice Marquis, sister of Don Marquis. The *Florida Times-Union* and the *Florida Metropolis* published weekly annotated lists of new books, besides giving the library much editorial space in the case of the former paper. The weekly bulletin of the Rotary Club also carried a library article. Expenditures were \$29,908. books, periodicals and binding taking \$8.445 and salaries \$11,310.

ILLINOIS

Springfield. The Lincoln library emphasizes in a biennial report the need of additions to its meagre collection of Lincolniana, which is inadequate to supply the needs of visitors who come to the library when the State Historical collection is not available. The library on

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February 28, 1922, owned 84,315 volumes, and had circulated three hundred thousand books in the year then closed. Beginning in November, 1920, the extension librarian began systematic service to the patients in the Springfield hospital. Work with schools was carried on thru all departments. The speakers at the four book talks given under library auspices were Stephen Graham, A. P. Herbert and J. C. Squire, Helen Nicolay, and Clarence Bennett.

Chicago. "The Library of the National Safety Council has continued to grow in scope and usefulness. . . under the direction of Mary B. Day. During the past twelve months 2,677 research requests were answered; more than 24,000 pieces of literature distributed, and assistance given in the preparation of the revised Safety Slogan booklet; the Annual Congress exhibit; bibliography for text book on School Safety; the preparation of twenty portfolios illustrating the national Council's service, and many other such items.

—*National Safety News* for September.

Chicago. By the middle of February, 1921, the number of active branches of the Chicago Public Library had been reduced from forty-five to twenty-nine as the result of retrenchments made necessary to meet the budget. The staff dropped from 629 to 520 assistants, and there was only \$75,000 available for buying books, or \$25,000 under the sum for 1920. In the face of these difficulties the home circulation of books in 1921 reached 7,472,768, only 180,000 less than in the preceding year, or about one average week's figures. The inclusion of the Regional Branch for the first time with a circulation of 267,621 for its first year accounted for a large part of the increase. The reopening of the John Crerar Library in its new quarters across the street from the Public Library did not have the anticipated effect on the patronage of the latter, which continues to increase at the normal annual rate. The close proximity of the library has, however, led the Public Library to take steps to avoid duplicating reference material that properly belongs in the field of that institution.

The increase in Illinois library tax rates, as already reported (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1921) assures the library a fixed and irreducible rate of eight-tenths of a mill this year, or about fifty cents per capita of population, a sum which lifts Chicago from its former place at the bottom to somewhere near the middle of the column of large American cities in the matter of public library support. The receipts for the year were \$850,069, of which \$539,054 was disbursed in

salaries, \$92,260 for books, and \$71,894 for binding. With net additions of 24,419 books (73,586 subtracted), the number of books in the library on January 1, 1922, was 1,099,711.

WISCONSIN

New quarters in the Capitol Annex greatly facilitated the work of the Traveling Department of the Library Commission, which during the year ending June 30 shipped 131,750 volumes to all parts of the State. Of these over 34,000 were sent in 598 collections to supplement local library collections both for general use and for the benefit of women's clubs or other groups. Books went to 1351 different communities, so that "if we except the communities served thru their public libraries from our total number of 1351 communities served, we find that more than 1200 volunteers acted as distributing agencies," says Harriet C. Long in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Schools distributed over 45,000 volumes in 2338 collections, and 30,000 were sent in response to 5918 requests from individuals.

MISSOURI

St. Joseph. The year's circulation of books from the St. Joseph Public Library showed still another increase over previous records, as nearly fifteen per cent more books were issued than in 1920-1921, or 368,643 in all in the year ending April 30. March proved the busiest month. The Carnegie branch continued its work with the study clubs of South St. Joseph, with the Benton High School students and the pupils of the upper classes in the grade schools, besides giving fortnightly service to two fire-stations and the Ross Dugger Post of the American Legion. The library has 92,962 volumes. More books were discarded and worn out in the Juvenile and Schools Department than were added, a condition which is soon to be remedied. Of the expenditures of \$40,952, books, periodicals, and binding represented \$10,782, and salaries \$22,496.

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AMERICA—DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

Hart, Francis R. Admirals of the Caribbean. Houghton. 5 p. bibl. O. \$3.

Bolton, Herbert E. The Spanish Borderlands; a chronicle of old Florida and the Southwest. Yale University Press. 6 p. bibl. O. (Chronicles of America; sets only).

AMPHIBIA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Taylor, Edward H. Amphibians and turtles of the Philippine Islands. Manila: Bureau of Printing. 4 p. bibl. O. pap. (Agr. and natural resources).

ANIMALS

Sherborn, Charles D. Index animalium sive index nominum quae ab A.D. 1758 generibus et speciebus animalium imposita sunt societatibus eruditorum adiuvantibus; sectio secunda a kalendis Ianuariis, 1801, usque ad finem Decembris, 1850; pt. I, introd. bibl. and index, A-Aff . . . Oxford Univ. Press. 132+128 p. O. \$8.

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Goldenweiser, Alexander A. Early civilization; an introd. to anthropology. Knopf. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5.

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U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the Washington conference on the limitation of armament, 1921-1922. 8 typew. p. 90c. (P.A.I.S.)

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Nowak, Carl A., ed. Non-intoxicants; a practical manual on the manufacture of soft drink extracts and cereal beverages. Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.: Author. 10 p. bibl. D. \$6.

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Wild, Laura H. A literary guide to the Bible; a study of the types of literature present in the Old and New Testaments. Doran. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.

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Bewer, Julius A. The literature of the Old Testament in its historical development. New York: Lemcke and Buechner. 8 p. bibl. O. \$5. (Records of civilization; sources and studies, Columbia Univ.)

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BLUE SKY LAWS. See INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Pace, Edward A., and others. The Catholic encyclopedia. Supplement 1, v. 17. New York: Encyclopedia Press. 13 p. bibl. O. \$7.50 up.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY

Coulton, George G. Chaucer and his England; 3d ed. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$6.

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Hart, Hornell N. Differential fecundity in Iowa; a study in partial correlation. Iowa City: University of Iowa. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 80c. (Studies in child welfare; v. 2, no. 2, 1st ser. no. 62, June 1, 1922).

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Harris, Charles. Creeds or no creeds; a critical examination of the basis of modernism. Dutton. 7 p. bibl. O. \$6.

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Swanton, John R. Early history of the Creek Indians and their neighbors. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution. 6 p. bibl. O. (Bureau of American Ethnology; bull. 73).

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Fowler, Mary, comp. Catalogue of the Dante collection, presented by Willard Fiske; additions 1898-1920. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Library. O. 152 p. pap.

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Slosson, Edwin E. The American spirit in education; a chronicle of great teachers. Yale University Press. 3 p. bibl. O. (Chronicles of America; sets only).

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Neilson, William A., and Ashley H. Thorndike. A manual for teachers to accompany History of English literature. Macmillan. Bibl. D. 40c.

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Beard, Charles A., and William C. Bagley. Our old world background [European hist. for grade schools]. Macmillan. 5 p. bibl. D. \$1.20.

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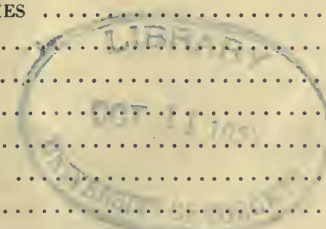
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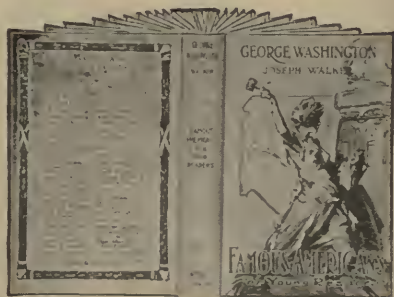
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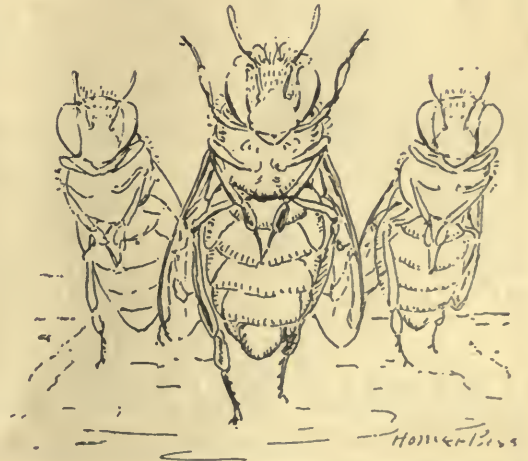
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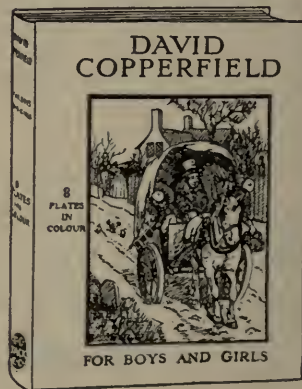
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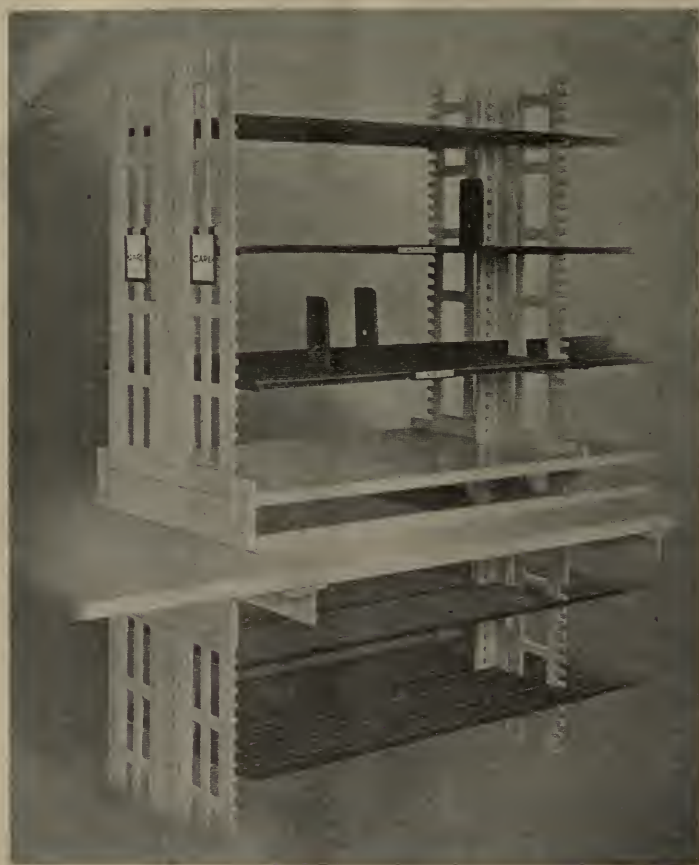


MORE BOOKS IN THE HOME!

This issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL contains material which it is hoped may be of special interest to the heads of Children's Departments. The publishers' announcements of children's books assembled in this one number should also be of value for checking purposes.

FOURTH ANNUAL
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1922



New Roads in Library Work With Children

By JASMINE BRITTON

LIBRARIAN, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY, LOS ANGELES

THOSE who have thoughtfully observed the trend of recent library expansion see the development of a new phase in work with children. While a library has always been considered an essential in colleges and universities, it is only in the past twenty years that high schools have improved the quality of their work by providing a librarian to administer their books. Today we are coming a step nearer to reaching all the people with books, and are considering an elementary school library. What a large field it is, and what an important service it can render to the entire community! When one considers the scope of the elementary school system and how essential it is that it be thoroly alive, it is surprising that organized library service within the schools has not been undertaken before. The elementary schools need exactly the special assistance in finding the right books and other material which a librarian can give. A capable children's librarian in a school can be of immeasurable value to the teacher and a source of joy to the children. She can revive a droning room and put every child mentally on tip-toe. One teacher said to me not so long ago, "The new material you brought enlivened the class for the rest of the day." While a large proportion of a librarian's duties may be supplying the books that are needed for reference and definite instructional purposes, nevertheless no children's librarian who is worthy of the title can avoid finding opportunities for suggesting recreational and inspirational reading to the children. The complete trinity of interests in books is information, recreation and inspiration. These interests are part of life, and there is a constant need to be filled by the librarian who has a sympathetic ear. Many times it is the teachers who ask this help for their own personal reading as well as the children.

The advantage, to the library, of working in

the public schools is that they offer the one place where all the children of all the people are gathered together. Here they are, in numbers too enormous for the average person fully to comprehend, and opportunities await the librarian greater than have yet been attempted. Here most of the day for most of the year may be found thousands of human atoms. They form a vast horde of youth discovering life and its multitudinous interests in an ever broadening horizon. The elementary schools offer a large untouched area for educational endeavor to those who believe in books, in children, and also in the dynamic possibilities when a child discovers the right book at the right time.

The strategic position of working within the school system as an integral unit of the organization, is an immeasurable advantage to the library. There is a within-the-family feeling, which far exceeds co-operation between separate institutions, each abiding by long-established standards and their convictions as to the field of activity each can legitimately undertake. The teacher feels free to request from her school library special or unusual assistance when some need arises or educational experiment is undertaken.

In addition to the regular work with the eight grades there are several divisions of a modern elementary school system which offer alluring possibilities. Among these are the parental schools where the boys are sent who are unusually obstreperous or have repeatedly played hookey. A superabundance of animal spirits has resulted in some misdeed, and if allowed to continue may lead to lawlessness or later a reformatory. The man in charge of these imps of darkness must be good-humored, calm, and competent to give the boys something to make or do a major portion of the time, to conduct their recitations informally, and to cultivate the fun of reading. These children do not like school. It bores them. The books that go to a parental school must include books that are interesting, books that

* Paper read at the Children's Librarians Section Detroit meeting of the A. L. A.

are exciting, books that are funny, and books that are not too hard. Some of the boys at first will do no more than look at stereographs, or turn the page of *Popular Mechanics*. The teachers tell me librarians are apt to grade their book collections too high. Possibly this happens because their experience is with children who read easily and enjoy reading. What book bait would you use? It is a problem in which the answer is always changing.

Then there is the library work with the psychology department which brings up to grade under its supervision, in one or several subjects, children who have been temporarily handicapped, perhaps because the family has moved from one town to another, or there has been illness. This field is fascinating to watch because each child charts his own progress from day to day and becomes so interested in the task that he works off his handicap in an amazingly short time. The library supplies books in history, biography, geography and recreational reading to fit special needs, books which must be more than text-books and will compel attention.

There are also classes for the super-bright children. Critics of public school education have pointed out that children of superior mentality and talent have always been held back by the slower members of the class. They have been hampered by the dead level of standardized mediocrity, and their latent power for accomplishment or leadership wasted. It is not the aim in these special groups of gifted children to rush them thru grade after grade, thereby losing the educational value of associating with children their own age. The same curriculum is greatly enriched for them according to their varying abilities instead. These children with keenly alert minds study England more intensively than do the others. They devour "Men of Iron," "Merry Lips" and "Master Skylark." They are interested and occupied. They develop mental muscle to search out and explore all kinds of thought-provoking questions which arise in their class discussions. We were interested recently to discover nine pairs of twins in the Sixty-First-Street School, and to find that two pairs of boy twins in this school tested mentally far above the average child. It goes without saying that the browsing collection which the library supplies such a room is a rare opportunity for the children's librarian to indulge her loftiest ideals in the best of literature and where, too, she can more nearly satisfy Bernard Shaw's first condition of a children's library, that there should be no children's books in it.

Part-time classes are conducted four hours a week for children who must work. While the boys and girls are usually in their teens, they can do only elementary work as a rule. For the most part the subjects taught are related to the work they are doing. There is little time to direct their reading, which in the majority of cases can be encouraged only with the popular simple type of story.

Teachers also carry our books to their classes in the children's hospital and to the moving-picture studio. The law requires that all children taking part in the plays shall receive four hours of instruction every day. We hear certain criticism concerning the effect of the studio life on these children, that they lack application and form habits of inattention, lose interest in keeping abreast with other children, are nervous, erratic, not well behaved and need constant watching, while their minds are filled with false values of life. Such criticism led to a survey recently made in Los Angeles, which brought out the surprising facts that there is a higher percentage of advance grade pupils in the studios than in the total for Los Angeles, that the percentage of under grade pupils is only one-half as great as the rest of the system, and that there are only one-half as many failures.

The report from Jackie Coogan's teacher is interesting to the library in its account of the books which the small boy reads.

"In the sixteen weeks of actual study and recitation he has read eight books: two Primers, two First Readers, one Second Reader, and is now completing his second Reader. He has spelled correctly at the first attempt without any preparatory study all but twelve of the Second Grade words in the State Speller; under the same conditions he has spelled all but forty-two of the Third Grade words. He visualizes most remarkably well; almost all words that he recognizes in reading he spells correctly.

"During the time we have been working and playing together we have read "Mother West Wind," stories, "Just So Stories," "The Jungle Book," Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," some Trojan War stories and some Fairy Tales. When I say "we" have read, I am not speaking editorially—Jackie sits beside me, or on my lap, and frequently reads sentences or whole paragraphs.

"Altogether this wonder-child has the finest mind of any child that I have ever come in contact with in my twenty years' teaching experience. I wish I had time to tell you, and you had time to listen to the truly extraordinary things he says and does."

In the evening school classes no formal text book can possibly meet the demands of various nationalities, various degrees of education, various temperaments. For each individual a book must be found which most nearly matches the needs and interests which he has. There are simple books to be supplied to the afternoon classes for foreign mothers. There are also separate classes for foreign children until they have mastered the English language in which they are asking for picture books so that they can learn the words by means of the pictures.

It is a long step from the needs of our little foreign children to the professional demands of the superintendent's office for books on administration, the curriculum, or some recent government statistics relating to education in Wisconsin, but this is another stimulating part of our varied field.

The elementary school library in Los Angeles is much more than a library of books, for in addition it furnishes the teacher with pictures for her classes in geography, history, nature-study and literature. There are lantern slides and moving-picture films which closely correlate with the lesson. At present it is difficult to find satisfactory films for educational work. A number can be borrowed from large manufacturing plants, such as wheat, from the McCormack Harvesting Co., oil, from the Standard Oil Co., lumber, from the Hammond Lumber Co., Yosemite and Grand Canyon slides from the Santa Fé Rail Road, rubber, from the Goodyear Co. Many educators believe that films will be planned and made soon, which will be of the greatest value in teaching foreigners and retarded children.

The most important part of our circulation of phonograph records is in co-operation with the music department, which conducts each winter a musical memory contest among the children. In addition to recognizing and correctly naming the music, it is necessary for the children to know something of the story or theme of the composition and the life of the composer. Those successfully competing are given scholarships in either voice, piano or violin. There are season tickets to the Philharmonic concerts for others. The influence this has on the community is very great. At every turn we hear kindly comment on the discriminating pleasure in good music which the contest develops in the children, and the effect thru them on the quality of music heard in the homes. One business house said it could have sold twenty thousand dollars worth of records to parents if it had had the stock on hand.

The elementary school library of the future will have a central collection to meet special

demands, and a branch and teacher-librarian in every school. It is the only way in which we can hope to reach all the children and to establish an appreciation of books and a zest for reading which will carry them on to the wider interests of the public library.

The Books Children Like

IT is always a mistake to generalise about children, and never more so than in connection with the books they read. One has to be what is called a children's author, perhaps, to know what it feels like, after writing a book for children, to discover that one has written a very nice story for fathers or aunts. But then, it is also sometimes the other way about. I once knew a little boy to whom came every Christmas a pile of gilt-edged gift books, all illustrated by the very newest artists; and I remember finding him buried in Napier's "History of the Peninsular War." No doubt he would have considered this a dull book if it had reached him as a Christmas present, but, having discovered it for himself, he found it entrancing. . . .

The very young child is dependent not only upon pictures but also upon letter press that bears being read aloud. That is a severe test, and one that many well-written books will not survive, while a thoroughly commonplace record of the everyday life of some child or animal, written in a commonplace manner by someone whose name never appears, may easily become first favourite. . . .

. . . We are all apt to forget the one supreme fact about childhood—that no child thinks of himself as a child. When he is not pretending to be an engine-driver or a pirate, or some other definite assumed character, he is to himself a person like anybody else, a dweller in a common world; only very rarely does he think of himself in a separate class as a child. That is why he resents anything that segregates him in this manner. And I think that the only sort of book really acceptable to most children is the book that makes them feel on a level with the author, whether it is actually written for them or their elders. As long as he approaches them as equals, just as he would approach grown-up readers, a writer may select his subject and his characters with special reference to their youth without being found out; otherwise—if he writes down to them in any way—he will drive them straight to any book that cannot possibly be suspected of having been written especially for children. So long as they chance upon good literature in this way, that will not matter; but it is not always this that happens.—Evelyn Sharp in the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*.

Direct-by-phone Advertising to Children

A CHILD'S natural feeling of importance upon receiving a personal telephone call and the resulting impulse to comply therewith, prompted the Stockton (Calif.) Library to undertake a direct-by-phone advertising campaign among children.

A list of prospects is the first requisite for any form of direct advertising. As a by-product of the five-minute visits made to all elementary school rooms during Children's Book Week, class-room rosters (no combined school enrollment existing) had been obtained to an extent of twenty-five hundred names and addresses, subsequently used effectively for mailing lists. Later, after the proportion of library abstainers had been reduced by mail advertising, all names were eliminated which appeared in the library's registration of borrowers. Those remaining were then compared with similar surnames in the telephone book. Where identical addresses were found, the telephone numbers were copied, completing a working list of prospects. Approximately one-third of the total list of non-library users was found to be equipped with telephones.

A little experimenting showed that morning was the most effective time for reaching prospects. Not only were children more often at home at that time, but also, a message delivered early in the day afforded a longer period in which to respond before the impulse could be weakened by a night's sleep. When called before noon, forty per cent of those responding appeared on the same day.

The recruiting was done by an assistant from the Young People's Department, who telephoned for two hours each Saturday morning (and other days during the vacation period), using a private, one-party line in order to accomplish the maximum amount of business, free from interruption. Imagination and dispatch proved to be essential in operating such a campaign: the first, so as quickly to adapt the appeal to the attitude of each prospect addressed; the second, in order to reach a large number of prospects within a limited period.

The following is the actual procedure of a typical "phonolog":

Recruiting Assistant. Hello! Is John at home?

Parent. (surprised). John? Yes. I'll call him.

John. (aside). Who wants to talk to me Ma? (At phone, importantly) Hello!

R. A. Hello. John. This is Miss Green in the Young People's Room of the Public Library.

John. (very much subdued). Ooo, yes ma'am.

R. A. John, have you ever read about Robinson Crusoe or Peter Cottontail?

John. (quite naturally and excitedly). Our teacher read us all about Peter Cottontail, but I never read Robinson Crusoe.

R. A. Well, why don't you come down to the library and get a card, and find out about Robinson Crusoe, and see all the other fine books here for boys.

John. But, gee, I ain't ten yet!

R. A. Never mind. Now you can have a card as soon as mother will let you.

John. Can I? But do I have to bring it all the way home and get it signed?

R. A. No, John, not any more. Just come down and you can take your books home right away.

John. Oh, I'll come right down this afternoon! (And he came, bringing several of his neighborhood chums with him).

As a result of the first ten two-hour periods of phone work, extending over a stretch of six weeks, 303 calls were made; 237 children were reached either personally or thru a member of the family; and 167, or seventy per cent responded by using the library for the first time.

Whether the direct returns of this "Hello" campaign be reckoned as fifty-five per cent of the number called or seventy per cent of those actually reached, the percentage far exceeds the results obtained thru direct-by-mail advertising among children, which has been bringing a keyed return of only ten per cent. There is also to be taken into account the indirect, unkeyed return thru the incidental propaganda of the children among their playmates and families. Frequently, a telephone recruit appears with a friend in tow. Now and then, a solid phalanx marches in. We are convinced too, that adults are reached indirectly thru the present procedure, on the well established principle, that what interests the children interests the parents.

HERMAN O. PARKINSON, *Librarian*,

Psychological Tests in Library Examinations

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the article in the September 1st LIBRARY JOURNAL by Mr. Charles W. Reeder on "Psychological Tests in Library Examinations."

We used similar tests in our training class entrance examinations last July. They proved a valuable supplement to the general examination, and we believe such tests of alertness, speed, and accuracy have an important place in library school and training class examinations.

HILLER C. WELLMAN, *Librarian*.
City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

Giant-Killing in the Children's Department*

By EDITH L. SMITH

Morris County Free Library, Morristown, N. J.

THIS paper is entitled "Giant-Killing in the Children's Department," and the answers to the questionnaires sent to twenty-one city libraries and sixteen library schools will be used as slingshots. In the fairy tale the cruel giant is slain in the end. I wish that it were to be so here. This giant may be designated as "Lack of Trained Librarians in the Children's Department" and he carries as a club "Lack of Funds or Proper Budgeting for the Children's Department." Deprived of his club, he should be easier to conquer.

Visits to several libraries in the East last summer disclosed that the children's departments had a decidedly down-at-the-heel appearance as compared with the adult departments. In every case this was because the department was without a children's librarian. The work was done by scattered workers who were scheduled there when it seemed necessary. The town in which I spent my early days pestering the neighbors for books, has no more books now than it ever had, beyond a few privately purchased. So much for the optimist who looks at the circulation of the large city libraries and thinks that children's work is showing a normal development. Children's librarians have to some extent pointed the way to the benefits of proper silent reading for children, but they have been handicapped by lack of numbers and organization until this extremely important branch of library work is beginning to be absorbed into the school system. The interest of the school is whole-heartedly in the children. The library has mixed interests. The children in the library are frequently neglected for the new business branch, the reference department, or even the new fiction. Often in a city of over one hundred thousand people where more than six hundred teachers are employed, there is but one children's librarian. Obviously, she cannot take care of the book needs of all the children.

The answers to the questionnaire sent to the library schools give a picture of what is being done to train children's librarians.

Replying to the question how many hours in the general lecture course are given to work with children, two schools report from 150 to 172 hours, six from 30 to 45 hours, four from

20 to 30, and four from 10 to 20 hours. The subjects covered are selection of books, administration of the children's department and other subjects pertinent to the work. In most cases, two hours of preparation are required but not always even that. In other words, according to some library schools it takes no longer to become an expert in this highly specialized branch of literature than it does to learn to drive a Ford.

The amount of practice work required ranges from two schools which offer none, to five schools demanding less than 45 hours, five between 45 and 100, and four from 160 hours to as much as 272. It is often elective though a minimum number of hours is required in thirteen of the schools. Reports on student work are always required. The general library schools exact attendance at all lectures on children's work the first year; in the second year it is elective. Story-telling in two schools is optional.

An average, rather blindly determined, of less than twenty-five per cent of the graduates of all the schools immediately upon graduation go into library work with children or to branches which largely circulate juvenile books. That many remain in the work, is the general statement from the schools, though some qualify this by "Remain as long as in other lines of library work," or, "Stay until married." Other reasons given for change are "Low salaries," "Lack of opportunity for advancement," citing quicker promotion and larger service of general librarianship; others answer, "Narrowing effect of the work," "Tired of dirty children," "Dislike page and clerical duties," and "Object to supervision." Two schools cite tempting openings in other lines, such as bookshops. Of the graduates of the library schools, 338 are children's librarians at the present time, 100 are high school librarians, and eleven are in normal schools. The large number of school librarians is significant of the present tendency of children's library work to turn from the apathy of the public library to the attentive interest of the school.

Replies to the questionnaire sent to twenty-one large public library systems revealed that the circulation of juvenile books is considerably larger where the children's department is distinct and has a sufficient number of assistants.

*Paper read before the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. at Detroit, June 28, 1922.

The fifth city in population has the third largest juvenile circulation. This library has the greatest number of thoroly trained children's librarians. A city exceeding this in population by over a million has a juvenile circulation of 500,000 less. This latter library realizes its deficiencies. The supervisor of children's work writes, "A few years ago I should have put your questionnaire in the waste basket preferring to keep our answers in the dark, believing the situation in this city would improve. Now, however, the situation is so menacing to the *general work of the library* here and elsewhere that I am giving you our figures in the belief that they will bring down the general average to figures which may be more convincing to the argument in hand." The highest paid children's librarian in that city receives a salary of ninety dollars per month. The problem of keeping assistants is further complicated, says the head of the children's department, because "the qualities which attract me seem to be those which attract marriageable men."

All the libraries prefer library school graduates as heads of departments. When library school training is not required, candidates as well educated and as widely traveled as possible, with natural aptitudes such as habits of reading, ease with children, and knowledge of children's books, are sought.

Seventeen of the twenty-one libraries train their children's workers to some extent. Four do not have any special training. The entering age required for students of the training classes is eighteen at least. A high school education or its equivalent and examination are required by all. Some ask one year at college. Lectures are on the usual subjects.

Answers to the question as to what salaries are paid to children's librarians show that the lowest maximum is \$1080, and the highest \$2400. The replies do not include salaries paid to supervisors of work with children. The lowest minimum salary paid to the children's librarian is \$1080; the average beginning salary for heads of children's rooms is about \$1300. This average is low because children's librarians from training courses in libraries begin in these libraries at lower salaries than do graduates of library schools. Nine answer that children's librarians' salaries compare favorably with those of other departments; two lower, two higher, three equal to first assistantships in branches.

Seventeen of the librarians report frequent changes in the staff, tho one writes that some of the best of the children's librarians have remained from ten to fifteen years. In one

library one-third of the staff changes annually and "it seems necessary constantly to lower the standards in order to keep anyone," writes the librarian. It seems necessary constantly rather to raise the standards asked of our assistants in order to keep the attention of an intelligent community directed toward the subject of good reading for children.

The reasons for deserting children's work in the order in which they are most frequently given, are:

(1). Marriage. The recruiting committee might find "punch" in this for attracting people to the work. Tho some librarians reported that their best children's librarians marry, for many visible reasons I do not agree with this. One children's librarian in New Jersey eloped recently while her librarian was away attending the state meeting. The moral of this is that she should have been taken to the meeting.

(2). Better salaries.

(3). Change to adult department for executive work and the better salary that goes with it.

(4). Resignation for positions nearer home.

Other reasons are too close supervision, dissatisfaction with the type of work, and ill health. It has been said, also, that the work is "finicky," that the practical, tangible side has not been sufficiently emphasized.

The National Education Association's programs show the teacher's growing interest in the pupil's silent reading. This presages an even greater need for children's librarians. More children's librarians must be recruited, but we feel that this must not be done by lowering the bars. Raising the standards of requirements should attract the intelligent college woman; lowering them will repel her. Higher standards, shorter hours, if necessary, that the children's librarian may be more a part of the life of the community, less sentimentality about the work, and a helpful, not a patronizing, attitude on the part of the library toward the school will increase the value of the work and recognition in the way of better salaries should result.

It is recognized that growth in intelligent use of the adult department which all libraries show, is due in great part to the early work of the children's departments. A chief librarian whose children's department is weak because of too few and untrained assistants is truly building his or her work on a poor foundation.

The covers of *Good Housekeeping* beginning in November will depict famous children of literature: by Jessie Willcox Smith. November, David Copperfield and his mother; December, Tiny Tim and his father in church.

Recent Fiction for Boys*

By MARION F. SCHWAB, Brooklyn Public Library

ADVENTURE

Bridges, T. C. *Martin Crusoe; a boy's adventure on Wizard Island.* Harcourt, 1920. \$1.75.

By seaplane to the Sargasso Sea, to an island whose existence had been unsuspected, is the beginning of this wild fantastic tale in which the imagination will revel.

Brill, Ethel C. *When lighthouses are dark; a story of a Lake Superior island.* Holt, 1921. \$1.75.

Ingenuous tale of three boys and a girl stranded for the winter on an island, alive in the summer, but deserted after the fishing season. The feeling of cold, snow, and desolation is excellent, and a just emphasis is placed on the responsibility placed on the young people.

Hartley, George I. *The boy hunters in Demerara.* Century, 1921. \$1.75.

Natural science and adventure well combined in this story of specimen collecting in the Mazaruni country, introduced to boy readers in William J. La Varre's "Up the Mazaruni for Diamonds" (Marshall Jones, 1919. \$1.50). Full of the humor sadly lacking in some recent books.

Spears, Raymond S. *Driftwood.* Century, 1921. \$2.00.

Good story of a new kind of fight, that of humans against floods, and of the struggle between the river pirates and the river engineers. Three boys carried away by a Mississippi River flood help themselves and others by clear thinking and practical assistance.

Schultz, James W. *In the great Apache forest; the story of a lone boy scout.* Houghton, 1920. \$1.75.

A seventeen-year-old boy acts as fireguard on Mt. Thomas during the war. Friendly Indians help him, a deserter from the army and two I. W. W.'s hamper him. Unhackneyed glimpses of the forest service.

Tolman, Albert W. *Jim Spurling, millman.* Harper, 1921. \$1.60.

Continues the adventures of "Jim Spurling, Fisherman" (Harper, 1918. \$1.25), and provides a good struggle between a group of college boys and a gang of unscrupulous men.

Wallace, Dillon. *Ragged Inlet guards; a story of adventure in Labrador.* Revell, 1920. \$1.50.

Young boys, old men, brave women and girls bear their share of war's hardships while the young men go to fight. No sensationalism, no glory, but patriotism and a true sense of duty.

—Troop One of the Labrador. Revell, 1920. \$1.75.

An example of the manly, rugged kind of book desirable for Boy Scout stories. The enthusiasm of the youngest scouts should not be wasted on much of the tawdry stuff masquerading as Boy Scout stories.

THE FAR NORTH

Snell, Roy J. *Soolook; wild boy.* Little, 1920. \$1.75.

Soolook lived with the dogs, fought bears and wolves, encountered hostile Indians and friendly white men. The author successfully creates real atmosphere without pausing in his stride to do it.

Sullivan, Alan. *Brother Eskimo.* Century, 1921. \$1.75.

Vivid picture of life on the Melville Peninsula, when an igloo with two brothers in it is detached from the icefloe and carried away to strange regions, where the boys must learn anew the habits of the animals and the science of pursuit. A plain, unvarnished tale relieved by occasional touches of humor.

HISTORICAL ROMANCES

Hawes, Charles B. *The great quest; a romance of 1826.* Atlantic Monthly Press, 1921. \$2.00.

A story of mystery and adventure almost as good as his "Mutineers" (Atlantic Monthly Press, 1920. \$2.00).

Lisle, Clifton. *Diamond Rock; a tale of the Paoli massacre.* Harcourt, 1920. \$1.75.

An excellent spy story of real suspense and complete probability.

Barbour, Ralph H. *Metipom's hostage.* Houghton, 1921. \$1.75.

A carefully written account of a boy's adventures in the first year of King Phillip's war.

Bishop, Austin. *Tom of the raiders.* Harcourt, 1921. \$1.75.

The World War has not taken away interest in other wars, as shown by the popularity of this good story of the Civil War.

Marshall, Bernard. *Cedric the forester.* Century, 1921. \$2.50.

A carefully told narrative of the days of King John which, however, lacks the fire necessary to make it a second to "Ivanhoe," to which it has been compared.

SCHOOL STORIES

Boyer, Wilbur S. *Johnnie Kelly.* Houghton, 1920. \$2.00.

The adventures of the son of an Irish policeman when he is transferred to a new grammar school in New York City. Under Johnnie's mischief and slang lie the qualities found in most boys—desire for leadership, zest in competition, scorn for girls, and ruthless carrying out of ideas of loyalty and patriotism, be they right or wrong. Notable for its humor and its remarkably sincere picture of the relation between teacher and pupil.

Gollomb, Joseph. *That year at Lincoln High.* Macmillan, 1918. \$1.35.

Example of the new type of school story written for the boy of today.

Heyliger, William. *High Benton.* Appleton, 1919. \$1.50.

Story of high school life in a little New Jersey town, so obviously written with the purpose to show

* Compiled from a paper read before the A. L. A. Children's Librarians Section at Detroit, June 27, 1922.

the value of education as a foundation for progress that many doubted its popularity. The record of Steve's struggles, however, found hosts of readers among the boys for whom it was intended—the boys who want to leave high school before the completion of the course.

—High Benton—worker. Appleton, 1921. \$1.75.

Interesting and timely sequel of the hero's later struggles in the conflict between capital and labor.

Latham, Harold S. Jimmy Quigg, office boy. Macmillan, 1920. \$2.00.

Subject of boys in business treated in a lighter and livelier manner.

Paine, Ralph D. First down, Kentucky! Houghton, 1921. \$1.90.

An up-to-date college story offering a new setting for its action.

THE WEST

Ames, Joseph B. Curly of the Circle Bar. Century, 1919. \$1.50.

All the old sensational stunts of the old wild west story.

Hart, William S. Golden West boys, Injun and Whitey. Houghton, 1920. \$1.90.

—Injun and Whitey strike out for themselves. Houghton, 1921. \$1.75.

The desire to tell a "safe" and moral story conflicts with the desire of the moving picture star to provide thrills for his readers.

Newberry, Perry. Black boulder claim. Penn Pub. Co., 1921. \$2.50.

Not as good as "Castaway Island" (Penn Pub. Co., 1917. \$2.50), but offers satisfaction for the craving for stories of the West.

Pumpelly, Raphael. The travels and adventures of Raphael Pumpelly. Holt, 1920. \$1.75.

Enough thrills and gory details to satisfy the most blood-thirsty. Pumpelly learned from experience the important truth that has evaded most writers of western stories—that life in that new country depended not upon arms alone, but upon courage and caution as well.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis W. The book of cowboys. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1921. \$2.00.

Not fiction, but an excellent combination of history and adventure, as is Paul L. Haworth's "Trailmakers of the Northwest" (Harcourt, 1921. \$2.50).

Recent Fiction for Girls*

By ANNIE I. M. JACKSON, Toronto Public Library.

Brill, Ethel C. When lighthouses are dark. Holt, 1921. \$1.75.

Castaway story with heroine as well as heroes, that may serve to introduce girls to some of the best boys' adventure stories.

Gilchrist, Beth B. Kit, Pat and a few boys. Century, 1921. \$1.75.

As in her earlier "The Camerons of Highborough" (Century, 1919, \$1.35), the theme concerns the awakening and transformation, thru wholesome companionship and environment, of a sophisticated city girl into one with appreciation of relative values in conduct and character, as well as of the beauty of the country.

Hornibrook, Isabel. Pemrose Lorry, campfire girl. Little, 1921. \$1.75.

Sample of the undesirable type. Overwrought style and sentiment.

Tarn, William W. The treasure of the Isle of Mist. Putnam, 1920. \$1.90.

An unusual book for the unusual girl. The past year has produced nothing to equal it. In it there is humour and fancy, strong and attractive personalities, high standards, and an irresistible heroine.

HISTORICAL ROMANCES

Knine, Emilie B. Diantha's quest; a tale of the Argonauts of '49. Macmillan, 1921. \$1.75.

Well done, but is less a historical story than a pure adventure tale.

Taggart, Marion A. A Pilgrim maid; a story of Plymouth colony in 1920. Doubleday, 1920. \$1.60.

Rose Standish colorless, and historical sequence not strictly observed.

—A Mayflower maid. Century, 1920. \$1.90.

Historical atmosphere, character drawing and story interest good, altho the latter flags occasionally. Puritan character not overdone.

MYSTERY STORIES

Adams, Katharine. Midsummer. Macmillan, 1921. \$1.50.

Good characterization and atmosphere make distinctive this story of the happenings during the holiday two American children spend with their Swedish grandfather in his gloomy castle.

Meigs, Cornelia. The windy hill. Macmillan, 1921. \$1.75.

Similar in plot to her "The Pool of Stars" (Macmillan, 1919, \$1.60)—a selfish and ungrateful relative who has obtained a mean power over a more generous member of the family is brought to repentance, the trouble cleared up and the mystery solved by the young heroes and heroines. Literary quality above the average.

Johnson, Constance F. Mary in New Mexico. Macmillan, 1921. \$1.50.

Unmotivated; little local color and less literary worth.

Seaman, Augusta H. The dragon's secret. Century, 1921. \$1.75.

Not too bad of its kind, altho not equal in quality to its author's previous work.

Turpin, Edna. Treasure Mountain. Century, 1920. \$1.75.

Much of the melodrama and snobbishness of "Pemrose Lorry," but more real out-of-door atmosphere and less sentimentality in the relations between girls and boys.

* Compiled from a paper read before the A. L. A. Children's Librarians' Section, Detroit, June 27, 1922.

—The old mine's secret. Macmillan, 1921. \$1.75.

Another hackneyed German spy story, interesting enough in plot, but not of especial merit.

SCHOOL STORIES

Adams, Katharine. *Mehitable*. Macmillan, 1920. \$2.50.

Mehitable herself likable, with her imagination, love of beauty, and genuine appreciation of her historic surroundings in the old French chateau that is her school-home. The school-girl escapades are not unduly exaggerated, and the local atmosphere is well preserved.

Judson, Clara I. *The camp at Gravel Point*. Houghton, 1921. \$1.75.

True picture of ordinary high school girls with an interest in athletics, notably holding up to ridicule the "crush" phase.

Richards, Laura. *Honor Bright*. Page, 1920. \$1.65.

Honor a nice and not faultless little girl, and the slight story gives a good picture of school days in Switzerland and of Alpine peasant life. Books are frequently mentioned in such a way as to interest readers in them—often an effective means of opening out paths of more advanced reading to girls.

STORIES OF FAMILY LIFE

Price, Edith B. *The happy venture*. Century, 1921. \$1.75.

Miss Price shows more literary ability than any other present writer of girls' books, with the possible exception of Cornelia Meigs. The present book an unlikely but likeable little story.

—*Silver Shoal Light*. Century, 1920. \$1.75.

Has all the pleasing qualities of the other book, and is generally of more consequence. A courageous, dreamy invalid boy with a passion for ships and the sea, and his understanding, companionable father and mother have their effect on their girl guest. A German spy episode is a minor feature.

Richards, Lela H. *Then came Caroline*. Little, 1921. \$1.75.

Light and not very profitable reading, with the merit, however, of emphasizing how utterly ruinous to character being adopted by a rich relative may prove, a fact frequently overlooked by authors who thus provide for their heroines.

Taylor, Katharine H. *Real stuff*. Harcourt, 1921. \$1.75.

Perpetual family friction and the usual emphasis on clothes and desire for wealth. Painful thruout despite the wholesale reformation at the end.

A Children's Book Week Program for Women's Clubs

COMPILED BY ISABELLE B. HURLBUTT, Washington County Free Library, Md.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ILLUSTRATIONS IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Some Pioneers in the Art of Illustrating Children's Books

Leslie Brooke, Walter Crane, Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, (*Warne*) and Boutet de Monvel, (*Duffield, Century*).

Beautiful Examples of Illustrated Children's Books
Dana. *Story of Jesus*. illus., Giotto, Fra Angelico and other masters. *Marshall Jones*.

Macdonald. *At the Back of the North Wind*. Jessie Willcox Smith. *McKay*.

Irving. *Rip Van Winkle*. N. C. Wyeth. *McKay*.

De La Mare. *The Three Mulla Mulgars*. Dorothy P. Lathrop. *Knopf*.

Burgess. *Bird Book*. Louis Agassi Fuertes. *Little, Smith*. *After They Came Out of the Ark*. E. Boyd Smith. *Putnam*.

Arabian Nights. Maxfield Parrish. *Scribner*.

Lanier. *Boy's King Arthur*. N. C. Wyeth. *Scribner*.

Rontgen. *Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes*. H. Willebeck Le Mair. *McKay*.

Modern Illustrators of Children's Books

Van Loon. *Story of Mankind*. Hendrik W. Van Loon. *Boni & Liveright*.

Van Loon. *Short History of Discovery*. Hendrik W. Van Loon. *Boni & Liveright*.

Swift. *Gulliver's Travels*. Willy Pogany. *McKay*.

Fillmore. *Czechoslovak Fairy Tales*. Jan Matulka. *Harcourt*.

Fillmore. *Laughing Prince*. Jay Van Everen. *Harcourt*.

Conger. *Folk Story Plays for Children*. Florence Ivins. *McCann*.

* Szalatnay—Rafaéal Szalatnay, 542 E. 79th St., N. Y. C.

** Bonnier—Albert Bonnier Pub. Co., 561 Third Ave., N. Y. C.

The Use of the Foreign Picture Book

Joan of Arc (French). Boutet de Monvel. *Century*.

Our Children (French). Boutet de Monvel. *Duffield*.

Mers Lilla Olle (Swedish). Marie Bestow. ***Bonnier* (importer).

Nemcova malickym (Czech). Scheiner. **Szalatnay* (importer).

Russian Picture Tales. Carrick. *Stokes*.

A voi Bimbi (Italian). Edouardo Gioja. *Brentano* (importer).

BOOKS FOR ADULTS ABOUT CHILDREN

Harker. *Concerning Paul and Fiametta*. *Scribner*.

Harker. *The Romance of a Nursery*. *Scribner*.

Walpole. *Jeremy*. *Doran*.

Grahame. *Dream Days*. *Lane*.

Grahame. *Golden Age*. *Lane*.

Sidgwick. *Jamesie*. *Small*.

Tarkington. *Seventeen*. *Grosset*.

Whitely. *Story of Opal*. *Putnam*.

RECENT POETRY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Youngs. *When We Were Little*. *Dutton*.

Fyleman. *Fairies and Chimneys*. *Doran*.

Farrar. *Songs for Parents*. *Yale*.

De La Mare. *Down-adow Derry*. *Holt*.

De La Mare. *Peacock Pie*. *Holt*.

Conkling. *Poems by a Little Girl*. *Stokes*.

MODERN CLASSICS IN ADVENTURE STORIES

Hudson. *Little Boy Lost*. *Knopf*.

Lofting. *Story of Doctor Dolittle*. *Stokes*.

Hawes. *The Mutineers*. *Atlantic Monthly*.

Zwilmeyer. *What Happened to Inger-Johanne*.

Lothrop.

Tarn. *The Treasure of the Isle of Mist*. *Putnam*.

SOME SUCCESSFUL TRANSLATIONS AND RETELLINGS OF

FOREIGN STORIES

Lorenzini. *Adventures of Pinocchio*. *Lippincott*.

Vimar. *The Curly Haired Hen*. *Warne*.

Barzini. *The Little Match Man*. *Penn*.

Shedlock. *Eastern Stories and Legends*. *Dutton*.



Fillmore. *Czechoslovak Fairy Tales.* *Harcourt.*
 Spyri. *Heidi.* *McKay.*
 Lagerlöf. *Wonderful Adventures of Nils.* *Doubleday.*
 d'Aulnoy. *Children's Fairy Land.* *Holt.*

It is suggested that the clubs hold all open meetings during this week, inviting mothers and teachers to be present.

Stockton's County Fair Exhibit

IT is a common observation that anything in miniature has a universal power of attraction. This miniature tableau, typifying county library service in California, was displayed by the Stockton Library (which is also the county library) at the San Joaquin County Fair. Attached to the gate post is the familiar orange sign of California, indicating the presence of a branch library close by. In the foreground, an "overall boy" is resting on his spade, and, sitting in a wheelbarrow among products of the soil, is his partner in industry, consulting "The A-B-C of Gardening" by "One Who Knows." Upon the wheelbarrow appears the slogan, "Do it with Books."

H. O. P.

To Special Librarians

The New York School of Social Research, 465-9 West 23rd Street is offering tuition to members of the New York Special Libraries Association, provided ten or more members enroll in any one of its courses. Those interested are asked to communicate at once with

Juliet A. Handerson, Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 East 22nd Street, who has agreed to act as Registrar for the Association.

A special rate of \$10, instead of \$30 the usual fee, will be given to our members. The hours are from 5:20 to 6:50 p. m. and 8:20 to 9:50. The dates of registration are Oct. 9-16th.

R. B. RANKIN,
Authorising for Frances Cox,
Pres. N. Y. S. L. A.

Free on Request

"Reading List on Publicity Methods" is a first draft of a selected reading list for practical use by workers in social welfare publicity, prepared by Mary Swain Routzahn, who is joint author with E. G. Routzahn of "The A. B. C. of Exhibit Planning," published by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1918. A copy of the limited first edition will be sent to anyone who asks for it. Address E. G. Routzahn, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La., has for distribution some copies of a pamphlet entitled "Art and Artists in New Orleans during the Last Century" by Dr. I. M. Cline," which is the only special publication on painting in New Orleans. Librarians desiring a copy should apply early to the Howard Memorial Library.

Good Films for Young People Based on Literature

A LIST OF NEW OR CURRENT FILMS SUITABLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE UP TO EIGHTEEN YEARS, SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW OF MOTION PICTURES. THIS IS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST GIVEN IN THE LIBRARY JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER 1, 1921

- ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES. Fox. 5 reels. Stars: Gertie Messinger and Georgie Stone. From the Arabian Nights.
- AND WOMEN MUST WEEP. Educational. 1 reel. Short scenic with poetry story, from Charles Kingsley's poem, "The Three Fishers."
- BEGGAR MAID, THE. Hodkinson. 2 reels. From Tennyson's poem and Burne-Jones' painting.
- BONNIE BRIER BUSH, THE. 5 reels. Famous-Players Lasky. All star. Scotch costume romance; from the novel by Ian Maclaren.
- CALL OF HOME, THE. Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. All star. New England and South-American drama; from the novel "Home."
- CALL OF THE NORTH, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Jack Holt. Romantic drama of Canadian trappers and the "long traverse," from the story by Stewart Edward White.
- CAMERON OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED. 6 reels. Hodkinson. All star. Young Scotchman in mounted police; from the story by Ralph Connor.
- CAPPY RICKS. Famous-Players Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Thomas Meighan. Sea story of captain and the company's president; from the stories of Peter B. Kyne.
- CERTAIN RICH MAN, A. Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Claire Adams. Drama of family life, business, and wealth, from the novel by William Allen White.
- CONFLICT. Universal. 7 reels. Star: Priscilla Dean. Northwestern melodrama with fine scenery and situations, from the story by Clarence B. Kelland.
- CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT, A. Fox. 8 reels. Star: Harry Myers. From the novel by Mark Twain.
- CONQUEST OF CANAAN, THE. Famous-Players Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Thomas Meighan. Rise of man against a small-town reputation; from the novel by Booth Tarkington.
- DICTATOR, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Wallace Reid. Comedy drama of Central American revolutions from play by Richard Harding Davis.
- DISRAELI. United Artists. 7 reels. Star: George Arliss. Historical drama; from the play by Louis N. Parker.
- FLAME OF LIFE, THE. Universal. 7 reels. Star: Priscilla Dean. From the novel "That Lass of Lowrie's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
- FLIRT, THE. Universal. 7 reels. Stars: Eileen Percy and Helen Jerome Eddy. Rural domestic drama of a flirt and her plain sister, from Booth Tarkington's novel.
- FOREVER. Paramount. 7 reels. Stars: Wallace Reid and Elsie Ferguson. From George Du Maurier's novel "Peter Ibbetson."
- GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD. Famous-Players Lasky. 7 reels. All star. Story of American business and short cuts to success; from the stories by George Randolph Chester.
- God's CRUCIBLE. Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Wilton Lackaye. Melodrama of Russian immigrants and Western Canada, from Ralph Connor's story. "The Foreigner."
- GRAY DAWN, THE. Hodkinson. California story of 1856, from the novel by Stewart Edward White.
- GREAT IMPERSONATION, THE. Famous-Players Lasky. 7 reels. Star: James Kirkwood. English detective story; from the novel by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
- GYPSY PASSION. Vitagraph. French gypsies and their pet bear; from story, "Miarka, Daughter of a Bear," by Jules Richepin.
- HANSEL AND GRETEL. Universal. 2 reels. Star: Baby Peggy.
- HEADLESS HORSEMAN, THE. Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Will Rogers. From Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
- HEROES OF THE STREET. Warner. 7 reels. Star: Wesley Barry. Drama of a policeman's little son, from a story by Lem Parker.
- IRON TRAIL, THE. United Artist, 7 reels. Melodrama of Alaskan railway building; from Rex Beach's novel.
- ISLE OF ZORDA, THE. Pathé. 9 reels. From Jules Verne's romance, "Mathias Sandorf."
- JANE EYRE. Hodkinson. 7 reels. Star: Mabel Ballin. From the novel by Charlotte Brontë.
- KINDRED OF THE DUST. First National. 8 reels. Story of a man's devotion and faith, from the novel by Peter B. Kyne.
- LADY GODIVA. Pathé. 5 reels. Based on Tennyson's poem.
- LAST TRAIL, THE. Fox. 7 reels. All-star. Western melodrama with bandits, from Zane Grey's story.
- LES MISERABLES. Fox. 12 reels. Star: William Farnum. Tragedy of Jean Valjean, from the Victor Hugo classic.
- LIGHT IN THE CLEARING, THE. Hodkinson. 7 reels. All star. Small town story of honest politics; from the novel by Irving Bacheller.
- LION'S DEN, THE. Metro. 5 reels. Star: Bert Lytell. Rural church drama, from the short story by Orrin Bartlett.
- LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. United Artists. 10 reels. Star: Mary Pickford. From the novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
- LITTLE MINISTER, THE. Vitagraph. 6 reels. Star: Alice Calhoun. From the novel by Barrie.
- LITTLE MINISTER, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Betty Compton.
- LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD. Universal. 2 reels. Star: Baby Peggy.
- LONG CHANCE, THE. Universal. 5 reels. Stars: Walthall, Daw, Graves. Gambler's romance, from the story by Peter B. Kyne.
- LORNA DOONE. First National. 7 reels. Star: Edith Bellamy. From the famous romance by R. D. Blackmore.
- MEN OF ZANZIBAR, THE. Fox. 5 reels. Star: William Russell. From the story by Richard Harding Davis.
- MAN FROM HOME, THE. Famous-Players Lasky. Romantic drama of Italy and the U. S. from the play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.
- MISS LULU BETT. Paramount. 7 reels. Star: Lois Wilson. Story of spinster in small town; from the novel by Zona Gale.
- MISSING HUSBANDS. Metro. 7 reels. Spectacular and mystery story; from Pierre Benoit's romance "Atlantida."
- MONTE CRISTO. Fox. 10 reels. All star. Melodrama of Edmond Dantes' imprisonment and revenge from the romance by Alexandre Dumas.
- MORALS. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star: May

- McAvoy. Romance, from William J. Locke's novel, "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne."
- MORAN OF THE LADY LETTY. Paramount. 7 reels. Stars: Dorothy Dalton and Rodolph Valentino. Adventures of shanghai lad on Pacific sailing boat; from the story by Frank Norris.
- MYSTERIOUS RIDER, THE. Hodkinson. 6 reels. All star. Melodrama of cattle rustling; from novel by Zane Grey.
- NO TRESPASSING. Hodkinson. 7 reels. Star: Irene Castle. Romance of stock deals with Cape Cod scenes, from Joseph C. Lincoln's novel "The Rise of Roscoe Paine."
- OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE, THE. First National. 6 reels. Star: Charles Ray. Based on James Whitcomb Riley's poem.
- PENROD. First National. 8 reels. Star: Wesley Barry. Comedy boy drama; from Booth Tarkington's stories.
- PRISONER OF ZENDA, THE. Metro. 10 reels. All star. Romantic drama of imaginary Balkan kingdom, from Anthony Hope's novel.
- PRODIGAL JUDGE, THE. Vitagraph. 8 reels. All star. Drama of a judge turned tramp; from novel by Vaughn Kester.
- RAGS TO RICHES. Warner. 7 reels. Star: Wesley Barry. Revolt of a small boy against the restrictions of riches, from a story by Charles A. Taylor.
- RED COURAGE. Universal. 5 reels. Star: Hoot Gibson. Western, from Peter B. Kyne's story "The Sheriff of Cinnebar."
- RESTLESS SOULS. Universal. 5 reels. Star: Earl Williams. Comedy drama of pretended suicide of a man to cure his wife, from the story by Richard Harding Davis, "Playing Dead."
- RIP VAN WINKLE. Hodkinson. 7 reels. All star. From the story by Washington Irving.
- RIVER'S END, THE. First National. 6 reels. Star: Lewis Stone. Northwest drama, from the story by James Oliver Curwood.
- ROBINSON CRUSOE, ADVENTURES OF. Universal. Serial in 18 episodes of two reels each. Star: Harry Myers. From the story by Daniel Defoe.
- SELF-MADE MAN, A. Fox. 5 reels. Star: William Russell. Humorous melodrama of Wall Street and a successful battle, from the stories by George Horace Lorimer.
- SENTIMENTAL TOMMY. Famous-Players Lasky. 8 reels. Stars: Gareth Hughes; May McAvoy; Mabel Taliaferro. Scotch costume romance from the two novels by Barrie.
- SHERLOCK HOLMES, ADVENTURES OF. Educational. 2 reels each. Star: Eille Norwood. A Case of Identity; The Copper Beeches; The Devil's Foot; The Dying Detective; The Empty House; The Noble Bachelor; The Priory School; The Red Headed League; A Scandal in Bohemia; The Solitary Cyclist; The Tiger of San Pedro; The Yellow Face.
- SHERLOCK HOLMES. Goldwyn. Star: John Barrymore. From the stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the play by William Gillette.
- SILAS MARNER. Pathé. 7 reels. All star. Drama closely following George Eliot's story.
- SILVER CAR, THE. Universal. 6 reels. Star: Earl Williams. English romance, from a story by Wyndham Martyn.
- SON OF WALLINGFORD, THE. Vitagraph. All star. Comedy drama; from the stories by George Randolph Chester.
- STROKE OF MIDNIGHT, THE. Metro. 6 reels. Story of the redemption of a man down and out, with supernatural features, from Selma Lagerlöf's story "The Waggoner of Death."
- THREE MUSKETEERS, THE. United Artists. 10 reels. Star: Douglas Fairbanks. Melodramatic romance adapted from Dumas' romance.
- TILLIE. Famous-Players Lasky. Star: Mary Miles Minter. Pennsylvania Dutch story; from novel by Helen R. Martin.
- TOL'ABLE DAVID. First National. 7 reels. Star: Richard Barthelmess. Realistic drama of southern hill country family feuds, from the story by Joseph Hergesheimer in his "The Happy End."
- TREASURE ISLAND. Fox. 6 reels. Stars: Francis Carpenter and Virginia Corbin. From the story by Robert Louis Stevenson.
- TWO KINDS OF WOMEN. Film Booking Offices. 6 reels. Star: Pauline Frederick. Experience of a young girl managing an inherited ranch, from the story by Jackson Gregory, "Judith of Blue Lake Ranch."
- UNDER TWO FLAGS. Universal. 8 reels. Star: Priscilla Dean. Romance of French Legion in Morocco, from Ouida's novel.
- VALLEY OF SILENT MEN. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Alma Rubens. Western melodrama from the story by James Oliver Curwood.
- WHEN ROMANCE RIDES. Goldwyn. 6 reels. All star. Western romance with a wild horse and racing; from Zane Grey's novel "Wildfire."

Recent and Forthcoming Articles on Children's Book Week

- How the Week's selling plan is being used in other fields. A. D. Allen. *Atlantic Bookshelf*, October, 1922.
- What an old Greek did for H. G. Wells. *Atlantic Monthly* (adv. pages), November, 1922.
- Essay contest announcement. *The Bookman*, September, 1922.
- Who is writing for children. Annie Carroll Moore. *The Bookman*, October, 1922.
- Poetry for children. Grace Hazard Conkling. *The Bookman*, November, 1922.
- A list of one hundred books for children. *The Bookman*, November, 1922.
- What do American children read. John Farrar. *The Bookman*, February, 1922.
- Beginning a book-shelf and watching it grow. Leonore St. John Power. *Children's Royal*, Winter, 1921-1922.
- Woodland trails, green fields, blue skies. Leonore St. John Power. *Children's Royal*, Summer, 1922.
- Dickens. G. Santayana. *The Dial*, November, 1921. See also editorial.
- Essay contest announcement. *Farm and Fireside*, September, 1922.
- Your children and their books. Frances Pierce White. *Good Housekeeping*, October, 1922.
- Editorials. *Good Housekeeping*, November, 1921 and December, 1920.
- The joy of the story. Montrose J. Moses. *Good Housekeeping*, December, 1920.
- Buying Christmas books for children. John Farrar. *Ladies' Home Journal*, December, 1922.
- What books do boys recommend to each other. Hubert V. Coryell. *The Outlook*, August 16, 1922.
- Books that gather no dust, and A neighborhood library. *St. Nicholas*, November, 1922.
- Book-plates for boys and girls. Stephen Allard. *St. Nicholas*, February, 1922.
- Editorial. *Woman's Home Companion*, November, 1922.
- Youthful adventures in patriotism. Leonore St. John Power. *Children's Royal*, Autumn, 1922.

The Doll Tableaux at the Forbes Library

AT the Forbes Library we have found the doll tableaux more attractive and effective than pictures for teaching the children about other countries and different periods.

Our first dolls, an Alsatian school boy and girl, were sent us from France by a friend who was collecting souvenirs of the war for the library. A wax doll was given by a lady leaving town. It was nearly fifty years old and, being dressed in a silk gown of that period, was considered too fine to play with, so had always lived in a glass case. Then two Puritan dolls were obtained from the "Olde Deerfield Doll Shop" for the Pilgrim tercentenary. A real Indian doll, which had once belonged to a Blackfoot child, an Indian chief and a squaw with a papoose on her back and an Esquimau were bought for us by a friend spending the winter in California. A Chinese lady was given by a missionary in China.

We exhibited them in a glass case which we had. This is thirty-six inches high, thirty-four wide and fourteen deep. It answers the purpose well, but would be better if it were a little deeper. When the Indian dolls were first shown, we used real little pine trees and the wigwam which came with the Olde Deerfield paper dolls. This suggested the painting of backgrounds for the doll case. These are

painted on cloth and follow the broad lines of scenery used in a theatre. We were fortunate to be able to get the scenic artist at our municipal theatre to do the work. The street of an Alsatian village was taken from "L'Histoire d'Alsace" by Hansi. A Dutch windmill with a small group of buildings by a canal we took from a book of stories of Holland. This, used with a Dutch doll and boat, gives a vivid picture of the country. The "Old Indian house" which stood the attack of the Indians on Deerfield in 1704 was copied from an old print. This makes an effective background for Stephen Williams and Thankful Stebbins, the Deerfield dolls, who are named for children taken captive at that time. We try to have both dolls and background accurate in order to bring to the children as much of the spirit of the period and country as possible.

We plan for at least one story hour given to the country or period that we are representing; and we post on the bulletin board pictures from the Art Department and a list of children's books on the subject. As far as possible we exhibit related material at the same time. Thus, when the Indian dolls were shown, we borrowed and exhibited some Indian curios. With the Chinese doll, we had an exhibit of Chinese children's clothing, toys and other articles in-



TWO OF THE FORBES LIBRARY'S DOLL GROUPS

teresting to children—all borrowed from friends. A friend in Chinese costume told the children about her trip to China at one of the stoy hours. The Dutch doll and boat were loaned by a teacher in the Art Department of Smith College. The same friend loaned two charming little dolls in eighteenth century costume which she had brought from England, and planned the background for the "room" in which they were shown. One of the art students carried out the idea.

Some of our dolls have been given to us and some we have asked friends to buy for us when abroad. So far we have only made a beginning. Our aim is to get enough dolls to enable us to co-operate with the geography teacher, so that when the children are studying a country they can be sent to the library not only for books, but also to see a scene in that country.

We have found the doll case useful for other tableaux also. At Thanksgiving we represented the first Thanksgiving. As the tables were set out of doors, we used our forest background. We loaded our table with turkey, venison, elms, etc. We used our Puritan dolls as Pilgrims, so Stephen as Governor Bradford conducted the Indian chief to the table and Thankful was a Pilgrim maiden who served. At Christmas we used the background we have for the Esquimau and had Santa Claus with his reindeer ust jstarting from the Northland with a sleigh load of gifts.

The possibilities of the doll case are limited only by our resources and our ingenuity and the popularity of the tableaux has been unbounded, girls and boys, even big boys, giving it equal attention.

MYRA L. BOYNTON, *Children's Librarian.*
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

3 in 1

TAX foreign books, let publishers alone import their choice, brand them as they come 'Made abroad'—three thrusts in a year at the buyer of European publications. Alert or confiding, he must have been puzzled by these sudden attacks. Seemingly they all come from Washington, but Washington is a dial registering the nation's thought. When a bureau or committee moves, the impulse is external. This is the essence of representative government, and the response is noble or ignoble according to the motive.

The tariff, copyright and marking proposals above noted have a common origin. They all spring from the uneasy relations between publishers and printers. Here the fundamental demand of the printers and their allies is that American work shall be done in America.

They charge that American manuscript is being sent abroad for manufacture into books. To stop or discourage this practice they asked for a high tariff on *all* incoming books. Hence the Fordney tariff measure. But as their interest lay not in bona fide foreign publications, the A. L. A. compromise of one duty on such recent English issues and a higher one on those of American origin proved acceptable, while the Senate Committee rejected the plea of the publishers that the higher rate remain on both but be assessed on the invoice rather than the wholesale price, since the international publisher would thus gain a reduced duty against the raised one to the public.

The printers charged next that much of this foreign manufacture escaped general detection thru evasion of the marking law as customarily interpreted. A section of every tariff act for thirty years has required that imported goods be stamped plainly with name of country of origin in English. The imprints of books have been held to meet this requirement. But tricks are being played, it appears. Erasable markings and removable pages have been employed. Hence a demand that the law be literally enforced, and so the Treasury Decision that the marking be ineradicable and on the title page or cover. Unfortunately, this situation arose after tariff bill amendment was past. Doubtless a compromise like that effected in the tariff rate might have been accepted. Now the way out is very difficult.

Finally, if American work could thus be kept at home, the printers were willing to forego their former demand that foreign books also be manufactured here as a condition to United States copyright, and thus the path to American membership in the Berne Union would be cleared. But the publishers balked and insisted on a proviso annulling the public's ancient right of importation when an American agency had been established.

It is a pretty contest, but, as usual, when the operator publisher and the miner printer fall out and then sign a new schedule, the People are apt to have a bill to foot.

This Committee has in all three cases tried to do justice to all concerned. How hard, perhaps but few may know. Librarians may well continue to give it their confidence unsparingly and be assured that if a move is made there is a reason.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*

C. L. CANNON

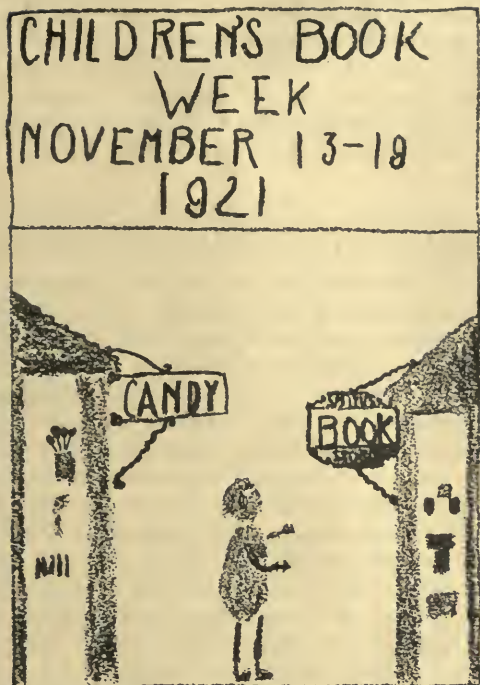
A. D. DICKINSON

H. C. WELLMAN

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Children's Book Week in the Libraries



CHILDREN IN THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SUBMITTED POSTERS FOR AN EXHIBIT HELD AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DURING CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK. THE CHILDREN'S INTERPRETATION OF BOOK PUBLICITY ATTRACTED WIDE INTEREST IN THE COMMUNITY—THE PARENTS, THE CHILDREN THEMSELVES, THE PRESS

THE circulation of libraries in the state doubled with 600,000 to spare, as the result of the third Children's Book Week, wrote the Oklahoma Library Commission last fall, and reports scarcely less encouraging came from many other places in which the Week was observed.

Preparations are going forward for the fourth annual Week of correlated effort on the part of all organizations working for boys and girls for the encouragement of a love for books among children and the discussion of young folks' reading.

Every library, as the Children's Book Week Committee points out, can make some celebration of the Week.

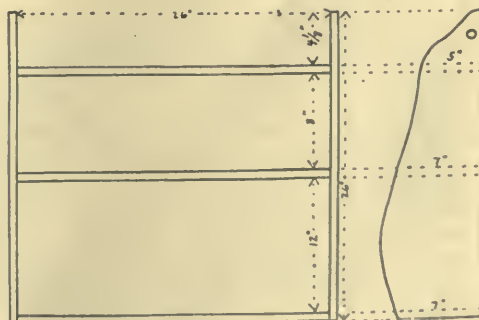
Among practical suggestions for exhibits are the displaying of the Children's Book Week poster,¹ the distribution of lists of books recommended for the children's own book shelves, and exhibitions of such material as is readily available. Books recommended for purchase, for example, might be exhibited in the lobby or

open shelf room. Some of the new titles, new editions and replacements in the fall orders might be held for this exhibit and retail prices and a sign referring would-be purchasers to local bookstores might be given. Photographs of the children's own book corners and libraries would be contributed by the children themselves and the Children's Book Week Committee will award prizes of \$10 and \$5 respectively to the child sending the best and the second best photograph of his own book shelves with the list of books included. Actual bookcases made by the children are also suitable for exhibit. The Thomas Bailey Aldrich bookcase plan is here illustrated and others will be suggested by local manual training instructors or by books on carpentry.

Another contest is the essay contest, already popular everywhere. *Farm and Fireside*, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, offers prizes of \$10, \$5, \$3 and \$2 for the best short letter about five books which the writer prefers. An announcement of this contest suitable for posting on the bulletin board, has been prepared.

The "pictorial" essay which had great success at Providence last year may be found as a pleasing variant. A talk about books good to own including readings from each book mentioned and giving some information about the author will be welcomed as an addition to the story hour.

Outside agencies will usually be found willing to co-operate, especially if sufficient time is given in which to make preparations. The librarian's advance notice of books recommended for purchase will help the bookstore manager to have those books in stock. The schools will be glad to observe the Week by arranging for book talks by local authors, book discussions and book essays in class rooms, book plays at school parties, bookcase making in the manual train-



SCALE 1/16" TO 1". STOCK 5/8" WHITE WOOD. NO BACK. HUNG BY CORD PASSING THRU HOLES AT TOP OF SIDES; CORDS SUSPENDED FROM MOLDING OR FROM MOORE PUSHLESS HANGERS

¹To be obtained from the Children's Book Week Committee, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ing classes, and poster designing in the art classes. Local clubs will find useful the program prepared by the General Federation of Womens' Clubs given elsewhere in this number; scout masters will help to distribute posters, invitation cards, etc., and a scout day in the library may feature exhibits of camping books and pictures, western stories, etc., with a talk about books by the scout master or some local author. Announcements of the Week made early in October to ministers' associations meetings will probably produce announcements of library and bookstore exhibits and programs in the November church calendar. Local art museums might exhibit illustrations of children's books and a talk in the library or at the museum by the art institute director on the making of beautiful books for children would be appropriate. Recent and forthcoming magazine articles are numerous. Some of these are listed elsewhere in this number, as are motion pictures suitable especially for young people, selected by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. "Stills" from the book films running at the local theatres will afford the library good exhibit material. The newspapers will probably give space for plans, lists and exhibits, and press releases for newspaper publicity are being distributed by the Children's Book Week Committee.

Other material available thru the Committee are: the Jessie Willcox Smith poster (please state number required); cards with a miniature poster on the face, blank reverse, suitable for

local printing of lists, invitations or programs; streamers reading "Happy is the Child with Books;" circulars of suggestions for librarians or teachers and for booksellers, the Club program prepared by the General Federation of Womens' Clubs and the book film list prepared by the National Board of Motion Picture Review.

The Library at a National Convention

TO bring directly to the 2,000 delegates in attendance at the National Safety Congress the activities of the Library and Information Bureau, to show what the library service is and how it may be used; represent graphically recent developments in accident prevention and industrial health work; what the 3,500 members are accomplishing; what new government, state and city reports have been issued and what are the forthcoming safety codes, etc.; and to do a certain amount of reference work—these are the problems which Librarian Mary Bostwick Day set out to solve by the exhibit held in the new Cass Technical High School, Detroit, August 28th to September 1st.

Attractive hall exhibit cases were used, giving ample space to exhibit the fifty large dark green mats with the white lettering, which carried out the Council's colors, green and white. Books, pamphlets, charts, magazines, including a collection of member company house organs, were also in the cases.



THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1922



CHILDREN'S Book Week is November 12-18. Don't forget. Make ready in advance. See that everybody co-operates—teachers, ministers, booksellers, and people generally. Use the telephone freely as is suggested by practical experience recorded on another page. Invite children to bring their parents and parents to bring their children. Thus Children's Book Week will be a greater success than ever, which is saying a good deal.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE awakening of the South to library interests should be quickened by decision to hold the next A. L. A. conference at a place which will be a convenient centre for librarians from the several Southern states. The second gathering of Southern librarians, at Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, to be held next month, will be a happy prelude to the general conference, and should be the means of assuring an adequate attendance from the South at the general meeting. Arkansas Hot Springs has been favorably mentioned as such a centre, and might be the starting point for a tour thru Texas to inspect the libraries in that great state, which are foremost in library progress in their part of the world. Dallas and San Antonio in that state, are also under consideration, and invitations have been given or are expected from other important centres in the South, as from Memphis, Atlanta, and Asheville. It is interesting to note that the regional meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., will be the first official response to the change in the A. L. A. constitution which provides for such regional meetings. Of course there have been many interstate conferences, notably that at Atlantic City, for twenty-five years past, but these have not hitherto been in direct relation with the A. L. A.

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THE "library week" in New York, successfully celebrated at the Thousand Islands, last month despite inadequate hotel accommodations, has always attracted an important library assemblage, usually including librarians from other states, and is another example of the value of meetings which are neither so comprehensive in program nor crowded in numbers as the gatherings of the A. L. A. and

thus give more opportunity for individual relationship, and the making of acquaintances. The papers at this Alexandria Bay conference and the talks there were perhaps most interesting to the smaller libraries, and this is an example to be encouraged and followed. A chief use of regional and state meetings should be to initiate the "smaller librarian" into the spirit of the library profession, and in some measure to deal with the minor library problems which were uppermost when the A. L. A. began its work nearly half a century ago. There must always be new libraries and new librarians coming to the front in this growing country, and it is of first importance that they should be early inoculated with a very lively kind of library bacillus.

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THE doll is a personage of social importance, already finding place in museums, and now looking forward to library usefulness. The most ancient form of doll theatre was illustrated by Mr. Tony Sarg, when at Asbury Park he delighted library grown-ups with his marvelous marionettes. One of the most remarkable collections of dolls is at Wenham, Mass., for which an official residence is to be provided, and the Alden and other collections have made useful pilgrimages from place to place. The Children's Museum in Brooklyn, connected with the Brooklyn Institute, and including a Children's Library, has one room devoted to American history, in which doll figures, with suitable background, represent important episodes in our national annals. The Forbes Library at Northampton, as described on another page, has utilized a collection it is making, for the direct purposes of the Children's room, and it is evident that dolls, geographic, historical, or other, may be a useful means of interesting the little folk. Children's librarians may indeed put the doll to many good uses cognate with library aims, as in having doll parties in which the dolls are dressed to represent well known characters in books, but there should always be caution against "dolling up" over much, and forgetting that after all it is the book and not accessories that should be the chief instrument and aim of the children's room.

THE gentle satirist, at present in the succession as the Librarian of the *Boston Transcript*, pokes amiable and amusing fun at the organization of "Friends of Reading" in Syracuse, in a recent issue of the "Tea and Toast" representative of the "Hub of the Universe," as Boston was once known. The pleasantry will do no harm, and will be appreciated by librarians without the capital "L" as well as by other readers, and will not discourage the "Friends of Reading" either with or without capitals. But the idea of local associations of this kind and under this well chosen name, should not be laughed away. In the

smaller cities and in the larger country towns, such an organization may very usefully come to the help of libraries in many ways, from encouraging a taste in reading to stimulating their citizenry to larger pecuniary support of the library. Therefore, greeting to the Friends of Reading at Syracuse in the hope that the example may be followed in many places the country wide. It is good to note that the idea has taken well in Syracuse and that the initial meeting was highly successful in bringing together an important and representative gathering of citizens.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REGIONAL CONFERENCE

A REGIONAL conference of the A. L. A. promoted by the Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri Library Associations will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17-19. The tentative program provides for general sessions, group conferences, round tables, and business meetings of the separate state associations. Something of interest and benefit is being planned for all sizes of public, college and reference libraries. President Utley and Vice-President Malcolm G. Wyer will represent the A. L. A.; a large attendance is expected from Iowa, and librarians from Illinois, Arkansas and Oklahoma have announced their intention of being present. Headquarters will be at the Robidoux Hotel and reservations should be made directly with the managers of the respective hotels.

The rates (European plan) are:

Robidoux. (headquarters) Single room without bath \$2; with bath \$3; double room without bath \$3; with bath \$4 and up.

St. Francis. Single room without bath \$1.50-\$2; with bath \$2.50, \$3.50; double room without bath \$2.50-\$3; with bath \$3.50, \$4.

St. Charles. Single room without bath \$1.50; with bath \$2; double room without bath \$2.50, \$3; with bath \$3.50.

One and one-half fare round trip tickets on the certificate plan will be available for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and points in the Central and Southwestern Passenger Association territory.

This is the first regional conference to be planned under Section 22 of the By-laws of the A. L. A. providing that "The Executive Board may arrange for regional meetings to include such chapters or library associations as it sees fit to group."

SOUTHERN LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE

A MEETING of southern library workers and others interested will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 2-4 with headquarters at the Signal Mountain Hotel. The program will include round tables on such subjects as children's work, publicity, cataloging, county libraries and commission work, and book reviews. Exhibits of library forms, equipment binding, etc. are to form a feature of the meeting. Hotel rates (European plan) are: Single room and bath \$3.50 per day; double room and bath \$6 per day. Reservations should be made as early as possible with Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Chattanooga. RUTH M. BARBER, *Chairman*
Committee on Arrangements.

FRIENDS OF READING

"TO know the best that has been said and thought in the world" is the motto of the "Friends of Reading" who have for their aim library promotion in Onondaga County, N. Y.

With a view to increasing interest in books and the wise use of them the organization proposes: "Speakers to be ready to appear as representatives of this organization before clubs and societies, native and foreign, and schools. to advocate the cause; carefully considered plans for publicity—each member to do his part in the propaganda of increasing the interest in books."

The advantages include: Bulletins about books and subscriptions to publications of book and library interest to be included in the membership fee; a meeting occasionally; a congenial fellowship without burdensome obligations.

At the organization meeting at Syracuse on September 18th, which was well attended by

representative citizens, an address and readings were given by Frederic G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers; a simple constitution was adopted; and officers were elected: Rev. Henry H. Hadley, rector of St. Paul's Church, president, Mrs. Carl E. Dorr, vice-president; Douglas E. Petit, treasurer of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, treasurer; Louis A. Keating of the W. Y. Foote Bookstore, financial secretary; and Librarian Paul M. Paine secretary.

The constitution provides that: "Any person may become a member upon election by the Executive Committee and payment of the annual fee of \$2; persons professionally engaged in the sale or library use of books may become members upon election at a club rate to be established by the Executive Committee.

"LIBRARY WEEK" AT ALEXANDRIA BAY

NEARLY three hundred persons were present at the 32nd meeting of the New York Library Association held at Alexandria Bay September 11 to 16th. Of these 25 were winners of State Meeting scholarships of this or former years.

After an address of welcome by the Rev. N. E. Fogarty of Alexandria Bay, "Libraries and Civilization" and the more specific subject of "The Library in a Democracy" were discussed by the Hon. Edward N. Smith of Watertown and by the president, Joseph D. Ibbotson of Hamilton College, respectively. Dr. Ibbotson urged that those fair words of democracy—liberty, fraternity, equality—be taken as honest slogans for the democratic library, pointing out that in the really free library aiming at intellectual freedom censorship of books will be undertaken with the utmost caution, the mere suspicion of propaganda either by inclusion or exclusion will be avoided, and equality of privilege, opportunity and responsibility will be given larger recognition.

The library in education was the main topic of the week.

"The Library's Part in Political Education" was the title of a short paper by Charles W. Spencer, Colgate University's librarian. Political education was described as a supremely important and complex social process in which many agencies participate. The maintenance and elevation of the standard of intelligence among great masses of voting population calls imperatively for the development of habits of more intelligent interpretation and discriminating judgment on the part of these masses. Acquisition of a wider range, and, above all, a more thoro command, of informa-

tion is a more reliable path of approach to the formation of such habits than the method of popular "crusades." The library's part in this process consists in effective co-operation with other educational agencies, and, while by no means spectacular in its appeal, is critically indispensable.

In order to present the ways in which the public library can help in workers education Robert T. Hill of the New York State Division of Extension Education outlined the development of the workers education movement, told something of the work of the Workers Education Bureau of America as a clearing house for information and an agent in the production of suitable books. The difficulty of finding the right book is diminishing, and Dr. Hill cited as examples of works written specially for the worker Henry Clay's "Economics for the General Reader" and Mary Beard's "Short History of the American Labor Movement," as well as the useful "series of modern constructive books on labor, science and literature for men and women of the labor movement, in preparation co-operatively by the Bureau and the G. H. Doran Company. Libraries may obtain from the Bureau pamphlets, reprints about workers education, a bibliography and posters on the "Worker's Bookshelf," so that in time to come workers may look to the libraries as they have begun to look to certain colleges and individuals and the statement of Secretary Milam in his "What libraries learned from the war" namely "The great majority of men under ordinary circumstances are not influenced directly by books and libraries" may be happily modified.

One whole day's meetings were devoted to the library and the school, discussion of which was opened by Ellen F. Chamberlayne's paper on the organization of the high school library toward enabling our citizenry not only to live but to live well. Miss Chamberlayne pointed out some of the ways in which the schools have already done much to this end and indicated further steps towards the library's broadening and enriching every department of the school, giving definite professional assistance to every teacher as well as providing stimulating reading for his leisure time, and help and inspiration for every pupil.

"The primary purpose of the school library," said Sherwin Williams, "is to lead the pupils to acquire a taste for reading that which is worth while in order that in all their after school life they will be likely to make their reading a source of both recreation and profit. A secondary but far less important purpose of the school library is its use to supplement the

study of geography, history, science and other subjects taught in school." It is in the grades that this work must have its foundation, for this habit, like all others, is best learned early; also but few children ever enter a high school, and to those who do the prescribed studies and the various forms of social life leave all too little leisure. Dr. Williams would like to see all schools interested in the reading certificates for the comprehensive courses planned some years ago by the Association of District superintendents which ensure a considerable variety of reading in the groups called: 1. Some Books for Young People. 2. Myths, legends and fairy tales. 3. Stories. 4. Historic fiction. 5. Travel. 6. Biographical. 7. Historical. 8. Out of doors. 9. Miscellaneous. 10. Poetry.

Much has been said at library conferences on how the library can help the school, and too little on what the school does for the library, said Walter L. Brown of Buffalo. Mr. Brown then outlined the "Buffalo plan" by which the schools give space to over a thousand class room libraries, thus offering an effective channel for library extension.

Other benefits which the school has contributed to the library was made clear in a paper on libraries from the viewpoint of a superintendent of schools read by Frank Tisdale, Watertown's superintendent of schools. One of these is the elimination of illiteracy, the creation of a reading nation. Another is the early establishment of the school library which in many cases became later the public library; and a third the development often in the rural school of gifts which lead to the possessors acquiring high professional or business position and wealth, which in not a few cases have been devoted to the development of public libraries.

A somewhat detailed résumé of a questionnaire sent to some forty superintendents and principals regarding the conditions of the school libraries given by Mr. Tisdale showed that there is much organized effort towards the establishment and improvement of the school library. Books are for the most part adapted to the needs of the school, chosen from lists issued either by the Education Department or other carefully selected lists, by the librarian or the principal. Replies show that on the whole the high school seems to be somewhat better cared for in this respect than is the elementary school which avowedly is receiving inadequate attention.

The development of the public school system of New York State was discussed by Deputy Commissioner F. B. Gilbert, who outlined conditions existing prior to 1912 when an act was passed providing for state aid by common

schools in organized districts. This act did not make the schools free to all children residing in such districts, a condition resulting from the act of 1851, which provided free schools for children whose parents were not able to provide for their instruction, and from that of 1867, which ensured that the entire expense of school maintenance be met by tax levy, and from the enactment of 1895 which made mandatory the provision of a system of free common schools for all children of the state. Dr. Gilbert spoke in some detail of the acknowledged defects of the present system and referred to proposed changes in the law relative to city school administration and to improvements for rural schools.

The Scholarship dinner which forms the central feature of Library Week was presided over by Paul M. Paine.

State meeting scholarships were awarded as follows:

Group A. Pop. Under 500. Mrs. L. B. Lougee, Marilla; Mrs. Fanny M. Preston, Roxbury; Mrs. Ann B. Coats, Richburg.

Group B. 500-1000. Mary E. Peacock, Waddington; Alice M. Curtis, Marion; Mamie T. Beals, Lime.

Group C. 1000-2000. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hopkins, Montour Falls; Ettie C. Hedges, East Hampton; Dorothy M. Emmel, Millbrook.

Group D. 2000-5000. Alma L. Jones, Coxsackie; Florence S. Hall, Canton; Nellie H. Willis, Canastota.

Honorable Mention: Mrs. Caroline S. Johnson; Dorothy Payne, Shelter Island; Mary Hubbell, Caldwell-on-Lake George; Mrs. Jenny Scanlon, Keene Valley; Mrs. E. May Chrisler, Marcellus; Mrs. Arling P. Baker, Andover; Emma Piehl, Westfield; Lillian A. Achilles, Albion.

After dinner, Mrs. Albert Durand (Ruth Sawyer) spoke briefly on the story hour and delighted her audience by her telling of several stories.

Following came "Itsa," a one-act play by George Hibbard and Marjorie Taber, presented by the Buffalo players. This was the first of the week's series of playlets, to which the Brooklyn players contributed "Suppressed Desires" and the New York players William B. Gamble's "The Jolt."

The after dinner speaker on Thursday was Professor Burges Johnson, whose lay ideal of a librarian is one that might also serve as a professional ideal. In any town, however small, one hopes to find at least three people who are not provincial, three people whose horizons are not bounded by the village landmarks: the clergyman, the schoolmaster and the librarian. A provincially minded librarian should be an impossibility. With breadth of vision ought to come widened human sympathies, humor and discernment, and on this foundation the speaker constructed in more detail his ideal of a librarian, which demands three loyalties: loyalty to

SUPREMACY IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Of the nine hundred and one titles in the "Graded List of Books for Children" prepared by the Elementary School Library Committee of the National Educational Association, and issued by the American Library Association, one hundred and thirty-six, or fifteen percent of the whole, are Houghton Mifflin Company's publications as against a total of seventy titles for the publisher having next largest representation.

This lead of nearly two to one in what is probably the most definitive list of the best juveniles that has been published, confirms the selection made by the New Jersey Public Library Commission whose "Thousand Good Books for Children" contained one hundred and twenty-three Houghton Mifflin Company titles, or over twelve percent of the total.

We are particularly glad to bring this record to the attention of librarians as confirming once more the guarantee of quality implicit in the Houghton Mifflin Company imprint on children's books.

the job, loyalty to the community and loyalty to self, amplifying happily each of these with explanation and anecdote.

The illuminating talk on A Newspaper Library and Scraparium by Lee A. White, chief librarian of *The Detroit News*, will be given shortly in the LIBRARY JOURNAL as will also the paper on the motion picture in the service of the library by William F. Jacob, librarian of the General Electric Company, and Dr. Shearer's discussion of the library's part in collecting local history.

In the fall number of *New York Libraries* will be found the paper by Frank L. Tolman which supplemented the account of the progress made in a special effort of the New York State Library to extend the borrowing of books to the six hundred libraries connected with it, given by Librarian James I. Wyer.

Noon hour round table meetings formed as usual an important feature of the meeting. Mary Eastwood of the New York State Library had charge of the book selection section and Jacqueline Overton of the New York Public Library of the children's work section which devoted one day of informal discussion of new children's books, one to story telling from picture books and one to clubs and books for older boys and girls and the fourth to bringing the school closer to the library thru visiting classes, etc. The classification and cataloging problems of the small library were discussed under the leadership of Mildred H. Pope; those of the school library by Ellen Chamberlayne of the Binghamton High School; and house keeping problems—what to mend and how; what is dead timber and what shall we do with it—by Mrs. Eliabeth W. Blackall of Oneonta. The unusually varied and attractive exhibitions included the New York State Library's collection of best books of 1921; the State Library School's mounted collection of photographs of public libraries in New York State; a display by the H. R. Hunting Company of the A. L. A.—N. E. A. two-foot bookshelf in various editions; of new and standard devices by the Library Bureau, Gaylord Brothers, the Mutual Binding Company; some new books by Longmans, Green Company and some standard sets by the H. W. Wilson Company.

Probably the most important business transaction of the meeting was the decision of the Association to affiliate with the A. L. A. as a chapter.

Resolutions adopted were: An expression of deep sorrow at the death of Mrs. Melvil Dewey; a petition to the State Fuel Commissioner urging preference for public libraries so as to ensure uninterrupted service; endorse-

ment of the project of restoring Louvain University Library by America; and appreciation of the efforts of all who had contributed to the Scholarship Fund and of all who had helped to make the meeting a success: the many speakers from outside the membership, the Grosvenor, Brooklyn and New York dramatists and performers, the talented singers from Utica and Brooklyn, and the management of the Hotel Westminster for its care for a more-than-capacity conference.

Officers elected are: President: Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; vice-president: Mary Eastwood, State Library, Albany; secretary: Margery C. Quigley, Free Library, Endicott; treasurer: Carl L. Cannon, New York Public Library.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 2-3. At Devil's Lake. Annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association.
- Oct. 2-4. At Duluth. Minnesota State Library Association meeting.
- Oct. 9-10. At Milwaukee. Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 12-14. At Yankton, S. D. meeting of the South Dakota Library Association following a three days institute for untrained librarians.
- Oct. 12-14. At Berea. Kentucky State Library Association meeting.
- Oct. 17-19. At St. Joseph, Mo. Headquarters at the Hotel Robidoux. Regional conference by the A. L. A. promoted by Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri Library Associations.
- October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.
- Oct. 23. At Cedar Rapids. Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association. (Date subject to change).
- Oct. 24-25. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.
- Oct. 24-26. At Van Wert. Annual meeting of the Ohio State Library Association.
- Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.
- Oct. 25-27. At Brattleboro, Vt. Annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association.
- Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association.
- Nov. 2-4. At Chattanooga (Tenn.) Headquarters at the Signal Mt. Hotel. Conference of southeastern librarians and others interested in library work.
- Nov. 15-17. In Indianapolis. Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

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LIBRARY WORK

MAPS, THEIR CARE AND CATALOGING

THIS is the title of Rudolph Armbruester's paper on the Grosvenor Library's methods, read at the Detroit Conference. Books, atlases and magazines are cataloged and filed in the regular manner. An extra card of each of these publications is furnished to the geographical department, which prepares, in some cases, especially if these publications contain maps, analytical cards. Sheet maps are accessioned, cataloged, and filed in the geographical department. The numbering system is based upon ten index maps, of which there is one of each, namely: Canada; United States; Mexico; Central America and the West Indies; South America; Europe; Asia; Africa; Australia and the Islands of the Pacific; North Polar Regions; and the South Polar regions. On these index maps the border lines of the maps are indicated in colors, and the maps numbered in consecutive order, each index map beginning with the number one. The number of the map is written in the lower left hand corner of the index lines. By this system the index map shows at once whether the library has maps on file covering the desired territory.

The index card contains the description of the map, the name of the index map, the number on the index map and the number of the drawer of the filing cabinet, or the shelf number in case the map is another publication.

The card index is divided into three sections: Number Index, Author Index, and Subject Index. This index contains also the Armbruester's GI cards, the analytical index cards for geographical magazines.

In order to save space the maps are filed according to size in a steel cabinet of 48 drawers, ranging from 18 in. x 23 in. to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. x 64 in., with an inside height of 2 inches. From 5,000 to 6,000 sheet maps can be filed in this case, for which a floor space of only 45 square feet is required. The maps are marked with a rubber stamp: Grosvenor Library. Asia No. 14 Map Case Drawer No. 5. Sheet No. 3.

In order to furnish people with easy access to maps which cover territories and subjects of present or daily interest, a display fixture of 35 wings, each 82 in. x 54 in., equal to a display area of 2152 square feet, is used.

Maps are filed flat, in strong manila paper covers, with the numbers on the maps marked on the outside. Very large wall maps are on spring rollers in Nystrom's Rotary Cases.

The Library of Congress System is followed for the United States Geological Survey Topographical Maps. That is, the maps are arranged by states and pasted at the top in loose-leaf manila books, size 20 by 25 inches, not more than three maps on a page, with an index map in the front. Old maps are also filed in these loose-leaf manila books, by territories and year, thereby forming historical atlases.

The aim is, if possible, to have the official maps on file, one on a small scale as a general map, and one on the largest scale obtainable; also, maps showing special features, as political, physical, racial, historical, statistical, industrial, etc.

THE RECORD OF SCIENCE

ADVANTAGE more of age than of enterprise, geographical smallness as contrasted with continental sweep and range has enabled Europe to build up stronger scientific libraries than America can boast, declares William Warner Bishop in a paper on "The Record of Science," in *Science* for August 25th.

Elimination of competition and agreement among scientific libraries on the limitation of the several fields of specialization can be the only remedy for American libraries. A half-dozen rare or expensive sets spread over the country should suffice with the development of the inter-library loan and of photo-duplicating machinery. The agreement between the Chicago libraries made in 1895 has been carried out since to the lasting benefit of scholarship, says Mr. Bishop. In twenty years he hopes to see the University of Michigan library part of a regional group of libraries, owning its share of the minor society publications and journals, with a fairly complete whole ready for rapid use, sent out every few hours by air-mail in response to wireless telephone requests. It should have a complete printed list, kept up to date, of all the periodicals and transactions, perhaps all the books, available both in the libraries of the region and the whole United States. It should also have a bibliographic equipment which will furnish with the minimum of effort a practically complete list of all articles and books on any topic, arranged in inverse chronological order, the latest to appear coming first. For it is apparent that sooner or later America must assume the burden of indexing scientific, indeed all learned, literature, as post-war conditions have halted European bibliographical enterprises.



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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAKER, Mary N., 1910-11 N. Y. S., resigned her position in the Circulation department of the Seattle Public Library to reorganize the traveling library work and to become supervisor of the Lending department of the Ohio State Library.

BAYER, Edna E., 1915 N. Y. S., of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, is now in charge of the Jefferson Junior High School Library of Rochester.

BEDLOW, Elinor, 1917 S., appointed librarian, and Helen Weatherhead, 1921 S., cataloger, of the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

BERRY, Ethel I., 1911-12 N. Y. S. has resigned the librarianship of the Public Library of Oil City, Pa., to take charge of the Franklin Avenue branch of the Minneapolis Public Library.

BLESSING, Arthur L., 1917 N. Y. S., recently resigned as Corps librarian at Fort Benjamin Harrison to succeed Edwin Wiley as librarian of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

BLACKBURN, Bertha F., 1921 Ill., formerly head cataloger of the University of Tennessee Library, appointed cataloger of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

CANNON, LUCIUS H., librarian of the Municipal Reference Library is joint author with William E. Rolfe, of "The Municipal Bridge of St. Louis; a record of municipal effort," which forms the August number of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library.

COFFIN, Dorothy D., for the past eight months organizer under the Iowa Library Commission, resigned on September 15th to be married to Mr. Herbert Hickey of Hurley, New Mexico.

She is succeeded by Margaret A. Gramesly, of Charleston, Ill.

COUNTRYMAN, Gratia A., is the subject of the biographical sketch and frontispiece of the May-August *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

CRAIGIE, Annie L. 1916 S., appointed librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Hospital 35, St. Louis, Mo.

DARBY, Claire, appointed librarian of the Engineering Library of Columbia University.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Sarah Scott, 1916-17, N. Y. S., appointed reference librarian at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

HAMILTON, W. J., since 1917 secretary of the Indiana State Library Commission, appointed librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, in succession to Louis J. Bailey.

HEDRICK, Ellen, appointed reference librarian in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

HIGGS, Marguerite, 1918 S., is organizing the high school library at Kinston, North Carolina.

HODGSON, James, 1917 N. Y. S., appointed assistant librarian of the University of Arizona Library.

HARDING, Elizabeth B., 1919, N. Y. S., chief of the Circulation Department of Iowa State Teachers College Library, appointed librarian of the Rayen High School of Youngstown, Ohio.

FREEMAN, Marilla W., formerly librarian of the Goodwin Institute, Memphis (Tenn.) and recently of the staff of the foreign law department of the Harvard Law Library is now librarian of the main library of the Cleveland Public Library in succession to Louise Prouty who was promoted to the vice librarianship of the Cleveland Public Library.

As school librarians have been appointed the following: Margaret Ann Fife 1917 C. P.; Louise Hamilton 1916 C. P.; and Mrs. Eugenia Wilford Glenn 1908 C. P.; and as children's librarian Harriet W. Leaf 1915 C. P.

HAWKINS, Jean, 1902 N. Y. S., who has been for the past two years assistant librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, has resigned to reside with her mother in the upper part of the state, and is succeeded by Mary Ethel Jameson, N. Y. P. L. 1912-14.

JACKSON, Anne W., librarian of the Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, Ill., is becoming known to the musical world as a composer of songs, says *Illinois Libraries*.

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JEFFERS, LeRoy, manager of the book order office of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library and librarian of the American Alpine Club whose extensive collection of mountaineering literature and photographs is housed in that Library, is the author of a handsome volume just published by Dodd, Mead, entitled "The Call of the Mountains," rambles among the mountains and canyons of the United States and Canada.

NORTHEY, Della Frances, supervisor of school libraries for the Indiana Public Library Commission, appointed acting secretary of the Commission pending the appointment of a successor to William J. Hamilton, resigned.

STULL, Maud I., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., school librarian of Kansas City (Mo.) appointed librarian of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library, in succession to Edna B. Pratt who resigned at the time of her marriage to T. A. R. Woodlatte.

VAN KIRK, Ruth, C. P. 1918, appointed first assistant in the Schools Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WILLARD, Ruth, branch librarian at Kansas City and formerly instructor at the Western Reserve Library School, gave up her work to marry Willis Benton Kyle on September 3.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The Compensations" is the title of Asa Don Dickinson's address at this year's commencement exercises of the Library School of the New York Public Library printed in the August number of the Library's *Bulletin*. It is, says the *Boston Transcript*, "a commonsense statement of facts which every librarian should know but which few do know." They are very pleasantly presented too.

The "List of English and American Sequel Stories" compiled by Thomas Aldred, chief librarian of the Hackney Public Libraries, and recently published by the Library Assistants' Association is being sold for the benefit of the Benevolent & Orphan Fund of the L. A. A. The list which contains over 5000 entries is published at 6/- net and may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Association (which during the time the book was in press changed its name to Association of Library Assistants) Public Library, Bancroft Road, Mile End, London E. 1.

The third edition of "The World of Books," being "a guide to reading for young people in which may be found volumes of many kinds both grave and gay" compiled by Max J. Herzberg, head of the English department of the Newark (N. J.) Central High School has been published. The 64-page list is divided into four parts corresponding to the four years of the secondary school, and each year is further sub-divided into nine reading groups. Included are lists of "Great Men and Women," "Heroes and Heroines of History in Fiction," "American Poets and Dramatists," "Shakespearean Drama," "Letters and Letter-Writing," "Books of Travel and Description," "Johnsoniana," "Orators and Statesmen," "Modern and Con-

temporary Drama," "Older Drama," "Vocational Guidance," "Vocational Information," "English Poetry," "American and Contemporaneous Poetry," etc. (The Palmer Company, Boston. 30c.).

To the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A plea to help a useful bibliographical undertaking comes from the publishers and the American editor, Professor Archer Taylor, Washington University, St. Louis, of the "Volkskundliche Bibliographie," compiled annually by Edward Hoffmann-Krayer. This is an extremely painstaking enterprise, giving the current bibliography not only of folk-tales, ballads, superstitions, witchcraft, proverbs and similar branches of folk-lore; but also material on peasant houses and their equipment, arts and crafts and costume—in short the whole social field comprised in the term "Volkskunde." Periodicals are indexed also, and there are author and subject indexes.

As a bibliographical tool it gives information not to be found elsewhere. Unfortunately the venture has been losing money, causing the publishers to threaten discontinuance. More subscriptions are needed; and as but few American libraries seem to know the work, I venture to draw attention to it.

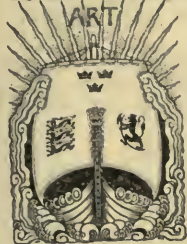
The cost is moderate: M 7.40 for the volume covering the 1917 literature, M 20 for that of 1918; the volume for 1919 has just appeared. By subscribing to the work, American libraries will not only strengthen their own reference collections, but aid a worthy bibliographical enterprise.

GORDON W. THAYER,

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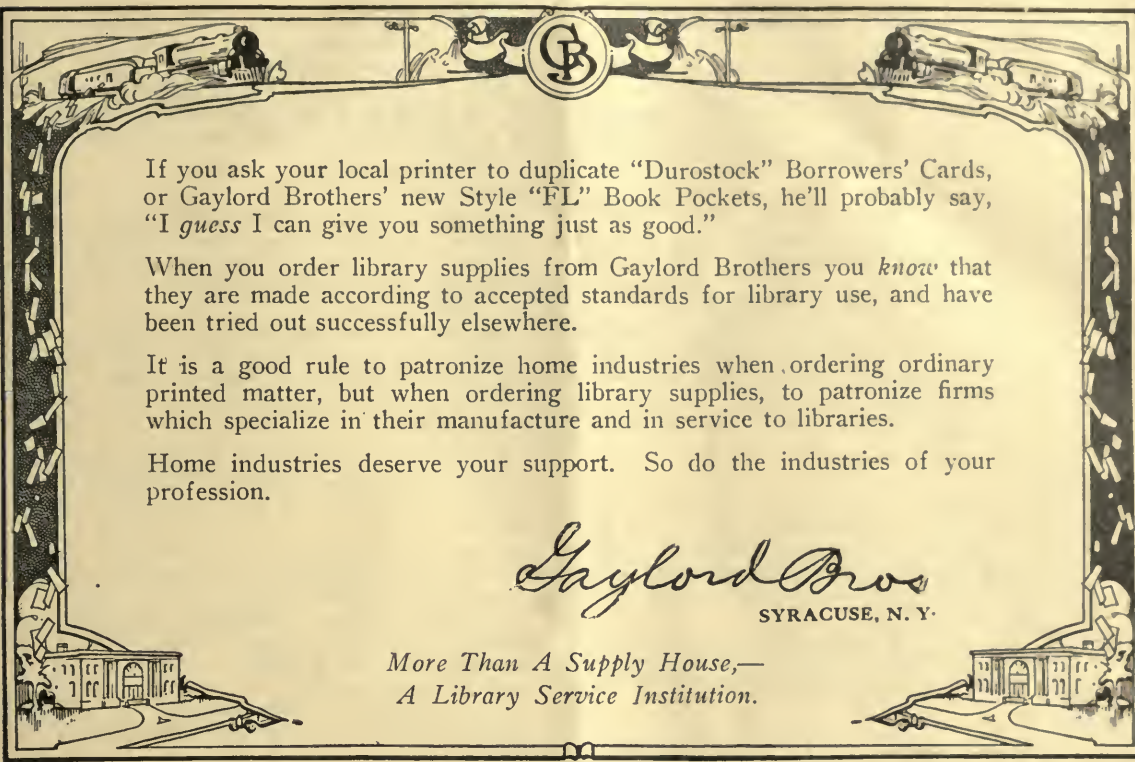
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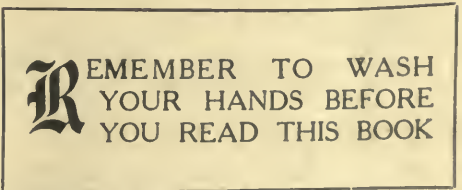
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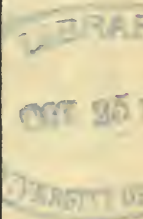
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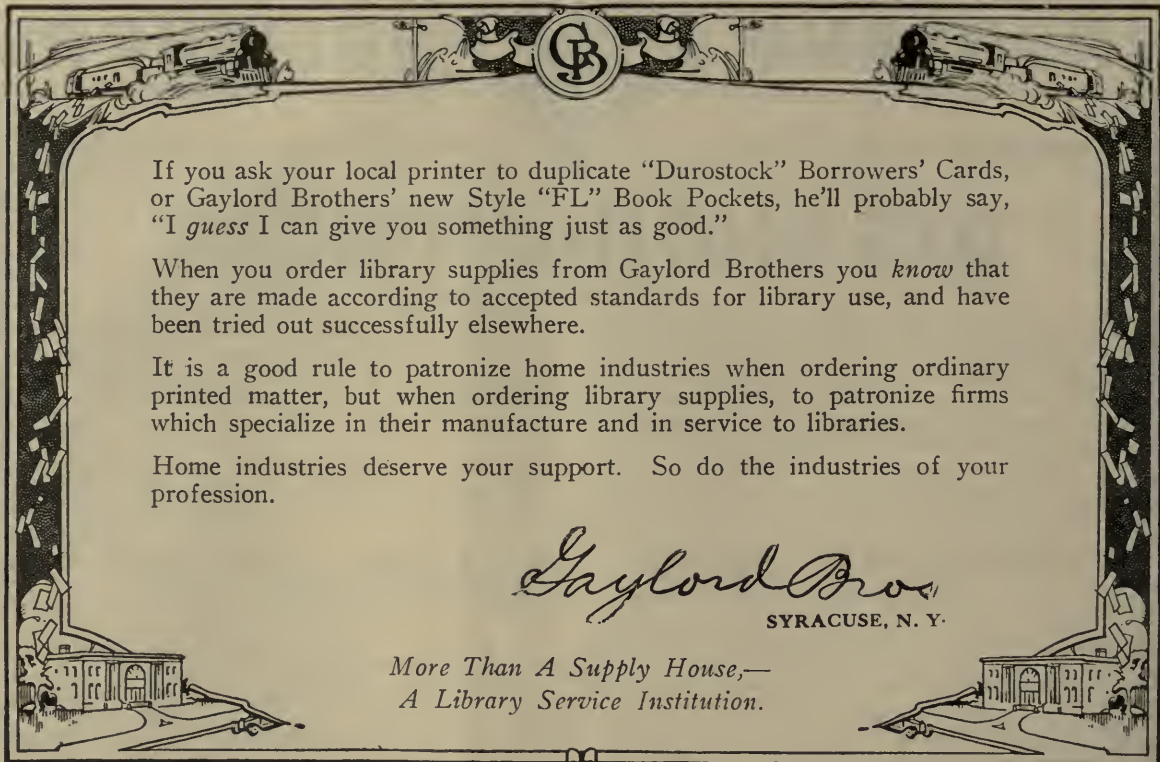
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1922



Questionable Books in Public Libraries—I

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL,

Editor of Publications, Brooklyn Public Library

AT the request of the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the writer undertook to secure the views of a number of representative public librarians and State library commissioners on the subject of objectionable books in public libraries. A questionnaire was drawn up and sent to thirty-one public librarians and six State library commissions. Thirty-three answers were received, of which all but seven supplied useful information.

Among the reasons given by those not furnishing the desired information are: "Owing to the many things claiming my attention"; "Discussed it with one of the members of the Board of Trustees, who is Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Purchasing Committee of Books and Magazines. . . [and] we reached the conclusion that the—Library did not care to take part in this symposium"; "From my experience, all discussion of objectionable books inevitably brought in the mention of specific books of this sort, and merely served to advertise them"; "The Librarian's absence from the Library"; "Our present state of mind in regard to it is so chaotic, and subject to change, that there would be no use in trying to record it"; and "One of this library's New Year's resolutions was 'Commit no questionnaire,' and a logical corollary seems to be, 'Countenance no questionnaire from others.'"

The great majority, however, seemed to look forward with interest to the publication of the results of this questionnaire; and nearly all of them appeared to have quite well-defined policies in regard to the subject.

The term "objectionable book," as used in the questionnaire, was understood to cover "suggestive" fiction of the type of which many examples from authors of repute are but too well known, books honestly or otherwise offering physiological information, the classics which are usually grouped in book-catalogs under the heads of *Erotica*, *Facetiae*, or "Curious," including unexpurgated editions of such works as the "Arabian Nights."

GENERAL POLICY

The Chicago Public Library authorities think they have evolved a working policy with the results of which they are well satisfied.

"In the case of novels written by reputable authors, published by respectable publishers, often printed serially in high-class magazines, and sold by established dealers, it is both futile and unwarranted for a public library to undertake an ex-post-facto censorship to the extent of refusing to provide them for the use of persons of maturity and discretion. The same public opinion that supports authors and publishers in the production of such books, operates to justify public libraries in making them available to that part of its public which is composed of persons of maturity and discretion who wish to read them. Books of the class under discussion are subject to the same selective processes as are applied by the library to all other books, and the decision for or against their acquisition must be based upon availability and general literary worth, without special or preliminary consideration of their ethical content. . . .

"In the larger public tax-supported libraries . . . this problem is affected by the rapidly increasing element of the population that has both the taste or interest to desire and the maturity and discretion to appraise and appreciate the work of reputable, often the best, writers, when they are preoccupied with abnormal psychologic or pathologic phases of life. This element . . . in the larger communities . . . comprises a considerable, and often a representative segment of the constituency of the public library. That institution, therefore, when it commands resources ample to supply, first, the best books for the greatest number, and, second, the best books, i.e., those of the highest literary worth without any of the above qualifications, has the plain duty of serving its patrons to the extent of its resources.

"Perhaps only the largest and wealthiest libraries possess the right to acquire all of the

best in literature, without reference to any more utilitarian considerations; tho this would seem to set up a sorry and sordid distinction. But surely these do have not only the right, but the duty so to do, and equally the right to invoke the prevailing and accepted literary and æsthetic canons as their guides in such acquisition. The librarian is, after all, the servant of his generation, and cuts a poor and visibly self-conscious figure when he attempts to assume a more censorial character.

"They—the large libraries—have, of course, the ancillary duty of devising such methods of distribution as will ensure the rightful use of the 'objectionable' among their books, by persons of maturity and discretion only; and the mandatory obligation of protecting the immature and indiscreet from the effects of wrongful use. This does not seem to us to be as difficult as it sounds.

"As a matter of fact, we have come to the conclusion that most of the works of contemporary fiction which may be regarded as fraught with danger or offense, contain within themselves a sufficient preventive against wrongful use to make them much safer than they appear to be. They do not often tell a good story in the elemental sense. There is little to attract the youthful and immature mind to their perusal unprompted. Their attenuated plots, depicting the actions and reactions of groups of neurotic and unexciting personalities, afford few thrills comprehensible to any not equipped with a complete psychology of experiences. In short, these books, against which we are so sedulously seeking to protect a definite portion of our readers, are for the most part inherently fool-proof in style, plot, and treatment, and may safely be left to themselves with as little agitation and advertisement as possible. The average young, untutored, simple-minded, or otherwise immature or unsophisticated person whom we here connote in no offending sense by the ancient and generic monosyllable employed above, will rarely get farther than page ten. And these, we assume, are the only ones we have to guard, or to guard against. People endowed with the discretion that comes with years, but whose moral concepts do not accord with the presentments of the modern fictionist, may be expected to exercise that discretion in their own behalf, conceding to their fellow citizens the same inalienable right.

"And so this library quietly examines and weighs all modern novels from the single standpoint of literary value, adding those which are found worthy, according to the standards of the time, and having regard as well for all the numerous classes of readers whom it professes

to serve. In common with most public libraries, it disclaims the office of serving the expert or the specialist to the fullest extent of his specialty, whether that be science, philosophy, or pornography. But in the service of the normal and average man, whose kind comprises the greatest number, it exercises sufficient latitude and assumes sufficient judgment to seek to supply all of his normal wants, stimulated or created tho they may be by influences, tendencies, and fashions that it had no voice in formulating. And tho we may deplore them, we have felt no vocation to assume the rôle of Mrs. Partington, and to employ our little broom, contrived for other ends, in a futile attempt to sweep back the waves of the sea. . . .

"This library has only a very small assortment of books that are segregated from the general collections. These comprise the handful whose titles have been handed down thru the generations as classics of pruriency, which every school-boy is tempted sooner or later to try to secure. In these cases it is not the character of the books, but their spurious ill-fame, that compels their seclusion. Fool-proof tho most of them are, by reason of their tedious and antiquated or highly specialized style, their evil repute has served to destroy their intrinsic character, and has rendered them a nuisance among books and a vexation to librarians.

"In the matter of the sex-hygiene books, the difficulties are plainly pathologic. The wrongful use of these harmless and wholesome manuals clearly betrays the person of perverted impulses, against whom and the gratification of whose aberrations society must be protected. For this reason alone, these books are held for restricted circulation, to such persons only as exhibit satisfactory evidence of normal tendencies and good faith. This is not a difficult problem to solve.

"We have intentionally refrained from mentioning book-titles in connection with this discussion, and suggest the wisdom of eliminating them from the published report of this investigation."

St. Louis omits all objectionable books that have no permanent informational or artistic value. Informational sex-books are purchased only on recommendation of the local association of the American Social Hygiene Society.

In—¹suggestive fiction is rejected unless it has literary merit or other qualities which appear to justify its purchase in spite of its objectionable features. Non-fiction discussing sex problems is selected carefully, with the aid of

¹ Wherever the name of a library is omitted, it means that the library in question preferred not to be quoted in this discussion.

authoritative reviews and advice of specialists. Most of the classics indicated are contained in the library, but are in one of the special reference collections, which is used mostly by special students, and is easy to control. Sometimes, as in the case of much advertised novels, purchase was deferred until after the popular demand was over, but ordered later at the request of some club or readers who wished the books for legitimate reasons.

Pittsburgh believes that books of an objectionable character which are useful in showing a phase of the life of a period, or are important from the standpoint of the evolution of literature, or have distinct literary merit, should be included among the resources of the library. Books purchased of this character, however, are placed under restricted circulation regulations. This basis of purchase is not interpreted to include the novel whose only claim to attention is its salaciousness.

The librarian in—believes that a library should have all classics, whether objectionable or not, as well as substantial medical works.

In the District of Columbia they are very strict in their choice of books for children, but try to be as liberal as possible in their choice of books for adults. The Librarian says: "We have a constituency perhaps as highly educated as any in the United States, and I am not disposed to go very far in the direction of deciding that such a constituency shall not have certain books which are on the market and allowed to go thru the mails. In making choices, there is always the individual judgment and the personal equation to be reckoned with. I distinctly do not think of myself as a public censor. If books have in them very much that is really disgusting, I am not ordinarily in favor of having such books. However, even among them their might be some that we would feel it necessary to have and to keep in locked cases. If I were to exclude all fiction that is suggestive . . . a very considerable percentage of the books now published would be excluded. Just now (April, 1922) I am somewhat concerned about the character of a large number of books on Freudianism that find their way into print and are asked for by readers. When I really come to face the question of excluding such books, or of refusing to buy them, I hesitate to take such responsibility. Perhaps we will have to meet the question by restricting their use. After all, is not the important thing to treat adult readers as tho they had grown up, and put the responsibility on them; and ought not the library to limit its responsibility to an attempt to keep objectionable books out of the hands of immature readers? In this matter we ought to have

better co-operation on the part of parents, and not be obliged to assume the responsibility entirely, as we are.

"I shall be much interested in your article. I hope your inquiry will not show that public librarians generally have become pruders or public censors; tho I confess that the 'strong stuff' now published gives strong provocation in this direction."

In Jersey City, the best and most important books on sex problems are placed in the library. "The unexpurgated editions of the classics, such as Boccaccio, etc., have not been placed in our library. The expurgated editions are sufficient for the needs of most of the students who patronize our library; and students who might have a legitimate need of the complete editions are so few, that we have never felt justified in placing such editions in the library. . . . The writer has been criticized by library patrons for having in circulation 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'The Three Musketeers,' and 'The Old Soak' by Don Marquis. On the other hand, some have complained because we did not circulate other books notoriously questionable, such as certain editions of Boccaccio and some books on sex."

The Librarian in Portland, Oregon, says: "Our policy, if we have one, is to be as broad as possible. . . . We are not trying to educate the people along these lines, but rather to safeguard young people whose morals might be affected. . . . Personally, I feel very strongly that the librarian's personal bias should not enter into the matter of the exclusion of books. If a book has sufficient literary merit to receive good reviews in creditable columns, it should be on the library shelves. What we should rule out, I think, is pure trash and pornographic literature." The general policy of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., is "to avoid the purchase of objectionable books, except in the case of books that are really noteworthy, of special literary merit, or otherwise valuable; but we mean to purchase, as a rule, current novels of real merit which perhaps would not be suited for general circulation. We do not consider sex-books objectionable, and of course we intend to own the classics. Current novels, unsuited to general circulation, which we purchase, are very few—hardly more than one or two a year."

Brockton, Mass., expresses itself as follows: "At one extreme, the library rejects outright books of slight merit. At the other extreme, it takes with almost equal readiness books of undoubted literary worth and substance, if they show any marks of permanence. This latter group are usually restricted in circulation, or, as we say, starred. In between these two ex-

tremes are naturally varying grades of books which we find it difficult to reject outright, or to put in general circulation. If we feel that a book is of sufficient literary merit or substance to add in spite of features which might be objectionable for young people or censorious readers, we purchase, and restrict its circulation."

At Indianapolis, in the case of objectionable books of literary merit, discussed seriously by reviewers of authority, for which there is a probable demand, the decision to purchase them is generally favorable, even tho they may be considered unsuitable for indiscriminate lending to young or inexperienced readers. "In the case of sex-books, an endeavor is made to have available enough of the best of these written for laymen or young people, discussing sex questions in a clear, serious, but non-technical way, such as those mentioned in the questionnaire or the approved list of the American Hygiene Association. Occasionally the more technical books on the subject are purchased for use by physicians and students in our medical department. As for classics grouped as 'Erotica,' etc., our purchase of these depends solely upon the legitimate demand, and the state of our book fund. We recently purchased for the general reference department a set of 'Arabian Nights,' unexpurgated."

The policy of the St. Paul Public Library is not definitely settled, the present plan being rather experimental. "Our objectionable books fall into four classes: (a) Sex-books and extreme socialistic books, which are in the Social Science Section; (b) Books of art anatomy, in the Fine Arts Section; (c) Books of obstetrics, biology, etc., in the Industrial Arts Section; (d) Suggestive fiction, in General Circulation. . . . Some persons object to our inclusion of objectionable books, others think we are too puritanical."

The Librarian of Denver holds common sense more highly than absolute consistency in the application of his library's policy. "Every book is judged on its intrinsic merits and value to a reading public, always remembering, however, the inability of the book fund to meet every need. If sex-books . . . are written by accredited, high-minded authors, and issued by publishers with ethical and professional standing, such books are purchased. Novels which reveal great artistry, and are written in a style to attract only sophisticated and experienced readers, are purchased even when they occasionally offend the taste and sense of propriety of some conservative and sensitive reader. Books of outstanding literary achievement, particularly those which thru years have become classics, are

purchased even if they be offensively frank in subject and unmoral in attitude. . . . No book which is immoral in intent or effect on the ordinary, moral, self-respecting citizen is knowingly purchased.

"The Denver Public Library is conservative and cautious in its careful selection of books for children and young readers. In these days characterized by 'the lost art of reticence,' the Denver Public Library is liberal in judgment regarding the purchase of books for adult readers, provided these books have literary and artistic merit. Since subjects, largely of sex, once taboo among nice people, are now frankly presented in club meetings, public discussions, newspapers, movies, and even in school, until as one professor remarked 'it has made the teaching of botany indecent,' the Denver Public Library, after selecting its books carefully, does not take too seriously the self-appointed censor of public morals, who usually reads entirely thru a frank book himself, but is vastly concerned over its moral effect on other readers."

Kansas City believes that the statement that the library cannot buy all books—even all the best—has generally been accepted as a broad explanation of the absence of certain titles. The Librarian adds: "It is a serious question in my mind whether such a discussion as this should be printed. It will subject libraries to derisive laughter on the part of the so-called 'young intellectuals.' It is a real problem, however, and I believe responsible library people would be benefited by a personal discussion at the A. L. A."

The policy of the—Public Library is to reject absolutely the worst, and to put on the "Permission Shelves" books by authors so well known that readers are sure to ask for them. "We have very few complaints, either on the part of citizens of very strict morals, or from those who wish to read such literature. I really think that we have adopted a middle course, which relieves us of severe criticism from either side."

The Detroit Public Library in the main approves for purchase such objectionable books as seem to be possessed of literary merit.

As for state library commissions, Wisconsin says it is seldom called on to exercise a strictly moral censorship in regard to fiction. "We do include in our list books on sex-hygiene and sex ethics, and make an effort to bring to the attention of our libraries books which treat these subjects with sanity and scientific knowledge. Books of the third class, known as 'Erotica,' etc., are entirely outside our scope."

In New Jersey, the Public Library Commission does not buy objectionable books, except

under most unusual circumstances. "Our book funds are so limited that we do not feel that we can invest in books that are not the best, and cannot be generally circulated. We did buy one copy of a war experience book, because of the controversy regarding it, and because it was a contribution to a subject which many wished seriously to study. One debated novel we would not consider under any circumstances, because there is no element in it that contributes to the solution of any problem, social or economic. If upon consideration we find that the contribution to human knowledge or toward the solution of a problem is great enough to outweigh the objectionable features, we buy one copy, or perhaps two, of the book. Even in this we consider whether the dirt is brought in merely for dirt's sake, or because it is necessary to the working out of the problem.

"A leading book on adolescence we buy as freely as the demand necessitates, and as our funds permit, because it never occurred to us that any one could consider it an objectionable book. The sex series we do not buy at all, because we think that this is not a subject that any public library is competent to handle. We do not buy the 'amerons' or the like, but depend

upon a large library to lend them to us when necessary."

The Public Library Commission of Indiana does not aim to purchase objectionable books which cannot be freely circulated; but, as in all libraries, these slip in occasionally. They are then kept on the regular shelves, but not sent out except on special calls from libraries or clubs familiar with their contents. "We have a few books on sex-hygiene; but these, too, are not used indiscriminately in general travelling libraries. We do not purchase or keep any sets of certain unexpurgated editions which could not be generally circulated."

The California State Library reports: "We buy no fiction, which, of course, eliminates the large part of the material under discussion. Of the sex-books we buy those which are well reviewed and seem of some value, and circulate them freely. Certain titles are reserved for the use of students and physicians; but the majority of the books are circulated without question. We buy editions of the classics which have a literary value, whether they are expurgated or not, and circulate them without question."

(To be concluded)

Favorite Books of the Lightfingered

THE losses from the Rental Collection are much higher than from any other class of books in the Grand Rapids Public Library. There seems to go with the reading of certain classes of modern fiction an extra moral hazard. Or perhaps one might better say that one type lives on a different moral plane from the type reading another class. It would be a valuable study to be able to determine what relation, if any, exists between the readers of different authors in the Rental Collection. For example, does the average person who reads Sinclair (Bower) have less conscience about stealing (this is a harsh, but nevertheless the only proper word that applies) a book by his favorite author than the reader, say, of Main Street. To be able to apprehend the persons responsible for improperly taking one hundred rental books would afford the opportunity for a most interesting and valuable study in psychology and morals.

Books by the following authors to the number of three or more were improperly taken—without having them charged and without returning them—from the Rental Collection during the year:

Curwood, James Oliver, 5. (3 copies of Valley of Silent Men.)

Fox, John, 6. (3 copies of Erskine Dale.)
 Grey, Zane, 5. (3 copies of Rainbow Trail.)
 Oppenheim, Edward Phillips, 6.
 Ostrander, Isabel E., 3.
 Raine, William MacLeod, 3.
 Sinclair, Bertha M. (B. M. Bower). 11. (3 copies of Skyrider.)
 Ward, Arthur S., 5. (3 copies of Golden Scorpion.)
 Williamson, Charles N. and Alice M., 3.

It will be noticed that the authors whose books are most subject to being taken without leave are all writers of adventure, detective, or western stories.

The following authors who are represented in the Rental Collection by equally large numbers of books, and in one or two cases even a larger number than any of those mentioned above, are not represented at all in the list of books that disappeared from the Rental Collection. Their titles in the Rental Collection to the number of five or more copies are mentioned:

Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. Brimming Cup.
 Hutchinson, Arthur. If Winter Comes.
 Irwin, Wallace. Seed of the Sun.
 Lewis, Sinclair. Main Street.
 Lincoln, Joseph C. Galusha the Magnificent.
 Lynde, Francis. Fire Bringers.
 Rinehart, Mary Roberts. Amazing Interlude.
 Rinehart, Mary Roberts. More Tish.
 Tarkington, Booth. Alice Adams.

The rental books are shelved in the Registration Room where everyone has free access to them as to all the other books in this room. On a busy Saturday over a thousand people use this room, but the only books in the room

subject to unusual loss are those in the Rental Collection. When the room is overcrowded, as it frequently is, it is extremely difficult to detect the taking of a book improperly.—From the report of the Grand Rapids Public Library for the year 1921-1922.

The Potter Free County Library at Amarillo



THE Potter County (Texas) Free Library and Rest-room at Amarillo, the first building in Texas constructed especially for a county library. It is built of buff face brick with white stone trimmings, and is situated on the southwest corner of the courthouse grounds. The library feature predominates; the Library occupying the entire main floor, and above the main entrance is the inscription "Potter County Free Library." The county rest-room occupies

about half of the basement on the south side, and there is an assembly room on the north side. A pleasing feature of the rest-room is the fact that it is entered not by stairs, but by an inclined plane to accommodate baby carriages easily. The rest-room and assembly hall have separate entrances. The building is heated with steam. The library has hardwood floors, walls of gray tinted plaster, and cream colored ceiling. E. W.



The Greek Immigrant and the Library*

By MARGERY QUIGLEY
Librarian Endicott (N. Y.) Free Library

IF one walks thru a Greek neighborhood and reads the names of the coffee houses, one sees how widely scattered the "home-towns" of the Greeks are. Many café signs unconsciously proclaim that the proprietor has emigrated from far east of Constantinople, for Turkey in Europe, and Asia Minor contribute great numbers of Greeks to America.

Irrespective of country of birth, Greek is the mother tongue of some four hundred thousand immigrants to the United States, one-fifth of whom are naturalized citizens. There are twice as many Greeks in America as in Athens. Consulates in the United States number twelve.

Rev. N. M. Lacey says, "So evenly is the Greek population distributed that a recent list of Red Cross contributors published in a Greek newspaper represented nearly every state in the Union and contained the names of numerous towns, small, obscure, remote and unfamiliar." The Greeks have penetrated certain business activities so thoroly that possible points of contact with them are more frequent than with most new immigrants. Many live scattered thru the city near their places of business instead of in a single colony.

Business activities of the Greeks include the fruit and flower trade, candy stores, hotel and restaurant management, importing and the management of vaudeville and movie houses.

A few large and conspicuous colonies are the result of single industries. Among these are the sponge fisheries of Florida, the lobster fisheries off the New England coast and the colony at Lowell made up of workers in textiles. In the west great numbers work in the meat packing houses or in building railroads.

Especially among the Greek and Balkan immigrants and the people from Asia Minor the communal system of living, or "boarding," is the rule. The young men come over alone and if they have families send for them later. Boarders in such seriously overcrowded quarters do not draw books for home use to any extent. In their scant leisure they avidly read the newspapers, with their brief items, and crowd the coffee houses. Half the patrons of a Greek coffee house are either reading the

newspaper or discussing it. The assistant in charge of the public library deposit at Hull House reports that the Greeks there would rather read newspapers than books. The boarding house problem is connected closely with the coffee house, a desirable social complement in many cases. The best estimate of the Greek coffee house is given in the Cleveland Recreation Survey in the volume "Commercial Recreation."

In general, the library can not be said to offer the usual Greek male adult the companionship, diversion and rest of the coffee house. The coffee house, however, makes a fine medium of library publicity. Peabody, Mass., reports, "With the aid of a young Greek friend the library has placed lists of the collection in the various Greek halls and coffee houses." Many are glad to give library signs space on their walls. Another library has tried a deposit at a coffee house.

When we realize how many Greeks live in boarding houses, we see the value of such libraries as are working with hospitals. When a Greek is hurt or ill he goes to a hospital, chiefly because there is no place in the lodging house for him to obtain the necessary care. Davis finds that altho hospital care is practically ignored among the Poles, Italians and Jews, the Greeks use the hospital very frequently. Greek societies employ a doctor on contract who cares for members in some hospital where the expenses are paid by the society. The public library in Salt Lake City reports "We have given out more thru our hospital service to Greek patients sent in from the mines than directly from the library." Greek travelling libraries have been loaned by the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries to the Parker Hill Hospital.

Greek women here are in the approximate proportion of one to every nine men. Few if any of the Greek women here work outside the home. As a rule they are good housekeepers and cooks and are eagerly sought in marriage. The pictures of Greek cakes and delicacies in Mrs. Dragoumis's "Under the Greek Skies" and the recipes in Davis' "Immigrant Health" give one a new idea of Greek households. The International Institutes of the Y. W. C. A. have eleven workers speaking Greek in Lowell, New York City, Reading, Pa., Pittsburgh, Akron, Detroit, Brooklyn, Toledo. These workers visit

* This is the sixth paper in a series furnished by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with Foreign Born of which Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter of the Cleveland Public Library is chairman.

the Greek women in their homes and help in every way possible to make connections for the women with the various American social institutions. They co-operate heartily with the libraries. The libraries of Detroit, Gary, Springfield, Mass., and Pittsburgh make special mention of this relation.

Children born in this country of Greek parents are now to be found in the early grades of the schools and in the children's rooms of libraries. The total number of Greek children in the United States is not large. Gary, for example, reports that there are only one hundred and eighty-eight Greek children of school age in that city. Schools are attached to the church in the few cases where there are enough children and means to pay a teacher. These are not parochial schools in the accepted sense but are more nearly simple language and religion classes teaching the church service primarily. Detroit has one of these parochial schools with one teacher who "comes to the library."

Daniels sums up the Greek "community" clearly in "America via the Neighborhood." Participation in the management of the church by the men is anything but a passive matter. All Orthodox Greeks in a colony are organized into an "Orthodox Greek Community" whose elected officers in a truly democratic manner establish and maintain the church and assume responsibility for the group in all matters of general concern. The president and not the priest is the head of the community. The St. Louis Public Library at one time placed a deposit of Greek books in one of the Greek churches, to be issued as in a Sunday School library. The reports and general management were not considered very satisfactory or definite.

"The Immigrant Press and Its Control" by Park covers the Greek newspapers, the literary language and the dialects, and many social facts so adequately that I should advise reading this book at once in connection with work with the Greeks. Most libraries which subscribe to Greek papers take either or both of the New York dailies, *Atlantis* (203 West 25th Street) and the *National Herald* (134 West 26th Street). The former, founded in 1894, is the organ of the Royalist faction, the *Herald* of the Venizelos party. The subscription lists of both papers are fairly large, so that many libraries think that the Greeks in their towns are pretty well reached thru their own subscriptions.

Between ten and fifteen Greek papers, chiefly weeklies, are published in the United States. Some of the papers listed in Ayer's last Newspaper Annual and Directory, among them the *Loxias* of Chicago and the paper published in Salt Lake City, have already gone out of ex-

istence or moved to another town. Peabody reports the publication of articles about the library in the local Greek paper. Detroit says that the "one Greek paper occasionally published here prints from time to time lists of the new Greek books in the Library."

The pitfalls for librarians in work with the Greeks will be discovered rather more rapidly than in work with many nationalities. First, there is the warning in regard to book selection and book purchase which Mrs. Allesios stresses. Then the factions into which the Greeks divide are always snags for the unwary. Just now American Greeks are divided on home politics—Constantine or Venizelos. One must also be careful not to mistake a very small organization for something which represents the whole body of Greeks in the town. At no time do Greeks work well together. Instead countless groups of about ten men from the same village start sick benefits or clubs which endeavor to raise money for some public enterprise in the home town. In the West work with Greeks is not always satisfactory because of the lack of permanency in the larger labor groups. Greeks there are largely of the floating population.

In connection with health work among the foreign-born, Davis in his "Immigrant Health and the Community" says, "the large city has been the experiment station for technique—the small community is the place where these policies and methods must be applied if they are to reach the mass of the people." From the reports I have received this seems to hold true for library work with the Greeks. The large city libraries send discouraged reports of circulation and "contacts" while the librarians in places of five thousand and thereabouts are getting good results in proportion to the Greeks in their communities.

Personal relations established by the library are valuable and frequent. The librarian at Ipswich, Mass., for example, formed a Greek girls' club which has been going on for about ten years. The small libraries are trying to work out plans for pools or for interchange. Such books as state commissions own are constantly in circulation.

Of the publicity material in Greek for distribution outside the library, there have come to my attention three different examples: an invitation to use the library issued by the Worcester (Mass.) Library; a list of books by the City Library of Springfield, Mass., and a placard directing Greek readers to the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library. Commercial Library supply houses have no posters, bookmarks or other publicity in Greek type. A large percentage of the libraries

report visits to the library by Greeks under the direction of their teachers of English; and occasionally the priest or the consul may act as leader of the expedition. The LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1920, describes a successful gathering at the St. Louis Public Library, with some two hundred Greeks in attendance. Forms taken by similar "Greek nights" include lectures in Greek interpreting the spirit and the political routine of America, as those held under the direction of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries at the beginning of the War and those in Springfield, Mass., and Denver.

Most libraries criticize themselves for not following up the lectures and receptions in some way. Some of the letters I have received have brought out the fact that there should be a Greek guest or "outside speaker." The names of Greek students in the United States who would be suitable speakers may be obtained thru the Y. M. C. A. (address Miss Rhoda Lawrence, 347 Madison Ave., New York City) which is now making an index of all foreign students, male and female, in the colleges of this country. Greek students in New York City are listed with Harry Edmonds, Cosmopolitan Club, 2928 Broadway, and those in the vicinity of Boston with the *Helicon Society* (in care of the Greek consul, 62 Long Wharf Street, Boston). In every case more native Americans should be invited, representing as many sections of the community life as possible. The factions among the Greeks themselves are, of course, an additional problem in such receptions.

Two hundred Greek titles with translations were printed in English type in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for November, 1921.

The English-Modern Greek and Modern Greek-English dictionary published by Atlantis, c 1917, contains an appendix of given names which may be useful at times in figuring out signatures. The Library of Congress publishes two transliteration cards which are as useful at the registration-desk as they are in cataloging. These cards read at the base "L of C Cat. rules (Suppl.) Rule II—Printed Jan. 26, 1905." The heading of each card is Transliteration—Modern Greek.

When one member of the family writes in Greek and another in English there is often considerable difference in the general appearance of the name, particularly when the names in the original Greek begin with those letters which resemble our B, P, X, and H. Transliterated or respelled by the school teacher these letters appear in English as V, R, H, and I, respective-

ly. The L. C. transliteration cards explain the variations.

In "The American Language," Mencken has a chapter called "Proper Names" which might well be used as a manual at the registration desk of libraries with foreign borrowers. On the authority of S. S. Lontos, of *Atlantis* he gives the following English substitutes which the Greeks have frequently adopted after a short residence in this country.

"The Greek Triantafyllopoulos (signifying rose) is often turned into the English Rose, Giannopoulos becomes Johnson, and Demetriades becomes Jameson. So, too, Constantinopoulos is shortened to Constant or Constantine, Athanasios to Nathan or Athau, Pappadakis, Pappadopoulos of Pappademetriou to Pappas. Transliteration also enters into the matter, as in the change from Mylonas to Miller, from Demopoulos to DeMoss, and from Christides to Christie. . . . The Greek Athanasios is changed to Nathan or Tom, Panagiotis to Peter Constantine to Gus, Demetrios to James, Chasalambos to Charles and Vasilios (Basil) to Bill."

Librarians will find useful the following:

Pamphlets

Cole, W. I. Immigrant races in Massachusetts: The Greeks. Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, 1919.

Lacey, T. J. Our Greek immigrants. The author, 4th Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greeks in America. *Literary Digest*, December 7, 1918. One page, unsigned.

Books

Burgess Thomas. Greeks in America; an account of their coming progress, customs, living and aspirations. Sherman French, 1913.

Fairchild, H. P. Greek immigration to the United States. Yale University Press, 1911.

Xenides, J. P. Greeks in America. Doran, 1922.

Books containing scattered information of great value

Daniels, John. America via the neighborhood. Harper, 1920.

Davis, M. M. Immigrant health and the community. Harper, 1921.

Park, E. Immigrant press and its control. Harper, 1922.

A business men's library to "include the ten most authoritative books on every branch of business and industry" is being collected by Mr. L. M. Boomer, managing director of the McAlpin Hotel, where the collection will be lodged.

Selection and Purchase of Modern Greek Books

FOR a period of about ten years the New York Public Library has been building up a collection of Modern Greek books, and experience has shown that it is more satisfactory for libraries to buy from either of the two most prominent Greek newspapers, both published in New York, the *Atlantis* and the *Ethnikos Kyrix* (*National Herald*), unless the librarian has sufficient acquaintance with the language to choose the books for herself, or has sufficient faith in the local dealer giving her what is asked for. Both of these newspapers are widely read and each maintains a publishing and order department. Many of the best type of books come from Athens, but conditions in Greece are now so unsatisfactory that it seems as tho the libraries would do better to be content with what can be had in America, and wait for settlement of Greek affairs before ordering from abroad. It is true that the lowered value of the drachma might seem to be favorable to purchasing, and it is also true that there are book-stores in Athens which have excellent and representative collections. Nevertheless, importation is not advised at this time. Before the appended list was completed, the *Atlantis* and the *National Herald* were both visited and the list checked up with their stock, so that these titles at least should be available. The *Atlantis* is preparing a new catalog of books, and *National Herald* has one which is fairly up-to-date.

There are certain pitfalls to be avoided in making a selection of Greek books, and the one which is certain to entangle the feet of the unwary is that of taking inexpert advice as to the kind of books likely to have an appeal. There are amiable and kindly persons who will offer a librarian a selection of books for purchase which presupposes a far greater culture than will be found among the readers to whom the books are expected to appeal. Dealers are very likely to belong to this class of persons. Also, many of them seem to feel that one book is quite as good as another, so that if the title asked for is not in stock, they will make up the desired number with another title desirable, or not. I do not intend to imply that the dealers are not honest; I want simply to point out that they do not understand the public library point of view, and a library which can afford only a limited number of books should naturally have those with the widest appeal, and books for first purchase should also be of this type.

Here is a list of books in modern Greek. It does not pretend to be an exhaustive one; it is a list of popular books available at the present time. (A) indicates *Atlantis*, 203 West 25th Street, New York; and (N) the *National Herald*, 134 West 26th Street, New York.

FICTION

- Athenaeos. Sklava (A)
 Bernadakis. Maria Doxaparte (A)
 Bernadakis. Nikephoros Phokas (A)
 Bikelas. Loukis Laras (A)
 Bisson. Agnostos (A)
 Cervantes. Don Quixote (N)
 Drosines. Votani tes agapes (N)
 Dumas. Vicomte de Bragelonne (A)
 —Meta eikosin ete (Twenty years after) (A)
 —Mohikanai tou Parisinou (A)
 —Salvatores (A)
 —Vassilissa Margo (Marguerite de Valois) (A)
 Eliades, D. Exachaste agape. (Author. 134 West 26th Street, New York)
 Hugo. Athlioi (Les miserables) (A)
 Jokai. Leon ton Joanninou (A)
 Kyriakos. Irma he Tsingana (N)
 —Kassiane (A)
 —Konstantinos Palaiologos (A)
 Nikolopoulos. Maria Magdelene (N)
 Orstaiin. Ho ingonar kai ho Sherlock Holmes (A)
 Sienkiewicz. Quo Cadis (A)
 Tanagra. Makedonikai rapsodiai (A)
 Verne. Apo tes ges sie ten selenen (A)
 —Ta pentakosia Lekatommuria tes Begorem (A)

NON-FICTION

- Konstantinidos. Hellenike mythologia (A)
 Kleidi tou Hellenos en Amerike (N)
 Maeterlinck. Zoë tou Melisson (Life of the bee) (A)
 Guines. Megale Amerikanike mageririke (cook book) (A)
 Atlantis. Megale mageirike (cook book) (A)
 Paktikos. 260 demode Hellenike aismata (Greek folk songs) (A)
 Ferbos. Nea epistolografike (letter-writer) (A)
 Zoniades. Pleres Helleno-Anglikon (letter-writer) (A)
 Homer. Ilias (A)
 Palamas. Matia test psyches mou (Poetry) (A)
 —Tragoudia tes patridos mou (Poetry) (A)
 Kokkinaki. Panellenios anthologia (Poetry) (A)
 Polemi. Lyra (A)
 Bernadakis. Merope (A)
 Drousen. Historia tou megalou Alexandrou (A)
 Vlastos. Historia . . . tes Amerikas (A)
 Aesop. Fables (A)
 Amicis. Kardia (A)
 Andersen. Fairy tales (A)
 Defoe. Robinson Crusoe (A)
 Dickens. Dombey and son (A)
 Drocines. Fairy tales for children (A)
 Stevenson. He nesos me ton thesauron (A)

ALISON B. ALESSIOS, *Librarian.*
Chatham Square Branch,
New York Public Library.

The John Rylands Library

ONE of the favorite philanthropies of John Rylands of Manchester was adding to the studies of the poorer Free Church ministers gifts of books which their own means did not allow them to purchase, as Henry Guppy, the present librarian of the Rylands Library, relates in his illustrated "Brief Record of twenty-One Years' Work" of the library (Longmans, Green, 1921). It was therefore natural for Mrs. Rylands when on the death of her husband in 1888 she considered establishing a library to plan it a theological library, a religious foundation to be administered and enlarged with unusual liberality of outlook. In 1892, two years after the construction of the library building had started, an opportunity occurred which broadened her first plans, when Earl Spencer decided to dispose of the Althorp Library and Mrs. Rylands acquired it *en bloc* for nearly a quarter of a million pounds. The library, numbering more than 40,000 volumes is "by common consent the most splendid part" of all the Rylands collections, now numbering more than 250,000 volumes. The library building and its contents were formally dedicated to the public October 6, 1899. In August, 1901, an equally important acquisition was made with Mrs. Rylands' purchase of the celebrated collection of illuminated and other manuscripts belonging to the Earl of Crawford, numbering upwards of six thousand items, for little less than had been paid for the Althorp library. This addition gave the library a position with regard to Oriental and Western manuscripts which it previously occupied as regards early printed books thru the possession of the Althorp collection.

Mrs. Rylands undertook to defray the cost of cataloging the Crawford collection, but died in 1908 before she could see the completion of the undertaking, altho several of the catalogs have appeared and others may be expected shortly. These and the numerous other printed catalogs issued have formed part of the plan of the board of governors to make the riches of the library available to scholars and the general public. Special working quarters where rare books may be used under supervision and the installation of a photostat machine have provided for the needs of the one class as exhibitions, public lectures and bibliographical and other demonstrations have for the other. The *Bulletin*, commenced in 1903 and continued by annual issues until 1908, was temporarily

discontinued in the latter year, resuming publication in 1914 to meet the demand its absence had caused.

The library, as befits its origin, is very rich in patristic and scholastic theology and in Bible texts, and its liturgical section is very strong. In other fields of literature later developed it has a collection of upwards of 3,000 volumes printed before the year 1501. The famous block-print of "Saint Christopher" bearing an inscription and the date 1423 is the earliest known piece of European printing to which an "unquestioned and, until recently, unchallenged" date is attached, and is the only known copy. There are fifty examples of the productions of the first press or presses of Mainz, with which the names of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer are connected. With the exception of the "Donatus", of which not even a fragment of the 300 copies is known to exist, the library possesses a copy of every book mentioned in the famous Sweynheym and Pannartz catalog of 1472, published by these printers, who set up their press in the Benedictine monastery at Subiaco in 1465. Many examples from presses in Venice, Naples, Basle, Paris, Lyons and other centres of printing are owned by the library. It has sixty Caxtons, four of which are unique. The collection of Aldines is considered to be the largest ever brought together, numbering as it does upwards of 800 volumes, many of them printed on vellum. The Dante collection numbers nearly 6,000 volumes. Shakespeare is well represented with two sets of the four folios and the "Sonnets" of 1609 and 1640. While all departments of knowledge are fully represented in the library, the historical, bibliographical and periodical literature sections are particularly stressed.

The collection of manuscripts now includes more than ten thousand pieces, systematic development beginning with the acquisition of the manuscripts of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

The most notable achievement of the library of recent years outside its own activities has been its part in the restoration of the library of the University of Louvain. Four months after the destruction of the library by the German army in August, 1914, the governors offered 200 volumes as the nucleus of a new library. In April, 1915, the co-operation of other libraries was asked thru the *Bulletin*, when the John Rylands Library announced its willingness to be the custodian of all suitable

books offered as gifts until such time as Belgium had been freed of invaders and the University repatriated. Altho the work of receiving, binding and repairing, registering, cataloging, repacking, making ready for shipment and the huge amount of correspondence involved in all these activities were sometimes a serious tax on the resources of the library, the staff regarded it as a labor of love, and felt itself repaid by the fact that a total of at least 40,000 volumes were assembled and presented to Louvain.

The Harvard War Collection

BESIDES the war books and pamphlets which the Harvard Library has acquired by gift, purchase, and even capture, as in the case of a collection of German publications rounded up in England by the British censor and presented to the library after the cessation of hostilities, a great collection of war posters, songs and periodical publications has been amassed, according to M. P. Wood in *Harvard Library Notes* for May. Posters of all nationalities, Russian, Italian, Belgian, French, American, British, Czech, Austrian, German and Polish are included.

Of the papers published by and for the men in the service the library has a complete file of *Stars and Stripes*, the official newspaper of the A. E. F., and the *Bulletin des Armées de la République*, issued by the French government for circulation among the soldiers, finally censored and ceasing publication in December. It has recently been fortunate in acquiring a complete file of *La Libre Belgique*, the elusive publication issued by Belgian patriots during the occupation under the noses of the German invaders, who tried in vain to suppress it. The "famous or rather infamous" *Gazette des Ardennes*, published by the Germans for propaganda purposes in the occupied territories of northern France, is also complete.

The big foreign newspapers represented for the war years by complete files are the London *Times*, the Paris *Illustration*, and *La Belgique*, a paper issued in Brussels by the Belgians during the occupation. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* is nearly complete, and there are full sets of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Fliegende Blätter*, and *Simplicissimus* are in the collection.

The map room owns French, Austrian and German staff maps. The Italian, Russian, Balkan and Turkish fronts are all represented in the war classification, notably the long series "Diario della Guerra d'Italia; raccolta die bulletini ufficiali," giving a full survey of the whole field of Italian activity.

Classification of war material has been planned on broad and elastic lines. Purely literary works, fiction and poetry, have been placed in the literature groups. Books on the political and domestic phases of the history of an individual country during the war period are placed with that country. Histories of military operations and campaigns go into the war group. With France, Belgium and Serbia, countries which were invaded and where military and political activities cannot well be separated, the books have fitted for the most part into the war classification.

An Impostor

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A man calling himself Mr. Russell and claiming to be employed under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings in the Detroit Public Library, came to the office recently, said he was on the way to Rochester, Minnesota, for an operation and wanted to borrow \$5.25 because he had lost his pocket-book. He offered no means of identification but agreed to leave his traveling bag as security. We told him he could have the money if he would leave his bag and he went out to get it but did not return.

In reply to our letter of inquiry, Miss Hazel C. Clark of the Circulation Department of the Detroit Public Library says:

"I had a somewhat similar experience about two weeks ago. A man claiming his father was connected with the janitor service of the Cleveland Public Library, and who gave his name as Russell, appeared here on Saturday night, asking for a loan of about eight dollars for his fare to Holland, Michigan, where he was to join his family."

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary*, A. L. A.

Clippings in Minneapolis

"The subjects most in demand in the Clipping department of the Library are: cancellation of the allied debt, capital punishment, crime, effects of prohibition, flappers, government regulation of coal prices, jokes, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway, Kansas court of industrial relations, independence of Ireland, Minneapolis city charter, Mississippi river dam, Muscle Shoals, open versus closed shop, Passion Play at Oberammergau, professionalism in college athletics, restriction of immigration and the soldier's bonus. The circulation of clippings was 20,489 in 1922 and 18,021 in 1921 for the six month period. The gain to date is 2,468."

—Community Bookshelf (Minneapolis).

Best Books of 1921 for Children

THE following table represents the vote of thirteen of the leading children's librarians of the country as to the best books published in the year of 1921 for the children's shelves of a public library, the vote being based on a tentative list selected and presented by the book selection section of the New York State Library. The titles are given in the order of number of favorable votes received by each. The sign ++ indicates books which in the voter's judgment should surely be included; + books which are good and deserving favorable consideration; — books which are judged not worthy of inclusion.—*New York Libraries.*

Total number of favorable votes		++	+	—
13	Hawes, C. B. <i>The great quest.</i> (Atlantic Monthly)	8	5	0
13	Tyler, A. C. <i>Twenty-four unusual stories for boys and girls.</i> (Harcourt)	5	8	0
12	Van Loon, H. W. <i>The story of mankind.</i> (Boni and Liveright)	11	1	0
12	Moses, M. J. <i>ed.</i> <i>A treasury of plays for children.</i> (Little)	9	3	0
11	Colum, Padraic. <i>The golden fleece.</i> (Macmillan)	9	2	0
11	Mathews, F. S. <i>The book of birds for young people.</i> (Putnam)	6	5	0
11	Porter, Jane. <i>The Scottish chiefs;</i> ed. by Kate Douglas Wiggin & Nora A. Smith; il. by N. C. Wyeth. (Scribner)	6	5	1
11	Lamprey, Louise. <i>Days of the discoverers.</i> (Stokes)	5	6	1
11	White, E. O. <i>Peggy in her blue frock.</i> (Houghton)	5	6	1
11	Patch, E. M. <i>Bird stories.</i> (Atlantic Monthly)	4	7	0
11	Smith, E. S. <i>ed.</i> <i>Heroines of history and legend.</i> (Lothrop)	3	8	0
11	Crumpp, Irving. <i>The boys' book of railroads.</i> (Dodd)	2	9	0
11	Wright, H. S. <i>New plays from old tales.</i> (Macmillan)	2	9	0
10	Perkins, L. F. <i>The Puritan twins.</i> (Houghton)	6	4	0
10	Bowen, William. <i>The old tobacco shop.</i> (Macmillan)	6	4	2
10	Marshall, Bernard. <i>Cedric the forester.</i> (Appleton)	5	5	0
10	Tarbell, I. M. <i>The boy scouts' life of Lincoln.</i> (Macmillan)	5	5	0
10	Hawksworth, Hallam. <i>Strange adventures of a pebble.</i> (Scribner)	5	5	1
10	Turner, N. B. <i>Zodiac town.</i> (Atlantic Monthly)	4	6	1
10	Fillmore, P. H. <i>The laughing prince.</i> (Harcourt)	4	6	2
10	Beard, D. C. <i>The American boys' handy-book of camplore and woodcraft.</i> (Lippincott)	3	7	0
10	Fabre, J. H. <i>Animal life in field and garden.</i> (Century)	2	8	0

10	Morgan, A. P. (A. M. Powell, <i>pseud.</i>) <i>Boys' home book of science and construction.</i> (Lothrop)	2	8	0
10	Prescott, D. R. <i>A day in a colonial home.</i> (M. Jones)	2	8	0
9	Parkman, M. R. <i>Conquests of invention.</i> (Century)	5	4	1
9	Adams, Katharine. <i>Midsummer.</i> (Macmillan)	4	5	0
9	Heyliger, William. <i>High Benton, worker.</i> (Appleton)	3	6	1
9	Irving, Washington. <i>Rip Van Winkle;</i> il. by N. C. Wyeth. (McKay)	3	6	1
9	Meigs, Cornelia. <i>The windy hill.</i> (Macmillan)	2	7	1
9	Brown, E. A. <i>Silver bear.</i> (Lothrop)	1	8	0
8	Phillips, E. C. <i>Black-eyed Susan.</i> (Houghton)	3	5	0
8	Bailey, Margery. <i>The little man with one shoe.</i> (Little)	3	5	3
8	Mathiews, F. K. <i>ed.</i> <i>The boy scouts' book of campfire stories.</i> (Appleton)	2	6	1
8	Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. <i>The book of cowboys.</i> (Lothrop)	2	6	2
8	Dasent, Sir G. W. <i>East o' the sun and west o' the moon;</i> il. by Edna Cooke	1	7	0
8	Aesop. <i>The Herford Aesop.</i> (Stokes)	0	8	1

Serious Books and Their Readers

THE accusation that the American public does not read a serious book a year is not borne out by the records of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. A great variety of persons have shown their interest during the summer in books very far removed from fiction and that light reading supposed to be in demand for summer perusal.

The records of eight copies of Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," which had circulated during a period of four months, show a wide range of readers. During that time, they were read by sixteen school teachers. That is not surprising, as this book is on the Teachers' Reading List, but it was also read by a consulting engineer, a fireman, three clergymen, a chemist, a mechanic, a writer, two laborers, two salesmen, an editor, a mining engineer, a pattern maker, a physician, one motorman, a stock boy, a real estate agent, three clerks, a car repairer, five librarians, a baker, a merchant, a police lieutenant, a jeweler, thirteen students, and eleven people of leisure.

Of the seventy-two people who borrowed it a little more than one-third were women. From the home of a day laborer, to that of a consulting engineer, from the baker to the jeweler and then on to the police lieutenant, the book journeys on. It would be interesting to know what each reader thought about it.

During this same period, "Outwitting Our Nerves" by Jackson and Salisbury was read by four stenographers, a broker, three private secretaries, three librarians, one clerk, one minister, an inspector, two unemployed women, a consulting engineer, a manager, a lawyer, four students, the members of a woman's club, a teacher, a social worker, and an advertising manager. We all want to outwit our nerves if they show signs of outwitting us, but the women do not seem to specialize in them as we have been led to believe.

Two copies of Harry A. Franck's new book "Working North From Patagonia," the narrative of a journey, earned on the way, thru southern and eastern South America, have been in the library for about six months. They have been read by a Court House clerk, a purchasing agent, an attorney, a civil engineer, three students, a teacher, two clerks, two women of leisure, one employee of the United States Bureau of Mines, a librarian, an agent, a stenographer, one unemployed man and a worker in a dental laboratory.

Robinson's "Mind in the Making," on the relation of intelligence to social reform, is proving just as interesting as the others. It has been in the library about two months, and salesmen, clerks, physicians, restaurant employees, a representative, a janitor, a contractor—"all sorts and conditions of men"—are requesting it.

In this democratic land, it means a great deal to know that our democracy is that of the intellect as well as that of politics.

GRACE E. WINDSOR.

The Students' Exhibition at Princeton

AN exhibition recently held at Princeton University Library, is unique in the history of that library, and possibly in the history of college libraries in the United States. It was an exhibition of books, manuscripts and autograph letters belonging to the students themselves. The collection filling six cases, contained manuscripts, illuminated and otherwise, incunabula, early English and American editions, many of them "firsts," Princetoniana, and examples of modern binding and printing, as well as some old newspapers and many autographed letters.

One of the books, the *Logica* of Paulus Pergolensis is said to be the only copy in the United States. There were twelve parchment manuscripts, deeds of land of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: two illuminated Books of Hours of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1497, with over two

thousand woodcuts, and many others of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To many people the most entertaining contribution was "A History of the American Revolution; in Scripture Style," 1823. The following is a selection from the chapter on "The Expedition to Princeton."

"And the men of Britain fled to a certain building, where children were taught after the perfect manner of the law of their fathers: moreover they were taught to speak in foreign tongues! and to cut curious figures on paper! and there were also some stargazers amongst them! Now the building was called a college."

The idea of the Exhibition was conceived and executed within two weeks. Doubtless the display would have been larger, had there been more time for preparation. Only the undergraduates took part. The owners of the books were enthusiastic co-operators in collecting and arranging the exhibits, and were the most constant visitors, coming in several times a day, either to gloat in private over their treasures, or to bring in some comrade to whom nonchalantly to display their names typed on catalog cards below their volumes. The windows of the Exhibition Room look out on that "certain building" where children are still being taught after the imperfect manner of their fathers. The old college is proud of this creditable exhibition of some of its students.

ANNETTE REYNAUD.

Help for Russian Librarians

THE American Relief Administration, in transmitting an appeal from Russian librarians, says this kind of appeal "comes with a cry from all classes of intellectuals in Russia. They are hungry and the assistance rendered by the United States, which has put the actual famine behind Russia has not greatly relieved people of this class, and we believe that economic conditions will not materially improve for them for a long time. . . Various groups in this country have already sent relief to similar groups in Russia;" and the hope is expressed that American librarians will help out the librarians of Petrograd.

For every \$10 paid to the American Relief Administration approximately 117 pounds of balanced rations will be delivered to one person in Russia.

Checks should be made payable to Edward D. Tweedell, treasurer of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill. who will forward the money to the American Relief Administration.

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary A. L. A.*

Library School Notes

New York State School

THE New York State Library School opened on Wednesday, September 20, with a final enrollment of 57: 7 men, 50 women. Of these 11 are seniors, 33 are full-time juniors, 4 are junior specials and 9 are State College students taking the special course for teacher-librarians. The registration represents 17 states and 2 foreign countries—China and Norway. New York State leads with 26; Indiana and Minnesota follow with 4 each; Massachusetts and Oregon with 3 each; California, Missouri and China with 2 each; Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington and Norway with one each. Thirty-one colleges and universities are represented by bachelor's degrees, three by master's degrees and six by some graduate work. All but a very small percentage of the students have had some previous library training, as well as teaching or other professional experience.

Simmons College School

THE College began its new year on September 14. The total registration of the Library School is about one-tenth that of the College, and so far this year has reached one hundred twenty-five. In the four-year group there are twenty-seven freshmen, twenty-two sophomores, twenty-nine juniors, twenty-two seniors, seven transferring from other colleges with from one to three years of academic credit. The one-year group includes thirteen graduates of other colleges, and five special students. A place is held for each accredited senior until the official registration days, unless she signifies earlier her intention to withdraw. Withdrawals of Seniors, however, are the rarest of occurrences.

The dormitory accommodations, unfortunately inadequate, mechanically limit the number of Freshmen and undergraduates applying to enter with advanced standing from other institutions, so that sometimes some of them have to be given the cold comfort of a waiting list. College graduates, entering to attend the one-year library course, as they live outside the dormitories, may be accepted up to the maximum.

Pratt Institute School

THE Pratt Institute library class of 1923 numbers twenty-five students, its full quota.

and for the first time in several years no entrance examination was held in September. Geographically the students stand as follows:—five from New York, three from Oregon, two each from Canada, Florida and Iowa, with one each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Mississippi and South Dakota. Fifteen are college graduates; nineteen have had some library experience, ranging from summer substituting to eight years' service as branch librarian and including work in public libraries, large and small, college, normal, high school, state, and reference libraries. Several have taught and four have been in active business. Altogether the common store of class experience is unusually rich and the prospect is excellent for an interesting year.

New York Public Library School

THE year at the Library School of the New York Public Library opened with the coming of fourteen students for the period of preliminary instruction and practical work on Tuesday, September 5. As was the case in 1921-22 this was under the direction of Miss Carolyn F. Ulrich, chief of the Periodical Division of the New York Public Library. On September 18 the rest of the junior class reported, there being forty-two in all including a few part time students. There is the usual range of geographical representation, the students enrolled coming from thirteen states of the United States and in addition from Norway, France, and Canada. Twenty-one students hold bachelors' degrees and one a masters' degree. About two-thirds of the entire number have had some library experience. It is too early to announce definitely what the final senior registration will be, but about six students are expected. It is intended to offer open courses as in the last three years.

Miss Alice Higgins, who has been appointed to a place on the Faculty, is expected to assume her duties on November 1st. Miss Janet Doe, a member of the junior class of 1921-22, is acting as reviser at the School for the current year.

Drexel Institute School

THE Drexel Institute School of Library Science re-opened on September 25th with a registration of sixteen students.

The faculty consists of Anne Wallace How-

land, director; Florence Rising Curtis formerly of the University of Illinois Library School, vice-director; Marie Hamilton Law and Martha Lee Coplin.

The courses offered in the first term are cataloging; classification; order accession, shelf and loan work; reference; book selection; and administration.

Carnegie School of Atlanta

THE Atlanta Library School is planning a record year for 1922-1923 with a registration of twenty students. This expansion comes with the demand for training in the Southeast and the increase of the practice field in Atlanta. In addition to the practical work in the Atlanta Library, which has recently opened its seventh branch, use will be made of the libraries of the colleges in the city and vicinity—Emory University, Oglethorpe University, Georgia School of Technology, and Agnes Scott College. The office of the Georgia Library Commission will offer interesting experience, as will the libraries in the small towns nearby, while the special libraries in the city furnish a varied demonstration. While this increase in numbers is in a way experimental, the faculty is confident that the facilities in Atlanta will prove more than adequate to the new demand.

The students for the new class come from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. Five hold degrees from colleges of the highest rank and seven are graduates of normal schools, or junior colleges, or have had some college training. Eight have had library experience.

Several changes have been made in the faculty for the coming year. The instruction in loan work and the supervision of practice work in that department is to be in charge of Miss Fannie Cox, 1914 Wis., who has held positions in the Detroit Public Library, has seen war service on the Mexican border, was librarian of the Janesville (Wis.) Public Library for two years, and since April head of the Lending Department of the Atlanta Library. The selection course is to be given this year by Miss Crumley and the instruction in cataloging by Clyde Pettus, who after training and several years' experience in the Brooklyn Public Library with Miss Hitchler, became cataloger to the Lawson McGhee Memorial Library at Knoxville, Tenn. For the last two years she has been first assistant in the Catalog Department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

One change in policy here announced for the first time is that, beginning with the class of 1923-1924, a tuition fee will be charged. The amount of the fee will be determined later.

Carnegie School of Pittsburgh

ON September 20 the Carnegie Library School opened for the twenty-second year with the largest registration in its history.

Of the forty students enrolled, thirty-one have had a year or more of academic work beyond the secondary school. Fourteen are college graduates and three are completing the senior year of the Academic Library Course given by the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Library School. A number of the students have had normal school training and many have had either teaching or library experience.

Students who lacked library experience, spent the two weeks previous to the opening of school, in required preliminary practice. The regular assignments for practice work began October 2. Visits to the various Pittsburgh libraries in which the students are to have their practice were scheduled during the first two weeks of school.

Western Reserve School

THE School has a total enrollment for 1922-23 of forty-four students. Of these twenty-six are enrolled for the General Course, with two for single subjects in this course; sixteen are enrolled for the course in library work with children, with active service in the children's rooms of the Cleveland Public Library system. Twelve members of the general course have college degrees and in the course in library work with children five have college degrees and five have graduated from regular library school courses, and all have previous experience in work with children.

Geographically the representation is as follows: Ohio (aside from Cleveland) twelve, Cleveland ten, Pennsylvania four, Indiana three, Iowa three, Wisconsin two, Minnesota, Illinois, Montana, Alabama and Connecticut, each, one. Five foreign students come from New Zealand one, Canada one, France, one, Norway two.

University of Illinois School

THE new year's work began with registration on September 18-19, and class work began on the following day. A total of forty-six students are enrolled, including several taking only a part of the work; thirty-one are Juniors and fourteen are Seniors; four are men.

The students come from sixteen different states, and have their degrees from twenty-six colleges or universities, six of them from the University of Illinois.

The faculty and curriculum remain the same as last year except that Miss Emma Mae Shoup

is assistant and reviser in the place of Mrs. Mary Eastman Severns who resigned at the end of last year.

University of Wisconsin School

THE seventeenth year of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin opened on September 18, with an enrollment of thirty-seven, the full capacity of the School.

The students come from ten states and three foreign countries: fourteen from Wisconsin, five from Indiana, three from Iowa, two each from Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York, and one each from California, Oklahoma, China, Denmark, and the Philippines.

Eighteen are college graduates, and twelve others have had from one to two years of college training. Six have had from four to twelve years of library experience, seven have had two years, and one, one year, ten have less than a year of actual library work, and thirteen meet the requirement of one month of actual work in a library. Two have had good business experience, while several have been successful teachers and teacher-librarians. Miss Helen Turvill who has been connected with the School since 1908 resigned at the end of the Summer Session. The courses in cataloging, classification and related groups and in Library Economy, have been assigned to Miss Susan G. Akers. Miss Julia W. Merrill who resigned in April, is succeeded by Miss Ethel M. Fair, a graduate of Vassar and of the Library School of the New York Public Library, with much library experience in the Harrisburg (Penn.) Public Library, the Library of Purdue University, and elsewhere. As her experience further includes several years of teaching, special training in story telling, giving normal instruction in story telling, and survey work under the U. S. department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics, she enters upon her work thoroly equipped to carry instructional work in the School, and field work for the Commission.

St. Louis School

THE class of 1923 contains 24 students of whom 4 have college degrees, five have had three years of college work and four have had two years, six one year and only five have had no education beyond high school. Eight have had public or college library experience of from a few months to three and one-half years.

Missouri sends most of the class; the rest come from Iowa (2) Oklahoma (1) and Norway (1).

University of Texas School

The University of Texas opened September 25, with nineteen students in attendance in the Department of Library Science, all of whom are from the State of Texas. Of this number six are graduate students, three of whom are covering all the work this year, six are seniors, six juniors, and one is a special student who is a member of the University Library Staff. The graduate students all have their degrees from the University of Texas, all but two having graduated within the last seven years. Seven of the graduate students and seniors will be ready for work next June.

Los Angeles School

THE Los Angeles Library School opened September 25th with the largest class in its history: thirty students. Nineteen of the class come from California; two from China and two from Maine. The others come from Oregon, Idaho and the middle west. Eighteen are college graduates and twelve have had library experience.

University of Washington School

THE University of Washington Library School opened on October 4th with a registration of thirty, the largest in the school's history. Eight of these are University graduates and twenty-two are seniors. Mrs. Mary Alfonso has joined the teaching staff and will give instruction in cataloging.

National Certification of Librarians to be Discussed at Chicago

THE A. L. A. Committee on National Certification is anxious to ascertain the views of the members of the Association on this subject before submitting a report to the mid-winter meeting. There is not time to send questionnaires to individuals. The chairman will be glad to receive from any members of the association an expression of opinion on the following points: (1) Are you in favor of national certification for librarians? Please give reasons pro and con. (2) What standards would you suggest as a basis for such certificates? (3) What should be the organization of the certifying body? (4) What forms or grades of certificates should be issued? (5) What should be the relation of national to state certification?

Please address Frank K. Walter, Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on National Certification, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn., no later than November 20.

Addison VanName

THE death of Addison VanName, University Librarian from the Civil War period to 1905, removes one of the builders of the University that we know to-day, as it ends the career of practically the last survivor of that remote time who was officially associated with Yale. Known personally to but few of the present generation, Professor VanName was a familiar and respected figure to the undergraduates of an earlier time. The Library and Professor VanName were one and the same to those men; it was his unflinching courtesy and sympathy that made that center of Yale's life a hospitable place to them. He was however, above all else a great librarian and assembler of books at a time when such a profession was little understood and when buying obscure books for future users was an unpractised art. For one of the remarkable things that Professor VanName accomplished was to buy, and buy economically, over a long range of years, an enormous number of books in a very wide field, the value of which was not understood well then but which since then has made the Yale Library a Mecca for students. He was one of the few survivors of those leaders of his profession who attended the conference in 1876 which resulted in the formation of the American Library Association. He was always interested in linguistics, having written on the Creole dialect and being a member of the American Dialect Society. His special field was Orientalia, and his writings include articles on the Arabic and on the Chinese languages, and one on the early history of Japan. He built up the Yale collection of texts in Chinese and Japanese until it became one of the best in America. He taught Hebrew at Yale for four years, and was for many years Librarian of the American Oriental Society. His own collection of books on the Orient he gave to Yale. His intimate connection with the University was further established by his marriage to Julia, the sister of the famous Professor Josiah Willard Gibbs, of the Class of 1858.

He had a very unusual range of interests and a remarkable ability to see clearly what the University should build its library collections on and in what proportions. It was due to this gift that Yale's great collections of books to-day are not a hit-or-miss collection, of which the total number of volumes is the chief thing of interest, but an extremely well selected and well rounded assembly, in which hardly a subject of study is not thoroly well represented, often by books not to be found elsewhere in the country. Yale to-day has one of the great scholarly libraries of the world, and it was very largely

due to Professor VanName that its foundations were so laid that this has proved to be the case. It is not too much to say that Addison VanName belongs to the select list of the founders of Yale University, and it is no less on this account than as a man that Yale honors his memory.—*Yale Alumni Weekly* for October 6.

Motion Picture Book Week

A MOTION Picture Book Week has been launched by the National Committee for Better Films in connection with the Fourth Annual Children's Book Week, November 12-18. The Committee, which is part of the National Board of Review—the body that passes upon all pictures before release—has prepared a list of over one hundred good films suitable for young people up to eighteen years of age, based on approved literature, together with a plan of community co-operation. The list which is given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 1, p. 817-818, and plans are going to 15,000 exhibitors. 5000 libraries and booksellers, and approximately 8000 women's clubs, school superintendents and parent-teacher associations all of whom are asked to "get together" to make the week a success. Communities which tried out the idea last year reported large audiences of young people, satisfaction with the films, and increased calls at libraries for the books from which they were drawn. The Committee has already written to nearly 4000 clubwomen and 3000 school superintendents in addition to the 15,000 exhibitors.

The librarian will, therefore, find the way paved for community co-operation. A form letter for use in requesting the booking of these selected pictures during the Week may be obtained from the committee; and exhibitors who have already booked up may often be induced to change a booking so as to include one or more of the titles desired. Schools, parent-teacher associations, mothers' congresses and clubs are writing to the committee for material, so that the librarian will do well to plan her request in co-operation with local organizations.

A limited number of copies of the recommended film leaflet and form letter (please enclose postage) will be sent free by the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. If wanted in quantity 25 cents a hundred should be sent for leaflets and 50 cents for letters. The committee has also a Motion Picture Book Week Poster for sale at ten cents.



THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOTH AT THE ROCHESTER EXPOSITION, SEPTEMBER 4-9, REPRESENTED IN FLOOR SPACE AND BOOK COLLECTION, ONE-TENTH OF A BRANCH LIBRARY. IT WAS MUCH USED BY THE PUBLIC AS A READING AND REST ROOM. A LIBRARY ASSISTANT WAS IN CHARGE FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LIBRARY SYSTEM

American Books in Yiddish

THE committee on work with the Foreign born of the New York Library Association according to its report presented to the Association at its Alexandria Bay meeting, has been interested for the past two years in securing the translation of American books into foreign languages with plans which have been cordially approved by the A. L. A. Committee on work with the Foreign born.

During the past year attention has been concentrated upon the effort to have books reflecting American life translated into Yiddish, which is the language poorest in translation from American life and one specially useful in view of the large influx of Yiddish-speaking immigrants from southeastern Europe.

A list of titles proposed was submitted to librarians for voting in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Of the titles suggested Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp" were already in preparation with Mr. Max Maisel, but publication had been postponed on

account of business conditions. These will be issued first, and it is hoped that Muzzey's American history will be undertaken next as there is at present no one-volume history of the United States in Yiddish. At the request of the publisher and the committee, Ginn & Company will probably waive royalty rights for the first edition of two thousand copies and while the response from libraries has not been as large as was hoped, the committee has been able to assure Mr. Maisel of about two hundred twenty-five advance subscription for these three titles as well as for Charnwood's "Lincoln" and Garland's "Son of the Middle Border".

Miss Florence King of New York, librarian during the war of Base Hospital No. 3 is at present in Italy. She writes that at the Book Fair at Florence last spring she found Polish publishers greatly interested in translations from American literature. Miss King has made comments which should be valuable in considering possibilities of translations into Polish and Italian.

There are two ways in which the work of interpreting America thru the literatures of our immigrants may be followed, says the report. "One is thru the encouragement of existing agencies—the foreign publisher, the foreign press and the immigration societies—to undertake the translation of such American books as have a strong appeal to the foreigner. The second way is thru the formation of large committees which will be able to collect money and to underwrite the whole project." The first method, while much less spectacular seems to the committee the wiser and calculated to give better results.

Literature and Libraries

JUST as of old knights rode forth to champion the cause of the oppressed, so to-day various 'literary knights' come forward to champion the cause of the public libraries. It is as well that the public should fully realize the educational value of these institutions, and their importance in the social welfare of the nation; and it should specially realize that economy practised at the expense of such institutions is false economy in the long run.

"The following opinions are here printed for the first time:—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, the eminent author and King Edward Professor of English Literature at Cambridge University, makes the statement: 'Let me say, as a public lecturer in one of our universities, that in my opinion a guided access to the shelves of a great library is of far greater worth than attendance at lectures can possibly be. Lectures may stimulate; private talk, in my experience, stimulates better. Both have their uses. But the true key to understanding is the key of a library.' Sir Gilbert Parker, the popular author and educationist, says as follows: 'As for public libraries, the immense extent to which they are used is profound evidence of their value. No man, woman, or child need be ignorant now, libraries are so universal. There is no man of sense who would not advocate and support these steps to a higher life, for that is what libraries are.' Sir Hall Caine contributes the following epigram: 'Although I should hesitate to say that a city without a library is a city without a soul, I should not fear to declare that it is a city with a soul that is starved.' Sir Owen Seaman, the editor of *Punch*, strikes a new line of thought in his expression of opinion: 'The spread of knowledge of decent literature through our public libraries is one of the best means of defeating the evil work of those who teach sedition and class-hatred in Communist schools.'

"Authors who are not knighted but are,

nevertheless, knights of the pen, have contributed opinions. On the subject Mr. W. J. Locke writes: 'If the study of the approaches to literature trains the thinking powers, what of the subject-matter, the infinite groves of golden fruit ripe with the wisdom of the centuries—the garden of the Hesperides—fruit to your hand for the plucking? And the garden is there for every one to enter—in the great public libraries of the country.' Dr. L. P. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the *Hibbert Journal*, considers that the question of the adequate upkeep of our public libraries is a very important one; and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline states that it is safe to say that libraries are 'the most economical means of imparting information.'—W. A. B. in the *London Times Literary Supplement*.

The Symphony Concert

INTRODUCTORY

Scholes, Percy A. The listener's guide to music, with a concert-goer's glossary. London. 1919.

Contents.—What the listener really needs to know.—How the composer works.—The principle of design.—The sonata-form.—The symphony as a whole. The orchestra and its instruments.

THE INSTRUMENT

Elson, Arthur. Orchestral instruments and their use. Boston. 1903. Illus.

A description of each instrument, and an explanation of its functions.

Mason, Daniel G. The orchestral instruments and what they do. 5th ed. New York. [1911.] Illus. Plan. A primer for concert-goers.

HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Coerne, Louis A. The evolution of modern orchestration. New York. 1908.

Henderson, William J. The orchestra and orchestral music. New York. 1899. Portraits.

Lee, Ernest M. The story of symphony. London. 1916. Illus. Portraits.

Chronological list of the more important composers of symphonies, pp. 191-221.

Nathan, M. Montagu. The orchestra and how to listen to it. London (1917.) Plates. Diagrams.

Surette, Thomas W. Course of study on the development of symphonic music. (Chicago.) 1915.

Prepared for the National Federation of Musical Clubs. Deals mainly with the aesthetic basis of instrumental music; with form, style and content.

ANALYTICAL GUIDES

Gilman, Lawrence. Stories of symphonic music. New York. 1907.

A guide to the meaning of important symphonies, overtures, and tone poems from Beethoven to the present day.

Goepf, Philip H. Symphonies and their meaning. Philadelphia. 1898-1913. 3 v.

On representative symphonies, with excerpts from the scores.

Boston Public Library Ten-Book List No. 35 September 23, 1922

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1922



THE death of Addison Van Name, Yale's librarian for forty years, reduces to seven the pioneers of 1876. Mr. Van Name was a connecting link between the college librarian of old days and the university librarian of today. Appointed librarian at the close of the Civil War, he had been a dozen years at the head of a great library at the formation of the A. L. A., in which Guild of Brown and Vinton of Princeton were his leading college associates. He came to his task with special equipment as a philologist of wide range, and philology which was always his hobby led Yale to specialization in collections more noteworthy as the years pass. A wide buyer of prescience for future needs, he laid a broad foundation for the University library which he began to build, whose value will not be fully recognized until it is properly housed in the adequate and splendid building which the Sterling foundation now makes possible. It is pleasant to think that he died with the full knowledge that Yale, under his able successor, Andrew Keogh, is to have a library edifice which will rank it in equipment as well as contents with the great university libraries of the world.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THERE are '76-ers, however, who were not present at the A. L. A. Conference of 1876, notably Caroline M. Hewins, who completed her seventy-sixth year on October 10th. Tho not present at the initial conference nearly half a century ago, she had begun at Hartford the year before the work whose development has made her a beloved and honored leader among American library women. She will, therefore, complete a half century of service the year before the A. L. A. celebrates its semi-centenary—a half century of service notable alike for quantity and quality. Her work with children began in those days not far from Mother Sanders' beginnings, and one of her first contributions to library literature was the early list of books for children, published by Frederick Leyboldt. From the state capital of Connecticut her work has radiated thruout the state as Secretary of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, virtually a state commission, but in fact the whole country has been her field, for there is scarcely a librarian who has not felt the in-

spiration of her influence. Her visit this year to the David Copperfield Library in London, of which she will give an account in our next issue, and the weekly letters to "her children" which she wrote from abroad indicate that she is still "going strong," and it is to be hoped that she will not only continue in present health and effectiveness thruout the half century, but extend her direct work and influence into the years beyond.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NOT infrequently a conscientious librarian sends us a suggestion, which we are glad to receive, that librarians should be cautioned against the purchase or circulation of a book, often of current popularity, questionable for popular reading and of doubtful literary value. Nevertheless, we have not usually printed such suggestions, for the simple reason that advertising such a book by name often calls the attention of salacious-minded readers to it and provokes an embarrassing demand upon librarians. A negative comment against such a book is the omission of the title, if it is a book popularly exploited, from the A. L. A. *Book-list*, but, unfortunately, that reaches many libraries too late to be of service. It is a difficult and delicate question whether more is gained by frankness or by silence in this matter. There is certainly no objection to the communication of such hints from one librarian to another, but whether adverse comment in the public press does not lead to greater exploitation is at least debatable.

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ON this difficult subject the LIBRARY JOURNAL accordingly asked Mr. Feipel to obtain the views of leading librarians and library commissions, and in this issue he submits his record of the general policy of those answering his questionnaire. This mentioned titles in three classes of questionable books as indicating those on which definite lines of policy could be laid down, but in publishing the record it has been thought inadvisable to print a list which would be a guide to the salacious reader, especially as librarians can easily identify the lines of books. It can scarcely be said that there is any general policy indicated which can guide the inexperienced librarian. The larger libraries, as a

rule, find it desirable to make purchases on the broadest lines, tho in many cases endeavoring to restrict the use of questionable books from those whose interest would be only or chiefly from prurient motives. Perhaps the best suggestion that can be made to the smaller libraries, whose funds are especially limited, is that preference should be given in buying to those books which are healthy in tone as well as of value as literature. Of course, for serious students or those having special reason to consult such books the system of inter-library loans, now so generally in operation, can be utilized to obtain books which it is unnecessary or undesirable to keep in the smaller libraries. As the English writer, quoted in the second part of Mr. Feipel's paper, puts it, "We can save our trust-funds for better things." This second part will deal with specific methods of purchasing and shelving, and with restrictions on the use of questionable books as practiced in representative libraries.

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QUITE another class of books which will bear watching is indicated by Mr. Ranck's

record of experience at Grand Rapids, which many librarians have had unfortunate reason to share. There seems to be some deep psychological reason why detective novels and stories of wild west adventure lead to brigandage of books, or perhaps some physiologist will discover a germ which can somehow communicate itself by brain process from the book to the reader and develop in him a library speciality in hold-ups or kleptomania! In the children's room, also, librarians have found that certain authors or lines of books induce like tendencies in juvenile minds and fingers and it is a real problem how this danger, which, despite all joking, is rather serious, may be met. "Who steals my purse steals trash," but the child who steals a book makes a bad beginning which may offset much of the future good that devotion to the children's room may bring to him. These books are usually not of first importance and it will, perhaps, be well to avoid duplication of them, especially on open shelves, and keep only one copy which the nefarious will be less likely to steal and which, if stolen, can usually be replaced.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket. The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library overtopped its previous record circulation of 179,000 books in 1915 with the 198,000 loaned in 1921, an increase attributed in part by Librarian William D. Goddard to more extensive book purchases made possible by special appropriations. The city government also granted an extra appropriation for a branch library at Nathanael Green school to serve the Fairlawn section. The staff had the benefit of the free services of an extra member, due to a rule of the Rhode Island College of Education requiring its students to give 200 hours of apprentice service in some library before their graduation. Expenditures of \$26,900 included \$15,179 for salaries and \$6,548 for books, periodicals, and binding.

Newport. The Redwood Library celebrated its 175th anniversary on September 4th when about two hundred people assembled in the front or original library room and in the room adjoining. Following the Rev. Roderick Terry, president of the Board who gave an informing history of the library, one of the oldest subscription libraries in this country, Admiral Sims spoke feelingly of the influences of books, and while disclaiming knowledge of the

technique of library work showed that if he had not been a great naval commander he might have made a very up-to-date librarian. The felicitations of the libraries of the United States were presented by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis who dwelt on the modern idea that the reader is as important a library unit as the book and sketched briefly some of the changes wrought in libraries by the popular movement of the last fifty years. Following came an informal reception and inspection of the beautiful building, especially of the original part, the work of the colonial architect Peter Harrison.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. Preparations for two new branch buildings, a circulation surpassing other years by about 100,000 volumes, and new staff appointments to insure more direct attention to important library activities were features of the work of the New Haven Public Library in 1921. Dixwell Branch's new building was begun toward the end of the year, following the authorization of an issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to supplement the amount of \$40,000 from Carnegie Corporation. A site for Congress Branch was to be considered next. The main library and five branches, besides deposit

stations, circulated 661,994 volumes. L. Lindsey Brown, the new assistant librarian, has undertaken the promotion of knowledge of the library by the public at large thru newspaper publicity and talks to organizations. The city appropriated \$75,000 of the receipts of \$84,579, somewhat less than sixty cents per capita of population. Salaries for the library staff were \$38,330. For books \$15,375 was spent. Altho more than 13,000 books were added net additions were only 4,000 after allowance was made for worn out, lost and stolen volumes.

NEW YORK

Legislation in New York State in 1922 follows, as reported by William F. Yust, Rochester's librarian and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Legislation, to the New York State Library Association at its Alexandria Bay meeting on September 12.

The General Education law was amended (Chapter 345 Laws of 1922), to permit counties which make a contract with existing libraries for library service to exempt from the payment of a library tax any municipality which already contributes to the support of a registered free library. The original law permitted this exemption when a county established its own library but failed to mention it under the contract provision.

Section 1123 relates to trustees, their term of office and method of election or appointment. When in this respect the charter provisions of a library differ from those of the 1921 law, the charter provisions are to stand until the charter is amended by the regents.

State grants of money to free libraries are to be made in accordance with appropriations by the legislature from the income of the United States deposit fund, instead of simply "in accordance with regents rules." For a number of years libraries could and many did receive as much as \$200 a year, provided they raised an equal amount from taxation or other local sources. Then for lack of sufficient appropriations by the legislature these grants were reduced by the regents to a maximum of \$100, which was the rule for 18 years. Last year many libraries received as little as \$44.75. Accordingly an amendment to the law was passed this year stating that each free circulating library complying with regents requirements shall receive \$100 annually except that no library shall receive an amount greater than that provided for the same purpose from local sources. This removes the question from the "grace of budget committees or appropriating bodies."

Three special laws relate to law libraries. One amends the education law, establishing at

Catskill the "Emory A. Chase Memorial Library," a law library for the third judicial district. Another amends the education law relating to the law library at Plattsburg for the fourth judicial district. It requires the library trustees to submit to the county supervisors annually an estimate of the amount required for equipment and maintenance of the library, "the amount of which estimate shall be included in the amount to be raised in said county for court expenses for such ensuing year." Apparently the county supervisors have no option in the matter, but must accept whatever amount is called for by the library trustees. If so, here is a case of a library tax being fixed by the library trustees and not subject to review or reduction by the tax-levying body of the county—a power coveted by many public institutions. It is conferred by state law on public library trustees in the state of Indiana, the only state which has such a law. School boards in this state are fighting for just this power. A third law consolidates the Albany County law library with the library of the appellate division, third department, and provides for its management, including an appropriation for the librarian's salary at \$3500.

A previous report (L. J. for September 15, p. 766) reviewed measures changing the name of the Oneonta Public Library to "The Huntington Memorial Library," permitting the sale of corporate stock for the erection and equipment of the central library in the borough of Brooklyn, and a law passing the legislature but not approved by the mayor, amending the Greater New York charter to give public library trustees power to select library sites subject to the approval of the board of estimate.

Two laws, altho not referring to libraries, are considered of great interest and importance to librarians. They refer to the state retirements system, which was established by Chapter 741 of the laws of 1920, amended by Chapters 207 and 365 of the laws of 1921 and again by Chapters 591 and 592 of the laws of 1922. That system creates various funds by state, county and city appropriations and deductions from salaries in accordance with actuarial computations. The amount of salary deduction varies according to the age of the individual from three per cent plus to eight per cent plus. It provides for service retirement, disability retirement and discontinued service retirement. Service retirement is permitted at 60 and is compulsory at 70. Payments are to be made in the form of annuity, pension on account of prior service and pension on account of service as a member and pension on account of prior service. The annuity and the pension together provide for the average employee a total

allowance of about half the final compensation. The system is declared by experts to be based on sound actuarial principles.

The law made membership in the system optional with state employees in the service Dec. 31, 1920. It now makes membership optional with county and city employees in such service June 30, 1922, providing the governing body of any county or city approves. Approval must be given in a county by the board of supervisors; in a city by the local legislative body and the board of estimate. It makes membership compulsory on future entrants into the classified service of the state and of a county or city which has adopted the system unless the department entered is otherwise provided with a pension plan. Chapter 591 of the laws of 1922 forbids the creation of a new retirement system by any county or city. In case an employee withdraws from service "prior to attaining retirement conditions, his accumulated contributions, together with four per cent compound interest, shall be payable on demand." This law has been adopted by the following counties: Essex, Hamilton, Monroe, Onondaga, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben and Washington. The following cities have approved it: Newburgh, New Rochelle, Rochester, Schenectady, Watervliet and Yonkers. A pamphlet issued by the State Comptroller gives full information and answers numerous questions about the system.

Chautauqua. The Chautauqua School for Librarians this year graduated its third class completing the full year's course under the installment plan of four summers. The school had the largest enrollment in the 22 annual sessions held, 66 students representing 22 states and the following types of libraries: County and public 37; college 11; university 6; high school 6; agricultural college 3; normal school 2; military academy 1. Instructors in charge of the courses were: Director Mary E. Downey, organization and administration; Edna M. Hull, classification and reference; Ellen Hedrick, public documents, book selection and bibliography; Mary B. Nethercut, history of libraries and book making and library economy; and Mav Byerley, book binding.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill. The library of the University of North Carolina now shares with Virginia and Texas the distinction of being one of the three university libraries in the South having more than 100,000 volumes. The titles in the North Carolina collection were increased by 775 volumes and 2109 pamphlets. Plans for the new library building are under consideration.

The funds for books, periodicals and binding for the year 1921-1922 were \$22,500.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The English Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was opened on July 17. The branch occupies its own building, erected at a cost of about \$23,000, \$10,000 of which was given by Fulton County and the balance by the City. The site was purchased by the city for \$3000. The branch adjoins the largest elementary school in the city which has an enrollment of over one thousand two hundred pupils.

This is the second branch library of the Atlanta system to be open this year. The Inman Park Branch was opened on April 22nd, in a rented store building which was equipped with suitable shelves, furniture, etc, and a collection of about three thousand books.

The Atlanta library system now has seven branches, four of which occupy their own buildings. As these branches are widely distributed over the city, the next expansion of the system will be thru the schools and deposit stations, tho two of the branches now occupying store buildings need to have buildings of their own.

MICHIGAN

Kalamazoo. The statistical statement of the work accomplished by the Kalamazoo Public Library in its fiftieth year ending in June shows a circulation of 265,427 books among the 19,400 registered borrowers, or forty per cent of the population. The net accessions were 2572 books. Of the expenditures of \$42,299 fifty-three per cent represented salaries and fourteen per cent books.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Business house deposits are among the most successful of the installations of the Chicago Public Library, and the number is growing steadily. The chief deposits are those at Armour Packing Co., Butler Brothers; Deering Harvester Works; Federal Reserve Bank; Marshall Field; Hart, Schaffner and Marx (four plants); Montgomery Ward and Co.; Philipsborn Co.; Sears, Roebuck; Western Electric Co.; and William Wrigley Co. Montgomery Ward and Co. had the largest circulation, 30,157, altho their book stock of 1208 volumes was not much more than half that of Marshall Field's, which numbered 2019 and was circulated 26,830 times. The latter firm, with Armour, the System Company, La Salle Extension University and a few others employ library school graduates as librarians. Often members of the regular office staff detailed to administer the collection have developed both

interest and skill. The main library keeps in touch with all business libraries thru a telephone reference bureau or "Short Loan Desk," and the business librarians are accorded the freedom of the building and the stacks.

IOWA

Dubuque. The Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library closed its nineteenth year in December, 1921, with a record-breaking circulation of 168,651 books, or four volumes per capita, from its stock of 39,567 volumes. The tax rate of one and three-quarters mills, an increase of one-half mill, is expected to provide well for the future, altho the present fiscal year, covering fifteen months due to a change in the city form of government, will strain the Library's available resources.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Next in importance to the increased use of the St. Louis Public Library system, in the year ending April 30, 1922, involving a circulation of 2,303,533 volumes, or 100,433 over any previous year, was the opening of two complete branch libraries, equipped for community service, in new school buildings. The library gained 27,160 books, raising its stock to 634,777 volumes. The staff numbers 276 persons, exclusive of the 15 students in the library school. Of these 96 are men and 180 are women. Resignations accounted for the loss of 167 of the staff, of whom 29 were classed as full time permanent assistants. The Traveling Library Department circulated 426,088 volumes, or 30,369 more than last year, thru schools, clubs, associations, hospitals, churches and commercial and industrial plants. There are in all 256 agencies thru which books are distributed, including branches and sub-branches, deposit and delivery stations, and the traveling libraries. Expenditures for salaries were \$239,295, for books, periodicals and binding, \$108,502, bringing the total with other expenses to \$397,133. The year's receipts were \$431,322, exclusive of \$231,106 balance in bank and on hand April, 1921 to meet bills due during the year.

KANSAS

Wichita. The Wichita City Library, under Julius Lucht's administration circulated 242,655 books in the year ending May 14, 1922, as compared with the 49,627 circulated from 1915 to 1916, following the opening of the Carnegie building May 14, 1915. The registration in the same period grew from 1,990 to 21,852; the number of accessioned volumes

from 7,829 to 29,391; and the population of Wichita from 53,722 to 77,061. The income from city taxes, \$7,500 in 1915, was \$26,541 in 1922. Salaries for library service in 1921 were \$12,298, and the expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding, \$6,935.

TEXAS

San Antonio. The close on May 31 of the nineteenth year of work of San Antonio's Carnegie Library saw 194,124 books circulated, an increase of 20,778 over 1920-1921. The total would have been still larger had not it been necessary to close the library for part of September on account of the damage caused by flood. Twenty-nine boxes of books were sent to schools and institutions, which circulated the books 20,283 times. The library had 56,006 volumes at the beginning of its new year. Receipts were \$22,994; expenditures, \$22,560, of which \$10,239 was paid out in salaries for library service. The charter revision committee has allowed the trustees to insert a clause in the proposed amendments to the city charter soon to be submitted to the voters, providing for a tax of not less than two cents or more than three cents on the \$100. It is hoped if an adequate tax rate is secured to establish branch libraries, of which at present the library has none.

CALIFORNIA

Alhambra. The report of work accomplished by the Alhambra Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1922, shows that 130,547 books were circulated, 1,663 new borrowers registered, indicating that about 48 per cent of the population are library users. The total number of volumes is 25,679. Several excellent art exhibits were held during the year and a series of lectures on literature and art was given in the spring. The annual wild flower exhibit was unusually successful. A lecture on Birds of this region given under the auspices of the Los Angeles Audubon Society attracted general interest.

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- (c) All duplicate copies ordered by any library, whether for the use of trustees or staff members.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OVER sixty were present at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association held at Lancaster September 13-15 in the hall of the Weeks Memorial Library. A social evening preceded the opening session on Thursday morning, at which Caroline B. Clement, president of the association, presided. Merrill Shurtleff, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lancaster presented the keys of the town to the members of the association in a cordial address of welcome. A business meeting was followed by brief accounts of the neighborhood meetings held in different sections of the state, given by their leaders. F. Mabel Winchell spoke on the purpose of the Summer School at Durham and announced that the anonymous donor who gave a scholarship last year to send some librarian in the state to the school would continue the gift next summer.

"Rainbow and Leaden Skies in the Poetry of Today" a talk by Maria F. Kidder of Manchester, and a discussion of "Fiction, Sterling and Plated" by Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Concord Public Library, and a talk on book binding by Henry R. Hunting of Springfield, Mass., made a good afternoon's program.

The winner of the first State Meeting scholarship was announced in the evening at a "Sociability Supper" arranged by the ladies of the Congregational Church. The purpose of the scholarship was presented by A. T. Dudley of Exeter, member of the State Public Library Commission, and the certificate was conferred by Kate L. Tilden, a trustee at Keene. Ellen L. Brown of Hinsdale, the winner, received a certificate of excellence for being the librarian in a town of from 1,000 to 5,000 population who had done the most exceptional work in her library during the past year. Honorable mention was given to Elizabeth Brewster of Wolfboro and Martha E. Cutler of Peterboro. Chorus singing was led by Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks of New York, and interesting readings given by Mrs. Thomas L. Marble of Gorham were much enjoyed. In the evening George Foot Moore of Harvard University addressed the meeting on "Books and Libraries in Former Times."

Grace E. Kingsland, secretary of the Public Library Commission, acting as leader of a round table discussion of "Everyday Problems," brought the meeting to a close on the next morning.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Willard P. Lewis of Durham; vice-presidents, Alice Rowe, of Nashua, and Etta Clarke, of Hanover; secretary, Winifred Tuttle, of Manchester; treasurer, Annabell Secombe, of Milford; delegate to the A. L. A. Council, Caroline H. Garland, of Dover, with Annabell Secombe as an alternate.

WINIFRED TUTTLE, *Secretary.*

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY DISCUSSION AT THE BRIDGEWATER CONFERENCE

A LONG step ahead in the development of the normal school libraries idea was taken, when, in the fifth annual conference of the State Normal School Teachers of Massachusetts, held at Bridgewater, Sept. 5-8. A large part of one of the general sessions and two special sessions were devoted to discussions of the place of the library in the normal Schools and in the training of teachers.

Adeline B. Zachert, director of libraries, Pennsylvania State Department of Education, Harrisburg, was the chief speaker. In all good fellowship, she pictured the rather casual thing which, until recently, "jest grewed" into a normal school library and which included contributions from spring house-cleaners, enterprising book agents, and private theological, medical, and law libraries. By way of contrast to the old type library and to show what were the minimum attainable requirements, Miss Zachert outlined the requirements agreed upon by a committee of librarians and school administrators and known as the "Measuring stick." For a normal school of three hundred students this includes reading and periodical room, reference room, children's room, library classroom and cataloging and work room. Twenty thousand volumes are needed and there must be adequate equipment and at least \$2500 yearly appropriation, exclusive of salaries and building maintenance. Most important of all, there is the soul of the library, the librarian, who must be not only library economist, but also practical psychologist, salesman, advertiser, and so charming a hostess that the library becomes the social centre of the school. In salary and position she stands on a par with the full professor—and she must have adequately paid assistants with the rank of instructors.

A definite stand for modern school libraries was taken by the Association in the passing of the following resolution: That this Association

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of States Normal School Teachers request the Department of Education seriously to consider the establishment in each Normal School of the State of an adequate library, properly housed, organized, and equipped, administered by a trained school librarian and trained assistant who shall be members of the faculty of the school, and that a supervisor of school libraries of the state, such as other states now have, be appointed under the division of Public Libraries.

ELISABETH HARDMAN FURST,
*President New England School Library
Association.*

SCOTTISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEETING in Dunfermline, the native town of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish Library Association was welcomed on June 8th by Provost Norval on behalf of the Corporation. He spoke of the powerful influence of the public library for social betterment, which had been recognized to the full by Mr. Carnegie, who gave of his wealth that his ideals might be realized. Marked improvement in the status and remuneration of librarianship have been the result of librarians putting their whole heart into their work in spite of unrecognized status and unattractive salaries. Sir John Ross, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust also said that altho formal acknowledgment had perhaps not yet been made, that it was coming.

In his presidential address John Minto reviewed the developments in the Scottish library movement during the past year. Inquiries into the conditions of service in Scottish public libraries undertaken by the Council of the Association had met with a disappointing response. Referring to the partially successful outcome of the negotiations between the Government and the Faculty of Advocates regarding the position of the Advocates' Library he said that the chief value of the amount of £2,000 announced as a grant towards the maintenance of the library was in the implied recognition of the Advocates' Library as the nucleus of a national library for Scotland. The President also emphasized the importance of publicity work. Authorities must be persuaded to use the increased rating powers, and the public must be convinced that they are getting value for their money.

"The Scottish Central Library for Students: Its Policy and Purpose" was the subject of an address by Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, who reviewed the principles of the rural library service as initiated by the Trust. Arising from the experiences of six years the Central Library was

established to supplement the resources of Scottish county library stocks by the provision of advanced or expensive works which by reason of these characteristics should not properly be a charge on the county funds. It is understood that Colonel Mitchell's address will be printed in full. Arrangements for a course of lectures on library practice to be given in Glasgow during the week of October 2nd were detailed by S. A. Pitt. A resolution put the Association on record as favoring publicity work as desirable in the interests of the Scottish library movement, and requesting the Council to consider the advisability of appointing a publicity committee. A visit was made to the Public Library and an exhibition of rural library appliances and stationery in the Rural Library Depository, after which the members were the guests of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust at tea at Pittencrieff Glen.

An invitation from the Town Council of Stirling was extended to the Association to make that town its place of meeting in 1923, and was accepted.

EDGAR H. PARSONS, *Hon. Secretary.*

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 17-19. At St. Joseph, Mo. Headquarters at the Hotel Robidoux. Regional conference by the A. L. A. promoted by Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri Library Associations.
- October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.
- Oct. 19-21. At Greenfield. Joint meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the New England School Library Association.
- Oct. 23. At Cedar Rapids. Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association. (Date subject to change).
- Oct. 24-25. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.
- Oct. 24-26. At Van Wert. Annual meeting of the Ohio State Library Association.
- Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.
- Oct. 25-27. At Brattleboro, Vt. Annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association.
- Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association.
- Nov. 2-4. At Chattanooga (Tenn.) Headquarters at the Signal Mt. Hotel. Conference of southeastern librarians and others interested in library work.
- Nov. 15-17. In Indianapolis. Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAIRD, Helen C. 1919 P. has been made head of the Periodicals Division, Acquisitions Department, Princeton University.

BEHR, Florence, 1916-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, Long Beach (Cal.) High School.

CLARK, Elizabeth V., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, California State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

COWING, Agnes, 1902 Pratt, late of the A. L. A. War Hospital service, has gone to the public library of East Orange as assistant librarian.

DODD, Mary Lillian, 1916 P., has been made librarian of the combined Middletown Township and Navesink Association Library.

FAIR, Ethel M., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed Reference Assistant, Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and instructor in the Wisconsin Library School.

FIELD, Pauline, 1914-15 N. Y. P. L., is in charge of extension work, Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library.

FRIEDEL, J. H., chief of the Information Department of the National Industrial Conference Board has been appointed assistant to the Managing Director. Mary Ethel Jameson, 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., is now librarian in succession to Jean Hawkins, resigned; and Florence E. Foshay, formerly cataloger, is now assistant librarian.

GRIFFITH, Florence 1915 P., of the Reference Catalog Department of the New York Public Library has been made cataloger at Connecticut College Library.

HARDING, Elizabeth B., 1919 N. Y. S. appointed librarian of the Rayen High School, Youngstown, Ohio.

HILEMAN, Janet E., 1915 P., of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, appointed librarian at the State Normal School, Clarion, Pa.

MAURICE, Nathalie A., 1906 P., head cataloger at the Smithsonian Institution, was married on September 2nd to Theodore Van Brunt Bennett.

MERRILL, William Stetson, head of the reference department of the Newberry Library, Chicago, completed on September 30 a third of a century of service to that institution. In recognition of the occasion the trustees gave him a check and the members of the staff also presented him with an anniversary gift and a letter of greeting. In June, 1889, Mr. Merrill accepted an offer from W. F. Poole, the Newberry's first librarian, to join his staff, so that he has seen the library develop from nearly its initial purchase to its present size and began his services there four years before the completion of the present building.

MILLENER, (Mrs.) Jessie Scott, 1914-18 N. Y. P. L., is now librarian, Pocatello (Idaho) Public Library, succeeding Edith Gantt 1916-18, who has become head of the Loan Department of the Modesto County (Calif.) Public Library.

PICKETT, Amelia T., 1915 C. P., has resigned from the Dimmick Memorial Library, Mauch Chunk, Penn., to become librarian of the Public Library, Pottstown, Pa.

RICHARDSON, Louise, 1913 P., has been made librarian of the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

RUSH, Mary Gladys, 1916 P., acting librarian of the Iowa State College Library at Ames, Iowa, was married on August 10th to Cornelius Gouwens of Ames.

SEDEYN, Rachel, 1922 P., was made librarian of the University of Brussels on her recent return to Belgium.

VANNAME, Addison, librarian of Yale University from 1865 to 1904, died on September the 29th. Mr. VanName was one of those who attended the conference of 1876, at which the American Library Association was founded. He was also librarian of the American Oriental Society and of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

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WHEELER, Joseph L., who has been on leave of absence since May 1, 1921 in Vermont, has returned to his work as librarian at the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library, Ethel M. Ruch has recently joined the staff as first assistant in the lending department and Mrs. F. Edith Omelvena formerly of the Grand Rapids and of Pittsburgh public libraries as librarian of the South Side Branch.

Appointments of members of the Western Reserve class of 1922 have been recently made as follows: Anna L. Whitmack, librarian, Argo (Ill.) Public Library; Agnes Brennan, children's librarian, Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Li-

brary; Bonnie Elliott, children's librarian, Perth Amboy (N. J.) Public Library.

Recent appointments of members of the New York State Library class of 1922 are: Leta, Perry, librarian of the high school library at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ellen H. Jakway, librarian at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; Grace L. E. Bischof, chief of the Circulation Department of the Public Library at St. Joseph, Mo.; Lucy M. Buker, librarian of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., Gladys H. Hinsdale, 1921-22, has been appointed loan assistant at the Buffalo Public Library.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Volume 14 of *Islandica*, the annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library has just been issued (Ithaca, N. Y.: The University. \$2). This volume which covers the Icelandic books of the seventeenth century is, like the other volumes in the series, edited by Halldor Hermannsson.

The fifth volume of Philip Alexander Bruce's "History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919" (Macmillan) follows the custom of the preceding volumes in tracing the growth of the library. Special collections, use, income, and additions to the art collections are discussed. The library became the largest in the South in 1913-1914 when its collection had increased to eighty thousand volumes.

"A List of Books for the First Six Grades" compiled by Mary Josephine Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois State Teacher's College at Charleston forms number 73 of the quarterly *Teacher's College Bulletin*. The books in the school room library of the first six grades of the elementary school are the basis of the list. At first it was intended to include only books actually in these libraries but later it seemed best to add others, as many books used in these grades are not in the school room libraries but are in the general library for use of all the grades. . . Only books in print at the time the list was prepared are included and there are listed books which may seem too old for the average child, but which are intended for the brighter pupils of the grade, or for reading aloud. Descriptive notes have been taken for the most part from authorities and credit given. (148 pages)

From numerous replies received in answer to the article by Elizabeth Kirkwood on "Life

and the Librarian" in *Scribner's Magazine* for June, the editors have selected "The Human Touch and the Librarian" by Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library, which appears in the October number. In contrast to Miss Kirkwood, who emphasized the undesirability of many types of people which frequent large public libraries, Mrs. Ledbetter assures a college student who comes to her to discuss library work as a vocation that "it is the finest kind of social work, since it is constructive, and it has for the worker a wholesomeness which does not exist in those types of social work which deal always with the abnormal and frequently with the pathological. In the library one meets the normal, the sane, the intelligent, and the progressive and one helps them on the up-grade. What can be more truly social work?"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I notice that in both the translations of "Les Matinées de la Villa Saïd" by Paul Gsell, one by Boyd and published by Knopf, and the other by Frederic Lees and published by John Lane, the author and the title of the pamphlet recommended, and lost, by Anatole France, are given incorrectly. On page 171 of the Lane translation and page 206 of the Knopf, the "instructive" or "edifying" little work is given as by Rozière, entitled "La Revolution à Meulan." The book referred to is by Rosières (Raoul), "La révolution dans une petite ville," Paris, 1888 (220 p). It seems to me that it would have been a distinct advantage if either of these translators had verified his references. I trust that this information may save trouble to some other library.

ROGER HOWSON, *Assistant Librarian.*
Columbia University Library.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

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AFRICA. See NEGROES; GEOLOGY

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AMIEL, HENRI FREDERIC

Severino, Agostino. Il sentimento religioso di Federico Amiel. Roma: Rivista *Bilychnis*. 3 p. bibl.

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CHINA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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DYES AND DYEING

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Fallon, Valère. Principes d'économie sociale. Louvain: H. Bomans. 2 p. bibl. and bibl. at head of chapters.

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EUROPE—HISTORY

Marriott, John A. R. Europe and beyond; a preliminary survey of world politics in the last half-century, 1870-1920. Dutton. Bibls. D. \$3
See also NINETEENTH CENTURY

EUROPE—SOCIAL CONDITIONS. See LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

EUROPEAN WAR

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EVIDENCE

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FRANCE—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. See GAMBETTA, LEON MICHEL; NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

FREEMASONS

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GAMBETTA, LEON MICHEL

Stannard, Harold. Gambetta and the foundation of the third republic. London: Methuen. 3 p. bibl.

GAS, NATURAL. See PETROLEUM

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GEMS

Merrill, George P. Handbook and descriptive catalogue of the collections of gems and precious stones in the U. S. National Museum. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, bull. 118.)

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JESUS CHRIST. See RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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PETROLEUM

Redwood, Sir Boverton, bart. Petroleum: a treatise on the geographical distribution . . . of petroleum and natural gas; the physical and chemical properties, production, and refining of petroleum and ozokerite; the characters and uses, testing, transport, and storage of petroleum products; and the legislative enactments relating thereto . . . 4th ed. London:

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PORTRAITS, BRITISH

O'Donoghue, Freeman, and Henry M. Hake. *Catalogue of engraved British portraits preserved in the Dept. of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum; v. 5 (groups)*. Oxford University Press. 186 p. O. \$6.

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RELATIVITY

Roggero, E. *Divulgazioni scientifiche d'attualità; per intendere la teoria di Einstein, le relatività*. Milano: C. Aliprandi. 2 p. bibl.

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Glover, Terrot R. *Progress in religion to the Christian era*. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2. (Wilde lectures, 1922.)

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SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Richardson, William L. *The administration of schools in the cities of the Dominion of Canada*. Toronto: J. M. Dent. 2 p. bibl. (Thesis [Ph. D.]—University of Chicago, 1919.)

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SEAFARING LIFE

U. S. Library of Congress. *Select list of references on America's contribution to sea literature (exclusive of fiction and the navy)*. 9 typew. p. Mar. 11, 1922. \$1. (P. A. I. S.)

SHEEP—DISEASES

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Pence, Raymond W., ed. *Short stories by present day authors*. Macmillan. 26 p. bibl. \$1.80.

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Jahn, Johanna. *Die mittelenglische Spielmannsballade von Simon Fraser*. Bonn: P. Hanstein. 3 p. bibl. (Bonner Studien zur englischen Philologie. hft. xiii.)

SOUTHERN STATES. See MOUNTAIN WHITES

SPECTRA

Foote, Paul D., and Fred L. Mohler. *The origin of spectra*. New York: Chemical Catalog Co. Bibl.

footnotes. O. \$4.50. (American Chemical Society monographs, no. 8.)

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Dodd, Walter F. *State government*. Century. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.75. (Political science ser.)

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UNITED STATES—CONGRESS

U. S. Library of Congress. *List of references on blocs, with special reference to the agricultural bloc in Congress*. 6 typew. p. Apr. 26, 1922. 70 c. (P. A. I. S.)

VENEREAL DISEASES

Clarkson, Ernest R. T., ed. *The venereal clinic; the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of syphilis and gonorrhoea*. London: J. Bale. 3 p. bibl. (Modern clinical manuals.)

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- Bolton, F. E.: Principles of education. (New York, 1910).
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- Encyclopedia Britannica.
- Field, E. M.: The child and his book. (London, 1891).
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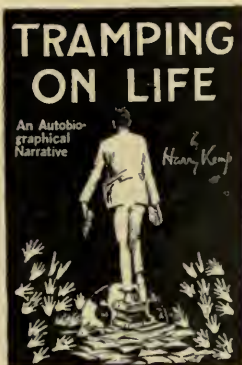
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Products.—Millet, rice, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, cotton, jute, sugar, indigo, coconuts, tobacco, tea, and opium; cotton and silk manufactures, metal work; coal, gold, and petroleum.
Chief Cities.—Calcutta (1,225,000 population), Bombay (980,000), Madras (520,000), Hyderabad (500,000), and Delhi, the capital (235,000).
History.—Aryan invasion, about 1500 B.C.; rise of Buddhism, 6th century B.C.; Alexander the Great's conquest of the northwest, 327 B.C.; Mohammedan conquest, 1001 A.D.; establishment of Mogul Empire, 1526; English East India Company obtained trading posts at Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1696); Battle of Plassey established British supremacy over the French, 1757; expansion of British India, 1774–1856; Indian Mutiny, 1857; British Crown takes over government from East India Company, 1858.

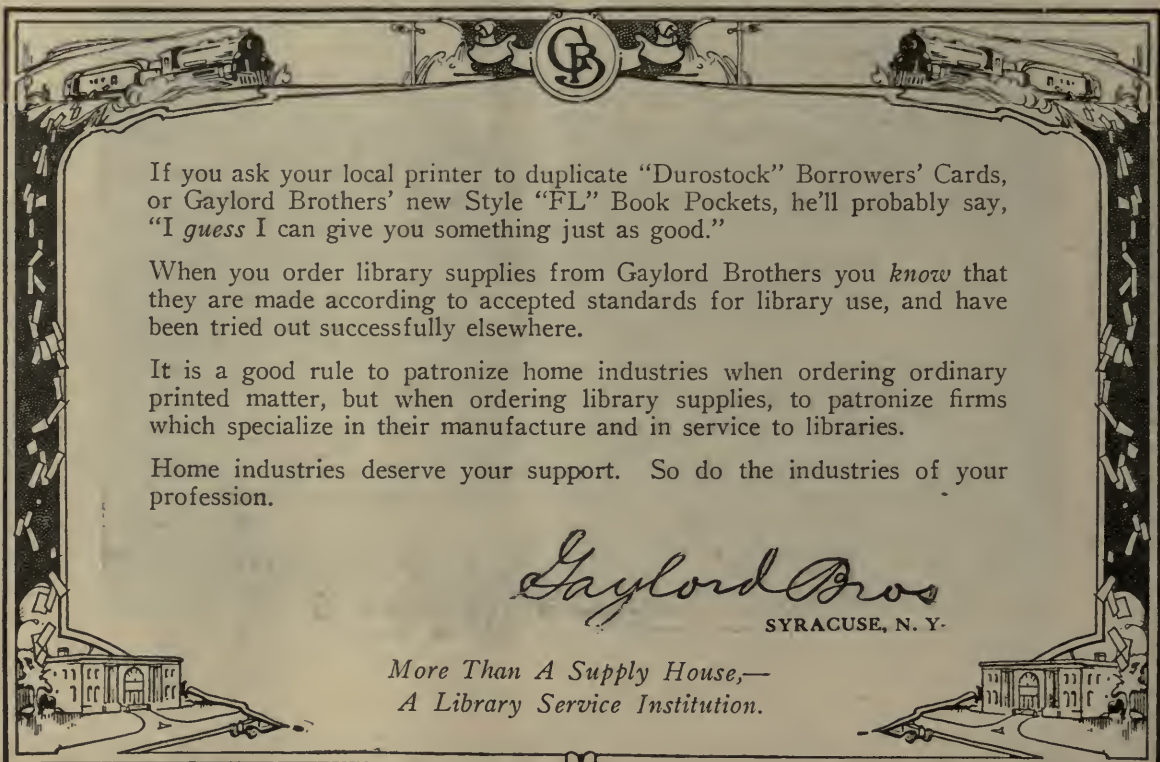
thousands more, weakened by hunger, fall victims to the plague.

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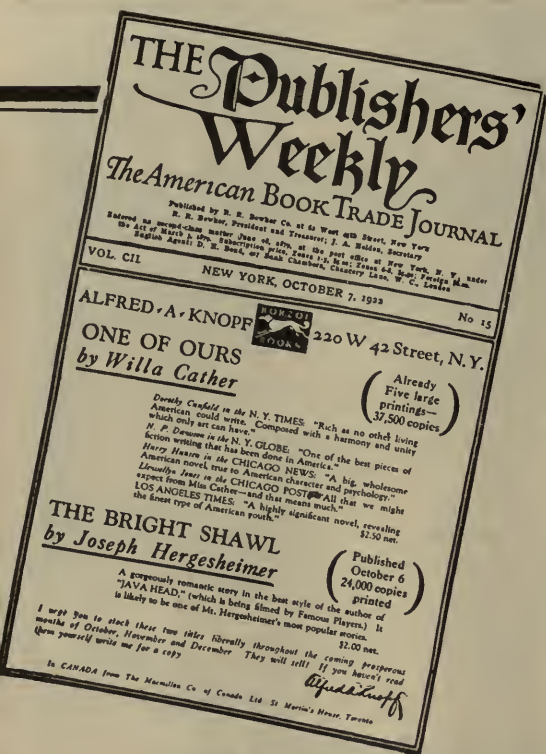
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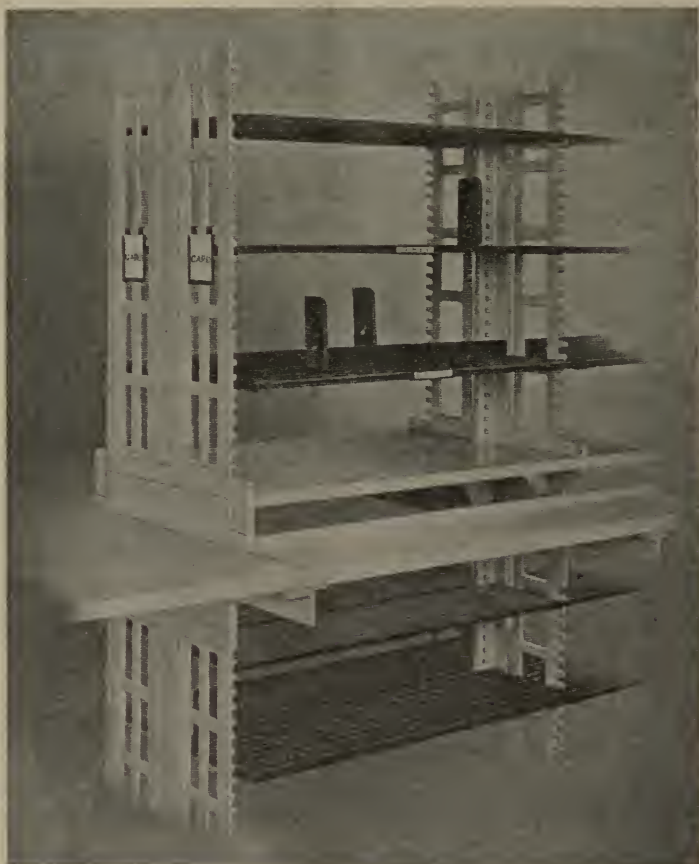
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 1, 1922



Questionable Books in Public Libraries—II

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL

Editor of Publications; Brooklyn Public Library

APPROVING OR DISAPPROVING FOR PURCHASE

THE questionnaire asked for information as to who passed on the desirability or undesirability of particular books for purchase; and the answer in four cases was simply, the librarian, or the librarian and board of trustees. But most of the answers went into more or less detail on this point.

In Indianapolis, objectionable or debatable titles are discussed at the weekly meetings of the book-selection committee (composed of the Librarian, the heads of departments serving the public directly, the heads of the catalog and order departments, the supervisor of the branches doing general library work, and the heads of the two branches specializing in work with business men and with teachers), as they come up, and a decision is then made.

In the District of Columbia, all fiction is carefully examined before purchase, either by Dr. Bowerman (the chief librarian) or Mrs. Bowerman. Sex-books are chosen from those recommended by boards of health and other authoritative sources. Books of non-fiction, for which no reliable reviews are available, are borrowed from the Library of Congress before being purchased.

In St. Paul, the rejection or approval of objectionable books of non-fiction rests with the chief of the reference division, assisted by those in charge of the various sections concerned, doubtful cases being referred to the Assistant Librarian and the Librarian. All new fiction is received on approval and read by members of the staff, with a view to restriction or exclusion, if necessary.

In Detroit the decision is made by the Book Committee, composed of the Librarian, heads of departments, the Chief of the Civics Division, the Chief of Publicity, the Instructor of Apprentices, with an added member from the Circulation, Reference, Technology, and Extension Departments.

In—*new books are read or carefully examined by one or more responsible members of the staff, and reviews looked up. They are then reviewed and discussed at a staff meeting. Final decision is made by the librarian.

In Portland, Ore., every book of fiction is read by some member of the staff, and its moral tendency commented upon. If the Librarian has reason to doubt the judgment of the reader, another review is requested. Even after a book is passed upon, the cataloger considers it; and if she has reason to believe that it should be restricted, the matter is brought up further. Often, after a book is on the shelves, it is removed, because of complaints from the public.

In Springfield, Mass., the Librarian's decision is based on the recommendations of department heads and of qualified readers outside the staff.

In Pittsburgh, all books of fiction are first read by some member of the staff, after which they are passed upon by a book committee of the staff, subject to the Director's approval.

Brockton, Mass., in addition to its own book committee, has two other persons giving time to reading and passing judgment on fiction of doubtful merit or suitability. In Denver, also, occasionally some outside reader in whom the library has much confidence, is asked to advise regarding a particular book. Two other libraries, which prefer to remain unknown, have outside readers make recommendations in this regard.

In Jersey City, the Librarian arrives at a decision from a careful study of the various reviews, and when necessary the more or less painful process of reading the book itself. He, of course, often obtains the advice and assistance of the members of the Board of Trustees and other readers before reaching a decision.

* Wherever the name of a library is omitted, it means that the library in question preferred not to be quoted in this discussion.

The Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., requires the reading of every new novel by a member of the staff before acceptance. If uncertainty arises about the desirability of the book, it may be referred to another's reading, and finally to the Librarian.

The remaining libraries do not throw any additional light on this phase of the question.

RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON BOOKS

Indianapolis places one or two copies of objectionable novels in the Central Library only. While every effort is made to keep these copies out of the hands of immature readers, they are circulated without question to adults. Sex-books are not put on a reserve shelf, but are shelved where they can be carefully supervised, and where an effort can be made to keep them from the hands of those who desire to read them from salacious motives. The same method is employed in the case of Boccaccio, etc. They are purchased for the library in good editions, but are issued only to such patrons as can appreciate them as literature. In cases where restriction seems wise, the books are stamped "Closed Shelf" on the pocket, and kept at the desk. They are thus issued to those responsible adults asking definitely for that particular book, but to no others.

In the District of Columbia, books on sex instruction are kept in locked cases, and circulated thru application at the reference desk and the information desk. The less desirable fiction, if purchased, is not duplicated. Certain standard fiction, objectionable in translation, is classed as literature, and placed in closed stacks, instead of being on open shelves with other fiction.

In St. Paul, the assistant in charge of the social science section keeps the least objectionable sex-books where she can keep an eye on the shelves. Those that are more objectionable she keeps under lock and key and they are issued only to those who do not seem to be asking for them just from curiosity. The books on art anatomy are under the special care of the fine arts assistant, and objectionable books in the industrial arts room are under the care of the assistant there. On the advice of the District Attorney, all books on the making of alcoholic drinks are kept off the open shelves. Suggestive fiction, as mentioned above, is in general circulation. This library never stamps the word "Restrict" on any of its public catalog cards.

In the Chicago Public Library, this class of books is shelved in the closed stack. Such of them as are admitted to a few of the larger branches, largely patronized by adults, are held in the custody of the branch librarians, and, on personal application, are issued at the branch

librarians' discretion. They are not ordinarily displayed among the "new books," or otherwise exhibited or exploited in any manner calculated to render them attractive or desirable to persons unacquainted with their quality and tendencies. But when they are asked for, they may be issued from the closed stack. "On the other hand, they may be easily withheld, in the event of plain misapprehension of their purport on the part of the applicant. And the latter phrase covers a multitude of contingencies."

In Detroit, suggestive fiction and "Erotica" are provided with "For Study Purposes Only" slips, are kept on closed shelves, and are given out at the discretion of the Circulation Department. Sex-books are not usually restricted.

The St. Louis Public Library places such books either on closed shelves in the stack, or in the reference department, or in the Librarian's office, according to their character; and they are circulated only among persons who will evidently use them legitimately.

Books which the—Public Library believes to be morally harmful, are marked "Restricted," kept off the open shelves, given out only on request, and given to young people only when the assistant is convinced that it is right for them to have them. The branch libraries have very few restricted books.

In the—Public Library, the ordinary practice is to buy only a single copy of this class of books, and to give this out only on special application. "No such books are permitted in the Juvenile Department of the library, nor would we circulate them to minors, even upon request."

In Jersey City, objectionable fiction is restricted in circulation to mature readers. This is accomplished by placing a distinguishing letter on the book and charging-card, which indicates to the attendant that the book may be lent to responsible adult readers. The Librarian says: "This method has worked satisfactorily in this library; but any restriction such as this must be handled very carefully, and must be given as little publicity as possible, or it may defeat the end for which it is intended. . . . Sex-books are kept in separate collections, such as Teachers' Library or the Medical Department and their circulation is carefully restricted. They are only listed in the card catalog. The unexpurgated editions of the classics, such as Boccaccio, etc., have not been placed in our library."

In the Pratt Institute Free Library, books recognized as meritorious writing, but of questionable or erotic tendency, are subject to restriction, being significantly marked, retired to less accessible locations, or actually locked up.

In Kansas City, a popular series on sex hygiene is issued to adults only. The library does not have all of them. An unexpurgated edition of the "Arabian Nights," altho in the library, is not listed in the card catalog; and its use is restricted.

In Toronto, such books, if recognized classics, are put in the Reference Library and are starred. They are given out only with the approval of the head of the division.

In Baltimore, likewise, objectionable books are starred, and circulation is permitted only on special approval.

Denver places these books on shelves closed to the public, and loans them only on request.

Brockton indicates volumes restricted, in general circulation, by placing a star near the call number.

In Springfield, objectionable books are kept in locked cases, the circulation being restricted to adults, except that sex-books are given, with discrimination, to minors. The library does not attempt to discriminate among adults, "as it is hardly for the library to say who is fitted to take a book, and who is not."

In Portland, a label reading "This book is not issued to minors" is pasted in every objectionable book. Such books are kept in locked cases. If a sex-book is on a social study list, it is put on the open shelf, so that the user is not put to the inconvenience and annoyance of having to ask for it specially. There is usually such a demand for these books, used in certain courses, that it is only the students of the course who secure access to them.

The Public Library Commission of the State of New Jersey circulates objectionable books only to those people who wish them for study purposes, and it asks that they be returned to the Commission immediately, and not loaned further.

In Indiana, books retained by the Commission because of their literary value and in spite of their sex emphasis, are used only for special calls from libraries and clubs familiar with their contents.

The remaining replies do not add anything of importance to this phase of the subject.

LISTING OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS

The question was asked whether or not the library (or commission) listed its approved objectionable books in its printed lists of additions. Nine libraries and two commissions answered categorically, "No." Four libraries answered equally categorically, "Yes." The Jersey City Public Library replied that it did not generally list such titles, but had no fixed rule. So also the St. Louis Public Library, which says

the listing or non-listing depended on circumstances. One library says that it does list objectionable books, but that some fiction is omitted. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh lists objectionable books, "with very few exceptions." From Springfield, Mass., came the reply, "Yes and no, according to circumstances." The—Public Library never lists such books in its weekly list of additions, and only rarely in its monthly bulletin. Finally, in the Public Library of the District of Columbia, books that are not objectionable in themselves, but must be circulated only to appropriate readers, are sometimes listed in the printed bulletin.

GIVING REASONS FOR NON-APPROVAL

Librarians appear to be unanimous in believing that it is inadvisable to give general publicity in their communities to the fact that certain works are not approved by them for acquisition; but as regards giving reasons for not approving certain titles to particular library users on request, opinion seems to be about equally divided for and against.

The Pratt Institute Free Library, of Brooklyn, is always glad to state its reasons for not buying a certain book. And with respect to general publicity on this score, it refers to a statement made in its *Quarterly Booklist*, Spring Issue, 1922. The stand there taken is to the effect that as the cost of books restricts library buying, certain books simply cannot be afforded, on the ground that they are less essential than others.

The St. Paul Public Library keeps a file of review cards for all fiction read by the staff, and this includes rejected and restricted books, with reasons for rejection and restriction. These reasons are imparted to individual inquirers on request.

The—Public Library gave a decidedly affirmative reply to the question about giving reasons to particular persons. "It furnishes," so the librarian states, "an opportunity to enlighten inquirers regarding standards of book selection, and it sometimes makes them more thoughtful and more critical of moral tendencies in their own reading, or that of their young people." In one case the Library printed extracts from adverse reviews and handed them to people asking for the book, with good results.

The City Library of Springfield, Mass., prefers not to give reasons for rejection to particular inquirers, but does so if the inquirer persists. The reasons given are general, however, rather than specific. In this connection the Librarian adds: "We do not argue."

The Library Association of Portland, Ore., while not believing in giving general publicity

to this matter, nevertheless does not hesitate to give reasons for rejection, when asked for them. For the most part, their general excuse is that lack of funds makes it imperative to buy the books which will have the widest use.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM

The practically complete non-occurrence of newspaper criticism on this subject would seem to be a matter for self-congratulation. Only three libraries made replies other than categorical "No's" to the question whether or not any newspaper controversies had arisen under their administrations with regard to this class of books. The—Public Library said, "Nothing worth mentioning." The St. Paul Public Library said: "No. But many comments have appeared in the newspapers." The Public Library of the District of Columbia said: "Newspapers sometimes try to draw us into a statement that a certain book has been rejected or excluded. Usually able to dodge."

WITHDRAWING OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS

The answers to the question whether or not the various libraries (or commissions) had ever withdrawn an objectionable book after it had once been added to their collections, were extremely various. They ranged from categorical "No's"¹ and "Yes's,"² to "No, but books have been transferred to the closed shelf after having circulated from the open shelf" (Indianapolis), "Almost never" (Springfield), "Very rarely" (Pittsburgh), "Once in a great while" (—Public Library), "Occasionally" (St. Louis Public Library and—Public Library), "Yes, a few" (Kansas City), "Yes, on rare occasions" (Pratt Institute Free Library), "Yes, even librarians sometimes make mistakes" (Jersey City), "Yes, i.e., if book proves really objectionable, it is withdrawn or removed from open shelves for restricted circulation" (District of Columbia), and "Yes, if the library has made a mistake in purchasing an objectionable book, either thru a written review of the book or in its recommendation for purchase . . . [but] no book has ever been withdrawn on which final judgment has been passed by the library, even if this book has been objected to by a reader" (Denver).

The Detroit Public Library recalls only one instance of such withdrawal. The Librarian in Portland, Ore., writes: "We often withdraw objectionable books, that is to say, we remove them to the Minor Label shelves. I think it is rather exceptional that we will ever take them from the library, altho we would not hesitate to

do so, if there were a real reason. Recently the American Legion requested us to withdraw a war novel. This we refused to do, but we were willing to make it a Minor Label book." The Indiana Library Commission withdrew one novel sordidly realistic as to sex; another (favorably noted in the *Booklist* for November, 1921) for general worthlessness; and a third for describing college life as all debauchery and flabbiness.

APPROVED AND REJECTED TITLES

In response to the request that librarians give some examples of objectionable titles which they had approved for acquisition, and also some objectionable titles which they had not thus approved, quite a variety of titles was given. Seven librarians declined to mention such titles. The Toronto Public Library, desirous of avoiding the exploitation of titles, nevertheless hinted at scores of current novels, most of which came from Great Britain. A striking feature of the lists of approved and disapproved titles is the fact that in a number of instances one and the same title has been approved by certain libraries and rejected by others.

A BRITISH VIEW

In conclusion, and by way of comparison, it might be well to consider the views of a British writer on the subject, as expressed in the May issue of the *Library World*, in connection with a controversy waged in the *Manchester Evening Chronicle*. The writer says:

"In the first place, it will be well if we remember that the librarian does not act so much as a guardian of public morals as an expender of public monies. He must distinguish between artistic and moral issues. In the former he should lead, in the second follow public opinion. Taste and culture belong to a cultured minority—morality is the expression of the opinion of the majority. A work of art may be for the few, but a moral law is justified only to the extent to which it can be universal. To come to the losses, tho ninety per cent of the rate payers may fail to see the point of duplicating Conrad instead of multiplying Corelli, the librarians should turn a deaf ear to their protests, but if thirty per cent decided that a book were undesirable on moral grounds, it should be barred—with one reservation to be discussed later. The librarian has no right to spend public money on anything which the public as a whole does not consider desirable—the decadent poem, the revolutionary news rag, and the productions of the innumerable quacks with which the world is infested, all come under this heading. Note the word I used—'desirable.' The public never ventures to describe

¹ Chicago, Brockton, and one that prefers to remain unknown.

² Toronto, Baltimore, Newark, St. Paul, and two who prefer to remain unknown.

any work of literary value as undesirable, even tho' it may be above its head.

"It may be argued that this theory is based upon a fallacy—that there is always a large demand for the scandalous and undesirable. This argument, however, is the result of a false assessment of opinion, the result of hearkening to the loudest shout. Tho fifty fanatics might fill the 'silly columns' of the entire press with demands that folk should wear sandals and walk bare-headed, the fifty million who wear ordinary boots and common or garden hats would never dream of mentioning the subject. Similarly, tho the few who look to find 'Salome' in their local library write to the papers, the many who don't want it ignore its existence. If the evidence is properly examined, it will be found that the majority of people have no wish to read doubtful literature. If the majority did countenance this kind of book, it would *ipso facto* be impossible for it to be described as immoral.

"The question now arises of what should be done with regard to the immoral book which is also a literary masterpiece. I should have said that the question would have arisen were there any such books, but there aren't. A masterpiece could not be immoral. If Euripides had lauded Helen as a great lover instead of bewailing the calamity born of her sin, we should have a very different opinion of the worth of his plays. But altho there are no immoral masterpieces, there are unsuitable masterpieces—that is to say, works of art that it is not possible to circulate freely. This is not the fault of the books but of the readers. There are some who are unable to understand moral values. Here the librarian must exercise his judgment, not, however, as to which books people should read, but as to which people should read certain books. This is the answer to so much of the cavilling of those who expect to find Rabelais in the junior library. Mr. Jast, of Manchester, who is taken to task in the before-mentioned article for not placing "The New Machiavelli" on the open shelves, is not guilty of passing judgment upon the morality of H. G. Wells' book. He is passing judgment upon the immorality of some of the people who might want to read "The New Machiavelli"—which is a very different matter. I have little doubt that this book is available, if only the Manchester *Evening Chronicle* Special Correspondent would trouble to make proper enquiries, with certain safeguards applicable to several score of similar works, which belong to the class of unsuitable books. . . . These are not [by] immoral writers, but unsuitable—unsuitable for the degenerates who would use their books only as aphrodisiacs; unsuitable for those who are

immature physically, mentally, or morally. If these books were immoral, we should have no right to buy them—but, as it is, they are works of value when placed in the right hands, and of no harm when kept out of the wrong ones. What, then, is an immoral book? It is not so much a question of theme as of treatment; therefore, so far as librarians are concerned, we might substitute in our argument the word unhealthy for immoral. In a sense, morality is concerned only with the health—the health of nations, the health of men and women. The law of civilization which discourages prostitution is maintained only with a view to furthering the development of the human race; the immorality of war is only recognized as such, when it is recognized, because of the retrogressive effect of war. So an unhealthy book is the same as an immoral book; but to state the question in those words is to remove a deal of worry to the censor. We librarians do not like to pose as moralists, but we have no objection to taking upon ourselves the duties of the physician. And as doctors, we can have no hesitation in sterilizing our shelves, in cutting out and casting from us the morbid, neurotic, wrong-headed decadent books, of which there are too many written nowadays. We must not act against any man who wishes to deal with any question, no matter what its potential dangers may be, so long as his aim is to help mankind to live. We can keep his work away from the wrong people—but when the only effect of a book upon anyone who took it seriously would be to induce morbid pessimism, we save our trust-funds for better things."

Free on Request

A copy of "Eyesight Conservation" being bulletin one issued by the Eyesight Conservation Council of America (Times Building, New York), and covering the subject Eye Conservation in Industry will be given to any library requesting it. This is part of the study of waste in industry being conducted under the auspices of the Federated American Engineering Societies.

The *Hospital School Journal*, published by the Michigan Hospital School, Inc., in the interest of the welfare of cripples will be sent free to public libraries undertaking to keep them for permanent use. Joe F. Sullivan, Farmington, Mich., is the editor.

It should be noted that not all pamphlets mentioned in "Sources of Material for Library Extension Service" (L. J. September 15) are free. The Ward McDermott Press has been receiving requests for Loughran and Madden's "Immigration and Americanization" and "Our Foreign Policy and the Monroe Doctrine," which retail at forty cents the copy.

Humanizing the A.L.A.—Detroit, 1922*

BY MILTON J. FERGUSON
Librarian, California State, Library

IT may be news to a few of the 5000 sturdy souls who make up the American Library Association, that it really stands in need of being brought more closely in touch with human affairs, that it is not now a cog of first importance in the big world machine. But the facts are that it does lack certain essential qualities and characteristics which, if strenuously sought, might be attained, that its members are strangely enough too unearthly, too sublimated, too far off the ground to be able to accomplish their mission of high importance on this earth. I have long had a vague feeling that the indictment above made might be true; I have, perhaps, in times past tried to phrase portions of the charge; but its full burden did not touch my consciousness until the meeting in Detroit. The contrast between the functioning of that great dynamic city and of our large but static order was too vivid to escape even my eyes, accustomed as they have become to considering what is in the A. L. A. is right. I may add that a western business man, who in June, 1922, got his first insight into the workings of the Association, was an instrument in my awakening. What he thought . . . may be expressed in the thought I have tried to convey in choosing my title: the A. L. A. does stand in need of being humanized.

The *Detroit News* of June 27 carried an editorial entitled "The Librarians." To begin with it sketches in a general way the thought implied in the word progress; and decides that in the development of a community other things are "to be considered besides mere geographical expansion and increase in population." It concludes that, "A lively and many-sided interest in the affairs of the community in the part of all its members is the best safeguard for the progress of the group." It holds the belief that "ideas can be spread only thru the medium of books . . . that the more books are read in any community the more will that community be safe against ignorance and prejudice." The job of circulating enough books to squeeze error and prejudice and ignorance out of the land, the writer quite naturally leaves to the A. L. A. and its membership. The indictment innocently enough and quite unintentionally comes near the end of the editorial in these words: "Altho removed from intimate contact with the noise and

bustle of the communities from which these delegates come, they do none the less play an important part in the progress of the cities in which they labor quietly behind circulation desks and in between the stacks."

In the opinion of this writer, librarians are still cloistered, still myopic, still quietly unobtrusive; but do, nevertheless, wield some sort of influence in the life of the community. I am willing to agree with him, I can see certain signs of a less untroubled sleep; and am only impatient that the entire Association does not perceive its shortcomings more clearly and set itself energetically to the correction of its failure. As a good example of progress, there is the city of Detroit—about whose working, more later.

It is not to be denied that all conferences held in the heart of a thriving, business environment suffer a heavy handicap. I have had some little experience with other associations, however, and I am almost convinced that the A. L. A. permits itself to be dominated by circumstances. It is not quite able to rise superior to its surroundings and thereby register a triumph greater than if it worked unimpeded. The trouble, perhaps, is that while our band upon the road it is not of a mind where it is going. It were unkind, in substantiation of this statement, to cite the enlarged program. A great potter was made, the world was on edge, all that remained for the librarian to keep it so was for him quickly and neatly to slip his chunk underneath. And while he set about the job with enthusiasm he soon found that his various members do not work in co-ordination; and for every foot he gained in one direction, he lost twelve inches in the other. He was unconvinced himself; he was, therefore, not a very convincing advocate before the jury of the world.

It would not be surprising if an association with a membership running into the thousands and coming together only once a year were unable to do team work; but one would expect rather definite action from the leaders. In the Council of the A. L. A. we may safely assume that the directing forces of the organization are to be found. Here, if anywhere, we should find plan, method, system, precision of action. But do we? We do not. The Council comes together in solemn conclave; questions previously announced come up for determination and action. They are discussed, revised, amended; and almost invariably are referred back to the

* Reprinted from *News Notes of California Libraries* for July—slightly abridged.

committee whence they came, there to slumber for another year. Thus nothing is done. What is characteristic of the Council in large measure is characteristic of the whole Association.

If one should venture to pick out a tag for the present period of American history, he might not be far wrong if he called it the "age of conventions. . . ." Holding conventions has become an art of a kind. This year in Detroit it began to appear that even the A. L. A. had learned some of the rudiments of the game: the machinery of registration ran smoothly and for the first time in its history a registration fee—small, as might be expected—was collected. It costs somebody money to stage a big gathering. Nobody would expect to get into any sort of show without the price; yet it was estimated that several hundred persons failed to put up their little dollar, and others even spoke on the convention floor against the iniquity of expecting librarians to pay. If our directing forces could be induced to investigate a number of big gatherings organized on a business basis, it might be possible to develop sufficient sentiment to put the A. L. A. financially, on a par with modern convention practices.

The great difficulty, as I see it, is that the library profession has grown upon an unwholesome diet of penury. No other public service is being maintained at such a low rate. The people expect the library to function on almost nothing a year; and librarians themselves have too generally acquiesced in the arrangement. . . . No one expects the public school system to be supported by private benefaction. The people may squirm at the enhanced cost of new school buildings which are rising like mushrooms of great stability all over the country, they may look twice at the pretty fair salaries of the present day teaching profession; but they foot the bills.

Yet, if I remember correctly, one of the speakers at Detroit lifted a prayer for another giver of library buildings. What we need rather is a well planned and continued campaign to convince the public of a fact with which all ages have been conversant, that if a thing is worth having, it is worth paying for, and that gifts too often defeat their good intentions. Rome was not built up thru munificent donations; but, if I read history aright, much giving accompanied that once glorious nation on her downward course.

One of the subjects attacked from all angles was that of recruiting for the profession. The battalions representing America, Canada, college libraries, special libraries, school libraries, children's libraries, and library schools all poured in their hottest fire on this strongly fortified citadel in the Hindenburg line resisting li-

brary progress. No startling, or all-saving charges were driven home; but a belief was somehow current that in the end all would be well. Now as a matter of cold fact is the problem of recruiting not merely one of figures? The work is fascinating to individuals of a certain type; it gives opportunity for that missionary spirit which no longer finds its happiness in ministering to the heathen; it offers employment to a finer element of modern society which actually wants to serve society. The men and women who entered its portals years ago could not be driven therefrom except by physical force. The rub comes, however, with the younger additions, the latest accessions to the ranks, as it were. They are subject to modern demands in the matter of dress, entertainment, table and domicile. It is not to be supposed that they are going to enter upon a professions of doubtful monetary rewards while others of greater promise, and shorter hours, beckon alluringly. Yes, just plain money in sufficient quantity will fill the library ranks; and I, for one, have no fear as to the quality of the recruits.

In one respect librarians in convention are under a great handicap. Their work, as the editorial writer in the *Detroit News* has expressed it, is behind desks and between quiet stacks. The public is induced by whispered example, during fifty-one weeks of the year, to modulate its voice, to speak indeed as tho someone were dead in the house. Is it to be wondered, then, that during the fifty-second when in convention assembled the librarian is unable to raise his voice over his chin? It has so long been accustomed to go trickling down his collar that to do otherwise would be bolshevistic, or revolutionary to say the least, even though the audience behind the tenth row in chorus repeat and reiterate, "louder, louder." My urgent recommendation, therefore, would be that all professional speakers on library programs subscribe for and actually take a full year's course in public speaking before making a bow before the gathering. How vividly did President Burton of the University of Michigan stand out in contrast to almost every librarian who appeared on the program. A little more of the dramatic in the presentation would quite obviously make up for certain dryness of matter.

Librarians who were on the program and who struggled to get it over may, if by accident they should ever learn of my strictures, counter with the charge that library audiences are really not easy to speak to. And I for one would have to acknowledge the justness of the retort. It has become customary in most big conventions to have a sergeant-at-arms and an efficient corps of assistants, who would see to it that the aud-

ience was properly seated, that aisles and exits were not blocked and that the speakers were not duly handicapped by the incoming and outgoing of restless auditors. Librarians bring their whispering faculties, sharpened by long practice, into the meeting; they take the opportunity there to greet old friends and catch up on the past year's news; they indulge in much note or letter writing—which? they seem unable to sit thru even the best of the program; and they gather in a dense crowd at the main entrance. The speakers, therefore, do play an uphill game; in the language of an old time sentimental song, they are more to be pitied than censured.

The Association, in the opinion of a noted visiting English librarian, is too large. His judgment may be correct; perhaps we ought to divide our delegates, permitting some of them to come within the voting pale while the larger group remains without merely as auditors. Certainly it is difficult for all to get together in general assembly; and when members are scattered into sections and allied associations, it is difficult to get appreciable results. Librarians, if one may hazard a guess, are very much like the churches: they are individualists; they believe in splitting the faith; they do not run well in the pack.

As a westerner I was more than moderately interested in the time and attention given to the subject of county libraries. Not so many years ago the topic was one which was whispered about, but not put on the printed program. Unfortunately, the President's radio talk thereon got by me; my receiver was not working properly, or perhaps cross currents interfered. But whatever the ideas expressed, the plan was a good one and I trust those more fortunate than myself were properly convinced—especially, of course, the nonprofessional listeners-in. The county library section was a disappointment. Why should anyone travel even one mile, to say nothing of fifteen hundred, to hear an endless discussion of whether county branch custodians should be called librarians or custodians; and whether a branch is a branch or merely a deposit station. After all, beloved, the county library is no esoteric philosophy: it is merely an attempt to secure enough money to give a fair service under competent direction. It is much more a matter of rates and incomes than it is of deposit stations, custodians and book wagons.

There are always, however, interesting features about these annual gatherings—in addition to the struggle to get three meals of a sort each day. The town, the local setting, is a consideration. As there are few repetitions in the place selected, a regular attendant ought in time to know his country pretty thoroly. Of Detroit we have all

heard much . . . Naturally a city which doubled in stature in ten years, jumping from 500,000 to 1,000,000, would be interesting to a resident of the only state boasting a Los Angeles. . . .

One of the big attractions of Detroit professionally is, of course, its beautiful new main library building which is evidence sufficient that this big city on the St. Claire River believes in library service and is willing to pay for it. Here on the first evening of the conference was held the annual reception under conditions which contributed vastly to the enjoyability of the event.

Detroit, you may know, is a very popular convention city. It is full of life and activity; and has cultivated the art of hospitality to a degree which makes the visitor feel the whole business was staged for his personal entertainment. The Public Library in its every-day work has developed a sense of its responsibility for the human side of its staff and of their relationship to the local citizenry. Thru the office of its social secretary, a work which with great profit might well be emphasized among libraries generally, it was easy for the A. L. A. and Detroit to plan and execute the happiest of arrangements for the "parties" of the convention. The plays given by local talent, the dance, and the "moonless" moonlight excursion on the good ship "Brittania" were events of first importance in the humanizing of the A. L. A. The next city in which the Association gathers may not be so fortunate in the personality and ability of its director of social events, it may not have a river St. Claire made picturesque by the dachshund of water commerce, the ore vessels, it may not be able to offer as added attractions factories of the bewildering complexity of the Ford plant; but it should present something which will give the librarians knowledge of new conditions and people, and an interest beyond their field limited too often to a view from behind the charging desk. Detroit acknowledges that she is both "beautiful and dynamic." Where do we go next year?

"Books for Sunday School Teachers and for Bible Students in the Norwich Public Library" is a 70-page annotated and classified list, prepared as the result of co-operation between the Norwich Public Library Committee and the Norwich and Norfolk Sunday School Union, with a view to giving the Sunday School Teacher opportunities to improve his technique and to increase his knowledge of the subject matter of instructions so as to arrive at that standard which is set up by the day school and which inevitably causes children to make comparisons between the day and Sunday schools in favor of the former.

International Co-operation in Intellectual Work

BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, Director of Princeton University Library

THE recent appointment of a League of Nations' Committee on Intellectual Co-operation* has turned a new attention to the bibliographical enterprises fostered by the Belgian Government and under the direction of Senator Lafontaine and M. Paul Otlet. These were at least the occasion of the League Committee and it will necessarily take these into consideration. It did in fact send a Member of the Secretariat to the Brussels meeting of August 20-22, on the future of this work, at which the A. L. A. also had a representative. This representative was however, as at the meeting of the International Catalog of which I shall speak later, an observer rather than a member, for practical membership consisted in representatives of some twenty governments and the representative of the League. The resolutions passed looked to these governments and to the League, not to anything in which the A. L. A. would directly take part. The whole matter is a good deal in the air still and dependent on what the League Committee does.

Meantime it may be interesting to American librarians to have a brief account of what the enterprises really are and the first reaction of the Association's representative.

THE BRUSSELS ENTERPRISES

The Palais Mondial which houses the enterprises is a wing of the great exhibition building at the Place du Cinquentaire. It is splendidly set in the park at the end of the one straight street which leads from the heart of the city and then on again in a superb boulevard indefinitely towards the Congo Museum. The floor space is extensive and for the present adequate. It forms a splendid standing ground for

a group of international enterprises whether under local or League direction.

The enterprises themselves similarly offer a concrete basis and starting point for a number of important enterprises which belong to any universal plan for organized co-operation in intellectual work together with one or two which are less concrete and less bibliographical but are none the less going concerns recognized as of an evident practical character for the real proposition of International Co-operation in intellectual work.

The enterprises are as follows:

1. The Universal Repertory of Printed Books.
2. The International Library.
3. The Universal Encyclopedia.
4. The Joint Catalog of Belgian Libraries.
5. The International Museum.
6. The International Summer University.
7. The Union of International Associations.
8. To this should be added the Palais Mondial itself and the project for an International City.

1. The Universal Repertory. This now contains about twelve million cards, about half and half author and classified. The classified cards, however, contain a vast number of periodical references and the author catalog, which is made up by uniting the Library of Congress cards with pasted slips of the British Museum and Paris printed catalogs and various other printed catalogs, contains a great many duplicate cards of the same title. I figure, however, that it contains about one-third of the world's printed books which are figured in the very interesting museum exhibits as about eleven million. These cards are not edited but entered under the entry of the library itself. It forms therefore a strictly joint catalog of the many libraries included. The name of the library is stamped on the card, as well as obvious from its type, and the net effect is that one has before him the exact data by which to enquire for a book in its library. It may be that it is all the better for being unedited. Its value as a universal catalog is still very partial but as a finding list for books which exist in only one or two of the libraries included, its usable value is very considerable and its possible value, if carried out on a large scale, very great indeed. Scepticism about this grandiose effort toward listing universal literature is wasted in view of this concrete demonstration on a large scale of the real simplicity and utili-

* The Committee consists of D. N. Banerjee, professor of political economy at the University of Calcutta; Henri Bergson, professor of philosophy at the College of France; Mlle Bonnevie, professor of zoology at the University of Christiania; Dr. A. de Castro, director of the faculty of medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro; Mme. Curie-Skłodowska, professor of physics at the University of Paris; M. J. Destree, member of the Royal Academy of Archaeology of Belgium, and formerly Minister of Sciences and Arts; A. Einstein, professor of physics at the University of Berlin; Gilbert A. Murray, professor of Greek philology at Oxford University; G. de Reynold, professor of French literature at the University of Berne; F. Ruffini, professor of ecclesiastical law at the University of Turin, and formerly Minister of Public Education; I. de Torres Quevedo, director of the Laboratorio Electro-Mecanice at Madrid; Dr. George Ellery Hale, professor of astrophysics at the University of Chicago.

ty. One might criticise details but must admire the long step towards realization of a good idea. The classified part is sketchy still and incomplete. It would need an enormous amount of attention before it half realizes the sanguine hopes of M. Otlet, but there are even now sections among the six million cards which are carried to enough fullness to be of real service to workers. It would, however, be very disappointing to one looking for a consistently developed system.

All Americans are familiar with the stupendous extension of the decimal classification which was prepared for this repertory by the Institute. This is now out of print and a meeting of the Institute was recently held to consider its revision and reprinting.

2. The International Library. This is made up by joining sixty-two small libraries of an international character existing in Brussels and is thus a sort of rough and ready international library in the sense of one which touches all sorts of international questions. It has been suggested that this be extended into an international library in the sense of one which tries to have the literature of all nations—a sort of huge library to which the repertory would be a fitting catalog. There is a real place for a library handling internationalism and international topics in a large way. The League Library is a library of this sort; and something more extensive at Brussels or elsewhere would meet a real need, but the bigger scheme rather staggers the imagination. As a matter of fact the idea simply duplicates the task of the national library. It is based more or less on the idea of receiving copyright copies. Altho the idea has been favourably looked and almost adopted by the League Committee, it is in substance unpractical in view, first, of the difficulties of getting copyright book depositories increased; second, the fact that many copyright books are worthless for intellectual work; and, third, the enormous expense of keeping and administering worthless books.

The Library is of course very miscellaneous and its organization far from complete: it numbers now about a hundred and fifty thousand volumes, aims at two million and suggests twelve million.

3. The Universal Encyclopedia, on which much local interest and hope are now concentrated, is simply a classified collection of pamphlets, clippings, etc., with which American libraries are familiar and many of them practice on a large scale—a sort of dossier of the subject in vertical file form. This collection numbers about a million items in ten thousand groups of folders. It is therefore a

real thing, and in its ambition perhaps unique, but not as unique an idea as it was thought.

4. The Joint Catalog of Belgian Libraries is useful as far as it goes but is not very fully carried thru, and is of course not as extensive as the union catalog of the Library of Congress or even those of other libraries which file the printed cards of the Library of Congress, Chicago, Harvard, John Crerar, etc.

5. The International Museum consists of a great series of forty rooms rather after the fashion of an international exposition exhibiting the intellectual culture of the various nations. Quite a number of nations have taken hold of the project of forming and sustaining the rooms for their respective countries. Other rooms are rather sketchily provided with matters illustrating various aspects of these countries but most of them contain one or more strikingly ingenious exhibits—often statistical charts and graphic representations. This is another big idea with a concrete outlined sketch and some parts filled in sufficiently to give an idea of what the thing might become with general national support.

In addition to these individual national museums is the museum of International Bibliography in several rooms, exhibiting the history of the book, the psychology of the book, etc. . . . It has a wealth of ingenious graphic illustrations and statistics suggesting an almost unlimited field for this museum of international bibliography.

6. The International University is a summer school on international topics by a highly international faculty. It has its analogy in the Williamstown Summer School and the school started this summer at Geneva—made notable, by the way, by a couple of slashing lectures by former ambassador Hill. A striking tribute to this feature was paid by the Chinese representative who said that Chinese students in America, England and the other countries naturally got their ideas from the standpoint of that country thru the year, and they found it of great value to enlarge these impressions in the summer by getting ideas from the standpoint of various countries and in association with the students of the various countries. It is a real idea and one in advance of Williamstown or Geneva. The provision for this university consists of half a dozen rooms in the Palais Mondial for lecture and audience rooms. These are simple in the extreme and the arrangements for lodging and food are equally simple and inexpensive—in dormitories as low as fifteen cents for lodging and breakfast. Living in Brussels for those who can pay more is proportionately cheap for first class accom-

modation. They get perhaps one hundred to two hundred students from a score of nations.

7. The Union of International Associations has some sort of adhesion from more than two hundred associations and nearly one half of all the registered intellectual associations of an international character. It strikes perhaps nearer the centre of the problem of organized international co-operation and intellectual work than any of the others. These associations are themselves organizations of intellectual work in their field and a general organization of these organizations is obviously the starting point for any effort for practical international co-operation covering all branches of intellectual work.

8. The Palais Mondial, housing as it does all these enterprises and granted by the Belgian government for this purpose, is the material basis of the work and the germ or starting point from which the fertile minds of the originators of this great group of organizations are evolving the project of an International City. This at first sight sounds more unpractical and visionary than the others did when they were started, but like the rest it has the beginning of a concrete realization in the Palais Mondial itself. This is a concrete, practical affair, a going concern. What this really means is that the Palais, like the work should be very greatly extended and they have a practical suggestion as to how it should be done, *i.e.*, that the coming world's exposition be held in Brussels a few years hence, that its buildings be so planned that they may remain permanently and house the expansion of these enterprises, especially that of the International Museum.

The first observation on all this is that Mr. Bishop and the others who thought that this matter deserved more attention from American librarians, were right. These plans and their authors have been treated by many as grandiose, visionary and unpractical, and have been neglected by us, but the authors of the idea have pegged away for twenty-seven years and have produced for the world of which we are a part, a going concern with all these features of real usefulness and a concrete property of organized results. It is true that most of these are not only incomplete but in large part only sketchy. On the other hand at almost every point the material, so far as it goes, is organized in such a way as to be a concrete and permanent contribution toward the respective propositions, to which all accretion in the established methods will be a contribution toward a complete result. Even where unorganized in detail there is little that can be called confused.

It is an orderly, methodical result, all along the line—astonishingly so for the force at disposal.

Further than this it is a monument of concrete permanent result for the amount of money expended. When it is considered that the total amount expended is (considering the rate of exchange in the last few years) less than a million gold francs, or less than two hundred thousand dollars and that it has with this produced the repertory of twelve million cards, a library of a hundred and fifty thousand volumes, the Museum, Encyclopedia, Union Catalog and the operations of the University, it is little short of a marvel economically. Much more imperfection could be excused than can be found.

It is true that this result has been achieved at this cost only because Messrs. Lafontaine and Otlet have had no salaries and have given or loaned considerable sums to the enterprise. It is an open secret for example that the Nobel prize which Senator Lafontaine received was largely absorbed into this. Moreover the directors have had an extraordinary personal influence in enlisting voluntary collaboration and the accepting of positions at almost nominal salaries. Still at best the amount of cost is surprisingly small for the results.

While both the directors are men of ideal and enthusiasms, it is quite beside the mark to think of the men or their enterprises as visionary. To begin with, Senator Lafontaine has been for very many years a practicing lawyer and Belgian Senator. He has kept the leadership in the Socialist party, which has been growing stronger and stronger, and he is at present a vice-president of the Senate. Moreover, he and M. Otlet have not only put their enterprises in this well ordered position for development, but have selected and trained an unusually intelligent staff of workers to carry things forward. It is obvious that if they had more money it would be spent toward these objects with a minimum of waste. Now whatever the amount of enthusiasm, this kind of thing is the opposite of the visionary, who jumps at an idea, leaving a trail of confusion in his wake.

It must be confessed that at some point these universal ideas are held without a full perspective, *e.g.* the bulk and cost of a universal library, the proportions that the classified catalog must reach before M. Otlet can begin to put in operation his idea of photographing any group of cards for any users. Nevertheless the directors are quite aware of the limitations and deficiencies of their work, and nothing certainly could be more modest than

Senator Lafontaine's attitude and expression in all these matters. One can well believe the stories that are told of his great social influence among the masses in Brussels and of his achievements for social and industrial peace.

When one considers that the whole amount put into these enterprises is less than the annual budget of many American libraries, including several university libraries, one wonders whether we are extravagant, or else these men in Brussels have not handled their small resources so that they deserve to rule over not less than "ten cities."

In view of this achievement, it is idle to pick technical flaws. These men have at least pointed out something which ought to be done, set up a working example of it and developed methods for carrying it to full or large practical realization.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOG

The meeting of the International Catalog on July 22nd was a good deal of a surprise. Not only were there nine or ten nations represented by official government representatives but several of these showed a very vigorous interest and a disposition to continue contributions and assist in paying the accumulated debt. It appears that there are more than two million slips prepared for publication and only awaiting means. The members also showed a strong disposition to get together with the Zurich Index and other enterprises. This was the trend of a written communication of the Smithsonian Institute, which expressed in a very sensible way what would be the natural American way of looking at the matter. It seemed quite obvious that some provision must be made for the scientists, first for the bibliography of their subjects and then for annotated titles or abstracts, as is the term now used. The biological professors are agitating this strongly. They say that the mass of monographic literature in their subjects has become so great that when they do get the stuff on their thesis together it takes all their time to read it—hence the need of abstracts. They are even demanding that the university librarian make them and put them on the card catalog—a truly colossal request. But they need the material, and it can be done by co-operation.

THE CONCILIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM

Another visit of very great professional interest was one to the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich. The operations of this were stopped by the war and reorganization hindered by the death of Dr. Field. Thanks to the American National Research Bureau, however, and the funds which it secured for the purpose, the work of reorganization has

been taken up most vigorously by Dr. Kellogg for the Bureau and by the new Director, Dr. Strohl, a most competent and efficient man, trained by Dr. Field and afterwards professor in the University. Much of the accumulation of copy for printing and of unfiled cards in the cumulated catalog have been cleared away, and the huge stock arranged and analyzed, the considerable arrears have still to be made up and a new staff both bibliographical and clerical, is still to be secured and trained. It is financed for five years and will get down to business on the old lines at once. Beginning next July it will add two or three new lines. A good many of its cards are out of print and will have to be reprinted before full sets of the cards can be furnished. Experiments have been made, with very admirable results, with the Laupen methods (Manul and a new method claimed to be far better still) reducing cost of reprint two-thirds. A very significant feature of this office is the complete cumulated catalog and a very interesting possibility the hope that if these reprint methods prove as inexpensive as they promise, that we may get these cumulated catalogs in book form.

Altogether these going enterprises in bibliography, all with their attention more or less focussed on the problem of getting the bibliography of natural science well done, should be able to get results. No field is riper for some Committee on "Intellectual Co-operation" to secure substantial results by getting the various enterprises together to divide up the field and avoid wasteful duplication of effort. The size of the problem is indicated by the fact that the International Catalog figures an amount of £15,000 a year for printing. One cannot help wondering whether they and the bibliographical world in general will not be forced to use less expensive means, printing directly from typewritten cards by photographic methods. In the case of science cards, however, where the demand ought to reach a thousand copies, printing may be the best in any event.

Among American Librarians who registered at the American Library in Paris during the summer months are: Beatrice C. Wilcox, New York. Mary S. Saxe, Westmount, Canada, Edith Guerrier, Boston, Corabel Bien, University of Oregon, Metta Loomis, Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, Mary Melcher and Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago, Theodore W. Koch, Northwestern University. Grace Berger, Kansas City, (Mrs.) Frances B. Linn, Santa Barbara, (Mrs.) Caroline Engstfeld, Birmingham, Miss Jordan of Minneapolis, Edith Eastman, East Cleveland, and Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University.

David Copperfield's Library*

WHEN in Florence last March, I heard from New York that there was to be a meeting of English librarians in London, on April 26, when a gift

of books from the French Republic would be formally presented by its ambassador to David Copperfield's Library at 13 Johnson Street, Somers Town.

More than two years ago, the Rev. J. Brett Langstaff, a Harvard and Oxford graduate, of Scottish parentage but American-born, was working in a settlement at Magdalen College House in London. In his walks he discovered a house where Charles Dickens had lived in his boyhood, and formed the idea of establishing a children's library there, "a happy book world for boys and girls." to "make up for the miserable times Dickens had when as a lad of thirteen he lodged there. because his



H. M. Bateman
1921

EUSTACE, "THE CHILD WHO, HAVING READ EVERY VOLUME IN DAVID COPPERFIELD'S LIBRARY, ASKS FOR MORE." DRAWN BY H. M. BATEMAN FOR "NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM," THE SOUVENIR PROGRAM OF THE PERFORMANCE GIVEN ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

father. . . . was most of the time in a debtor's prison."

A circular printed a few months later was endorsed by his son, Henry Fielding Dickens, Barrie, Galsworthy, Kenneth Grahame and others. Money was raised by the gift from actors of a Dickens birthday matinee, arranged by Ben Greet. the house was given and its reconstruction begun. Bulwer-Lytton's comedy, "Not So Bad as We Seem," which had been acted seventy years before by Charles Dickens and his friends, including Douglas Jerrold, John Forster, Mark Lemon, Westland Marston, R. H. Horne, Charles Knight, Wilkie Collins and John

Tenniel was acted in November, 1920, by an equally distinguished cast, some of whom were Henry Fielding Dickens, W. L. George, Pett Ridge, Sir Gilbert Parker, Justin McCarthy, Compton Mackenzie, Major Beith ("Ian Hay"), E. Temple Thurston, Miss Rebecca West and Mrs. Asquith. The program was in a book edited by Owen Seaman, with an attractive paper cover in three colors, and short articles and poems by most of the authors mentioned above, besides Stephen Leacock, Hugh Walpole and others, with sketches of Dickens characters by well-known artists, and extracts from letters by John Sargent, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Louis N. Parker, Bernard Shaw, Lady Astor, Laurence Binyon, G. K. Chesterton, Lord Dunsany, John Galsworthy, and Rudyard Kipling, wishing success or enclosing money, or both.

The house was put in repair and the library opened with a gift of children's books from American publishers, and six drawings in color by Leslie Brooke, from the staff of the New York Public Library, chosen by Miss Marie Shedlock. Since then, Mr. Langstaff has given his services as librarian, but comes back to this country in November.

On April 26, I had the happiness of seeing David Copperfield's Library. I had the address, 13 Johnson Street, Somers Town, but had not an idea where it was. The taxi-driver, however, went straight to it, passing Madame Tussaud's, St. Pancras Church, and the Euston Station, and turning into a street of small houses, with those near and opposite Number 13 as brave in flags as Mrs. Cratchit and Belinda were in ribbons on Christmas Day. On the house is a modest plate with the information that Charles Dickens lived there when a boy. The door is level with the sidewalk, and an iron railing on each side protects the windows. I rang, was admitted and introduced myself to Mr. Langstaff, who was so busy, pounding away at a typewriter, that after I had seen the pleasant library room, with Leslie Brooke's pictures on the light yellow walls, I told him that I would take a walk and be at the Town Hall at three. The room has tables and chairs of the right height for growing boys and girls, a fire place, and a friendly and homelike look. A full set of Dickens is on a shelf by itself, a little higher than the low bookcases around the walls, where new, fresh books are ranged in excellent order. They were at that time for room use only, but Mr. Langstaff's intention has always been to have them circulated as soon as a trained librarian can be employed.

* The David Copperfield was formally presented to the Borough of St. Pancras toward the end of October.

At three o'clock, I went to the Town Hall, where His Worship the Mayor of St. Pancras and the corporation hold their meetings. Only a few men and women were there at first, but others came in, till the hall was more than half filled. We waited for the exercises of the afternoon to begin, but nothing happened for half an hour, when the French ambassador appeared, escorted by the Mayor in a business suit with a chain of great gold medallions, each as large as a twenty-dollar gold piece. He spoke a few well chosen words of greeting, and introduced the Ambassador, le Comte de Saint-Aulaire, who spoke at first in English, and ended in French so clear and distinct that anyone near him could follow every word. The French Government had sent four hundred francs' worth of books, which Mr. Langstaff invited us to see in the Library after the meeting. A member of the Library Assistants' Association spoke. Pett Ridge, the novelist, who sat next to me had introduced himself and his neighbor on the other side, Alfred Noyes. Both were among the speakers of the afternoon, Mr. Ridge telling of Somers Town from the days of the French Revolution when families of émigrés lived there, down to the present time, when "there has come an air of prosperity which was once absent." Alfred Noyes read a poem that he had written as an Epilogue to "Not so Bad as We Seem," of a boy creeping to a garret, finding "a book of magic, and the wizard name, Defoe," and

sitting there, "A small boy, reading in a garret, A great king, seated on a throne," Long afterward, going from his grave in the Abbey to the house, the boy saw thru the window a harbor of ships, every one manned with a crew of urchins in search of adventure, with "skippers new and old," the Pathfinder, Mark Twain, "a lean Samoan Scot, named Robert Louis," "Defoe, still dreaming of his island" and "wings of the Never-never land." He wondered who the harbor-master could be, whose bright lights were shining as they never shone for him, climbed to the little room, groped for him and "saw him, stiller than a stone, A small boy, reading in a garret, A great king, seated on a throne."

After "Bob Sawyer's Party" had been recited, the meeting adjourned for tea, and then everyone went to the Library, filling the small rooms. Mr. Langstaff's only assistants have been neighborhood boys, the Warder of the Keys, the Warder of the Door, and the Warder of the Dungeon, which is a bright and pleasant room on the ground-floor, with colored pictures on the walls. The Warder's business is to entertain little children while their older brothers and sisters read comfortably upstairs. The older boys—possibly the girls—wear in library hours blue smocks like artists' over their clothes, Mr. Langstaff preferring clean-covered children to covered books.

The French books, illustrated Jules Verne's and others, were lying on the library tables waiting to be looked at and admired. They are a noble gift to the Library.

Most of the guests went up the narrow stairs to the bare little attic where Charles Dickens read. The house was full to overflowing, and the happy spirit of the Library was reflected in all the faces. It is not hard to fancy shadow forms sitting at the tables after the house is closed for the night, Tiny Tim, Little Nell, the Four Kenwigses, Jenny Wren, Tilly Slowboy, Peepy Jellyby, Pip, Oliver Twist, Mary Ann, the Marchioness and the Nubbles children, with the Fat boy and Young Bailey looking on in an indulgent and grown-up manner.

The London *Times* of September 13th says: "The presentation of what is called 'David Copperfield's Library' to the Borough of St. Pancras will soon be made. The ceremony will be held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The library is to be kept at 13 Johnson Street, Somers Town, which is the only one remaining of the several houses in which Charles Dickens spent his boyhood. It is to be a free library for children, a type that is popular in America. A sum of £20,000 is required to equip and endow the library." CAROLINE M. HEWINS.



NO. 13 JOHNSON STREET, SOMERS TOWN, THE BOYHOOD HOME OF CHARLES DICKENS. THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY IS ON THE SECOND STORY.

Librarians' Pensions in New York

THE 1921 report to the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. on the subject of retirement systems pointed out that in a number of states, including New York, the state librarians come under pension laws as employees of the state. Altho this applied to all librarians in the state service it was at that time limited to state employees. This year (as already reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL) the New York law was so amended as to extend the system to all county and city employees. It forbids the creation of any other new retirement system by any county or city. It is still a state system managed by the State Comptroller and under supervision of the State Insurance Department. It is a form of insurance based in part on contributions by the beneficiaries and supported and stimulated by substantial subsidies from the state, counties and cities. It is carefully worked out and pronounced actuarially sound by experts. It is among the most liberal, if not the most liberal system, ever established by any state.

Before it becomes effective in a county the county supervisors must approve it. In the case of a city it must be approved by the common council and the board of estimate. A number of counties and cities have already adopted it and many employees from different departments have become members.

Each member is required to contribute a certain percentage of his salary, which is deducted on the monthly payroll and forwarded to the State Comptroller. This percentage varies according to age and occupation from three to eight per cent, usually about six. These contributions together with those made by the city, the county and the state constitute the retirement fund.

The system provides for regular service retirement, disability retirement and discontinued service retirement. Service retirement is optional at sixty and compulsory at seventy. The allowance under service retirement consists of a pension and annuity which together provide a total of one-seventieth of the final average salary (average for the last five years) multiplied by the number of years of service rendered as a member of the system. This amounts to one-half of the final salary for the employee who serves thirty-five years.

Disability retirement is provided for employees mentally or physically incapacitated for duty after fifteen years of service. The allowance under these conditions is somewhat smaller but not less than twenty-five per cent of the final salary.

The discontinued service provision is for those whose position is abolished or who are otherwise thrown out of service thru no fault of their own after twenty years of service. They may receive an allowance equal to the then present value of a retirement allowance beginning at age sixty.

An important feature is the return of contributions when an employee withdraws from service before attaining retirement conditions. His accumulated contributions with four per cent compound interest are payable on demand. Provision is also made for his return to service.

On retirement employees have various options with regard to the manner in which their pension shall be paid, whether to themselves, to their heirs or to their assignees.

Membership in the system is optional with all employees in the service June 30, 1922. With all later appointees it is compulsory.

Prior service allowance is one of the most liberal features of the law. This gives credit to present employees for past service to June 30, 1922, provided they join before June 30, 1923. No contribution is required of present employees in order to receive credit for this past service.

The time limit thus set for joining makes it very important that the system should be adopted before the middle of next year. It therefore behooves employees to exert themselves to secure its adoption by the local authorities. Delay until after that date will mean tremendous loss to present employees, possibly amounting even in individual cases to many thousands of dollars. This possible loss makes responsibility for the delay a serious one first for local officials who fail to register as soon as the officials have adopted the system.

It has been approved (October 17) by the following counties: Essex, Hamilton, Monroe, Onondaga, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben, Washington; and by the following cities: Newburgh, New Rochelle, Rochester, Schenectady, Watervliet, Yonkers.

Here is an illustration of what the loss by delay may mean to a librarian. Suppose she is fifty years old and has had twenty years' service. If she joins now and retires in fifteen years at sixty-five, when her salary is \$2800, her retirement allowance will be 35-70 or one-half of \$2800, which is \$1400. If she loses the twenty years prior service allowance, her pension will be 15-70 of \$2800, or \$600, a loss of \$800 a year, for the rest of her life.

Full information can be found in two pam-

phlets, which may be obtained of the State Comptroller at Albany. One gives the text of the law, the other a brief outline of the system together with numerous questions and answers in regard to it.

WILLIAM F. YUST, *Librarian,*
Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Bargains

WHY pass a bargain by, especially when you must leap your own doorstep to do so?

There are still some librarians reported as paying thirty shillings plus postage or commission, that is, well over seven dollars at present, for *Blackwood's Magazine*, or *The Edinburgh Review*, or *The Quarterly Review*, tho each can be had from New York delivered for five dollars any two for nine dollars and fifty cents, or all three for thirteen dollars and fifty cents.

Similarly, *The Nineteenth Century*, forty-eight shillings each, in England, can be gotten here for seven dollars apiece, thirteen dollars and fifty cents for two, or twenty dollars for the three.

There is no snake in the grass either. It is the genuine English originals, not reprints. that are furnished, and an American firm old at the business maintains the service. The trick is this: The text is imported in sheets and the covers then attached carry American advertising. A bit of enterprise for which the Leonard

Scott Publication Company merits all praise. May its tribe increase.

And here is a good place to point out the marked contrast between the University of Chicago Press' handling of thirteen Cambridge University Press Journals and The Macmillan Company's handling of Cambridge University Press books. The former lists at twenty to twenty-five cents a shilling; the latter, at nearly forty. These journals are, *Annals of Applied Biology*, *Annals of Bolus Herbarium*, *Biochemical Journal*, *Biometrika*, *British Journal of Psychology*, *Journal of Agricultural Science*, *Journal of Anatomy*, *Journal of Ecology*, *Journal of Genetics*, *Journal of Hygiene*, *Journal of Physiology*, *Modern Language Review*, and *Parasitology*. It is generally not unprofitable to order Cambridge periodicals from Chicago. It is not known ever to fail of being unprofitable to buy Cambridge books from Macmillan shelves in this country. And vet agents are always asserting that there is no money in periodicals.

All which keeps a white light beating on the copyright question.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*

C. L. CANNON*

A. D. DICKINSON

H. C. WELLMAN

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

* Mr. Cannon, tho a member of this Committee, wishes to be recorded as not in full approval with everything in this Bulletin.

Special Pictures for Colored Children

AT the Negro Public Library, Nashville (Tenn.), we find our children always interested in looking at negro pictures and especially pictures of negro children—almost an unknown quantity in their text books. Accordingly we have had snapshots taken of our story hour and of groups in the children's room and have made of these Children's Book Week postals. We have also gathered larger pictures of all races of children, pasted them upon cardboard with appropriate lettering, and used them as a supplement to the official Children's Book Week poster on the bulletin board. In recognizing familiar faces the children see the possibilities of their group. Duplicates of the average kodak picture costing about five cents have had appropriate slogans printed by hand upon the mounts and these make very effective and

inexpensive postals. Some of the posters placed in business houses have proved to have strong appeal to parents.

MARIA M. HADLEY, *Librarian,*



IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM, NASHVILLE NEGRO LIBRARY

Noblesse Oblige in 1923

CALL upon the nobility of the library associations, the president and past-presidents of the A. L. A. and of the S. L. A., of the state, law and the college associations and groups one and all, beginning now, to think steadfastly of the next conference, and determine each, as his own responsibility, to help to make it a model for all conferences; that the librarians in fellowship may lead in the art of coming together for the good of all concerned.

The Detroit Conference meant much to me; and it was a very good sign when Miss Rankin, the new President of the Special Libraries Association began its last session on the program to make preparations for 1923 and to emphasize the need of having the Association work thru-out the year, so that the annual meeting will summarize and clinch what has been going on for many months.

By way of suggesting one definite subject to consider, let me say that three of the A. L. A. and one of the S. L. A. delegates informed me that they lacked introduction and felt, as it were, not in the game (and am I not safe in asserting that there were hundreds of others that felt the same way). Such failure to feel one's self a part of the conference was not peculiar to Detroit, but characteristic of all the larger conferences I have attended (upwards of fifteen) in the past twenty years. The difficulty lies, I believe, in so little attention on the part of the management to what may be called the amenities of the meeting. Such omission results, of course, from the management feeling so much the responsibilities for the obviously important features, that it assumes the less obvious features are being attended to by others. Others there are in plenty who would attend to these details, if properly instructed; and I believe that to get them instructed and to get the necessary number of volunteers, is merely a matter of taking time by the forelock and giving due attention to these lesser matters before the rush is on.

It seems to me there is an unconscious inner circle of the A. L. A. and a somewhat conscious inner circle of the S. L. A., in which latter circle I include myself. If we would democratize the conference and do away with such almost inevitable cliques we need to spread responsibilities among the many and to begin on this well before the first of the year. We don't want any inner circle, but we can hardly escape it without serious effort, without what I would call "prayer and fasting."

A second matter for consideration and the

subject of complaint year in and year out—as probably with many other conferences also—is the change of time and place of meetings, without due notification. This confronted the Information Committee at Detroit and, on inquiry, I find it was a very great trouble for the Information Committee of the National Educational Association, which met the first week of July in Boston, when the registration was about 10,000. It seems simple enough to tell the Information Committee of changes in time and place and have these posted on the bulletin board to which the Committee can direct attention. It ought to be simple enough to get the delegates into the habit of inquiring of this Information Committee, and simple also to put in prominent letters on the general program the advice to keep in touch with the Information Headquarters; but apparently it is not easy to think seriously of these things long enough before the conference to have them remembered at the critical moment.

As a step that should make conservative librarians take note, I venture to suggest that for 1923 the title be

"FEDERATED LIBRARY CONVENTION"

Being:

The Forty-fifth Annual Conference of the American Library Association,
The Twenty-sixth of the National Association of State Libraries,
The Eighteenth of the American Association of Law Libraries,
The Fourteenth of the Special Libraries Association,
The Fourth of the Library Workers Association.

Under such title, if the sessions are listed without mention of association or group name, then the delegates will not say "We don't belong here."

The Secretary and the Central Office can, of course, do very much in seeing this betterment thru, provided the initiation and the morale are furnished by the nobility.

GEORGE WINTHROP LEE.

Some Children's Book Lists

THIS list makes no attempt at completeness and does not include recognized bibliographies of children's books such as the H. W. Wilson Standard Catalog and the Pittsburgh Library Catalogue of Children's Books. The aim of the compiler is to bring out shorter lists of children's books on a variety of subjects and

representing libraries, schools, book-shops and other agencies working in the interests of children.

Illustrated Editions of Children's Books, a selected list. 1915. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Favorite Books of Well-known People when they were Boys and Girls. 1918. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Twenty-Five Books for a Country School, selected by vote of the American Library Association and National Educational Association. 1922. H. R. Hunting Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Books for Boys and Girls, a selected list, compiled by Carolue H. Hewins. 1916. American Library Association.

Graded List of Books for Children, prepared by the Elementary School Library Committee of the National Education Association. 1922. American Library Association.

Books to grow on, an experimental intermediate list selected from the Open Shelf Room. 1916. Buffalo Public Library.

English Reading Lists, compiled by the Department of English, Haaran High School. 1921. Hubert and Collister St., New York City.

The Hartford Reading Lists, prepared under the direction of Katherine S. Hazeltine of the English Department, Hartford Public High School, William E. Buckley of the English and History Departments, and Anna L. Bates, the School Librarian. 1922. Henry Holt & Co.

Two Lists of Books for Children—Some First Books: Some Later Books In Roads to Childhood by Annie Carroll Moore. 1920. G. H. Doran.

Books for Vacation Reading, compiled by the Lincoln School of Teachers' College. Practically all these books have been selected and most of them annotated by the pupils in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades. 1919. The Lincoln School of Teachers' College. New York City.

Science of Technology, books for the High School Library, compiled by Edith Erskine. 1919. Chicago Public Library.

Heroism, a reading list for boys and girls. 1914. The New York Public Library.

Out-of-Door Books, a list of specially readable books for young people in high school or college, compiled by Marion Horton. 1918. Bookshop for Boys and Girls. 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Reference Reading for Girl Scouts. In *Scouting for Girls*, Official Handbook of the Girl Scouts. 1920. Girl Scouts, Inc. 189 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

The Book Shelf for Boys and Girls, selected and annotated by Clara W. Hunt, Franklin K. Mathews and Ruth G. Hopkins. 1922. R. R. Bowker Co. 62 West 45th St., New York City.

A List of Books for Boys and Girls suggested for Purchase, offered by Marian Cutter of the Children's Book Shop, compiled by Jacqueline Overton. 1921. 5 West 47th St., New York City.

Books for Boys and Girls, a suggestive Purchase List, compiled by B. E. Mahoney. Revised 1917. The Bookshop for Boys and Girls. 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Stories to Tell to Children, a selected list with stories and poems for holiday programs. 1918. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

A Graded List of Stories and Poems for Reading Aloud, compiled by Harriet E. Hassler. 1915. New York Public Library.

Favorite Stories of Library Reading Clubs. 1915. New York Public Library.

An Historical Reading List, compiled by Leonore St. John Power for "The Story of Mankind" by Hendrik Willem van Loon. 1921. American Library Association.

Lists of Stories and Programs for Story Hours, edited by Effie L. Power. 1915. H. W. Wilson Co. New York City.

Plays for Children, an annotated index by Alice I. Hazeltine. 1921. American Library Association.

Plays for Children, a selected list compiled by Kate Oglebay for the New York Drama League and the Inter-Theatre Arts, Inc. 1922. H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

Suggestions for a Christmas Program, prepared by the Drama Department. Community Service Inc. 315 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. 1920. 25 cents.

A Graded List of Pantomime for all amateur production, with an historical article on the pantomime by Elizabeth Hanley, prepared by the Drama Department, Community Service Inc. 1920.

A List of Pageants, Masques and Festivals, prepared by the Drama Department, Community Service Inc. 1920.

LEONORE ST. JOHN POWER, *Librarian*.
Central Children's Room,
New York Public Library.

A Guide to the Use of Libraries

Hutchins, Margaret, Alice Sarah Johnson and Margaret Stuart Williams. Guide to the use of libraries; a manual for college and university students. 2d ed. H. W. Wilson Co., 1922.

AS the preface states, this book is a development of a course in reference work for freshmen and sophomores at the University of Illinois. All three of its authors are or have been in charge of sections of successive classes taking this course. The present edition is an enlarged and generalized treatment of the first edition. This in turn was frankly a class manual based on the organization of the University of Illinois Library.

The material of both editions has been tested by years of classroom use. Its statements are accurate. It is well balanced and the distinction between important principles and non-essentials is well drawn. The illustrative examples are well selected and the student who successfully completes a course based on this book as a text should feel at home in the reference department of any good college, university or public library.

In a recent review Brander Matthew says "At a luncheon attended by half a dozen men of letters, I propounded the theory that the first writer who uses a situation deserves credit as its inventor; the second is a plagiarist; the third is merely lacking in originality and the fourth is only drawing from a common stock."

The field of reference work as treated in library schools, library training classes and library periodicals has been well-defined so long that any treatise on the subject is practically forced to get into the fourth class and to draw

from a more or less common stock. Experienced teachers of library methods and reference librarians will find little that is novel in this work. They will find a great quantity of well-known facts and principles well arranged and interestingly presented. The novice will find much that is new to him but little that should not be a part of his intellectual stock in trade.

The book is so free from non-essentials that it is at times a little hard to use without an instructor to enlarge upon the text and to furnish additional illustrative examples. A good example of this is found in the admirably condensed chapter on the general characteristics of reference books. The notes on the individual books given as examples in the various chapters almost always successfully avoid a brevity that is misleading and a fullness that makes actual examination superfluous for the indolent but quick-witted student. Even here an instructor will sometimes be needed for adequate understanding. For instance, the note on Day's "Collocan" (par. 251) does not mention two major weaknesses of that plethoric collection: failure to give definite sources of quotations and the fact that the work is out of print and hard to obtain. In the note on Roget's "Thesaurus," attention might be called to the wide use of this work in newspaper offices and to the fact that it is obtainable in several editions. In general the books selected for annotation are those no respectable library wants to be without so that the student really should get a good general background for work nearly anywhere in the United States where libraries flourish. The excellent collection of the University of Illinois (tho often subconsciously in the background) is not over-emphasized in the selection.

The general note on Geography (par. 143) does not mention the excellent maps in most general encyclopedias and directories, altho they are casually mentioned in the chapter on encyclopedias. I recall my own delight some years ago in discovering that Ayer's Newspaper Annual is a very serviceable office atlas and gazetteer. This is one of the few places in which the various sections are not well correlated and in which the interrelations of varied types of reference books are not indicated. The student is repeatedly advised to use the general shelves of the library for books giving full treatment of the subjects under consideration. At times there is a dash of humor. The statement is made that "Who's Who gives very concise biographical information about prominent living Englishmen," while Who's Who in America includes "brief biographical facts concerning noteworthy living people of the United States." Those who have watched the rapidly increasing

corpulence of the latter volume will appreciate the fine distinction in synonyms.

The chapters on general library organization are very good. Sometimes (as in the very detailed chapters on the card catalog) hardly enough mention is made of the many important departures from the arrangement here outlined. In many very good college and university libraries as well as in many public libraries a student would find it hard to reconcile the precept of the text and the practice of the library. In the chapter on classification it would be profitable to include a few more of the general subjects in the outlines on the three classifications (e.g. Psychology in the E. C.). It is a little questionable whether the statement, that the use of the Library of Congress system "is much less general than that of the classifications mentioned" gives quite the right impression of its actual influence on the classification of the large libraries of the country.

The book has a distinct purpose and a definite scope. It carries out its purpose as a class manual consistently and confines itself closely to its scope. It is based on wide knowledge of university reference work and of the abilities and limitations of college students. It can be used to advantage, with slight modifications, in any institution of collegiate rank with even a respectable working library. The course on which it is based is one of the oldest of its kind still in successful operation and this course has very appreciably increased the intelligent use of the University of Illinois Library. Its use elsewhere should mean more intelligent self-service by students and a decided saving of time to the library staff who must otherwise perforce help students in ways in which they ought to help themselves. The authors have done a real service to college and university libraries in general and, thru them, to the institutions they serve.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Librarian,*
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Public Open Shelf Library for Paris

A baraque, similar to those established in devastated regions by the Committee for Devastated France under the direction of Miss Jessie Carson, formerly of the New York Public Library, was opened on October 15th in the Belleville section of Paris. The book stock of the Municipal Library of that arrondissement has been transferred to the baraque, which will be run on the principle of an American open shelf library, under the direction of Mlle. Lydie Duproix, who received her training at the Library School of the New York Public Library last year.

The A. L. A. Hospital Library Exhibit at Atlantic City

A HOSPITAL library service exhibit was a successful feature of the recent convention of the American Hospital Association at Atlantic City. This exhibit was assembled originally under Dr. Bostwick's supervision for the American Medical Association's meeting last spring in St. Louis. At Atlantic City members of the staff of the Free Library (at Miss Askew's request) set up and were in daily attendance at the exhibit. The poster exhibit sent by the A. L. A. was extremely interesting. The Atlantic City Public Library sent up a collection of books, representative of the type of books to be used in hospitals. As the book wagon was lost in transportation, a tea wagon was used, and altho not the regulation means of delivery aroused enthusiasm by its possibilities.

The exhibit was well attended. Doctors showed exceeding interest in it. Everyone spoke in the highest terms of the therapeutic value of the service.

Numerous questions were asked of which the following are typical: What system of



THE A. L. A. HOSPITAL LIBRARY EXHIBIT, SHOWING THE REGULATION BOOK TRUCK

charging could be used? Will the public cooperate? In case of contagion, what is done with the books? Are technical books necessary? Should current fiction be supplied? Is a trained librarian necessary?

The questions were answered as fully as possible, and many persons especially interested were referred to Secretary Milam for further information.

The A. L. A. at the Prison Association and American Legion Meeting

THE American Library Association was represented at the American Prison Association meeting in Detroit on October 13 and 14 by Secretary Carl H. Milam. He spoke at the meeting of the prison chaplains. Rev. W. S. Bassett of the New Hampshire State Prison also spoke on prison libraries. Dr. Hastings H. Hart, president of the American Prison Association, had for distribution a list of books on prison management and the Detroit Public Library distributed an attractively printed list on "Prison Reform." Much discussion followed the two talks on prison libraries. The questions raised had to do with such subjects as the elimination of undesirable books received as gifts, the necessity of a regular appropriation, how to bring newly acquired books to the attention of the inmates, the selection of books for the prison library.

The chaplains expressed the hope that the chairman of the A. L. A. Institutional Libraries Committee might be present next year and might make an exhibit of books found most useful in prison libraries.

The Association was represented at the American Legion Auxiliary meeting in New Orleans, October 16-20, by Sarah C. N. Bogle, Assistant Secretary. Miss Bogle briefly addressed the first general session of the Auxiliary, and also met with the organization committee and discussed the opportunity open to the Auxiliary to further library service to the disabled men, the development and extension library facilities for all ex-service men, and what could be done by chapters and individual members of the Auxiliary in the way of promoting library progress.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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ALTHO Uncle Sam has not joined the great family of fifty-one nations, known as the League, that is no reason why the United States should not participate in the lesser international organizations, many of them existing before the war, and others the direct outcome of the war, or established by the League itself. Most of these, prior to the war, had their seat at Brussels or Berne, and formed a network of international comity, which it was fondly hoped would help to prevent war. Those who went from the library and bibliographical conferences at Brussels in 1910, to the field of Waterloo, were pleased at the thought that French and Belgians, enemies in 1815, were planning to celebrate in 1915 the hundred years of peace. That this proved an iridescent dream should not discourage the revival of old and the formation of new links in world brotherhood, which of all things the world of today needs. Professor Richardson elsewhere gives an interesting summary of several of these international movements, in which the library profession should be interested, and it is to be hoped that the A. L. A. and its members will lend heart and hand to the efforts for world reconstruction and advance which these typify.

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“HUMANIZING the A. L. A.” as Mr. Ferguson puts it in his bright review of the Detroit Conference quoted on another page, is an ideal which matches up with the larger problem of humanizing the world. Just what the phrase means it is indeed difficult to say, but it points towards a desirable end, that of making the conference attractive to all members, and making the Association of vital importance to every member. Mr. Ferguson comes to the conclusion that this is largely a question of more adequate salaries, which will keep in or attract to the profession, the men and women who otherwise are tempted from it to more remunerative callings, tho these may not have the motives of social welfare that the library profession emphasizes. This is a truism, but it requires effort to make truisms come true, and the counsel that librarians should not be afraid to emphasize the importance of their work is altogether wise. As to the conferences, it is difficult to make them appeal to everybody every time, but it should be possible to make the

general sessions more inviting to all by limiting their number and making sure that speakers not only have something to say, but can say it so that it shall be heard. The Association is big, the conferences are increasingly big, and the very element of bigness makes it the more necessary that there shall be a careful selection of topics and speakers, and that what may be called “group questions” shall be relegated to “group meetings,” for which a limitation of the general sessions should make room.

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STANDARDIZATION is another feature which harks back to more adequate pay as a basic necessity. The subject is to have careful discussion at the mid-winter meeting of the Council, and those who have comments, criticisms or suggestions, should not fail to respond to Mr. Walter’s plea for such, that the discussion may be usefully shaped as to standardization and certification. There are two sides, as there are to most questions, and to adapt Mr. Ferguson’s phrase, they should not go to the point of dehumanizing the profession by repelling from it the born librarian, who has not the advantage of library school technical education. New York State has become a sort of proving ground in respect to standardization, but, as has been pointed out, the scheme has never been fairly tried because of the lack of appropriations to carry it forward and present adequate stimulus of state aid for standardized libraries. California has made definite progress in this direction, and one good feature of our federal system is that experimentation in this State or that, benefits the whole country by affording results for comparison.

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THE question of restrictions on questionable books discussed in Mr. Feipel’s second paper, is one that concerns all libraries, great or small. Every library contains some books which would be objectionable for some readers, juvenile or other, and the moment that these are advertised even by adverse criticism, they become active temptations for the salacious. One of the most objectionable of books was a cheap, paper covered volume issued a score of years ago, which flaunted on its cover, the information that the extracts which it contained.

were all from books found on the shelves of the Chicago Public Library. The board of a smaller library had before it the problem that a high class art magazine had an extraordinary circulation among the boys and girls of adolescent age, who embellished the nude figures of the illustrations and passed them along boy to girl and girl to boy, so that even

this innocent periodical had to be restricted in use. These two instances illustrate the real difficulty of the question, and suggest that no general line of policy can be recommended to all libraries. After all, common sense and careful attention to the habits of readers must remain the best guide—and this is not very specific counsel!

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

THE October meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston was held in the Treadwell Library at the Massachusetts General Hospital, preceded by a supper at the Green Shutters. Notwithstanding the rain both gatherings were well attended, thirty-nine people coming early to the supper, and sixty-five to the meeting afterward.

The subject discussed was "Hospital Libraries," by eight speakers admirably fitted to cover the field. Annis L. Kinsman, librarian of the Chelsea Naval Hospital, discussed "Army and Navy Hospital Libraries: Requirement and Equipment." She read the civil service requirements for the librarian, which were high, and then spoke of the equipment, which is that turned over by the A. L. A. The navy is a good trustee, but the army has practically given up hospital libraries in the Boston district. The Bureau of Navigation supplies the Chelsea Naval Hospital with 100 books a year—a general list of fiction and non-fiction, twelve periodicals and twelve or fourteen papers. Recently the U. S. Veterans Bureau turned over to Miss Kinsman, "for value received," \$450, part of which was spent for more periodicals.

Ida M. Cannon, chief of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, spoke next on "Hospital Ethics of the Librarian." She spoke of the numerous varieties of workers already participating in the activity of a hospital, and said that many people new to this work mistook the etiquette of the hospital for the ethics. She read the "Hippocratic Oath," and then mentioned as some of the salient features of the ethical code discretion, loyalty to the hospital, ability to see the other person's point of view, and hearty co-operation. Carrie L. Williams, librarian of the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Parker Hill, spoke on "Ward Work in a Hospital Library." She said the librarian had to be an essentially social being with much tact, whose object should be to get the patients interested in books. She

must realize that each patient is a special problem in himself. Marjorie Martin, librarian of the U. S. Veterans Hospital in West Roxbury, told of "Book Selection for the Mental Hospital." She said the library had the scope of a small public library, tho fiction, travel and biography were most popular. Books of adventure and detective stories are the greatest favorites, and great care must be taken to avoid admitting stories to the library with a harmful psychic influence, such as those dealing with the supernatural, with many bloody scenes, or with the insidious workings of poison. Books on physiology, psychology, and law are tabooed, and great care is taken to keep the medical books, which are of necessity kept in the library, away from the patients.

Lydia H. Jewett, librarian of the Warren Library of the Massachusetts General Hospital, founded in 1841, told of "Library Work in a General Hospital." The library serves everyone in the hospital from the superintendent to the orderlies, but is primarily for the patients. The books are arranged on the shelves for people with broken arms; there are five subjects. There is a shelf of thin, light books for people with broken arms; there are five cases of foreign books; and a collection for children. Some surgical patients stay a long time in the hospital, and there is an admirable opportunity, fully embraced by the librarian, for Americanization and education. The book truck, which carries books to the wards, was designed a few years ago, and served for a model for those in the army libraries.

Elisabeth W. Reed, librarian in the Boston City Hospital, spoke of "Library Work with Children." The library is new, and is part of the Social Service Department, financed privately. The books are primarily for entertainment, altho there are some educational ones. Each child in the library is visited once a week, and there is a self-appointed ward librarian among the children, who collects and distributes books. Some of the activities of the librarian are story-telling, distributing flowers,

lending toys to children who are too young to read, making and distributing picture puzzles, and co-operating with the hospital school-teacher. Before the beginning of the hospital library the children, especially the surgical patients, quickly became hospitalised, and their active interest was directed toward the condition of other patients. Now, however, the children have no more morbid curiosity when they leave than when they entered the hospital.

Grace W. Myers, librarian of the Treadwell Library in the Massachusetts General Hospital, spoke on the "Medical Library in a General Hospital." It is a staff library, and has an excellent collection of books on medicine and its allied subjects. The oldest medical library in the United States is in the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1763, and the largest and most important is that of Johns Hopkins, but the Treadwell Library, tho founded as recently as 1859, and only half as large as Johns Hopkins, stands next to it in importance. Its first librarian was a doctor, who laid an excellent foundation. There are now 10,067 volumes and 96 periodicals, and tho financially limited, the library receives many gifts.

E. Kathleen Jones, of the Massachusetts Library Commission, was the last speaker on the program. Her subject was "Group Work in Hospitals," and she discussed the advantage of group work over "Unit Work" for hospitals which cannot afford to pay a full-time librarian. Unit work is the case where there is one librarian who gives all her time to one institution. In group work several hospitals, or other public institutions, share one librarian. In case of city hospitals the librarian will be provided by the public library, while in case of state hospitals the State Library Commission will have supervision. Public libraries all over the country have taken over the Sioux City plan where six large hospitals combined and asked the Public Library for the loan of one librarian for all of them, and, when their request was granted, they inaugurated a drive for books. The Iowa State Library Commission started a library organizer for State Institution Libraries, and Minnesota and Vermont followed Iowa, but Massachusetts is showing no progressiveness in this matter.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FIFTY-FOUR were present when the Rhode Island Library Association held its fall meeting at Westerly on Monday, October 9. Francis K. W. Drury, the chairman of the Committee on Recruiting as well as of the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting, stated in his report that a campaign of education must be carried on, keeping the library situation

before people, arousing their interest, and enlisting their co-operation.

The act passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly in April, 1921, designed to furnish state aid to libraries, is not in accord with similar laws which the State Board of Education is expected to enforce, is difficult to administer, and does not serve the greatest need of the smaller libraries of the state. A resolution was passed by the association reviewing these facts and requesting the State Board of Education to ask the General Assembly at the session to be held in January, 1923, to amend the present law to conform with the spirit of House Bill 562, which was presented to the 1921 session of the Assembly after being endorsed by the Association, the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, and other organizations.

Dr. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Education for Rhode Island, pointed out that altho library service is educational and as indispensable for the well being of a people as the school, and if rightly conducted contributes to an intelligent citizenship, in Rhode Island the library as an educational factor is not getting its proper share of the money appropriated for such purposes. A sense of public responsibility must be developed and cultivated so that the State will see to it that every man, woman and child may secure the loan of a book.

Newcomers to the State gave short addresses. Mary V. Crenshaw, librarian of the People's Library, Newport, in discussing "From Book Chains to Automobiles," said that some library methods of the present are as binding as the book chains of the past. Reader's cards, closed shelves, and any red tape which limits readers, making it difficult to get the right book to the right person at the right time, are modern chains which must be cut. A bookwagon is not only a vision of the future but a thoroly practical adjunct of to-day. Irene Earll, librarian of the Rhode Island College of Education, in her address on the librarian as a social force, declared that librarians have in their hands every weapon for good in the community. There should be perfect co-operation between all elements in the State. Library associations must stand back of the libraries so that they may reach out to every individual until he becomes interested and a borrower from some library.

"The Modern Public Librarian, Bibliophile or Clerk?" was the subject of an address by Clarence E. Sherman, assistant librarian of the Providence Public Library. In the past the librarian's work was a simple one, with inter-

est centered in the local community, while to-day it is vastly more complex. Intensive study must be given up for extensive interests. In order that librarians may be properly equipped for their tasks, there should be frequent discussions of books in staff meetings, and library time should be allowed for reading. The librarian of to-day has developed into a semi-business type of person. The librarian of the future should combine the friendly virtues of the literary type with the business-like type.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BEREA was the meeting place of the Kentucky Library Association for its annual convention held from October 12 to 14. Professor James Watt Paine, of Berea College, made the address of welcome, Mrs. A. S. Gardner, of Horse Cave, responding. The president of the Association, Euphemia K. Corwin, librarian of Berea College, spoke on the adaptation of library resources to rural life. In the evening John Franklin Smith, professor of rural social science at the College, spoke on "The Librarian and the Country Child." It is in the power of the librarian to better economic conditions and to improve health conditions, he said. Among the books circulated in rural communities should be plenty of stories of real people who have "done things," and books that will teach children to love and enjoy nature. Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, chose for her topic "Frigates of the Mind" as symbolical of books—books the purveyors of information. She spoke of the necessity of the librarian's having a broad outlook upon life, knowledge of the contents of books of varying professions, as law and medicine, and knowledge of the people of the community and the relation of books to the people.

"Impress of Libraries on Kentucky Rural Life" was the topic of the next day's sessions. Fannie C. Rawson outlined what the State Library Commission has accomplished. Traveling libraries in Jefferson County were described by Jennie O. Cochran of Louisville, and Mrs. H. C. Henderson of Georgetown discussed traveling libraries in Scott county. In a talk on the clubwoman in library work, Mrs. W. H. Coffman instanced the fine work of Georgetown clubwomen had done in organizing the Scott county library. "County and School Contests" was the subject of a talk by Everett Lee Dix, supervisor of social service training at Berea College. He spoke of the importance of co-ordination so that the work of one may fit in with the work of others, and explained the

method of holding contests in ten counties in eastern Kentucky.

Florence Dillard was the leader at the round table discussion of the large public, school and college libraries. Discussion on methods and results of advertising the library was led by Cora Beatty and George T. Settle of Louisville; dealers' discounts and the high cost of books, by Margaret King, University of Kentucky, Lexington; satisfactory book binding and binders, by Anne M. Spear, of Covington; National Book Week, by Miss Waller, University of Kentucky; and "Sifting the Wheat from the Chaff in Current Fiction," by Jennie M. Flexner of Louisville. Miss Rawson was the leader at the round table for small libraries, which discussed primarily circulation problems.

On Saturday morning Mrs. F. H. Ridgway, assistant librarian of Berea College, told of her work with the book wagon which takes books to the people in their mountain homes. Having very limited funds for book purchase she has used many pamphlets, bulletins, and inexpensive books. Mounted pictures are circulated and afford much pleasure in many pictureless homes. She spoke of the importance of having books that reveal beauty and that make farm life attractive.

The association had the pleasure of a trip along the Dixie Highway into the beautiful hills surrounding Berea including many spots of historic interest. Dr. Hutchins, president of Berea College also entertained at his home. An interesting motion picture illustrated the life of a typical mountain boy and girl and showed what Berea College means to the mountain people.

Officers were elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. A. S. Gardner, Scottsville; first vice-president, Margaret I. King, University of Kentucky, Lexington; second vice-president, Elizabeth Tunis, Danville; secretary-treasurer, Mary Robert Loyd, Winchester.

HARRIET BOSWELL, *Secretary*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

REPORTS of progress and conditions in Wisconsin county libraries, discussion of the policy of school library management in the relations of schools and libraries, and reviews of notable new books were important features of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association held at the Milwaukee Public Library October 9 and 10, with President Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, in the chair.

COUNTY LIBRARY PROGRESS

The round table on county library progress was conducted by Clarence B. Lester and Harriet Long, Rusk, Marathon, Langlade, and Milwaukee Counties are now appropriating money

for library service. Mr. Lester's recommendations may be summarized: (1) The demand for county library service should come from the rural section of the county. (2) Plans for the service should be made according to local situation. (3) The idea may be developed with small groups first. These will carry the idea to others. Miss Long stressed the idea of reading rooms with magazines and reference books as part of the county plan, each community to assume responsibility for such room, which can later be taken over by the county.

Winnebago County, said Miss Van Eman, has a population of 63,000, and three cities, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha. A population of 16,300 has no city service. It is trying to establish traveling libraries in existing branches. The enterprise was begun in 1902. There are three thousand five hundred books in fifty-four collections. Fifty cents per capita is the minimum appropriation asked. Racine County, said Miss Hannum, has a population outside Racine of 20,000. Nearly nine hundred county borrowers receive free service. A book wagon is used. A reading room will be part of the county system. Wausau is the only city in Marathon County, said Miss Lansing. It has always given free service to the county. Appropriations have ranged from \$200 to \$500. Federated clubs and teachers are handling collections of books. The population of Portage County outside Stevens Point is 19,000, said Miss Anderson. City and county board are willing to establish county service. An appropriation of \$7,500 is expected this fall. Brown County expects an appropriation equal to one-sixth that of Green Bay and De Pere, Miss Martin reported. The county wants representation on the library board. Green Bay has three-fifths of the county population. Langlade County, Miss Rechygl said, has an appropriation of \$1,500. There are no fixed collections. Books are sent by parcel post. Stations are in postoffices and school buildings. Miss Andrews said that Marinette County has been trying for the past four years to get a book wagon. Each of two hundred schools is to give an entertainment, the proceeds of which will go to the fund. The county will then assume the care of the book wagon. Fond du Lac, said Miss Janes, has been giving free service to the county since 1915. There are seven hundred borrowers. The Milwaukee plan was considered there and shelved, but it will be taken up again.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

The discussion on the policy of school library management in the relations of schools and libraries was opened by Miss Aldrich, who

said that the situation has been handled usually by one of the following methods: (1) The establishment of a school library entirely under the control of the local public library. (2) A school library under the joint control of school board and public library. (3) A school library entirely under the control of the school management. As to which method is adopted the source of funds is usually the determining factor. The school library system of Detroit was cited as approaching the ideal as fast as possible. A school library is being installed in every school building, with a teacher librarian in charge, who is a normal graduate with at least a short course in library science. This is maintained by the school board. In addition, the public librarian maintains a school department sending out loan collections to the school.

Miss Benst, of La Crosse, discussed the administration of the school library entirely under school management. She believed that efficiency would be promoted by separate maintenance. This system would save the library the cost of furnishing books to teachers not making the best use of them, avoid the danger of depleting the central collection, and obviate the friction resulting from the entrance of one institution into the territory of another. Miss Janes, of Fond du Lac, discussed the school library under control of the local public library. As the high school library is mainly a reference library, other books can be requisitioned from the public library, and duplication can be avoided. As school hours and school year are shorter than those of the public library, the school librarian can put in her spare time at the public library, which broadens her field of vision. All orders, bills, book-keeping for the school library can be attended to at the public library. Supplies needed in a hurry can be borrowed from the main library if necessary.

During the discussion Miss Heath stated that each teacher should know the bibliography of her subject well enough to choose her books, but that the school librarian should be able to balance the demands from each department so as to form a well proportioned library. Her opinion was that the librarian was not a study room teacher, and pupils should be allowed to use library for study only when the use of reference books was necessary. Superintendent Longenecker, of Racine, told of the three junior high schools in that city with school libraries, their plans for a new senior high school with fully equipped library, all open to the public. The school board furnishes the rooms, equipment, janitor service, heat and light; the public

library, the books and a full time librarian. The plan has been successful so far.

BOOKS AND BOOK SELECTION

On Tuesday morning a roll call of libraries brought answers to the question: "What five non-fiction books have most appealed to your patrons this year?" The result of a compilation of these lists will appear in the *Bulletin*.

Mary Katharine Reely, in charge of book selection for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, presented "Books of Distinction in the Non-Fiction of the Year." The carefully selected list of books for discussion and the skilful handling of the difficult task of evaluation and criticism under severe limitations of time combined to make this a most valuable contribution to the program. Margaret McIntosh, head of the book selection and order department of the Milwaukee Public Library, followed with an illuminating discussion of "Outstanding Fiction of the Year."

The professional program of the morning closed with a symposium on the question, "Can book selection aids be improved?" Miss Martin appealed for more promptly distributed aids to libraries in the work of selection. She believed the reviews should be more discriminating and evaluative. Samuel Ranck, Grand Rapids, stated it to be the publishers' practice to advertise and merchandise their books regionally, so that reviews in Eastern papers appear before books are on sale in Western markets. Mr. Dudgeon suggested the possibility of a weekly mimeographed list to be sent out by the Commission. The Association approved the idea of such a list, to be paid for by the libraries at the rate of five cents per week. It also expressed its feeling that the *Booklist*, the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, and other publications or organizations undertaking to furnish aid to libraries in the selection of books, should receive from the publishers advance review copies at the earliest possible date, and to request the Wisconsin Library Commission to investigate the matter of the supply of such copies.

Edna Ferber and Zona Gale were both present at the meeting to read from their works. Miss Ferber prefaced her readings of two short stories, "The Gay Old Dog," and "The Homely Heroine," with witty and characteristic comment.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., addressed the Association on "Reaching the Public." Springfield, Ill., reaches forty per cent, Indianapolis twenty-seven per cent, and Milwaukee twenty per cent of its public. The U. S. Commissioner of Education says that sixty per cent of the American people are be-

yond reach of adequate library service. Since seventy-five per cent of those in reach do not use the libraries it follows that of over 110,000,000 people 99,000,000 are not registered borrowers. Mr. Milam suggests the study of selected typical blocks of our cities with the view of visualizing actual and potential service to each individual in the locality studied.

Samuel H. Ranck spoke on "Making the Public Conscious of the Library."* Ernest Bruncken, of Milwaukee, discussed "Reaching the Library Thru Literary Anniversaries." Senator William N. Hatton, of New London, stressed the need of education, the interpretation of our modern life in terms of the spirit, and the library's responsibility.

J. H. Puelicher, of Milwaukee, president of the American Bankers' Association, spoke on the theme, "Can the Banker Help the Librarian?" General discussion was ably led by Jessie Sprague, of Brodhead.

Affiliation with the A. L. A. was voted.

Officers for the ensuing year follow: President, Edith K. Van Eman, Oshkosh; vice-president, Gertrude Schwab, Superior; secretary, Leila Janes, Fond du Lac; treasurer, Laura Olsen, Eau Claire.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Duluth, October 2-4, with an attendance of one hundred and twenty-four members. President Alice M. Dunlap welcomed the visitors and outlined the plans for the meeting.

A roll call of libraries was responded to with the most striking features of the work during the year. The report of the Education Committee, of which Elizabeth Robinson is chairman, read by Miss Wood, told of the outline prepared for the use of those speaking on librarianship as a profession. In May and June talks were given in a number of schools and colleges and in each case, the director or principal expressed interest in having the matter presented.

School libraries are progressing, the one crying need now being lack of funds. The increasing number of calls for school librarians thruout the state is both encouraging and embarrassing, on account of the few opportunities for training librarians. The University class in library training and the various institutes held during October will serve as a beginning in this work. The two state lists recently issued for the elementary schools and the high schools, and also the new state course of study in English, will be a great aid to librarians in

* Mr. Ranck's paper will be given in a later number.

enabling them to buy from and direct their work along the lines of a standard list. The work of the Minneapolis Public Library with the schools in connection with the special instruction which is to be given is to be commended.

Meetings of school librarians have been held at the midwinter session of the A. L. A. in Chicago and at the conference in Detroit. At this last conference, the A. L. A. Council endorsed the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Education, and it has been suggested that the Minnesota Library Association also support the recommendations of this report. The striking features of the Detroit conference were discussed by those who had attended, and it was the consensus of opinion that the A. L. A. meetings would be of much greater benefit if not held in the larger cities.

The paper, "What Corporation Training Has to Teach Us," was read by Frank K. Walter. It advocated business methods in library publicity, urging the corporation methods of advertising.

Tuesday's session opened with a breakfast picnic served by the members of the Duluth library staff at the Lester Park camping grounds. The program was resumed with a report of the Standardization and Certification committee, by Miss Baldwin, chairman, who urged a better business system in library management and the establishing of standard methods thruout the state. A heated discussion followed, Miss Ahern and Mr. Walter both urging librarians to consider the circulation statistics of less importance than other things.

Miss Hickman led the round table of work with foreign born, which was participated in by Miss Campbell, who told of the treatment of foreigners in St. Paul; Miss Corteau, of St. Paul library, who spoke of the cataloging and sources of foreign books; Miss Tawney, who told of the methods of selection in the foreign book department of Minneapolis of which Miss Nielson is chief, and Miss Martin, who read the paper prepared by Miss McLean of Minneapolis, telling of her visits to the Naturalization Court where the new citizen is welcomed to the library.

Miss Hurlburt led the round table on administration and after various opinions and laws were read, a discussion followed of methods of detecting and punishing mutilations and theft. The report of the Library Legislation committee, Gratia Countryman, chairman, recommended revision of the county law; state aid for libraries; certification of librarians; and library instruction in the University.

The round table on "Recent Developments

in County Library Work," was led by Miss Countryman. Miss Field told of the work just started in Hennepin County. Miss Clark, of Hibbing, described her visits to the libraries of the United Kingdom in the British Isles, and compared the work of those libraries with the county libraries of America.

As a result of the discussion of publicity methods by Ruth Rosholt, a Publicity Committee of the state association will be appointed. Miss Rosholt agreed that the fundamental essential is the public spirit of the librarian. Efficient library service requires knowledge of the community and its needs, knowledge of the library's resources, publicity which makes these resources known in the proper quarter, and organization which puts all these into effect.

At the evening session Mayor Snively welcomed the visitors with a short talk. Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, was the speaker of the evening. Her advice to librarians was for more personal reading of the higher type. Margaret C. Banning, author of several books of fiction, was present and urged less attention to the opinions of the group of younger critics and more to the opinions of one's readers.

The report of the Committee on Courses in Library Science, by Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings, chairman, was read by Mr. Wheelock on Wednesday. The suggestion of a library school at the University of Minnesota with a degree of bachelor of library science was unanimously endorsed by the association, and a resolution will be submitted to the state legislature during the coming session and to the board of regents of the University. The book symposium conducted by Miss Powell included books on religion and ethics, by Miss Hutchinson; technical books, by Miss Thornton and Miss Dutcher; history and biography, by Mrs. Blanchard and Miss Glennon; children's books, by Miss McCubrey and Miss Raines; fiction, by Miss Martin and Miss Lamb.

The afternoon session was conducted at the Morgan Park club house, following a ride to the steel plant and Jay Cooke Park. A committee was appointed to make a check list of books in foreign languages available in various libraries of the state. The meeting was turned over to the School Libraries Round Table, which was presided over by Miss Wood. Miss Fink told of training given the High School pupils in Faribault and the credit they receive for the work. Miss Gemmel described the work in Duluth of home reading and discussed the list issued by the state for the purpose. Morris Stevens told of the efforts in Hibbing to get

the rural children to do home reading, and Miss Walker, of Hibbing, of the reference work with the High School pupils in her city.

Resolutions were passed heartily approving the efforts of the League of Women Voters to secure the establishment of a Woman's Department in the Extension Division of the State University; and endorsing the resolution of the A. L. A. on school supervision in school libraries and its position on standardization.

Officers elected are: President, Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library; first vice-president, Julia Fink, Faribault Public Library; second vice-president, Blanch Spooner, School and Public Library, Montevideo; secretary and treasurer, Sophia Lammers, Mankato Public Library. The next meeting will be held at Faribault.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE North Dakota Library Association held its seventeenth annual meeting at Devil's Lake, October 2 to 5. The meeting was held at the same time as the State Federation of Women's Clubs so that the members of that organization might attend the library meetings. As most of the North Dakota libraries were started by women's clubs, and in many cases are entirely supported by them, there is close connection between the two organizations and there was a large attendance at all the meetings.

Library publicity was the main subject discussed. The county library law comes before the legislature at the next session, and it is hoped that such an interest in the library will be aroused in the state that there will be no question in regard to the passing of the law.

The address of welcome was made by Allen V. Haig, chairman of the Devil's Lake City Commission, and the response by Clara A. Richards, president of the Association. Mrs. Lyman N. Cary brought greetings from the North Dakota Federation of Clubs, of which she is president. Mary F. Downey, secretary and director, reported on the work of the State Library Commission. The "afternoon with books" was led by Bessie Baldwin of Williston; Jessie Budge, of Grand Forks, discussed fiction; Mrs. M. A. Hildreth, of Fargo, history; and Lilian Mirick, of Wahpeton, poetry. Children's books were discussed by Gertrude M. Edwards, of Jamestown.

School library problems were the topic of the evening meeting. Superintendent Nelson Sauvain, president of the North Dakota Teachers' Association, presented the program of the N. E. A. Hazel McKay, superintendent of Ramsey County schools, discussed "Rural School Needs," and Mrs. W. L. Stockwell, of

Fargo, the presentation of a book exhibit suited to the existing law. Minnie Nelson, state Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke on traveling libraries and the rural school, and the evening concluded with an address on "The School Curriculum and the Reading Habit," by Mary E. Downey.

Library publicity was considered on Tuesday morning, first by Inga Rynning, of Fargo, next in a talk on the newspapers and the library by Ethel M. Fleming, also of Fargo. Governor R. A. Nestos read the proclamation of North Dakota Library Week. Marie O'Brien, of Devil's Lake, spoke on the approaching Children's Book Week. Conferences on numerous topics of general library interest were held each afternoon at four o'clock.

It was decided to hold the 1923 meeting in the spring rather than in the fall, as being more convenient for the majority of the librarians present. Fargo was chosen for the next meeting place. Officers elected are: President, Mary E. Downey, secretary of the State Commission; vice-president, Bessie Baldwin, Williston Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Inga Rynning, Fargo Public Library.

GERTRUDE M. EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FOURTEEN were present at the annual meeting of the Montana State Library Association, held October fifth to seventh at Miles City. The county library figured largely in the program, the association feeling that this is the solution of the question of library service for a rural state such as Montana. Miss Worden and Miss Kamps gave reports of great importance of their county work.

Three years of drought during the war era of high food prices resulted in a scarcity of funds for Montana, an agricultural state, which has blocked the Association's efforts to obtain the establishment of a library commission and library school. The University of Montana, at Missoula, is doing considerable work in distributing material to rural districts, and the Association voted to petition the next legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the salary of an executive secretary to be located there to perform the equivalent of commission work until the state can support a full-fledged commission. The state board of education continues to plead lack of funds to the Association's request for a library school at the University. Some library instruction is now being given.

Affiliation with the A. L. A. was voted, as was the A. L. A.'s recommendation of a dollar per capita library tax, altho this standard is not now feasible for Montana. The A. L. A. was also asked to contribute to the expense of



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the bulletin on subscription books prepared by a committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. A plan to co-operate in the printing of lists of books was subscribed to by several of the librarians present. A committee was appointed to compile statistics of county libraries.

An interesting discussion on salaries led to the formulation of the following minimum scale, which was approved: Substitutes after six months' experience, thirty-five cents per hour; forty cents after a year's experience. Full time untrained assistant, \$100; if an accredited library school graduate, \$1,200 to \$1,800. A librarian of training and experience should receive not less than \$1,800. It was decided that at least fifty per cent of income should go for salaries, and that seventy-five per cent was permissible.

Officers elected are: President, Laura Zook, Miles City; vice-president, Louise Fernald, Great Falls; secretary, Clara Main, Lewiston; treasurer, Florence Lewis, Livingston. The next meeting will be held at Bozeman the last week of November, 1923.

ELIZABETH FORREST, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TWO physical factors make the choice of the meeting place of the Colorado Library Association an arbitrary one. The mountain range that bisects the state makes it almost impossible for the librarians on the western slope to join the forces on the east, but as Denver is the largest library center in the state and has more representatives of the Association in its various libraries than in all the other libraries in the state combined, the meeting place must not be far from that city, and is always chosen on the eastern slope of the range. At the thirty-second annual meeting held at Fort Collins from September 27 to 29 inclusive the sole representative from the western slope was Mrs. McKinny of the Craig Public Library, who was also the first visitant from that section in the annals of the Association. Fort Collins is but forty miles from the Wyoming state line, and sixty miles from Denver. There were present twenty-four public librarians, twelve university librarians, the librarian of the State Museum, and five trustees, as well as five librarians from Wyoming.

College and reference libraries were the subject of the first session, public libraries of the second, and trustees of the last. Discussing the co-operation of librarians with their trustees, Miss Weaver of the Rocky Ford Public Library brought forward some unusually interesting ideas. A paper on "The Psychology of Lending Books" by June Linn, extension librarian of the

Denver Public Library, showed how sympathy with humanity relieves library work of drudgery. A reception at the unique Woman's Building on the campus of the State Agricultural College was one of the most pleasant of the social features of the meeting.

The Association put itself on record as favoring a county library law, and endorsing the principles established by the A. L. A. for the use of books and library supervision in the schools, as well as for its standards for a proper library income. It pledged its members to foster the work of the Colorado Child Welfare Bureau by placing in their libraries books and pamphlets on children's reading and children's hygiene.

Lucretia Vaile of the Denver Public Library was elected president for 1922-23. The other officers are: Vice-President, Julia Douglas, Evergreen Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Mary Weaver, Rocky Ford Public Library.

LENA R. FENTON, *Secretary*.

UTAH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SALT Lake City was the scene of the ninth annual meeting of the Utah Library Association, with headquarters at the Public Library. Vice-President Julia T. Lynch presided. Levi Edgar Young, head of the department of western history at the University of Utah, in his address expressed the hope that the journals of Orson Pratt, William Clayton, Erastus Snow, Wilford Woodroff and others of Utah's first colonists will soon be properly edited and published, as they are among the most precious documents of western history. C. N. Jensen, superintendent of state schools, advocated the extension of the work of the county libraries and an increase in traveling libraries.

Grace W. Harris, librarian of the Ogden Carnegie Library, depicted the various types of library patrons in a paper on "Meeting the Public." Evelyn Bean, librarian of the Provo Public Library, reviewed some new books for the small library. Following luncheon the various libraries of the city were visited.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved: That the Utah Library Association feels very keenly the urgent need of a library organized for the state and that it pledges to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction its hearty co-operation in any steps he may take to secure the services of such an organizer.

The new officers are: President, Julia Lynch, assistant librarian, Salt Lake City Public Library; first vice-president, Clara Farnsworth of St. George; second vice-president, Miss Wright of Logan; secretary-treasurer, Minnie Margetts of the L. D. S. High School, Salt Lake City.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BARNES, Cornelia, 1905-06 S. spec., who has specialized in library work in the Bureaus of the Government, has now resigned her position in the Bureau of Markets, Washington, to devote most of her time to special bibliographic and library research for firms and individuals. She is also instructing in the School for Business Librarians under Miss Hasse's direction.

BAUMLER, Jane, 1913-15 S., children's librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, has been promoted to have supervision of the main circulating department.

BREWER, Margaret, 1918 S., has been appointed librarian of the Silver Bay School for Boys, Silver-Bay-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BUDLONG, Minna Clark, was ordained and installed as minister of the People's Church (of Unitarian and other religious liberals) at Kalamazoo, Mich., on October 11th. Mrs. Budlong was formerly librarian of the East Avenue Branch of the Kalamazoo Public Library.

CAREY, Alice V., formerly branch librarian of the Westwood Branch, has been appointed to have charge of story telling at the Public Library of Cincinnati.

CONE, Jessica G., 1895 N. Y. S., and Helen Y. Hough, 1921 S., are assistant librarians at the Goodwin Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn. The appointment of Olive Mayes, 1913 P., as librarian, has already been announced.

CRANE, Helen M., 1905 Ill., has resigned the librarianship of the State Teachers College library, Valley City, N. D., to join the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

COOKE, Edith, formerly librarian of Buena Vista College library, has joined the staff of the Burlington (Ia.) Public Library.

DALEY, (Mrs.) Edith, vice-president of the San José League of American Pen Women, has been appointed librarian to succeed Charles F. Woods, who resigned in the summer to take charge of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library.

DORRANCE, Frances, 1918 N. Y. S., has been obliged for family reasons to resign her position as head of circulation in the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

ETHELL, Emily G., 1920 S., has accepted the position of librarian of the Northern Arizona Normal School, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

EASBY, Harriet M., first librarian of the Queens Borough Public Library, died suddenly on October 9th, aged 63. Miss Easby was a charter member of the Twentieth Century Club which was instrumental in establishing the first library in Queens Borough at Richmond Hill. She took up her work in February, 1899, and the library was opened on April 8th of that year. In 1901 it was ceded to the Queens Borough Public Library.

ESTEY, Helen G., 1905 D., of Gardner, appointed librarian of the Athol (Mass.) Public Library in succession to Pearl Mason, who is now librarian of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa.

FULLER, (Mrs.) Marion Cobb, of the Rockland (Me.) Public Library, has been appointed reference librarian at the State Library in succession to Bernadena Morrison.

FURST, (Mrs.) Elizabeth H., librarian of the Parlin Memorial Library, Everett, Mass., succeeds Mabel L. Moore as librarian of the Adams (Mass.) Public Library. Miss Moore has joined the staff of the Newark Public Library.

GILPIN, Margaret, formerly librarian of Nashwauk, Minn., appointed librarian of Mt. Iron, Minn.

HINCHEY, Madeline V., formerly of the Cataloging Department of the Yale University Library, appointed assistant librarian of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

HOXIE, Louise, 1915 S., appointed assistant librarian at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

JOHNSON, Agnes, 1913 Wash., librarian of the Hoquiam (Wash.) Public Library since 1917, is now children's librarian at Hibbing, Minn. She is succeeded by Helen Corbitt, 1918 Wash.

JONES, (Rev.) O. B., appointed law librarian of the Mahoning County Library Association, Youngstown, Ohio.

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KRAUSNICK. Gertrude, reference librarian at the University of Iowa is now librarian of Minnesota Historical Society Library at St. Paul in place of Wilhemina E. Carothers who resigned to succeed Frederic Brasch as reference librarian of the J. J. Hill Library.

LAING, Hazel, librarian of Buhl (Minn.) Public Library has resigned to join the National Safety Council Library in Chicago. She is succeeded by Nelle A. Olson librarian of International Falls.

LEATHERMAN, Marian, 1916 Ill., appointed librarian of the State Teachers College at Kirksville, Mo.

NORRIS, Helen H., 1920 N. Y. S., has joined the University of Minnesota Library staff as cataloger; Emma Stephenson, 1922 N. Y. P. L., has been appointed assistant reference librarian in charge of the Periodical Room, and Pansy M. Myers catalog assistant.

OAKS, Catherine S., appointed librarian of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, in succession to Mrs. Laura Collison Gates resigned.

ODEH, Nasra, 1910-11 S. spec., who has recently returned from two years in India and the Orient, appointed librarian of the Worcester State Hospital, at Worcester, Mass.

PENROSE, Alma, associate librarian of Carlton College appointed librarian of the University High School where a model collection and equipment with high school libraries will be built up.

PRAY, Alice, assistant librarian of the New Hampshire State Library, has resigned to become librarian of the Kern County Law Library, Bakersville, Calif.

PRATT, Gladys F., librarian of the Woman's College, Newark, Del., has been appointed assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

RICE, John W., 1920-21 N. Y. S., who was for seven months acting art librarian, is now chief classifier in the Princeton University Library.

RONAN, Elizabeth, librarian of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned to become chief of circulation of the Flint (Mich.) Public Library on December 1.

ROSE, Grace D., librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, has been appointed by the Governor as library representative on the Illiteracy Commission.

SMITH, Elva S., director of children's work at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and author of "Mystery Tales" for boys and girls published by Lothrop, Lee and Shepherd, now gives us "More Mystery Tales" published by the same firm.

TEAL, William, assistant reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, has resigned after twenty one years' service to succeed Mabel Rieley as librarian of the Cicero (Ill.) Public Library.

UNDERHILL, Adelaide, associate librarian of Vassar College, appointed librarian to succeed Amy L. Reed. Miss Underhill, who was part time professor in the Department of English while librarian, will now devote her entire time to teaching in the Department.

In addition to the appointments previously noted, the following positions have been taken by members of the class of 1922 of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh: Dorothy I. Blakslee, school librarian, Aspinwall, Pa.; Mathilde Lowery, assistant cataloger, Public Library, Akron, Ohio; Miriam Luke, children's librarian, Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.; Georgie C. McAfee, head of the Extension Department, Public Library, Evansville, Ind. (reappointed); Mildred M. McWilliams, Department of Work with Schools, and Mabelle M. Runner, reference assistant, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The nine seniors graduating in June from the University of Illinois Library School received appointments as follows: Percy D. Hammond, assistant librarian, A. and M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas; Jackson E. Towne, superintendent of evening service, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Myron W. Getchell and Sarah L. Woods, assistants, University of Illinois Library, Urbana; Marie M. Hostetter, classifier of University of Kansas Library, Lawrence; Miles O. Price, librarian U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; Fanny A. Coldren, assistant cataloger, University of Texas Library, Austin. Isaac V. Lucero is working as a student in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; after a few months he will return to the Philippines. Kate S. Kepler is compelled to remain at home temporarily, Ashland, Wisconsin. Violet Lambert, 1921-22, is an assistant in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library.

Among recent appointments of the Class of 1922 of the Riverside Library Service School are the following: Eleanora O'Toole, assistant in the library of the Los Angeles Security Trust and Savings Bank; Emily Isobel Heath and Frances J. Heath, assistants in the Pomona Public Library; Bertha M. Walsworth, assistant in the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library; (Mrs.) Myra B. Lyons, assistant in the San Diego (Calif.) State Teachers' College Library; Zella Dittler, cataloger in the Redlands Public Library; Jean Woodruff, assistant in the Riverside Public Library beginning September 1st.



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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The September and October numbers of *Special Libraries* are Detroit numbers, the former giving the proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention and the latter the papers contributed.

"Fundamentals of Reference Service" is a new edition of a pamphlet issued especially for Wisconsin libraries by the Wisconsin Library School. The A. L. A. has taken over an edition in order to make it available to all libraries.

"A Shelf of Books for a One-room School," is an illustrated, annotated list of the twenty-five books chosen by votes of librarians and teachers as the best twenty-five books for any one-room school, price, 100 copies \$1; 1,000 copies \$5.

A new edition of Lutie Stearns' "Essentials in Library Administration" has been prepared by Ethel Farquhar McCollough, of the Evansville Public Library, and is published by the A. L. A. in the Library Handbook series. This edition has been thoroly revised and enlarged to include the record of progress made during the ten years which have elapsed since the publication of the second edition, and "no process or method has been described that has not been tested out in actual experience."

"Children's Books for Christmas Presents" is an A. L. A. list intended as an aid in purchasing books for children. All the books in it are reported in print (August, 1922). Titles are arranged in three general groups: picture books and other books for little children, books for young children, and books for older boys and girls. Brief notes are given to guide the purchaser in determining which books are best adapted to the particular child and notes from many library lists have been used without indicating the source.

At the request of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A. will prepare for publication in 1923 a recommended list of children's books for the home library. A preliminary selection of eighty-five titles has been made by a committee representing the children's librarians under the direction of Elva S. Smith, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Section, and this briefer list is issued specially for use during Children's Book Week, November 12th to 18th. The title is "Gifts for Children's Bookshelves," and the price \$2 for 100; \$4 for 250; \$7 for 500; \$12 for 1,000.

In "Biblioteksstudier i U. S. A., jamte Riktlinjer för ett Svenskt Teknist Centralbibliotek,"

Hilda S. Lindstedt, librarian of the Royal Technical University at Stockholm gives some impressions of her last year's visit to the United States for the purpose of studying the American library system, especially as used in the scientific and engineering world, together with an outline for a central technical library for Sweden. The 50-page booklet is published by A. B. Gunnar Tisells Tekniska Forlag, and forms Meddelande N:R. 18, 1922, of the Ingeniörs Vetenskaps Akademien.

A. L. A. publications announced for early distribution are:

A. L. A. Handbook. Probably ready in December. Free to members who have paid four dollar dues in 1922; 75 cents to others.

Books and Thrift, by Ruth G. Nichols of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. A new edition will be ready about December 1, probably in the form of an 8-page leaflet. Prepared for distribution by libraries especially during Thrift Week in January.

Papers and Proceedings of the Detroit Conference. A much fuller report of the conference than was printed in 1920 or 1921. Ready in November. Free to members who have paid four dollars for membership dues in 1922. \$1.25 to those who have paid two dollar dues. \$2.00 to others.

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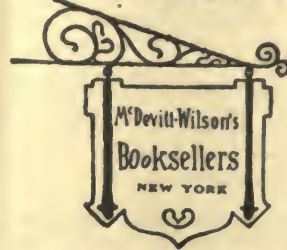
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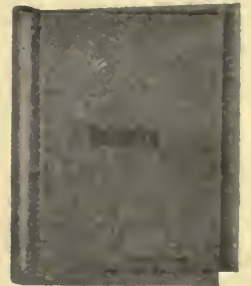
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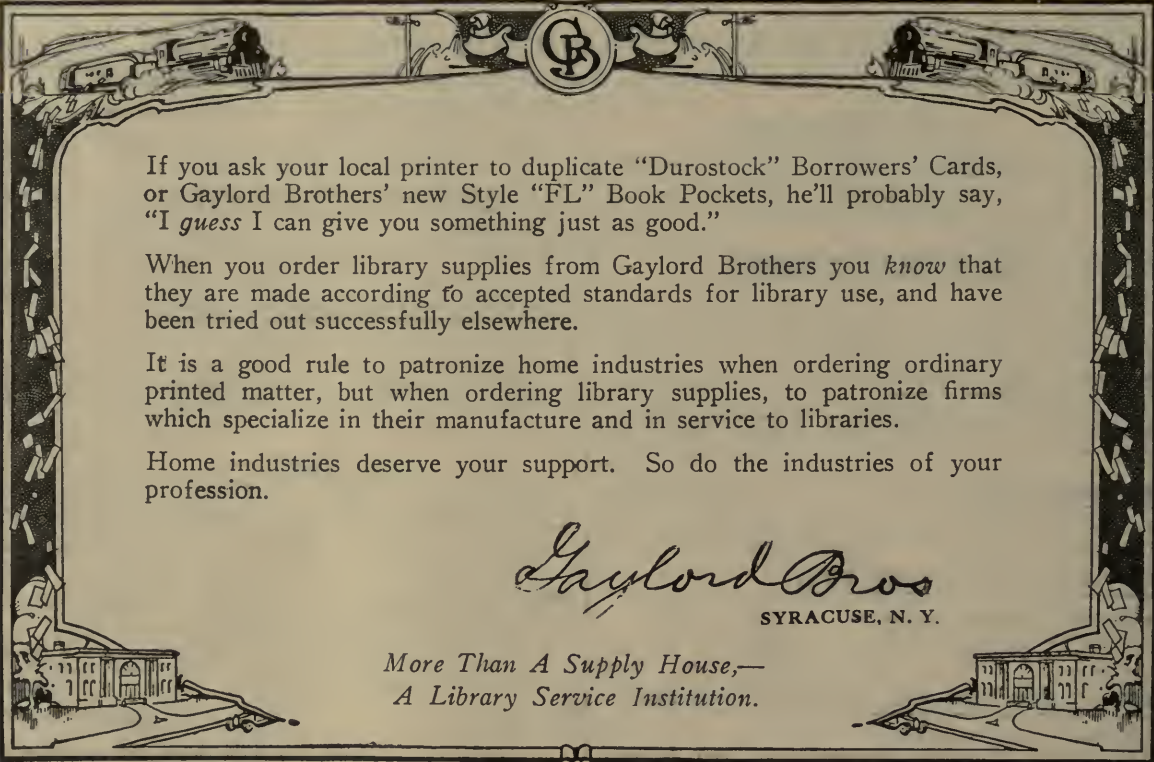
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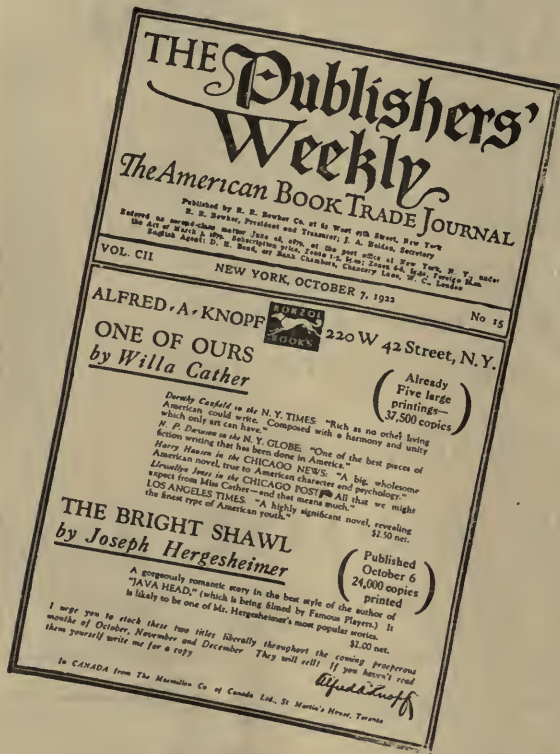
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1922



Better Public Documents Service to Libraries¹

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S DEVELOPMENT, BY MARY A. HARTWELL, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

IT is safe to assume that librarians who choose to come to this Public Documents Round Table meeting² are interested in and familiar with United States Government publications; hence many of you may already know the year's happenings in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Documents, as the latest printing bill calls our office. However, I hope you may hear something of interest, and I think I may promise you at least one or two real surprises.

In preparing this report of the year's progress, I have followed the lines suggested by last year's Round Table resolutions and by an official report of July 29, 1921³ which after my return to Washington I submitted to the Public Printer, Mr. George H. Carter. First of all, let me speak of the

CHECKLIST SUPPLEMENT AND INDEX

Copies of last year's Round Table resolution, urging the importance of bringing the Document Catalogues up to date and of issuing at an early date a supplement to the Checklist and an index to both the original Checklist and the supplement were immediately forwarded by the Public Printer and by the secretary to the Joint Committee on Printing (Mr. Ansel Wold) to the Superintendent of Documents for his consideration and report thereon. To the Public Printer, and thru him to the Joint Committee on Printing, Mr. Alton P. Tisdell, the Superintendent of Documents, in August of last year submitted a carefully considered report which, however, is too long to incorporate in this paper.

The essential feature of Mr. Tisdell's reply was to the effect that the paramount question is to bring up to date the *Document Catalogue* required by law, and that to do this and at the same time to lay the foundations for the Checklist supplement and index would require a re-

organized and enlarged cataloging force sufficient to cope with the situation. This means the immediate necessity of increased appropriations for catalogers in our office, as urged in your resolution of last year, which was sent to the Appropriations Committees of both houses of Congress, but which so far has proved unavailing. Neither your resolution of last June nor urgent appeals made last fall by Mr. Carter and Mr. Tisdell in personal hearings before the House Appropriations Committee and by Mr. Carter in his 1921 annual report to Congress (p. 38) have resulted in the increases asked for, or in the reorganized and reclassified force absolutely necessary to keep our present trained force intact and to attract new and experienced catalogers to our office.

In lieu of the increased budget asked for, Congress voted appropriations for three additional catalogers, but made no provision for increases of salaries to hold our present trained force. We lost many catalogers during the war and resignations still continue. We cannot keep our quota full. If only one of the reclassification bills now before Congress might become law there would be hopes of catching up arrears in Document Catalogues and after that of undertaking the enlarged program of Checklist work.

You will doubtless be amazed, as were we ourselves, to learn that the number of publications in the Public Documents Library (not including maps, which were not entered in the Checklist) has increased from 100,000 in 1909, when the printed Checklist closed, to approximately 300,000 in 1922; that is, an increase of two hundred per cent. In other words, the Federal Government has in the last thirteen years issued twice as many publications as it did during the first one hundred and twenty-one years of its existence between 1789 and 1909; hence a supplement to the Checklist would of necessity include twice as many publications as did the original Checklist. The supplement, therefore,

¹Paper read at the A. L. A. Public Documents Round Table, Detroit, June 27, 1922.

²Not printed.

would be a stupendous undertaking and an index to both the Checklist and the supplement would be an even greater task. When the time arrives for resuming Checklist work, the Superintendent of Documents will want a definite statement from the librarians as to which they want first—an index to the present Checklist or a supplement.

It has been suggested that as a help to librarians in the meantime, a short office bulletin of approximately sixty or seventy pages might be compiled, giving merely a list of series titles for new classifications assigned in our library since January 1, 1910, with an indication of the scheme of book numbers used in each class. It would be similar to our *Bulletin* 15 which listed new classes assigned to October 31, 1913. But office conditions are such that it does not seem possible at the present time to undertake the compilation of such a classification bulletin.

PROGRESS ON CATALOGS AND INDEXES

Monthly Catalogues and Index thereto. During the past year the *Monthly Catalogue* has been issued more promptly than for many years. It has made its appearance within the month following issuance of the publications it catalogs. This greater speed has meant no added rush on our part, for printers' copy has always been sent to the Government Printing Office very promptly at the close of the month; but the present Public Printer's efficient administration has resulted in far greater speed in the mechanical processes of printing and binding this publication, which gives us the finished product in one month, instead of two. Mr. Carter and his able assistants deserve the credit.

As to the annual Index to the *Monthly Catalogue*: work on this is also strictly up to date. Naturally the index for the year can never be finally edited until after the June *Catalogue* appears in July, but librarians may expect the annual indexes to the *Monthly* as soon as it is humanly possible to finish them and get them printed.

The Document Indexes have also been strictly up to date. Since the Swampscott conference, the sessional index for the 66th Congress, 3d session December 1920-March 1921, has been issued and distributed; and the galley proof has been read on the next Document Index for the last session, the 67th Congress, 1st session, which may therefore be expected within a reasonably short time.³ Meantime, you have the schedule of volumes for that session. The

³The Document Index for the 67th Congress, 1st session, was issued in September, 1922, and copy for the index for the 2d session will go to the printer before the end of November.

Congressional documents and reports of the present session, the 2d of the 67th Congress, are as usual, being indexed as issued.

Document Catalogues. At the beginning of the war, work on this series was practically up to date; but owing to war conditions the Document Catalogues necessarily suffered while our crippled force struggled hard to keep the more current publications going. Under pressure from within and without, our small, but loyal force under the most efficient direction of Miss Helen C. Silliman, has accomplished this past year, in addition to our other regular duties, an amazing amount of work on the belated Document Catalogue No. 13 for the 64th Congress 1915-17. I am delighted to report that the catalog is set up in galley form and that more than half of it, that is, the entries from A-LUMBER, had already been made up into 1311 pages' before I left Washington. Our estimate as to the total number of pages is approximately 2500, double column, large octavo, which is several hundred more pages than the preceding catalog had. We expect that the finished 64th Document Catalogue will be ready for distribution early this fall.

WEEKLY NOTES OF INTEREST

Last fall, as noted by Miss Guerrier⁵ and by Mr. Carter in his 1921 report (p. 37), arrangements were agreed upon for inaugurating a special library information service in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which would take over Miss Guerrier's *News Notes on Government Publications*.

You ask what has happened? I will tell you. Plans for a new periodical giving information of interest concerning Government publications were immediately formulated by our office and were submitted in September of last year to Mr. Carter for his approval. Just about that time, as you will remember, Congress officially put the ban on the issuance of certain periodicals, many of them of long standing and of great interest and importance to the general public. On account of existing explicit provisions of law, therefore, Mr. Carter and Mr. Tisdell were forced to wait.

Now the ban is lifted; for Congress has since passed a Senate Joint Resolution (No. 132) "to authorize the printing of journals, magazines, periodicals, and similar publications, and for other purposes," which became a law on the

⁴On November 13, 1922, final proof has been read on the entire catalog, A-Z, 2409 p. The Government Author List will add a few pages more. The catalog is therefore about ready for printing and binding.

⁵*Public Libraries*, October, 1921, p. 471.

11th of May as Public Resolution 57, 67th Congress.

Under this resolution the head of any Executive Department, independent office, etc., is authorized, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to use from appropriations available for printing and binding such sums as may be necessary for the printing of whatever material of this nature the head of the Department may certify in writing as necessary in the transaction of the public business.

Some of the interrupted periodicals will doubtless be resumed under the authority of this resolution; and under its provisions Mr. Carter and Mr. Tisdell hope to launch our new periodical, providing the Bureau of the Budget approves our request for publication. We are now (June 22) waiting for authority to print and we hope that the publication may start soon after that authority is secured.

The publication as planned by us should prove of great interest to librarians and the public generally. It is to be issued weekly and will contain pertinent information concerning some of the most popular and interesting of Government publications. It will not have more than four pages a week, octavo size. In addition to the bibliographical descriptions and annotations it will show our library classifications and whether the publications are for sale or free distribution, where they may be obtained, the price, whether or not they go to depository libraries, and other general information of interest.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The second proviso to Public Resolution 57, 67th Congress, approved May 11, 1922, mentioned above, is very far-reaching in its effect. It provides "that the Public Printer shall print such additional copies . . . of any other Government publication, not confidential in character, as may be required for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents at the cost of printing and binding, plus ten per centum, without limit as to the number of copies to any one applicant who agrees not to resell or distribute the same for profit . . ."

Our office, therefore, may hereafter sell more than one copy of a Government publication to a single individual.

The proviso is of still greater importance to libraries, because under its authority additional copies of bills, resolutions and hearings, heretofore inaccessible to librarians, and also any other publications not confidential in character, may hereafter be printed for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. The Superintendent of Docu-

ments cannot distribute such hearings, etc., free—even to depositories—but from previous urgent requests for such publications, we assume that librarians of depository and non-depository libraries may all be glad to pay a reasonable price for them. Of course I cannot foretell what effect this new provision may have on future printing legislation.

CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTION TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Selective plan. By this time every depository knows that the selective plan is to be put into effect under the act making appropriations for the Office of the Superintendent of Documents (Public Act 171, 67th Congress, approved March 20, 1922). The Act carries a provision that "no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries." Only a few words, but they effect a wholesale change in depository distribution.

A selective list entitled "Classified List of United States Public Documents for Selection by Depository Libraries, July 1, 1922," is available for distribution. Depository libraries may on application receive an extra copy of this list; but the list is not for the non-depositories.

In order to receive shipments under the new plan a depository must return the list checked with series of publications wanted. Shipments will be made as usual under the old plan until sufficient time has been given librarians to return the checked list. The checking should, however, be done promptly. Of course those who desire to receive everything may continue to do so by giving satisfactory proof of their ability and willingness to make such Government publications available for public use. No more storing of public documents in the basement or attic or other inaccessible place.

Paragraph 2 of one of the Public Documents Round Table resolutions passed last June, in asking for selection of public documents, indicated your desires that State libraries "shall receive everything published." Present legislation grants to State libraries, as well as to other depositories, the full power of selection. It is, however, devoutly to be hoped that all State libraries, or State University libraries, will elect to receive everything; for there should be in every State at least one library which continues to receive a complete set of Federal publications.

Daily distribution to depositories. It may not be generally known that another radical change becomes effective when the selective plan goes

into operation. Shipments to all depository libraries will hereafter be made as the publications are issued. No longer will they be held up until a sizable package accumulates, or until the end of the month.

During the past year this daily service has been given to six depository libraries that had made formal application to the Superintendent of Documents. The experiment worked so well in these cases that the Superintendent of Documents was just on the point of extending this daily service to all depositories when he learned that Congressional action was then being taken toward putting the selective plan into effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year. It was deemed wise to inaugurate both changes at the same time.

The depository invoices will be sent as usual at the end of the month.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

In response to many requests from libraries, the Superintendent of Documents hopes to develop at an early date a plan for deposit accounts upon which libraries may draw in payment for public documents ordered. Limited appropriations for the clerical force have heretofore prevented us from maintaining a sufficient number of bookkeepers to handle such accounts. Meantime many librarians find convenient our coupons, which are issued in sets of twenty for \$1, each coupon having the face value of five cents.

LAST YEAR'S ROUND TABLE RESOLUTIONS

This paper has already shown what action has followed some of your resolutions. I am forced to add, however, that your resolutions on questions 7 and 10 of Miss Woodford's questionnaire, relating, respectively, to "changes in covers, printing, and decorations of covers" and to "documents needed in popular form" cover matters which are entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Documents.

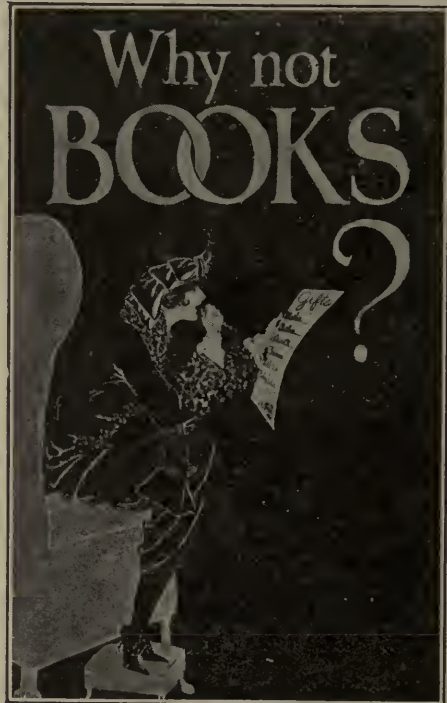
In my report last July to the Public Printer I suggested that these two resolutions "relate to matters which might normally be considered by the permanent conference of Government officials in charge of publications," which body functions in connection with the Bureau of the Budget. But so far as my observation goes I have failed to notice any radical changes in the form of publications.

PRINTING LEGISLATION

The new printing bill is still in the hands of the Joint Committee on Printing. It has not yet been introduced in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Constructive criti-

cisms of the committee print of the bill were submitted a year ago by the Superintendent of Documents to the Joint Committee on Printing. The intervening year has seen radical changes in printing and distribution and the chances are, therefore, that the new bill may largely be redrafted before it is finally presented to Congress.

Advertising Books by Aeroplane



Probably the first use of the aeroplane in book publicity is that made by Librarian Lloyd W. Josselyn of Birmingham, who flew to the Signal Mount conference scattering "Why Not Books" postals as he made what is doubtless the first air journey to a library meeting. The card, in green, red, black and white, bore on the reverse:

READ GOOD BOOKS

This card was printed by the National Association of Book Publishers; and distributed by J. E. Kirkham of the Library Bureau and L. W. Josselyn of the Birmingham Public Library via airplane, Birmingham to Chattanooga, November 1st in the interest of more and better books in the homes.

BUY GOOD BOOKS



The James Jerome Hill Reference Library*

By JOSEPH GILPIN PYLE, Librarian

WITH some hesitation I accepted the invitation to make a brief address to this section of the American Library Association. The James Jerome Hill Reference Library is represented today for the first time at a meeting of your body. The last, if not the least, of its calling, it can barely lay claim to any apostolate. But for that very reason it may not be uninteresting to you to hear its reason for being.

This library, opened to public use December 20, 1921, is the realization of a plan matured many years ago by the late James J. Hill. To carry it out he provided a library building of rare beauty; architecturally a work of genius, and unique in conception and execution. Before it was completed Mr. Hill died. The building was finished and an endowment for its permanent maintenance was provided by the generosity of his family.

It is a familiar fact that Mr. Hill always thought in terms of the future; always visualized it, always worked in harmony with what the prophetic eye revealed to him. He did this in so many apparently unrelated fields of activity, where no one would have expected him to be interested or informed, that it is scarcely surprising to find that he anticipated the development of library work, just as he did that of railroad extension, of agricultural improvement and of banking. He saw needs and provided for them. You will, I am sure, be amazed and interested to see how he grafted on this stock the bud of the most recently accepted theory of library work and growth.

His main thoughts were that reference work especially needed to be provided for and fostered, and that reference work should be expanded and popularized just as has been the work done by the circulating departments of the great public libraries of the country. We are agreed that, within a generation, there has been a revolution in the viewpoint of librarianship. A library is no longer, if it is to be a living thing, a collection of books such as a librarian thinks the people ought to want, and should be made to read if possible. It is for the modern, progressive librarian, a collection of the books that the people actually do want to read, whether their contents appeal to the librarian or not. The successful and useful library follows the lead of the newspaper in discovering what the public wants and giving it. The practice may possibly be carried too far, but the principle is firmly and finally established.

Let us apply that principle to reference work, and try to discover what it is that the user of reference books really needs. It is hardly a question for the great collections which, like the Library of Congress and a few others, aim at absolute inclusiveness. A few of these must exist, for the special purpose of the special student or writer as well as for their larger clientele. Neither is it an important inquiry for the college or university librarian, whose work must be so considerably shaped and directed by the nature and limits of the scholarship which is served by the institution of which his library is a part. But what ought a reference library pure and simple, created for the general public and aiming at the widest use-

* Address given before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A., Detroit, June 28, 1922.

fulness—at the creation of demand as well as the supply—to be and to do?

Mr. Hill's answer to this question was intensely practical and simple. Desiring to serve the largest public, he determined that his library should include reference works on every subject except medicine and law, which are cared for in professional collections of their own in St. Paul as in most other centers. Then he directed that only a limited number of the latest and most authoritative works on each subject should be included in the collection. All that could pass this test were to be purchased. But wherever a new book really superseded an old, whether by the same author or by another, the new was to go on the shelf and the old was to be thrown away. No place here for first editions, rare bindings, curios of any sort. Mr. Hill did not mean to build a mausoleum for dead books.

To many librarians this substitution of the selective and eclectic idea for the "omnium gatherum" idea will be rather shocking. At least I found it so when I sought early advice from them. They were immensely helpful, but not at all enthusiastic or even convinced. Yet it is certain that this idea is in exact harmony with the most accepted principles of modern librarianship. It is keeping up with the head of the profession. It is just as right as it is that the circulating library should prefer twenty copies of "If Winter Comes" to a first edition of Keats, or "The Conquest of Fear" to the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

I have tried out the value of it practically by a slightly insincere ruse. When people come to the library seeking information I ask them this question: "Would you prefer to see from one to a dozen books containing the meat of your subject, the latest and best that the world knows about it, or shall I turn you loose in an alcove containing from one to three thousand volumes relating to it, and let you gather what you want?" It is not quite fair, because it assumes that our library contains big collections on each minute subdivision of knowledge, which it does not. But it is effective and illuminating.

I have never yet

been caught, because no single inquirer has ever failed to impress on me at once that he wanted to look at what we might call the "special collection." He wanted to have his winnowing done for him. With a specified and very definite thing in his mind, he wanted to get the best contribution upon it in the shortest possible time. If he meant to compile an exhaustive bibliography of a subject by consulting all the books ever written about it, the Hill Library is not the place for him. We turn him into our quite complete bibliographical section and show him where he ought to go, while we are looking after the man who wants to understand about the latest radio developments or the budget system or engineering formulae and achievements.

This consulting of the public demand and the public convenience, the Hill Library aims to carry out thoroly and conscientiously. It was designed by Mr. Hill for the special advantage of advanced students, writers and research workers. He himself was obliged in his youth to give up formal education when his father died. He completed the rare mental equipment which was his by a lifetime of reading. But he found it hard to get the books, and still harder to know which to get in order not to waste precious time and effort. So he intended to make that selection, and gather together that collection, for all who should be similarly circumstanced or possessed of like mental ambitions, without the means of satisfying them. So he created the theory of a library that we are trying to embody in practice.

But we intend that, as he would have wished, no deserving seeker after knowledge shall be turned away. The library responds to every demand for volumes not in its collection if they are at all consistent with its purpose. It loans

books from its shelves to other libraries, and borrows from other libraries for its patrons, it has twelve private study rooms, each fully furnished, heated, and lighted by a window looking out upon a quiet street with the Mississippi beyond. These are always at the service of scholars who are interested in anything in our collection, and may be retained day after day by serious readers.



READING ROOM IN THE HILL LIBRARY

Especially does the library regard as its field the great Northwest, where so many colleges and universities are struggling with narrow resources to give the highest grade of education. For these, so far as its means permit, the Hill Library will procure the books they need and cannot afford, and lend them according to its liberal inter-library loan rules. It hopes to co-ordinate the scholarship of the country, and focus the bright beam upon all the places in its great territory where mind is in the making.

It would be ungenerous not to acknowledge the great debt that the Hill Library owes to scholars and specialists in given subjects throughout the country in making up the lists for its original collection. No man, of course, is qualified to designate the best fifteen hundred or five hundred or fifty volumes in each of all the varied divisions of knowledge. Men whose names are widely known for their eminence in special subjects graciously, and in most cases enthusiastically, consented to revise the purchase lists. The present book collection of the Hill

Library, therefore, tho small, represents the same kind and form of selective authority that is represented by the articles in our great encyclopedias. It is a composite of the exact scholarship of the country, applied to the collection of the learning of the world.

This is the partly realized dream of the mind of the founder of the Hill Library. The library will grow slowly. It is a serious-minded concern. Its field is limited not by exclusion of subjects; for it is as full on philosophy as on physics, and has a collection of the great classics as complete as its works on railroading. But its specialty must always be to the more familiar forms of reference work what the post-graduate course is to the regular curriculum leading to a university degree. It transcends these purely formal limitations by the exercise of the most catholic spirit, which loves nothing so much as a sincerely inquiring mind, and will never let a bit of red tape stand between such a mind and the satisfying of its hunger or the realization of its dreams.

Treasury Decision 39108

THIS decision was rendered by Mr. Ernest W. Camp, Chief, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, after hearing granted representatives of the Typographical and allied unions.

The law requires that imported articles bear a conspicuous and permanent stamp indicating in English the country of origin. Books, of course, fall under this rule. The union officials, however, claim that certain American publishers have been evading the law by affixing the record of foreign manufacture in such a way as to be removed after books had passed the Customs; e. g., on a perforated leaf at the back. The purpose of the evasion was to conceal from the public the fact that they had sent their work abroad to be done. The printers, binders, etc., accordingly, asked for a rule that the required stamping be on title page or cover. T. D. 39108 gives assent to this request; that is to say, only such positions in a book shall be considered to meet the law's requirement for conspicuousness. Since then Mr. Camp has agreed to recognize both sides of the title leaf instead of the recto only.

The Decision is, in our opinion, a perfectly

correct interpretation of the marking law, and the law itself is proper. American work should be done in America and fraud should be branded. We approve heartily of the printers' demand and find no fault with the letter of the Decision.

It has, nevertheless, had a most unfortunate effect on libraries—an effect unnecessary and not contemplated either by the printers or the Treasury. This arises from the interpretation given at the ports to the Decision. They have read in it a requirement that every book, irrespective of its imprint, shall hereafter receive on its title leaf a special mark, "Made in England," etc. Heretofore, during the thirty years that the law has been in force, a foreign imprint (i. e., foreign place, publisher, date) has been accepted as declaratory of country of origin, without further stamping. Now the libraries are being asked to stamp such books again.

Such an interpretation rigidly enforced will bring upon libraries a great hardship, beyond the intent of the law. Thus:

Every library, whether Governmental, institutional or public, will under the new tariff law be subject to a duty of ten per cent on every item arriving unmarked from abroad, whether by post or freight, whether directly or indirectly, and this despite the law's specific exemption of such libraries from duty. The marking, to be

*Text of the argument presented in the hearing at the Treasury Department on T. D. 39108, October 27, at which the A. L. A. was officially represented by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, a member of the Federal and State Relations Committee, and Dr. Raney, chairman of the Book Buying Committee.

satisfactory, must be on title leaf or cover and contain the name of the country of origin in English, the only exceptions being the three cities, London, Paris and Berlin. Thus, every number of a periodical, every item received by purchase, gift or exchange which arrives unmarked will be subject to the duty. This duty it will in a large percentage of cases prove impossible for the library to avoid, even tho every precaution is taken to have the stamping done before shipment hither; e. g., in receipts by gift or exchange. A library cannot lay prescriptions upon its unknown donors or upon institutions abroad. The Library of Congress, for example, would have little chance of getting foreign governments to prepare special title pages for their legislative proceedings before dispatch to Washington.

Under such an interpretation the Smithsonian Institution would receive a stunning blow, for every item passing thru its channels en route to American libraries would have a duty assessed upon it, which it would have to prepay and then collect from the recipient library. The only way the library would escape a duty upon gifts would be a refusal of the gifts before their release from the Customs or the Post Office.

All this stamping of periodicals by the hundreds of thousands would in the end be futile, since, under normal procedure, the covers bearing the stamps would go into the waste basket at time of binding. Yet in this discarding of covers there would be peril, for the law prescribes that, if there be fraud, that is to say, if the librarian brings in some number unmarked by design, or if a mark be subsequently removed, he shall be subject to a fine up to \$5,000, or to imprisonment up to a year, or both.

Then, after paying the duty for arrival unmarked, the library will not get its publications till it has affixed the desired mark. How shall it determine what the mark is to be? Why, by examining the title page. Well, if you must accept the testimony of the title page in the end, why not at the beginning? Why be required to repeat the declaration? This is the *reductio ad absurdum* which makes certain that the law will not be rigidly enforced, but there will be just enough enforcement to cause constant irritation.

After all the bother and the penalties the library will not have violated the actual intent of the law a single time. It imports only bona fide foreign publications. The American publication which tries to hide its foreign manufacture will be retailed here, not abroad. The fraud will not be found in the libraries' imported box. It is only the publishers' case that needs examination. The ten thousand innocent

items should not be penalized for the sin of the one. Even the trade unions would derive greater advantage from confining second marking to the case of the correction of imprints than from applying such to all imprints, for such second marking could then be advertised as one of shame, from their point of view.

The Decision aims at a fraud, i. e., an American book made abroad but carrying an American imprint after surreptitious withdrawal of the foreign mark. It does not aim at the bona fide book, testifying to its origin in the imprint on the title page. We merely ask for an exposure of the former by addition of stamp on title leaf, and the usual recognition of the latter's character without extra stamping.

The union officials give us their word that they wish us accommodated. The Treasury, in turn, was not aiming at us. An adjustment, therefore, ought to be easy. For this we do not ask a change in either the law or the Decision. We request only that the misapplication at the ports be checked. A simple circular letter would accomplish this without disturbing anybody's equanimity or misconstruing the statute.

The difficulty which Mr. Camp will see is that of setting up one rule for one class of merchandise and another for another. If "Made in Germany" is required for razors, why not for books? The answer is simple. Without the mark in the case of razors it would be a rare customer who would recognize the razor as made abroad. But in a book, the imprint at once forces such a conclusion upon every reader. In a word, a book, unlike other articles, has in its regular make-up a record of its origin. If this record be one of foreign manufacture, accept it. If it be one of domestic manufacture, when actually made abroad, brand it.

This is our request, and we feel that the custom of thirty years need not be uprooted to our great cost and inconvenience, when no charge has ever been made against us, and the instigators of this Decision say they wish no imposition upon us now.

M. L. RANEY.

Bargains

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read the article in your number of November 1, relative to the position taken by Dr. Raney, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee, concerning the price of English books in this country, and in particular with reference to the price of Cambridge University Press publications, for which we are agents.

We must take exception to the statement that in general our prices for Cambridge University

Press publications are nearly 40c to the shilling. We have had an examination made of the purchases which we have made from the Cambridge University Press during the present calendar year, and it may be of interest to you to see a list of titles together with the English price and the American price. These are all titles, as you will note, on which the American price has been based on a figure of 35c or less to the shilling, and with so considerable a list as this we believe you will agree that a statement that it is our custom to price the Cambridge University Press publications on the basis of nearly 40c to the shilling is erroneous, especially since many of these are priced on the basis of approximately 30c to the shilling. The list is as follows:

	Eng. Price	Amer. Price
Adamson. Short History of Education ..	15/-	\$ 4.40
Arber. Devonian Floras	17/6	6.00
— Herbals: Their Origin and Evolution	21/-	7.00
— Water Plants	31/6	10.50
Archer. Secondary Education in the 19th Century	12/-	4.00
Aristotle. Rhetoric. Trans. by Jebb ...	12/6	4.25
Askwith. A Course of Pure Geometry ..	12/6	4.25
Atkins (Editor). The Owl and the Nightingale	16/-	5.00
Attenborough: The Laws of the Earliest English Kings	15/-	5.00
Baker. Principles of Geometry	12/-	4.00
Bateson. Mendel's Principles of Heredity	17/6	6.00
Bennett. The Pastons and Their England	15/-	5.00
Berry. The Atmosphere Manual	2/6	.90
Bolland. The General Eyre	6/-	2.00
Bosher. Integral Equations	3/-	1.00
Bosanquet. Education of the Young in the Republic of Plato	4/6	1.25
Bourgeois. Modern France, 2 vols. ...	21/-	7.00
Brown. The Andaman Islanders	40/-	12.50
Brown. Experimental Science, Pt. II ..	4/6	1.50
Brown. History of Scotland. 3 Parts. Each	8/-	2.75
Browne. Mental Measurements	21/-	7.00
Burnside. Theory of Groups of Finite Order	17/6	6.00
Bury. Constitution of Later Roman Empire	1/6	.50
Buckland. Textbook of Roman Law from Augustus to Justinian	50/-	15.00
Burbury. Kinetic Theory of Gases	9/-	3.00

[The complete list contains 177 titles, of which the first twenty-five are here given. The aggregate cost of the titles listed is 2,513 shillings and 838.50 dollars. The average rate for the whole list is, therefore about 33.3c. Ed. L. J.]

In this connection, I think it should be emphasized that libraries customarily receive from book stores and jobbers some considerable discount from the American price, whereas it is well known that it is not customary in England to give any discount whatsoever to libraries from the net prices of the books.

When these factors have been taken into consideration it seems to us that it is apparent that with the duty which must be paid, with the transportation expenses, and with the necessity of carrying a stock of books which do not sell rapidly in proportion to the value of the stock carried, the American price as fixed by us is as low as is commercially possible.

A. H. NELSON, *Vice-President*
The Macmillan Company.

CORRECTION

Inadvertently the words: "*The Contemporary Review*, costing forty-two shillings, or *The Fortnightly Review*" were omitted from the last bulletin of the A. L. A. Book Buying Committee. The third paragraph should read:

Similarly, *The Contemporary Review*, costing forty-two shillings, or *The Fortnightly Review* and *The Nineteenth Century*, forty-eight shillings each, in England, can be gotten here for seven dollars apiece, thirteen dollars and fifty cents for two or twenty dollars for the three.

On Completing Files of Foreign Publications

DURING the past summer, when Mr. Gerould, of the Committee, was in Berlin, he had a conference with Dr. Juergens of the Notgemeinschaft fuer Deutsche Wissenschaften in regard to the exchange of services between that organization and American libraries. Dr. Juergens stated that he had been able to secure and to forward to us a considerable number of periodicals represented on the list of desiderata which had been sent to him in the summer of 1921, and that he expected to be able to supply a number of others. He expressed his appreciation for the service already rendered by our Committee to the German libraries and requested that, if possible, we give them still further assistance.

It was determined consequently that Dr. Juergens should send to us a list of such periodicals as he has been able to collect, supplementing those already sent, and that he is to furnish also a revised list of their desiderata. The Committee therefore, recommends the following:

That American libraries which have files of German periodicals from which volumes and single numbers dating within the war period are lacking, should at once compile accurate lists of their desiderata and should forward these lists to Otto Harrassowitz in Leipsic, who agrees to undertake the very difficult task of supplying the missing numbers.

An arrangement has been effected between this firm and the Notgemeinschaft so that any further numbers which that organization is able

to find will be turned over to Harrassowitz and used to fill the orders coming to them from American libraries.

Wherever possible, in cases where a sufficient number of copies of desired numbers cannot be secured, arrangements will be made for re-printing, pro-rating the cost with that of the originals, so that the price will be uniform.

The Committee desires to express its complete assurance that this commission will be handled by the firm of Harrassowitz with efficiency and at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. Gerould's investigation during the summer has convinced him that there exists in the hands of the various dealers a considerable body of German periodicals for the war period, but that as so many of these are unlisted by the dealers holding them, it will not be an easy matter for Harrassowitz to purchase the numbers which we need. We cannot expect him to undertake this task for us without adequate remuneration, but we feel confident that the figure will be kept as low as possible.

A little later an appeal will be made to the members of the Association to assist in supplying to the German libraries the books and periodicals which they need.

It is impossible to stress too strongly the very serious situation which is confronting the German university and scientific libraries. Their resources, reckoned in marks, have increased in only a very small ratio. They have been obliged to cut their expenses at every possible point, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are able to keep in operation.

The exchange rate on the mark being what it is, the purchase of foreign books with their own funds is absolutely out of the question. The world of scholarship cannot afford to allow these libraries to go without assistance. We ourselves will be the losers if some means is not found of placing at the disposal of German scholarship the results of our own work.

JAMES THAYER GEROULD,

WILLARD AUSTEN,

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman.*

A. L. A. Committee on Completing Files of Foreign Periodicals.

Education Week

THE American Library Association, which has been invited by John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, to have a part in the observance of American Education Week, December 3 to 9, draws the attention of librarians to the opportunity offered to emphasize the educational service of libraries, and offers the following suggestions:

There are separate slogans and topics for each of the seven days, and the library will find it possible to write two or three short newspaper articles each day about the library and its connection with topics for that day. Short lists of books will be appropriate on most of the days, and interviews with prominent people about library service will probably be acceptable in any newspaper office.

Some libraries will doubtless wish to make an exhibit of books, pictures and other library material during the week, or in some instances to have separate exhibits each day. Personal or circular letters to a few of the leaders of the community on each day calling attention to the exhibit of books, to the service which the library renders and its relation to the subject for the day, would probably bring good results in many places.

There will also be an opportunity nearly every day during the week to do some special thing which will show the library's connection with other educational agencies and its own direct educational service.

Letters may well be sent to the ministers and others who are to speak on Sunday, December 3d, asking them to mention in their talks the library as an agency for Americanization, citizenship and education in general.

On Monday, citizenship day, a reception might be held at the library for foreign-born groups. This would also be a good day for distributing a list of books about the United States.

On Tuesday, which is patriotism day, some libraries may find it possible to have an exhibit of national, State and other flags, borrowed from individuals and organizations in the city.

Wednesday is school and teacher day, a very appropriate time for sending a communication to every teacher in the city, emphasizing the importance of training children to use books and libraries. Lists of children's books may well be distributed on this day to the school children and to parents and teachers.

The topic for Friday, equality of opportunities, suggests emphasizing the service of the library in providing the means of adult and continuing education.

Material which will help in the observance of American Education Week may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and from the National Education Association, 1201 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. The American Legion is co-operating in the observance of this week, and it is probable that the officers of the local chapter of that organization as well as the superintendent of schools will be interested in the library's plans.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1922



THE A. L. A. conference for 1923 at Arkansas Hot Springs, April 23-28, unless on further investigation hotel accommodations should be disappointing, indicates the mecca toward which the faces of librarians from all parts of the country should be looking forward with the new year. A spring, instead of summer, meeting is, of course, necessary in the South, and in previous instances has not stood in the way of a large attendance, and the date avoids both the Commencement season, which often keeps college librarians away from the conference, and the heat wave usually to be expected toward the Fourth of July. One purpose of the location is, of course, to invite a large attendance from the South, and it is to be hoped that southern librarians will appreciate the opportunity and will reciprocate the endeavors of those who travel far from North and East and West by making the journey to this southern centre. The Arkansas Hot Springs are reached by the Iron Mountain Railroad and are especially convenient to Texas, which is a banner State in library development in the southern region. The Texas libraries at Austin, San Antonio, El Paso, Dallas, Houston, and Galveston, as well as in smaller centres, are well worth visiting, and it is most desirable that a post-conference trip may include as many of these as possible, and a return journey northward thru other southern States which are also making good headway in library progress or which, on the other hand, need the stimulus of such a library visitation.

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THE southern library movement has, in fact, already taken a new lease of life, especially in regional organization, possibly as one result of the Enlarged Program movement of three years since. The successful meeting at Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, resulted in the definite formation of a Southeastern Library Association while simultaneously a Southwestern Library Association has been set on foot, which, like our relations with Canada, will give the word "American" in the title of our national organization the broadest sense, since delegates from old Mexico were in attendance and Mexico is to be definitely a participant in the new organization. Incidentally, the Signal Mountain gathering was notable for the introduction

of a new method of library propaganda. The enterprising Mr. Josselyn, who was responsible for the library daily at the Asbury Park conference, added the aeroplane as a library help to the radio, which has already come more or less into use, and flying from Birmingham to Signal Mountain distributed "Why Not Books" cards as he passed over promising fields for such seed sowing. The regional meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., also proved a signal success and fills the gap between the new Southwestern Association and the region in which Minnesota and Wisconsin are notable. Another step in assimilation is shown in the change of name of the Keystone Library Association, hitherto representing northern and western Pennsylvania, to the Pennsylvania Library Association, which is in line with the nomenclature in all other States, and possibly there may work out, with the help of the Pennsylvania Library Club of Philadelphia and vicinity a regional organization which will include Maryland and Delaware officially in the Atlantic City gathering, for which Philadelphia and New Jersey have hitherto been chiefly responsible. Credit should be given to the Pacific Northwest Library Association as a pioneer in regional organization, and this, like the new Southwestern Association, is international in giving to the word "American" its wider meaning.

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A NEW feature in connection with the Council meetings at Chicago, December 28-30, will be the meeting of chief librarians of the larger public libraries, where bigness presents new problems not faced by the smaller libraries. Dr. Hill, in sending from the Brooklyn Library an inquiry as to whether other public libraries in the larger cities thought such a meeting would be worth while, brought out a surprising unanimity in its favor, and the request for suggestions of topics produced unexpected results in a list of more than sixty subjects, which one or another thought could usefully be discussed in such a gathering. Doubtless many of these subjects are common to smaller as well as larger libraries, and any meetings outside the general conference should be careful to confine debate to questions specifically germane to the respective gatherings. Of course the financial question

will be especially at the front, as the great difficulty before our state and public libraries has been to obtain appropriations in proportion to the increased allotments for non-library purposes, and the growing public demand for library service, which requires new dollars with every added reader.

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ALTHO the American Library Association has no official connection with American Education Week and the official announcement from the N. E. A. makes no mention of libraries, it is nevertheless greatly to be desired that libraries thruout the country shall do their best to make this week of important value and, incidentally, to emphasize the importance of libraries as part of the educational system, locally as well as nationally. The U. S. Bureau of Education, in its broadside issued in preparation for Education Week, recognizes libraries in this connection and is fresh evidence of the desire of the Bureau under the present Commissioner to continue the relations with libraries established under earlier administrations. The week of December 3-9 should be one of close relation between librarians and teachers and prompt steps should be taken in each locality by librarians to co-operate in every way toward what should be a common goal of both professions, particularly in the rural centers where the connection has not yet been thoroly made.

LIBRARY work in the Navy will suffer a serious loss thru the resignation of Charles H. Brown, to take the position of librarian of the Iowa State College, whose library is to enter upon a new stage of development of state-wide importance. Under Mr. Brown's administration and with the backing of Captain Train and the higher officials of the Navy Department all the way up, library work for the men of that service has not only been of the highest value but has earned such full official recognition that, while forces have been reduced and budgets have been cut, the library appropriation in the budget for 1923 and that already outlined for 1924 remain almost the same. The Navy has kept ahead of the Army in this field, but it is to be hoped that the naval precedent will be followed in the new Army budget. This success has been due largely to Mr. Brown's personal efforts and ability, and it is not because of any dissatisfaction or discouragement that he leaves the Government service, but only because the new field affords for himself and his family an opportunity especially inviting. The Navy Department proposes to keep this important post in the best hands, with fairly adequate salary, and we hope it may find a worthy successor to the man who has done such important service in the initial work of organization after the Government had taken over the work commenced by the A. L. A.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MID-WINTER MEETING

THE mid-winter meetings will be held in Chicago December 28-30, with headquarters at the Hotel Sherman. Council, Executive Board, Editorial and Education Committees, League of Library Commissions, University, College and Normal School librarians, and librarians of large public libraries are arranging for conferences.

The first session of the Council will receive a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and will transact miscellaneous business. At the second Dr. Raney for the Book-buying Committee and Dr. Wyer for the Federal and State Relations Committee are asked to report on the copyright situation. This will be followed by a discussion of standardization of library service led by Josephine A. Rathbone, chairman of the Committee on Standardization. The third session will be devoted to discussion of certification and salaries, Frank Keller

Walter, chairman of the Committee on Certification presenting the former, and Charles H. Compton, chairman of the Salaries Committee presenting the latter.

On Thursday afternoon the Executive Board will meet and in the evening the Editorial and Education Committees.

Normal school librarians and librarians of large public libraries will meet on the morning of December 28; and the League of Library Commissions, University Librarians, Librarians of Large Public Libraries and a second meeting of Normal School Librarians will occupy the afternoon of that day. In the evening the "Large Librarians" and the College Librarians will meet. On Friday morning the League and the University Librarians will hold second sessions and there will also be a meeting of the Executive Board. In the afternoon the Council will meet and in the evening the Education Committee. The council will hold two meetings on Saturday morning and afternoon respectively.

A.L.A. REGIONAL MEETING AT ST. JOSEPH

THE first official Regional Meeting of the American Library Association was held at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 17-18, by the Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska Libraries Associations. These associations have been making plans for this conference since the Colorado Springs meeting of the A. L. A., when the idea was first broached. The registration showed an attendance of 247, there being 105 from Missouri, 72 from Kansas, 54 from Nebraska, 12 from Iowa, one each from Illinois, New York, Oklahoma and California.

The opening session on Tuesday morning was presided over by Purd B. Wright of Kansas City. After welcoming the librarians, Rev. C. M. Chilton of the St. Joseph Library Board said that Americans were beginning to understand that the destiny of a democracy was not inevitable. We formerly had the idea that our manifest destiny was ready-made, but the War disillusioned us. Democracy has to be worked out. The dissemination of the right kind of information is absolutely essential. The Public Library can meet this need. It is now one of the great fundamental forces of modern life, but it will not complete its full duty until it raises the intelligence of the last one of the ignorant and the poor. The time will come when the library will be an aggressive and dominant force.

Mr. Wright, in responding, said in part:

It is especially fitting that this first regional meeting of the A. L. A. should be held in St. Joseph, within a few miles of the geographical center of the United States; the great gateway of both Kansas and Nebraska.

For a time, a little to the south of us was that great trade thoroughfare known as the Santa Fe trail, reaching thru Kansas to the Southwest. A short distance west branched the "Great Medicine Road of the Whites," better known as the Oregon trail, out thru Nebraska, along the Platte, to the Northwest, over which the land-hungry poured for homes. And it was this road that tied Oregon to the United States.

In still another way it is fitting that the regional meeting should be held here. In Indian legends from coast to coast you will hear of the "Road to Paradise," the "Pathway to Peace." Whatever it may be named, it means this. The land between the Platte in Missouri and the Missouri River was the holy land of the Indians, a haven of refuge for the oppressed, an asylum for the afflicted. No harm could befall one once in the sacred place. There was no fear of mortals—no dread of departure from life. Were not one's feet on the Pathway to Peace?

Thru this gateway passed Mark Twain on his way to Nevada and endless fame, taking the coach a few blocks south. And from here started, April 23, 1861, the Pony Express, which cut down the time between the Mississippi and California from twenty-five days, over the old route thru the south, to ten days, and in extremity, to seven and one-half days!

THE JOYS OF GETTING LOST

The main address of the morning, Arthur E. Bostwick's paper, "The Joys of Getting Lost," was read by Sula Wagner. A few paragraphs from this may suggest to librarians the joy and desirability of making a new trail for one's self and of not hesitating to break away from accustomed routine.

The joys to which I refer are those experienced in the process of finding oneself again, but as one can not find oneself without first getting lost, I feel that my title is justified. "Getting lost," of course, is a relative term. I can not conceive of any intelligent person's getting lost permanently. Persons die, it is true, when they are lost, but always because of some attendant circumstance. The distance to civilization may be too great for them to traverse; they may be attacked by wild animals; they may starve simply because they do not know which of the fruits and roots around them are edible. Those things are not necessary features of getting lost. When the Indian was asked if he were lost, he replied proudly, "No! Indian not lost; wigwam lost; Indian here."

When a man finds himself confronted by unfamiliar conditions and knows not where to turn to extricate himself, he is as truly lost as if he were in the jungle or in the erstwhile cowpaths of ancient Boston. If he does not know how to get out, he is in for an unpleasant time. What may happen to him may even put an end to his usefulness. This is eminently true in an occupation like librarianship where much of what we do is a matter of routine. We are on a trail, and when something odd or strange or unexpected demands instant decision or action, we find ourselves floundering around in the underbrush. If we were never off the trail before, we are in for an unpleasant time.

Unfortunately our training, like that for most other professions or occupations is a training for routine. We can get along speedily and well on the trail—but off it! We just trust to luck that we shall never get off it—and we trust in vain. For the one certain thing in this life of ours is a good measure of uncertainty. The one thing that we may confidently expect is that something unexpected will happen. But professorships of resourcefulness are not found in our colleges. What training we get in this regard, we shall have to give ourselves. We shall have to practice getting lost, for the satisfaction involved in extrication. Then when the emergency turns up, there is at least a good chance that it will not be an emergency at all. Instead of giving hostages to Fortune, we shall have forced that fickle goddess to give them to us.

In other words, my advice to librarians, as to everyone else is, 'Get off the trail!' at least occasionally.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS

Following, short addresses were given by Willis H. Kerr and Irving H. Bundy, presidents, respectively, of the Kansas and Missouri Library Associations, and Nellie Williams, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission.

Mr. Kerr, speaking on "As It Is in Kansas," said that there are now ninety-four tax-supported public libraries, forty-five college and institutional libraries and 100 subscription libraries in Kansas—a total of 239. In 1921 sixteen new public libraries were organized. Eleven public libraries have increased their income during the last year; in two towns the

income has been decreased. Kansas has a county library law, but no county library yet established. A number of libraries are giving free service to county residents. Seven public libraries are conducting regular library columns in their newspapers.

Mr. Bundy said that in Missouri "twelve new association or subscription libraries have been established in the past year; five cities are now considering the establishing of public libraries under tax support; two cities, Farmington and Columbia, voted one-half mill tax for the support of their libraries, formerly maintained as subscription libraries. Missouri has a county library law, but as yet no county library. St. Louis County was ready to vote on the proposition last spring, but owing to the fact that the county had already reached its constitutional tax limit, from which library tax must be taken, it was impossible. In order to remedy this it would be necessary to change the Constitution, and the Tax Committee of the Constitutional Convention had agreed to recommend that a municipality or county be allowed to vote a library tax not to exceed two mills, in addition to the general tax. Mr. Bundy stated that it seemed probable that the Constitutional Convention would adopt the recommendation of the Tax Committee. In case of adoption by the people it would be the first State Constitution providing for a library tax separate from the general tax, thus putting the library on the same taxation basis as the public school.

For Nebraska Miss Williams reported twenty-one cities of a population of 3,000 and up, all with tax-supported libraries; twenty-three towns of 2,000-3000 population, twenty-one of which maintain libraries by tax; sixty-five towns of 1,000-2,000, of which forty-eight have taxed libraries and seventeen have not. Of these seventeen towns, thirteen have association libraries, leaving four without any library facilities. There are also forty-four towns under 1,000 population, having libraries—twenty-nine tax supported and fifteen association. Nine library boards have seen fit to lower salaries slightly, in one case where the income has been substantially increased. Seventeen librarians are receiving the same amount that they were two years ago. In eighty-eight cases salaries have been raised and in five of these the librarian is receiving \$1,500 or more. In twenty-four towns the library income has been reduced within the last two years. In thirteen it has been materially increased. The remaining eighty receive approximately the same amount they did two years ago.

HOW MUCH REVENUE DOES A LIBRARY NEED?

The Tuesday afternoon session was presided

over by Mr. Bundy. "The Library Revenue—How Much Does a Library Need—How to Get It" was the subject discussed by three library trustees. G. L. Zwick, of the St. Joseph Board, emphasized the point that the library should have a constant and settled income upon which to depend. The worst possible plan, in his estimation, was for the Library Board to have to appear before the City Council annually asking for the library appropriation. He advocated a stated mill tax provided for by legislative enactment and spoke of the provision proposed for the Missouri Constitution which would provide for a separate library tax. Mr. Zwick is a member of the Constitutional Convention and is much interested in seeing this provision made.

Mr. John E. Heffelfinger of the Arkansas City (Kan.) Public Library Board, spoke in part as follows:

The South Dakota Bulletin (June, 1921) states that it is impossible to run any kind of a library on less than \$1,500; and that up to a population of 2,500, \$1 per capita is necessary.

From our own investigations we conclude that initial expense granted and, therefore, not considered, satisfactory library service in towns of 5,000 to 25,000 can be maintained on a per capita basis of from 65 to 75 cents. We have not studied sufficient circulation data to more than hazard the preliminary statement that in cities of the size already named an amount ranging from 15 cents to 20 cents per book circulated seems sufficient under present conditions. Either plan in most cases studied would raise approximately the same budget.

From studies made in South Dakota and which we have checked over and verified for typical Kansas libraries, we may conclude in general that the revenue when raised will be distributed along the following lines: Salaries, 44 per cent to 54 per cent; books, 12 per cent to 16 per cent; periodicals, 3 per cent; binding, 3 per cent to 4 per cent; fuel and light, 6 per cent to 8 per cent; janitor service, 10 per cent to 13 per cent; insurance, 1 per cent to 2 per cent; supplies and printing, 3 per cent to 4 per cent; equipment and upkeep, 3 per cent to 5 per cent; miscellaneous, 3 per cent. If the minimum percentages are used in each case only 88 per cent of the tentative needed revenue will have been spent; and if the maximum percentages are followed there will be a total of 112 per cent, or a deficit of 12 per cent.

While in Kansas the full power to make the tax levy for library purposes is in the hands of the local Board (with maximums set by the state legislature) yet in the long run no Board will approach this maximum unless popular acclaim approves such a step. And this approval can come only with widespread individual realization of library functions. The more general the use of the library the more general will be the moral support and community willingness to give without question the budget desired by the Board. How to get the budget is primarily a question of popularizing the library and of putting it on the same financial plane with paving, with police and fire protection, with water, light and sanitation, and as a proper adjunct to school facilities and school taxation.

A paper by Bruce McCulloch, of the Omaha Library Board, in his absence, was read by Miss

Tobitt. The following are brief extracts from it:

From my own limited experience . . . I would say that the generally accepted idea (particularly among library people) of an annual appropriation equivalent to \$1 per capita of population served would be about right. It might be too large for a big city like London and too small for a city like Podunk, but in any case such an appropriation, put to library uses, would be money well invested.

In any event, it is up to the library trustees to secure as good an appropriation as possible whether this amount is fixed by statute, by some legislative body or by an executive. A harmonious, competent and willing library staff is the best and strongest argument a trustee can have to secure an appropriation adequate for an honest program of usefulness in the community.

"A Librarian's Vices and Devices" was the subject of a paper by Rebecca D. Kiner, librarian at Hiawatha, Kan. Miss Kiner is one of the pioneers of the profession, having been appointed librarian of this library forty-two years ago and being connected with it ever since, either as librarian or a member of the board. She suggested a number of ways in which the librarian could get free help and make her library a real force in the community. She especially recommended that each librarian seize the opportunity of acquiring an endowment fund for the library by bequests and thru provisions in wills. Her library has already made a start towards such an endowment, several thousand dollars having been collected. Hiawatha is a town of 3,000 population, with an income of \$2,700.

"How We Reach the Community—Summary, Methods and Result" was then discussed. Ward Edwards, president of the Missouri Library Commission, reported for his State. Letters from librarians in the State, received in answer to a questionnaire, led him to the conclusion that librarians considered newspapers the most effective and most universally used means of publicity. Other methods mentioned were exhibits inside and outside the library, floats in parades, open house, signs on library trucks and mailing lists of citizens arranged under subjects of their hobbies.

Ida Day, librarian of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Public Library, spoke especially of a home library installed in a model home during "Better Home Week." She also spoke of co-operation with the local Ad Club. The Vice-president of the Library Board and the Librarian addressed the Ad Club and books of interest to the members were taken to the meeting place and applications were received and books charged. This was supplemented with follow-up letters giving fuller information about the library resources for business men. Nothing done in Hutchinson had brought more appreciation, nor had any-

thing been more of a surprise than that the library could render such help.

Miss Williams, reporting for Nebraska, distributed mimeographed sheets of publicity methods used.

We emphasize the personality of the librarian. We believe her willing service is made effectual by business methods, by fulfilling the law of demand and supply, by outside contact with the community and thru the press. We advocate a board of trustees who will help to sell the library idea to the public by a business-like administration, leavened with a measure of zeal. We believe that these not unreasonable requirements should be supplemented by sufficient support, which will come when our belief in ourselves is transfused into the public mind by the way of the town council. . . . To me it seems like this. Here is the house that Mr. Phil Anthropy built. This is the librarian who inspires the board that harries the council that levies the tax that frenzies the farmer who sells the grain that brings the money that buys the books that reach the community that seeks the house that Mr. Phil Anthropy built.

THE LIBRARY THE MISSING LINK

At the Tuesday evening conference, presided over by Edith Tobitt of Omaha, Milton J. Ferguson of the California State Library gave an address on "The Library, the Missing Link." He showed concretely in the development of county libraries in California what had been so well brought out in Dr. Bostwick's address, namely, the necessity of "cutting across lots despite the traditional sign warnings against crossing the grass." A few extracts from the paper will illustrate this.

May I in particularizing on our efforts to solve the library problem be permitted to mention the accomplishments of a figure no longer active in the work except by tradition. I refer, of course, to my old chief who laid down the burden—no, not burden, the joy of service—five years ago. He was not a librarian, in one sense; he knew little or nothing about paste, pure rag catalog cards, and delinquent borrowers' fines. But in another sense, he was a librarian so big that we have not yet been able to measure his stature. As a business man, who found himself in the work of bringing people and books together, he made no pretense to originality. His greatest fame rests upon his ability to cut across lots despite the traditional signs warning against crossing the grass. Naturally, he had little patience with efforts to run the library economically—that is, on next to nothing. His belief that a thing worth having is worth paying for is still pretty sound philosophy. And above all he recognized as a fact the necessity of placing books within easy reach of every child, every dweller in the state and nation.

Our plan of campaign, then, was simplicity itself. It might not suit your needs, it is true; and I shall therefore not burden you with its details. It is enough to say that fundamentally our unit of service was broadened to cover the county; that funds are raised by county tax; and that adequate means are taken to insure the services of professionally trained and experienced librarians in executive positions. As a unifying influence, keeping the various libraries in touch with each other, supplying their unusual needs in books and advice we have the State Library, in which

is concentrated all the state's interest in this branch of its educational service.

Eleven years ago the real beginning was made. Progress at first was slow. Even today it has not kept pace with our imagination. Then the task was the organization of fifty-seven possible units. Today forty-two of those units are operating with a degree of success permitting us to hope that in time our dream will come true. How nearly our goal has been reached may be determined from the fact that the remaining fifteen counties had in 1920 a population of only 183,099 out of 3,426,536 in the state. The 1921-1922 income amounted to \$1,098,211; the book stocks were in excess of 2,140,940 volumes; branches totaled about 3,889. In these forty-two counties there are about 2,920 elementary and high school districts, of which number about 2,193 have established voluntary service relationship with the county libraries. I especially want you to bear in mind that these figures do not include cities having their own library systems. Furthermore, we hold that there is no particular virtue in the county plan that is denied the city. Some of the traditions of the latter are perhaps hard to down. The question is whether the area, population and assessment roll are sufficient to produce funds and machinery necessary to success.

In the northern part of the state more than a mile high in the heart of the Salmon mountains the adventurous traveler will find a county library sign nailed to a giant of the forest. Near this emblem of the outside world is a TNT powder box securely fastened to a tree trunk, high enough to be out of reach of wild animals and safely covered with the top of an old stove to frustrate the curiosity of chipmunk and squirrel. In it forest rangers, ranchers driving their herds into the mountains for summer feeding, wandering prospectors will find a store of books wherewith to refresh old memories and to learn new facts and new fancies. This box once contained material of the highest explosive quality, capable in war of snuffing out the lives of men and of leveling proud edifices, and in peace of carving roadways around the perilous cliffs of towering mountains. I venture to assert, however, that its original content, powerful as it was, can never equal the blasting force of those modest volumes which now make the box their biding place. The powder at the touch of the electric button did its work, in an instant, and was done; the book may move and energize the mind, the soul, not once, but again and again, working its will generation after generation. It is the true high explosive."

Many took part in the general discussion on county libraries following. Mr. Kerr brought up the question of a public library providing library service without pay to residents in the county. He thought this was a good way to arouse interest if the county residents were made to understand clearly that it was only a temporary arrangement and would be discontinued. Mr. M. Ferguson, however, was of the opinion that to provide such free service was a decided mistake—that the county residents would become accustomed to free service and would be less inclined to vote for a county library on that account. Malcolm G. Wyer spoke of a survey which had recently been made in Nebraska on library conditions and books and reading in the country, carried out by the State Agricultural Experiment Station. It showed, of course, a

general lack of reading matter in farm homes. Mr. Ferguson said that California was convinced that the proper procedure in a county library campaign was for all towns having public libraries to be excluded from voting on the proposition. If after the county library was established a community on its own initiative desired to come in, well and good. California had started with the idea that the towns with public libraries should come into the system unless they objected, but they had found by experience that this did not work out. Mrs. J. R. Dale of the Oklahoma Library Commission asked whether Mr. Ferguson thought that the county library should be located in the county seat. Mr. Ferguson thought that headquarters should be at the county seat, but not necessarily the largest library. Mrs. Dale said that county seats changed so frequently in Oklahoma that it made it difficult. Forrest Spaulding suggested that it might be well to locate the headquarters of the county library in a book-wagon and thus it would be easy to make a transfer when county seats were changed. Following this meeting a reception by the Staff and Board of Directors of the St. Joseph Public Library was held in the Japanese Tea Room of the Robidoux Hotel.

THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE

Mr. Wyer, a vice-president of the A. L. A., presided at the Wednesday morning conference. In presenting A. L. A. President Utley, Mr. Wyer made a few remarks concerning the development of the relationship between state library associations and the A. L. A., noting various changes in the A. L. A. Constitution in this regard. This being the first Regional Conference of the A. L. A., Mr. Wyer suggested that it might illustrate the advantages of holding a general conference of the A. L. A. once in two years and of regional conferences like this one on the other year. Mr. Utley, representing the A. L. A. officially at this Regional Meeting, spoke on "The Library of the Future." He said that he was no H. G. Wells and that his talk would not be a comprehensive attempt to predict the future of library development, but there were a few spots worthy of consideration which he would like to bring out. He then contrasted conditions in the United States at the end of the Civil and World wars. Some think that the next period in library history will be one of serious retrenchment. He did not believe such would be the case. Of course we want libraries to be properly economical in their administration. We want to get two dollars value for two dollars' work, but we should not try to get along with one dollar where we formerly had two. He did not believe that library work was going to be affected

seriously by the present stringency and the cry for lower taxes.

Mr. Utley spoke of the splendid special collections being built up in libraries in the United States. He did not think these were being used as they should be. He hoped there would be a time when institutions of learning would send graduate-students, one at a time, to such libraries to do research work. He called special attention to the collection of English literature and Americana in the Henry E. Huntington Library; the collection on European Linguistics in the Newberry Library; the collection on Americana before 1800 in the John Carter Brown Library. He believed that more use should be made of the photostat in getting copies of valuable material in European libraries for American libraries. He suggested a union catalog of such photostatic material—this catalog probably to be maintained in the Library of Congress.

Referring to the question of popular fiction of ephemeral interest Mr. Utley said in his opinion libraries will in years to come concern themselves more with books of permanent worth and interest—books of reference and educational value which appeal to the trades, professions and business fields, as well as the arts and various branches of literature. To-day we need a thousand copies of a popular novel to fill the demand. Tomorrow the same books remain on the shelves uncalled for. There should be other places than the public library where such books may be obtained. The reading public will come to realize this and public libraries will become treasure houses of books which endure.

The last question Mr. Utley raised was what part the A. L. A. would play in the library of the future. He thought that it would play a large part as it has in the past, especially in promoting the professional solidarity of librarians. Twenty years ago the A. L. A. had about eighteen hundred members; now it has over six thousand. He spoke of the fact that already plans are being made for the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American Library Association, and committees would soon be appointed for carrying out this celebration in 1926. One of the things which he hoped for the A. L. A. was that it might have a permanent building for its headquarters; other associations were rapidly acquiring buildings for headquarters and such a building would give prestige to the profession and aid library development.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to group conferences and Thursday morning to round tables. Librarians of cities of 300—3000 population, presided over by Nellie Williams, discussed: Budget system for libraries; how to pres-

ent library needs to the city council; how to interest the commercial club in the library (one suggestion was to ask the commercial club to make suggestions of books to be purchased); Should the librarian attend board meetings? Librarians from cities of 3,000—10,000 population were presided over by Miss Mary C. McQuaid, librarian of Fairbury, Neb., and Grace D. Rose, of Des Moines, presided at the round table of librarians from cities of 10,000—up. One of the topics which aroused the discussion at this meeting was the question of having members of a library staff make out efficiency records for themselves. Another topic of interest was the plan recently adopted by the Grand Rapids Public Library of allowing assistants three to four months time on pay to take special studies or for travel; one per cent of the salary budget being allowed for this purpose. (See L. J. for September 1, p. 714.)

The sentiment of all those who attended the first regional conference of the American Library Association seems to be that it was a success in every respect. This would seem to indicate that such Regional Meetings of the A. L. A. could with great profit be held at intervals in other parts of the country.

CHARLES H. COMPTON, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

A JOINT meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, Western Massachusetts Library Club and the New England School Library Association was held at Greenfield, October 19 to 21. Headquarters were at the Weldon Hotel. The first evening session was conducted by the Massachusetts Library Club under the chairmanship of President Harold T. Dougherty. A greeting was extended by Edgar P. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenfield Public Library.

Professor Raymond G. Gettell, of the Department of Political Science in Amherst College, spoke on the topic "The United States in World Politics." In summarizing the effects of the newer aspects of the foreign policy, Professor Gettell found that there is a growth of the centralizing power of the United States as against the states, an increasing power of the President and governmental gains of power at the expense of the individual.

On the next morning a round table discussion on library problems was conducted by E. Louise Jones who outlined library conditions in some of the towns in Franklin county. In response to the question as to how many libraries keep their children's room open until the regular closing time it was found that the majority do not observe the full time schedule.

In speaking on state documents and those desirable to preserve, Edward H. Redstone, state librarian, emphasized the importance of keeping the General and Special statutes, and Acts and Resolves. The large libraries should keep the various editions of the statutes; the small ones need not. Harold A. Wooster outlined the plan followed in the Westfield Athenaeum for the filing of mounted pictures. A case made of a large number of units on the pigeon hole system, provides for over 100,000 pictures. The cost of the case was \$30.

In response to an inquiry it was found that no library releases for general circulation books already reserved for a group of readers. The question was asked as to whether the establishment of junior high schools makes any difference as to the age when children should use the adult department. Should an age limit be set? The consensus of opinion favored placing books for ninth grade reading lists in the Children's Room, thereby bringing reading forward one year. Holyoke has done this at considerable expense. Somerville requires children to have a permission slip in order to use the adult department. Titles on reading lists are duplicated and made seven-day books.

The Friday afternoon session was in charge of the Western Massachusetts Library Club under the chairmanship of President Harold A. Wooster. Burges Johnson, associate professor of English at Vassar, spoke on "A Layman's Idea of a Librarian." Professor Johnson had in mind especially the ideal librarian. He wanted to see not an automaton but an active person. Provincialism is a mental attribute which the librarian must not have. The librarian must have three dominant loyalties, to himself, to his work and to his community. There should be an intense desire to progress in one's chosen field. This may even be described as ambition if a real advance is achieved. It is not so necessary to have a belief in the library you have as to have a dream of a better one.

An original Book Pageant written by M. Grace Fickett, teacher of English in the Westfield Normal School was presented in the evening. The costumes were full length replicas of the backs of some much used reference books. The books were represented as speaking to people, inviting them to use the volumes and admonishing readers for ill usage. The books with speaking parts were Webster's Dictionary, New International Cyclopedia, *Who's Who*, Warner's Library, Larned's History for Ready Reference, Stedman's Library of American Literature, Bartlett's Familiar Quotations and the World Almanac.

Several of the Club members made pleasant excursions to Deerfield and Northfield.

Z. Marshall Crane, trustee of the Public Library in Dalton, spoke on "The Near East."

A report of the personal Aid Committee submitted by Katharine P. Loring and read by E. Louise Jones reviewed the help already extended thru gifts and loans from the fund in the care of the Committee. President Dougherty announced that the Club scholarship had been awarded to Gertrude L. Harrington, a student at Simmons College, in the class of 1923. The winter meeting of the Club will be held at Providence on January 25 and 26. E. H. Furst made a report on the purpose of the New England School Library Association to develop library work in the schools.

The last session on Saturday forenoon was in charge of the New England School Library Association. The program included remarks by Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of Secondary Education in Massachusetts, who spoke on "Planning a High School Library," and an account, by Mabel C. Bragg, assistant superintendent of Schools in Newton, of "Story Telling in Schools."

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEEETING at Brattleboro in conference from October 25 to 27, the Vermont Library Association and the Free Public Library Commission heard discussions of work with schools, the desirability of municipal reference bureaus for Vermont towns, and methods for obtaining and arranging free pamphlet material.

Talks were given at the opening session by Florence Wellman, superintendent of the local schools, on "What the Library Can Do for the Schools," and by Alice Blanchard of Montpelier on library work with schools in California, particularly in Los Angeles. Kate W. Barney of the Forest Park Branch of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library considered the obtaining of free material and use of vertical files. A sight seeing trip into Massachusetts and New Hampshire, arranged by the business men of Brattleboro, occupied the early hours of the afternoon. Members of the Chamber of Commerce also were the hosts at the "get-together" supper arranged for the visitors the previous evening at All Souls parish house.

Town government in the United States is a failure as compared with that in England and Canada said K. R. B. Flint, professor of political science at Norwich University, Northfield, for the reason that the people in many of our towns are either ignorant or indifferent so far as matters of local government are concerned. Education is needed, and municipal reference bureaus will supply it. Co-operation with schools is desirable to render children familiar

with local affairs, so that as adults they can deal with them intelligently. About twelve Vermont towns are now planning to start such bureaus. The State reference bureau at Norwich University has worked out exceptionally well.

An informal discussion of books followed Prof. Flint's talk, members bringing forward books which had enjoyed popularity in the previous year. In the evening readings of modern poetry were given by Leo Leonard Twinem, formerly of the department of public speaking of the University of Vermont. The attendance was composed of about 150 auditors.

The increasing popularity of the State book wagon was the theme of the talk by Helen M. Richards of the traveling library department at the final session. Lucy D. Cheney, librarian of the public library at Rutland, spoke on Vermont fiction, taking up novels with settings in Vermont or in which Vermont was mentioned, as well as writers who had lived in the State. Charles Tuttle of the Rutland publishing firm of that name talked informally on valuable source material in Vermont libraries, ending with some of his own experiences in obtaining rare items. Gaylord Brothers, the Library Bureau and the H. R. Hunting Company exhibited library supplies and new and re sewn books.

The executive committee is to decide whether the next meeting is to be held at Vergennes or jointly with the New York Library Association at Lake George. Elizabeth McCarthy of Springfield and Florence H. Moses of Bennington were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, and Iva M. Young was chosen for the post of secretary-treasurer.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A SYMPOSIUM for the discussion and analysis of weekly news periodicals constituted the program of the first fall meeting of the New York Library Club held October 19 at the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. The attendance more than filled the auditorium. President Theresa Hitchler presided.

Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Hempstead (L. I.) Public Library and instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library sketched in brief the history, policy, and personnel of several periodicals. Questions concerning the list of periodicals distributed to the members were answered by Caroline Ulrich, Alice Appo and George Bergquist of the New York Public Library.

Carl Van Doren, literary editor of the *Century Magazine* and the speaker of the afternoon, confined his remarks largely to the liberal week-

lies. He attributed their increased circulation during the war to the belief of their readers that they were printing news which newspapers were not willing or did not dare to print. The bolder tone adopted by the newspapers since peace returned has made inroads into this class of readers with a consequent curtailment of the subscription list of the weeklies. He spoke of the advantage enjoyed by British weeklies in being able to editorialize soon after the event and to get their issues into the hands of their readers in a much more restricted territory than is the case in the United States. Here the weeklies must date their issues sufficiently in advance to give an appearance at least of timeliness when they reach the newsstands of the Middle West and of California. Another advantage of the British weekly, he said, is that it is possible to maintain a very small permanent staff and instead to solicit contributions from various authorities on the subjects on which they are asked to write. This is the policy of Massingham of the *Nation and Athenaeum*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE first meeting of the year, a dinner meeting, was held on Wednesday, October 25, 1922, at the Fairfax Tea Room, 80 Nassau Street, New York City. About 150 were present. Dorsey W. Hyde, formerly president of the National S. L. A. and D. N. Handy, of the Boston S. L. A. spoke very generally on the Detroit Conference. Mr. Hyde described how past conferences had been planned, with what objects in view, and the splendid results he thought had been accomplished therefrom. He also talked briefly on the progress that has been made in Washington, in bringing before the general public the value and importance of special libraries. Publicity, according to Mr. Hyde, should be more and more used to help further the work and emphasize the importance of all phases of library work. Helen E. Hemphill, Isabella Brokaw and Alma C. Mitchell described briefly the meetings they attended at the Conference, and Marguerite Burnett, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gave an interesting account of the luncheon given by the First National Bank of Detroit to the bank librarians. Rebecca B. Rankin, president of the National S. L. A. spoke of her plans for the coming year. She hopes, by putting thru several schemes now in process of formation, a closer affiliation may prevail between the National S. L. A. and the various local special libraries associations throught the country.

MARGARET C. WELLS, *Secretary*.

A "GET-IT-DONE MEETING" of the D. C. L. A.

A "GET-It-Done Meeting" of the D. C. L. A., held October 20th at the Grace Dodge Hotel, inaugurated the winter meetings of the District of Columbia Library Association. The object of the meeting was to stress the need for effective action in carrying out the program of work which had been adopted by the members of the Association. More than one hundred Washington librarians were present and heard interesting addresses by Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, President of the national Special Libraries Association, and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Washington Public Schools, who were introduced by Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., President of the District Association.

Miss Rankin discussed the need for teamwork among librarians to the end that library service may be "sold" to the public. "The American library as a service-giving institution has set an admirable standard of performance," she said, "but this service has not been fully exploited or utilized. With the birth of a new conception of co-operation and professional unity, library service today bids fair to attain a position of even greater importance and prestige in the community." "If Washington is to be called the nation's research and information center," Miss Rankin said, "then Washington librarians should receive much of the credit for this appellation."

Dr. Ballou explained the present policy in Washington of establishing branches of the public library in the public schools to the end that the facilities of the public library be made more generally available for school children and also for the adult population in different parts of the city. Dr. Ballou said: "Only by actual contact with books on science, art and literature, as made available in school and public libraries, can the public school student gain a vital appreciation of the subjects that he studies. The public schools of Washington have not been slow to participate in the movement to extend library facilities to their pupils. We have now a series of high school libraries which rank with those of any other city in the country, and provision is being made for the further extension of such facilities."

A short business meeting followed. Secretary Mary F. Carpenter read a communication from the A. L. A. transmitting two resolutions—on school libraries and library revenues—which were held over until the next meeting for action. Copies of the Association's new news bulletin, *D. C. L. A. Doings*, were then exhibited to the members and it was voted that the publication be approved and that it be published henceforth as the organ of the Association.

A unique aspect of this meeting of the Asso-

ciation was the interest displayed by Washington newspapers. Two papers ran advance notices of the meeting; four printed stories on the day after the meeting and one paper commented editorially on it in its Sunday issue. Altogether Washington newspapers devoted 34 column-inches of space to the "Get-It-Done Meeting."

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ON October 24th Anna A. McDonald, president, opened the twenty-second annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, this year held in Altoona at the Penn-Alto Hotel. One hundred and thirty-two registered at this meeting and an unusually large number were present at the opening session. The president spoke of the increased incomes for libraries in the State, growth of favorable public sentiment and the near dawn of the county library movement in Pennsylvania.

Dr. George P. Donehoo, Pennsylvania state librarian, emphasized this note of optimism. He spoke of the critical age of transition in which we are now living, in which we have drifted away from ancient tradition. In this transition period of danger to our democracy the value of the library as an educational institution and a force in nation and state was well brought out.

The first business session opened Wednesday morning, when Miss Rockwell, chairman of the membership committee, read the committee's report. The membership in October was 438, nearly double the membership of the previous year. There are 313 individual members, 74 libraries and 51 trustees. In Port Marion, Ellwood City and Hazleton every member of staff and all the trustees are members of the association.

The proposed amendments to the constitution of the Keystone State Library Association were then acted upon. One amendment changes the name of the association from Keystone State Library Association to Pennsylvania Library Association. Another provides that groups of members, such as trustees and directors of libraries, and librarians of and persons engaged professionally in school, college, university and special libraries may form themselves into "departments" or "sections" of the Association, such departments or sections to elect their own officers and arrange for and conduct their own meetings in conjunction with the regular meetings of the Association. They shall also undertake such special work as they deem wise to advance the interests of the libraries represented by their several groups, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Association. Only such members of the Association as are professionally engaged in libraries of the type

represented by any department or section shall be eligible to membership in such department or section or entitled to a vote at its meetings.

The Committee on Affiliation with the A. L. A. reported against affiliation at this time. The committee is, however, by no means opposed to affiliation provided it can be done under conditions satisfactory to both organizations, and was continued at its own request with instructions to take up the matter with the A. L. A. with a view to obtaining the elimination or modification of certain unsatisfactory provisions in the By-Laws of the A. L. A. Constitution. Assistant Secretary Sarah C. N. Bogle felt sure that a committee with such an object could do much to help the A. L. A. to bring about a workable constitution.

At the second business session a committee was appointed to report at the next meeting a plan for State certification. The program was devoted to the need of a definite income for libraries and methods for obtaining it. After Miss Sherman's brief but pithy paper, Miss Crandle of DuBois, Miss Krouse of the Scottvale Public Library, Miss Sterling of New Castle, and Mrs. Charles of Ellwood City narrated the struggles of each of these libraries to obtain an adequate income. When the cities had put library taxation to the vote of the people the outcome had been unanimously successful.

An effort was made to get the special libraries to form a section. There were not enough present, as the constitution requires ten members for forming any new section; but it was decided to hold a round-table and appoint Adeline Macrum, librarian of the Tuberculosis League Pittsburgh, as leader for the coming year. There is a growing number of scattered special libraries thruout the State. Philadelphia has its council and Pittsburgh is forming one, and it is hoped that a connecting link between these councils to include the isolated special librarian may be formed.

Anne Wallace Howland, director of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science, the first speaker on the Wednesday morning program, told of hopes and plans for the "new-old library school." She gave just a word to the old school, which needs no introduction, and to the professional standing of many of its graduates which is unquestioned. She then briefly outlined the plans for the new school, taking in turn each requirement for professional standing and the aims of the school not only to meet these but to "go them one better."

Sarah C. N. Bogle spoke of the need for picked people in school work, best equipped libraries and co-operation between school and

library. She took up the various methods of co-operation as worked out in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Oregon. While all these organizations differ, fortunately all feel the inter-dependence of school and library, and all are agreed that every student from the elementary school should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries. The A. L. A. therefore recommends as a minimum standard that there be at least one full time school librarian for an enrollment of one thousand elementary and high school pupils. "We are living in an age of demonstration, in the midst of project methods," Miss Bogle stated, and she mentioned Schenley High School Library, Pittsburgh, and the splendid Cleveland School Libraries, which are fast demonstrating the need for more.

During discussion Miss Root told of their plan for rural delivery in Huntington County, and Miss True of the pride of the citizens of Erie in the Library "Ford-Arrow" truck. Miss Steele of Bradford reported a novel way of raising money for books by means of a memorial fund. Over a hundred dollars was given during the past year by school children in memory of two loved teachers. Mr. Carol spoke in behalf of the Universal Publishing Syndicate and their efforts to work out standards for library book binding. Of the 2,400,000 volumes of text books rebound last year, eight per cent were library books.

Mrs. Elsie Singmaster Lewars read two of her Pennsylvania stories, "A Great Day," a story of Gettysburg, and the humorous Millerstown story of "The Man Who Was Nice and Common," at a banquet in the evening. A paper on the "Public Library, a Community Necessity" was read by Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Pennsylvania State College.

In an enthusiastic paper Lieutenant David Perry of Altoona told that evening what the books and libraries had meant to the men in war service. A paper prepared by Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker on "The Importance of Compiling Indian Stories and Traditions" emphasized the importance of collecting this material while yet there is time to get it by word of mouth. Dr. W. O. Allen of Lafayette College discussed "What Publicity Really Means." He said that there was only one measure of a modern public library—the quality and quantity of the circulation. Librarians have ceased to be custodians of books, and have become book agents.

The business meeting on Friday morning was immediately followed by a joint session of children's and school librarians, presided over by Nina C. Brotherton, principal of the Carnegie

Library School, Pittsburgh, and Frances H. Kelly, head of department of work with schools. Marion K. Wallace visualized the modern children's room in her paper, "The Children's Corner." Cornelia E. Stroh told of the best of all hours in the children's room—the story hour. "Story-Telling by Wireless," by Eugenia Brunot, was a live subject handled in a live way, and "Library Day in the Schools" an able paper by Miss Boli of Pittsburgh contained many helpful suggestions. Notable among the papers of the convention was Elva S. Smith's valuable contribution on some noteworthy recent books for children, which may be used to supplement the traditional tales and the classics and standard literature which should form the nucleus of every library collection for children.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MANY factors tended toward making the twenty-sixth annual session of the Illinois Library Association, held at the Chicago Beach Hotel, October 19 to 21, a meeting of unusual excellence. The Chicago Library Club and Chicago libraries were ideal hosts; the President and other A. L. A. officers were present, the weather was ideal; and this is an anniversary year in Chicago, a cause for congratulation.

Mary E. Ahern gave the story of "Fifty Years of Progress." The passage of a law providing for tax-supported libraries in Illinois was largely due to the late E. S. Willcox, so long librarian of Peoria, who drafted the law. Chicago joined forces in urging the passage of the bill which became a law March 7, 1872. Chicago and Rockford were the first cities to take advantage of the library law; other towns followed slowly. The second milestone was 1893, when a wonderful exhibition of material in library service was shown at the World's Fair. Formal library training began in 1894, when a library school was opened at Armour Institute, under the leadership of Katherine L. Sharp. In 1897, the school was moved to the University of Illinois at Urbana, where later it became a regular part of the University course. Library extension work began thru the Farmers' Institutes, which sent out traveling libraries. The Illinois Library Association was founded in 1896. *Public Libraries* was also founded in 1896 and in its second year became the official organ of the I. L. A. Two endowed libraries in Illinois worthy of special mention are the Newberry Library and the John Crerar Library in Chicago. Illinois was among the first in the development of libraries in business organizations.

Librarian Carl B. Roden then spoke on the double anniversary of the Chicago Public Library, which within the year celebrates the fiftieth year of its life and the twenty-fifth of

residence in its present building. Mr. Roden told the story of the founding of the library after the great fire of 1871 (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL for December 15, 1921*), sketched briefly the development, dwelling chiefly upon the solid foundation laid by Frederick Poole, librarian from 1873 to 1887; and the great expansion under his own predecessor, Henry E. Legler, librarian from 1909 to 1917. Today the system has an appropriation of \$1,250,000, and employs 644 people in circulating its 800,000 volumes to 2000 schools and thru 200 different branches or deposit stations.

Anna May Price, secretary of the Library Extension Division, in a backward glance over the eight years of its existence reported seventy-eight new free public libraries established; better and more useful libraries; less useless red tape; better district conferences; better salaries; an increase in the library tax rate; and the passage of a county library law. An increased appropriation for the Commission had resulted in the purchase of many new books, and the addition of a field worker to the staff. Many new buildings have been erected and bond issues have been and are being issued for buildings to be erected in the near future.

George B. Utley, president of the A. L. A., was to speak on "A Near Anniversary," the fiftieth anniversary of the A. L. A., which comes in 1926, but lack of time confined his talk to a few words of welcome, and an invitation to the Association to visit the Newberry Library, where a very interesting collection of early illustrated manuscripts was on exhibition.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

The President explained that as Illinois is behind her sister states in the matter of school libraries it had seemed needful to devote one of the general sessions to a discussion of that subject. E. G. Edwards, superintendent of schools at Marshall, said that the immediate problem is with school officials. A library consciousness must be aroused. Some time ago, a survey of Illinois high school libraries showed that high schools enrolling from 880 to 2600 pupils received an appropriation of from 10 to 28 cents per pupil. Each school had a librarian, all but 50 per cent of whom had had some professional training; books were carefully and systematically selected. High schools enrolling from 880 to 240 pupils were supplied with libraries. Appropriations ranged from 35 to 58 cents per pupil; sixty-five per cent had librarians, very few of whom had any professional training. Selection of books was in the hands of teachers and principals. In high schools with an enrollment of 110 to 240 pupils, about two-thirds of the number made an appropriation for

books of from 31 to 79 cents per pupil; only about half of the libraries had a librarian, and chaotic conditions prevailed in the method of selecting books. In the high schools enrolling 110 pupils fewer, only about one-half made a library appropriation ranging from 61 cents to \$1.14 per pupil; there was no systematic method of selecting books, and no librarian with training, yet numerically three-fourths of all the high schools of the state are in this class.

There should be, as in many other states, a standard list, prepared by an authority recognized by the state department of education, from which selections are to be made. Suggestions as to a minimum number of volumes was 1000 volumes for a school of 300 or fewer, for high schools larger, 2000 with an increase of 3 books each for each pupil over 300. As to appropriations: for schools of 100 or less, \$1 per pupil; from 100 to 250, 50 cents per pupil; from 250 to 1000, 30 cents; and for schools of 1000 pupils or over 20 cents per pupil. A standard acceptable to the A. L. A. should be adopted for high school librarians, possibly eight weeks' training in a library school, or one year's experience in a well-organized library of recognized standing. Educational requirements should be the same as those of a high school teacher in a North Central High School. There should be a library course, either as part of the English course, or a separate course, in which pupils are taught the use of books.

"The Minnesota Plan" was described by Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of School Libraries, St. Paul. Minnesota has a rural population. There are twelve counties in the state where there are no libraries, but all of the people understand the schools. State grants have been made for schools, and are now being made thru the department of education for libraries. At present any rural school that expends \$40 for books, receives at the end of the year a rebate of \$20; a two room building or one that is larger, which spends \$80 receives at the end of the year \$40. In case that the amount is smaller the same per cent is returned. All books are selected from a list prepared by the State. The plan in Minnesota has been carried on entirely out of politics. The Commissioner of Education serves for a longer period than any Governor. The Board of Education is thoroly acquainted with educational policies and school requirements. An institute is offered to each county for one week in each year, in which a teacher may be trained in the use and administration of the library. Interest is chiefly in the elementary schools; the high schools have their libraries. Martha Wilson reported on the work done by the Committee appointed at the request of the A. L. A. to in-

vestigate the work of school libraries in Illinois. The policy adopted asks for the appointment of a supervisor of school libraries who shall have had library training and experience; to be appointed by the superintendent of Public Instruction and to be a member of his department.

SECTION MEETINGS

Tuesday afternoon was given over to section meetings. For the Public Libraries section Harriet Turner considered "The Librarian With a Duster." Such a vision did not especially appeal to Miss Turner, who felt that while dusters should be kept in the background, nevertheless a librarian must "play many parts," even that of janitor. The most serious problem is dust, most of which is tracked in from the street. Keeping approaches well swept and scrubbed and providing rubber matting for the length of half a dozen steps inside the door was advised, as dust adheres most readily to it. From properly oiled or varnished floors practically no dust will fly. Vacuum cleaners may be rented if not purchased. A study of the library supply catalogs of the Library Bureau, Gaylord Brothers, Democrat Printing Company, the *Stationery Herald* of the Marshall Jackson Company and the catalog of the Harder Stores of Chicago will suggest many helps to system and order, as will "Personal Efficiency in Business," published by the A. W. Shaw Company, of Chicago.

Tile was recommended for halls and places where noise need not be considered, in Miss Forestahl's talk on floor coverings. For rooms where quiet is necessary linoleum may be bought at prices ranging from \$1.15 to \$1.80 per yard; battleship linoleum, a heavier material than linoleum, at \$1.80 to \$2.50 per yard; cork carpet which is more elastic and more like a carpet, for \$1.30 to \$2.10 per yard. Linotile is similar to battleship, but is obtainable in smaller sheets. All material is obtainable in several different colors.

The majority of Illinois libraries shorten hours in summer, said Florence D. Love, and usually in July and August, altho in some instances service is cut down in June and occasionally continued thru September. Eight o'clock is a common closing hour. Some libraries in towns where stores and offices have a half-holiday have closed the same afternoons. Diverse opinions on the subject exist among librarians. No regular rule can be laid down, but if a lessening of hours results in loss of patronage, it seems a poor policy.

The service of the Art Institute to libraries of the State was presented by Lydia E. Kohn. The Art Institute and the Ryerson Library loan

photographs and lantern slides, free for educational purposes in Chicago and Cook County. There are in the collection 30,000 slides, 20,000 photographs, 20,000 post cards and 3,000 prints, children's classics told in slides, manuscript lectures on architecture painting and sculpture illustrated. These are used by women's clubs all over the United States. A weekly letter is issued on art in general and concerning the exhibits in the Institute. Nellie Bredehoft described the art collection of the State Library.

"Creating an Interest in Non-Fiction" was another topic fully developed. Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins talked on "Citizenship and Americanism." The object of her own writings she said, is to increase friendliness and respect for all peoples, working thru the children.

At the Trustees' Section, at which M. F. Gallagher, president of the Evanston Library Board, presided, H. G. Wilson, secretary of the Chicago Library Board spoke on library revenue as the one thing for which library boards are held chiefly and exclusively responsible. Complaint about high taxes is general, altho taxes in Illinois are lower than in her sister States, and much lower than in the East. Illinois' present minimum library tax rate, passed in 1921, is subject to change in three years, and another campaign of education will be necessary. A report on Warren County Library, whose success owes much to L. E. Robinson of Monmouth, showed twelve libraries established in the county, each presided over by a local librarian, and a county appropriation of \$16,000.

Two topics that called forth considerable discussion were certification and pensions. Phineas L. Windsor spoke in favor of certification as a means of raising the standard of librarianship, an aid to trustees who have to consider applicants and as an official roster, providing a pension law was passed. It was understood that certification would be considered in reference to incoming librarians and not carried out in very small communities. Miss Ahern felt that certification is not needed. Pensions were objected to as smacking of paternalism and advocated upon the theory (as well as fact) that the great majority of librarians are unmarried women who have no one to look to for support after the years of active usefulness have closed.

Carl H. Milam made an address on "Function of Libraries in Directing Reading in the Community," asking more generous support of public libraries as the most important educational institutions in America for those who have left the classroom. The section endorsed the A. L. A.'s recommendation for an appropriation of one dollar per capita for library purposes.

Carl B. Roden read a paper on the library as a censor of books. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15, p. 857.)

The School Section was presided over by Clara J. Hadley. Ruth Sankee traced "The Evolution of a School Library." Mildred Warren, high school librarian, Mt. Vernon, in discussing the librarian's contribution to educational standards, recommended following the example of Newark (N. J.) in developing the pupil's interest in the government of his own locality. Vocational guidance and courses in the choice and use of books are also desirable. Margaret Davenport of Freeport considered "High School Libraries and School Societies." Clara Sullivan thought the school library "a reinforcement of the school." It is a meeting place for all students, opens up new avenues of interest and is a quiet place for reading and study. Caroline Mott of Pullman advised against investing too heavily in duplicate copies, as her experience had been that a change of faculty or a change of subject often led to but slight use of the books purchased.

May E. Jordan of St. Charles spoke on desirable features of encyclopedias for school use, giving the preference to the New International encyclopedia as the most evenly balanced and best for a school able to afford but one. She warned against the mistake of relying on an encyclopedia to the exclusion of other material.

It means much to a high school library to have a well-stocked general library near at hand, and students are urged to "join the library" at once, said Rachel Baldwin of Highland Park. Libraries are notified of any especially heavy reference work that may be expected, and are asked to supply only one copy, to be held on reserve.

At the College and Reference Section Ada M. Nelson of Knox College spoke on the use and protection of reserve books, saying that students should aid by requesting books clearly by author and title; professors by making sure that volumes assigned are in the library and by turning in lists of assignments to the librarian; librarians by seeing that books are quickly returned to the shelves. Mary J. Booth of Eastern Illinois Teachers' College said that a questionnaire sent out in 1921 showed that teaching the use of the library is less common in grade schools and high schools than it is in colleges. In teachers' colleges the course should be required; it may be elective in larger colleges and universities.

Robert J. Usher of the John Crerar Library described some new reference books, chiefly in applied science and sociology. Theodore W.

Koch of Northwestern University reported on European book markets. He said the chief difficulty was in finding stocks for purchase. The country differences that arose during the war were found to be gradually disappearing. Reparation from Germany for the destruction of the Louvain Library is receiving the attention of foreign countries. Holland book prices are high, but quantities of German books were bought up there not to be found elsewhere. In Italy, especially in Florence and Rome, the book trade is flourishing. Stocks are low because of the high business tax. Dealers do not buy unless there are definite orders in sight. Now is unquestionably the time to buy in Germany, and fair treatment is certain. Dr. Koch was elected chairman of the section for 1923.

At the closing session the Association heard an address by Lorado Taft on community consciousness. The last number on the program was a book symposium from Henry James to Sherwood Anderson conducted by Mrs. Carl B. Roden who sketched the changes in the literary world from 1900, when Queen Victoria was still on the throne until today. Following, Alice Farquhar, Margaret Ely and Nellie E. Parham took up several novels of the day.

Social features occupied Friday. In the afternoon a complimentary drive was given to the Association with tea at the Legler Branch. The Chicago Library Club entertained the visiting members at dinner at the Chicago Beach Hotel, at which Miss Bogle, President of the Chicago Library Club, presided. A number of Chicago's distinguished writers were present, among them Clara Louise Burnham, Lucy Fitch Perkins, Harriet Monroe and Edna Ferber, and to Miss Ahern, was accorded the honor of the closing word to the guests.

Officers elected for the coming year are: Ida F. Wright, Evanston, president; Edwin Wiley, Peoria, vice president; Lois Shortess, St. Charles, treasurer; Nellie E. Parham, Bloomington, secretary.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in Olympia, Washington's capital city, August 30 to September 1, 1922. The registered attendants, 140 in all, included members from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Utah, and visiting librarians from California and Ontario. A cordial welcome was extended to the Association by A. W. Tyler, chairman of the board of trustees of the Olympia Public Library. The response was made by Herbert Killam, of the Public Library Commission of British Columbia, Victoria.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Charles W. Smith, of the University of Washington Library, chairman of the Committee on Northwest Bibliography, under whose auspices the checklist of Pacific Northwest Americana was prepared for publication last year, called attention to a growing activity in the collection of local history material and consequent increased prices which make it wise for librarians to purchase soon the items needed. He requested the libraries that participated in the preparation of the checklist to forward to him from time to time titles of important acquisitions. Attention was also called to the department of Pacific Northwest Americana conducted in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*. In this are given items of notes and news intended to be of interest to librarians and collectors. Ruth Rockwood, of the Portland Library Association, has prepared an annotated list of 275 titles of books relating to the Pacific Northwest that are recommended for purchase by the smaller libraries. Publication of this list for the Association will soon be arranged, as sufficient orders to the amount of \$200 were received before the meeting closed.

Miss Rockwood, chairman of the Subscription Book Committee, reported that thru the generosity of J. M. Hitt and the Washington state library it had been possible this year to bring out its Bulletins in printed form. Four numbers were issued and distributed to the libraries of the Northwest, as well as to others that had asked for them. It is the plan to continue the publication another year. Fanny Reynolds, of the Seattle Public Library, chairman of the Committee on Books for the Blind, reported the completion and publication of the union list of embossed books for the blind to be found in eleven of the libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Copies are now ready for distribution. Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian, reporting for the Committee on Libraries in Alaska, told of some correspondence with Governor Scott C. Bone and of his interest in library development in Alaska.

The report of the Committee on School Libraries was read by Mary Lytle of Seattle. The report gave detailed statistics secured from replies to questionnaires returned by eighty-six schools having libraries varying in size from 100 volumes to 7,084. Of the eighty-six, all but thirteen are housed in a separate room and only fourteen are uncatalogued. Only three seem to have no annual appropriation for books. The majority of the libraries are in charge of teachers, assisted by students. A few of the teachers have had some library experience or training at normal school or university. There are three

teacher-librarians and sixteen librarians, eight of whom are graduates of library schools.

John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, chairman of the committee on Joint Meeting with California, recommended that arrangements be made with the California Library Association for a joint meeting to be held at a convenient point in northern California in 1923.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN THE COAST STATES

At the evening session, three speakers, representing respectively the states of Washington, Oregon and California, presented the library situation as it is in the Pacific coast states. "The Library's Part in the State's Educational Scheme" was the title of the paper read by Mrs. Joseph Corliss Preston, state superintendent of Public Instruction for Washington. Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian, told of "Library Progress in Oregon." The state educational institutions of higher learning and the supreme court have well organized libraries; just one-third of Oregon's counties have county libraries; every town in the state capable of supporting a library has one. The school libraries are not as strong as they should be; they should be more definitely connected with local and state public library systems. The selection of books by libraries has improved. The trustees are the weakest point; they do not take as deep interest in their libraries as they might.

Cornelia D. Provines, of the Sacramento County Free Library, told of the appointment and functioning of a certification committee of the California Library Association and described the workings of the California county library system. In the certification plan California does not feel that it has settled the matter, but it has reached what promises a working basis. From July 1 to August 15 the Committee received 150 applications for certification. Notable provisions of the California county library law are: (1) The county library shall be established by the Board of Supervisors of a county who shall be directly responsible for its proper conduct and appoint its librarian. This brings the library under the direct supervision of the tax raising body of the county. (2) It provides for a state board of library examiners who pass upon the qualifications of those desiring to become county librarians and who issue certificates to them. This safeguards against political appointments and assures the selection of well qualified librarians. (3) The law provides that the county libraries shall be under the general supervision of the State Librarian, who becomes president of the County Library Association, calls an annual convention for the discussion of

matters pertaining to the county libraries, and who renders advice and assistance as needed.

NEW IDEAS IN LIBRARY PRACTICE

"New Ideas in Library Practice" was the general topic for the Thursday morning session. Anne M. Mulheron, Portland's librarian discussed "Book Drives," in Indiana and Missouri, and more particularly the book drive carried on in Portland. An advertising company effectively conducted a publicity campaign at a cost to the library of \$400. It included newspaper advertising, bill board displays, a moving picture scenario, and street car cards. The sort of books wanted was emphasized. Over 3,000 volumes were received of which 2,000 have already been accessioned as desirable additions. In reply to the question raised as to whether the tax levying bodies would not think they could lower the levy of libraries securing many books by gift, instances were cited to show that a campaign for books had sometimes emphasized the needs of the library in a way that brought increased support.

In her paper entitled, "Remission of Overdue Fines," Mary A. Batterson of the Tacoma Public Library discussed the scheme that a number of libraries have been trying out, under such designations as "homecoming week at the public library," "bargain week at the public library" and "back to the library movement." The plan is to suspend for the period of a week the collection of fines for overdue books and to urge all patrons to return overdue books which are charged to them and also any in their possession that have been taken without being charged, assurance being given that no questions will be asked. Covered barrels or other receptacles are placed at convenient places in which books may be dropped without embarrassment to those returning them. Minneapolis, Sedalia, Duluth, Cedar Rapids, Stockton and Sacramento have tried the plan with varying degrees of success. Most librarians who have tried the plan seem to approve of it, but they are agreed that it should not be undertaken too often, for the reason that patrons expecting it to be an annual affair might wait for it to come around before bringing back their books. There was some discussion of the ethical principles involved, some feeling that it is unfortunate to emphasize the "bargain" feature of the week or to treat lightly the theft of library property.

"Library Reports" were discussed by Ralph Munn, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library. The library's annual report has two chief functions, as a document of record, giving a comprehensive view of the library's development during the year, and as a medium of publicity to gain the interest and support of the

general public. Most library reports fulfill the first function well enough, but fail utterly to arouse the interest of the average citizen. It is practically impossible to have the same report accomplish both purposes; so there should be two separate reports. One, a detailed report, should give full statistics of circulation, registration, accessions, the complete financial report, etc. The number of people interested in this report is relatively small and it need not be printed; it may be mimeographed. Second, there should be a small, well written, and attractively printed pamphlet, preferably illustrated, containing a concise narrative of the high points of the year's work and featuring those things most likely to attract the general public. This should be printed in large numbers and widely distributed.

Ellen Garfield Smith, of Walla Walla, discussed "Advertising the Small Library." The small library cannot spend much on its advertising, issue a monthly bulletin, or distribute advertising thru the mail. Newspaper publicity is the cheapest, most widespread and effective in results of all forms of advertising for a small library. Library expansion is a good theme to use, because it indicates that the library is active. Statistics should be used with judgment and not worded in library jargon. Articles written by the newspaper reporter are invariably better advertising than those carefully and painfully composed by the librarian. The Walla Walla library maintains five bulletin boards down town and during the school year has one in each school building. The posters are changed weekly. Girl Reserves are depended upon to make the changes in the schools and a dependable boy changes the down town bulletins. The Commercial Club's multigraph is used for printing lists. A Library League was organized a year and a half ago and members were solicited at \$1 each to help meet the critical needs of the library. The direct benefits were \$1500 for books and an increase in the tax levy for the following year.

"One Method of Handling Delinquent Borrowers" was the title of a paper read by Sarah Virginia Lewis of Seattle. The Seattle library sends its first notice when a book is from three to seven days overdue. If the book is not returned within fourteen days, some attempt is made to reach the borrower, some member of his family, or his employer by telephone. If the two notices failed to bring results the former practice was to turn the case over to a collector. More recently, however, the library has been making use of the registry department of the post office. The third notice is now sent by registered mail. On this notice are printed sections from the city ordinance with regard

to the legal penalties for failure to return books when sent for. If the book is not back within thirty days after this notice is sent the case is turned over to the corporation counsel (city attorney) for prosecution. During the first year of operation under this plan registered notices were sent concerning 2868 books. Of these, 2575 were returned, a gain of nearly 28 per cent in the proportion of books recovered over the previous year's record. There was a saving of nearly 85 per cent in the cost of collecting.

Thursday afternoon Professor Edmund S. Meany, of the University of Washington, gave a most interesting talk on the "History of Olympia and Vicinity." Members of the Association, as guests of the citizens of Olympia, enjoyed an automobile ride, during the course of which some of the places of historic interest mentioned by Dr. Meany were visited. After the drive the librarians visited the State Library and later were received at the executive mansion.

The evening session was opened by a vocal solo by Mrs. Walter L. Whiting, of Olympia. A Book Forum was interestingly conducted by Ethel R. Sawyer, Portland. As a prelude to the reviews, Miss Sawyer presented the allegory of a book traveler, who because of the knowledge gained by books was able to escape dangers and difficulties which others suffered.

"Artist or Artisan-Which?" an address by Dr. John Ridington followed. Dr. Ridington reminded those library workers whose tasks are largely mechanical of the dignity of their labor. All necessary work is worthy work and should not be slighted because it is the repetition of a mechanical routine.

LIBRARY PERSONNEL

The general topic for the Friday morning session was "Library Personnel." William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington and director of the library school, gave an account of the history, organization and aims of the school. (*See L. J.*, 1922, p. 161-162.)

The discussion of this paper was led by John B. Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma public library, who by invitation, presented various suggestions for the improvement of the course of study that had come to him, especially from fifteen graduates of the school whose criticisms had been invited. The need of typewriting as a prerequisite to library work was especially emphasized. Other subjects which several thought should be given more attention were book selection, more consideration being given to modern popular writers; work with children; trade bibliography; government documents; book mending. Since a majority of the graduates of the school go either to the Seattle Public Library

or to the Tacoma Library, it was suggested that more attention be given to the methods used in these libraries. In the discussion it was clearly recognized that increased attention could not be given to various subjects short of a two years' course.

A paper on "Recruiting for Library Service" was read by Kate M. Firman of Seattle. Professions which offer an adequate return for services rendered do not need to recruit. The army and navy which offer low wages, must constantly do so; so must libraries. There are too few library schools in the country and these are located in eight different states. Forty states have no full-fledged library schools of approved standing. To secure training in one of the best schools, students from many of these forty states have to go far at great expense. The number of librarians in the country is between 15,000 and 20,000. The annual output of the twelve schools is about 225—not much more than one per cent of the total number of librarians. The A. L. A. recruiting committee has supplied librarians and vocational directors with literature on library work. The most effective recruiting, however, is done by individual librarians in conference with promising candidates. Local recruiting committees have been appointed by various state associations. It might be well for the P. N. L. A. to follow their example.

"Certification for Library Service" was presented in the form of a debate, with two speakers on each side. Mabel Ashley, of the Everett Public Library, in a paper read by Miss Hall, and M. Belle Sweet, librarian of the University of Idaho, supported the affirmative, while Gladys Smith, of the Spokane Public Library, in a paper read by Mr. Fuller, and Emma Stephenson, of the University of Oregon, upheld the negative. The arguments advanced for certification were that it is preferable to civil service and would probably forestall the enactment of further civil service legislation for libraries. Either certification or civil service seems to be a prerequisite to any system of pensions for librarians in which support is received from public funds. It has benefited other professions—law, medicine, education, dentistry, pharmacy, architecture, etc. It would make for an *esprit de corps* among library workers, by establishing the status of various classes of library workers. It would give librarians better standing in the eyes of the public, furnish trustees authoritative guidance in selecting employees, and protect the public from being imposed upon by the incompetent.

Against certification it was urged that it will diminish the authority of local boards and head librarians who are best fitted to administer authority. It is not wise to establish a complex

system of standards when the standards of individual libraries are best adapted to meeting the local requirements. Requirements of even a minimum standard would work hardships in the smaller libraries and library extension would be checked. It would put librarianship on a civil service basis, helping the mediocre to advance more rapidly and relieving the individual of responsibility. It would not take into consideration personality and natural aptitude, the most necessary qualifications of librarians. It would not carry with it the magic to increase library salaries beyond what library budgets will stand.

BUSINESS

The final session, Friday afternoon, was devoted to business. The Association approved the project for the restoration of the Library of the University of Louvain free gift from America. It voted to send greetings to Governor Scott G. Bone, of Alaska, expressing high appreciation of his interest in the development of library service in his territory and venturing to hope for official representation from Alaska at the 1923 meeting of the P. N. L. A. It voted to appoint a committee to secure co-operation of the Woolworth Company and other chain stores offering books for sale, in presenting the public a high standard of titles in their cheap editions; and also to seek the co-operation of the A. L. A. in this matter.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Ethel R. Sawyer, Library Association of Portland; vice-presidents, Belle Sweet, librarian, University of Idaho, and Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, trustee, Tacoma Public Library; secretary, Ralph Munn, reference librarian, Seattle Public Library; treasurer, Elena A. Clancey, Tacoma Public Library.

MATTHEW H. DOUGLASS, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

November 28. At Syracuse Central High School Library. Library section of the New York State Teachers' Association morning and afternoon sessions.

Dec. 2. At Columbia University, New York City. Annual informal conference of eastern college and university librarians. Please notify Frederick C. Hicks of your intention to be present.

Dec. 28-30. At Chicago, Midwinter meeting of A. L. A. Council and other library organizations. See page 972.

Dec. 29. At New Haven, Conn. Bibliographical Society of America.

April 23. At Hot Springs, Arkansas. The 45th annual meeting of the American Library Association.

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLEN (Mrs.) Philip L., 1911, N. Y. S., is organizing St. Mary's College Library, Winona, Minn.

AVERY, Jessie R., 1900-01, N. Y. S., librarian of the Lincoln Branch of the Rochester Public Library, resigned in September to become librarian of the Central State Normal School at Lockhaven, Pa.

BAXTER Ethel, L., 1917-'18, N. Y. S., has resigned her position with the American Education Association to become librarian for the Fleischmann Laboratories, New York City.

BROWN, Charles H., library specialist of the United States Navy Department, has resigned to become librarian of the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. Gladys Mary Rush, 1916 P., acting librarian, resigned in August to marry Cornelius Gouwens of Ames.

CLAFLIN, Helen M., 1915, N. Y. S., resigned her position with the Public Library at Brookline, Mass., to become librarian of the high school at Attleboro, Mass.

DAVIS, Mary Gould, children's librarian of the 135th Street branch, and temporarily in charge of story telling for the New York Public Library has compiled "A Girl's Book of Verse," being a treasury of old and new poems, published by Frederick A. Stokes & Company.

GOSS, Harriet, leaves her position with the Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, on November 15th to become the Librarian of Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

GRAVES, C. Edward, formerly librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society is realizing his am-

bition as a fruit grower and sends us from Hood River, Oregon (Route 3) a catalog of his tempting Christmas season wares.

KYTE, E. Cockburn, secretary of the Library Association (of the United Kingdom) has joined the firm of John and Edward Bumpus, Ltd., booksellers, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. I., to help "bring into better relations all who are responsible for the production and distribution of books "and, particularly, to organize library book finding and the supply of books, new and second hand and to give advice upon fittings and how to start a technical library for firms contemplating the establishment of one."

MCCULLOUGH, Julia, 1922 A., appointed librarian of the Commercial High School, Atlanta, Ga.

NORRIS, Helen H., 1918-'19, N. Y. S., resigned as organizer for the New York State Library Extension Division to become cataloger at the University of Minnesota Library.

POTTER, (Mrs.) Elizabeth Gray, 1912, N. Y. S. has been given a year's leave of absence from Mills College Library, and has joined the staff of the American Library in Paris.

STEEL, Edwina M., 1916 C. P., has resigned her position in the Cleveland Public Library to become junior high school librarian, Long Beach, Cal.

STEVENSON, Burton E., is the author of another romance, "The King Makers" published by Dodd, Mead and Company.

UNDERHILL, Adelaide, has been appointed librarian of Vassar College to succeed Miss Amy L. Reed. Miss Reed, who was part time professor in the Department of English while librarian, will now devote her entire time to teaching in the Department. This note corrects the wrong information given under Miss Underhill's name in our November 1st "Among Librarians" department.

WALKER, Catherine, 1913 A., appointed librarian for the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

WINSLOW, Amy, head of the technical department, and Gretta Smith, head of the publications division of the Indianapolis Public Library, are granted each a year's leave of absence to work for the American Friends' Relief in Vienna. Elizabeth Glendenning will be acting head of the technical department during Miss Winslow's absence.

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ZETTENBERG, Ebba E. 1918 C. P. has joined the staff of the Lakewood (Ohio) Public Library to have charge of the Emerson Junior High School Branch, and Florence I. Wilson, to have charge of the Horace Mann Junior High School Library.

The Portland (Ore.) Public Library has made the following appointments: Constance R. S. Ewing, 1919 P., head of the Order department to succeed Alice Williams, 1915 W. R., who becomes librarian at Jacksonville, Ill.; Eleanor Davis, an Illinois graduate, librarian of Lincoln high school, a branch of the Library, to succeed Pearl Durst, who has accepted a high school librarianship in Indianapolis; Helen Hoagland, 1922 L. A., assistant in the East Portland branch; Phyllis Knowles, 1922, Wis., children's librarian of the Vernon branch; Mary K. Murphy, 1922 S., librarian of the Rose City Park Branch; Lenore Casford, 1922 C. P., has been appointed first assistant in the School department, and Dorothy Watson, 1917 N. Y. P. L., has returned to Portland to be assistant in the Technical department.

Recent changes of the Brooklyn Public Library include the resignation of Nellie B. Fatout for eighteen years librarian of the Carroll Park branch who will live with relatives in Indianapolis. She is succeeded by Lillian J. McMann, librarian of the Red Hook Branch whose place is now filled by Elizabeth L. Henderson, formerly of the Brownsville Branch. Ruth G. Hopkins has resigned the charge of the Children's Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library to return to the Department of Work with Children. Evelyn T. Ross, 1916 Wis., 1917 W. R., of Portland (Ore.) is in charge of the children's room at the Pacific Branch. Lillian P. Nichols, 1916 P., is specializing in work with children at DeKalb Branch. Ethel Trudeau 1922 P. is at the Brownsville Children's Branch. Dorothy Mackay is children's librarian of the Macon Branch and (Mrs.) Dorothy C. Wilkey Frey of the East Branch. Helen R. Bull of the Kent (Conn.) Public Library is temporarily assistant librarian at the Williamsburg Branch and Catherine Barksdale 1921 P. of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library is now at the Pacific Branch.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"A Descriptive Booklet," telling of the Lincoln School of Teachers' College, New York, devotes a chapter to the library and its relation to the organization of the school.

The New York Library Club has just published a Directory of the Libraries of Greater New York together with a list of its members, constitution and by-laws. The directory was compiled by Isadore G. Mudge, Reference Librarian of Columbia University, assisted by a committee of the club. The information given includes the name and address of the library, the name of the librarian, regulations governing its use and resources. There is an index to special collections. Three hundred and seven libraries are included. A limited number of copies of the Directory may be obtained from Miss Marion F. Schwab, Secretary of the Club, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. The price is \$1 postpaid.

The *Radio Service Bulletin*, issued monthly by the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Department of Commerce, now prints the lists of references to current radio periodical literature prepared

by the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards. For about two years these lists have been prepared in mimeographed form, and a very limited number of copies have been available for distribution. The publication of these references will be continued if the readers of the *Radio Service Bulletin* (obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D. C. for 25 cents a year) find them useful. The Bureau of Navigation will be pleased to receive suggestions from readers as to the desirability of continuing their publication. A complete file of the previous mimeographed lists can be consulted at the Bureau of Standards in Washington. Files of earlier lists can also be consulted at the Library of Congress, the Engineering Societies Library in New York, and the John Crerar Library in Chicago. These references are classified according to a decimal system outlined in a report prepared at the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, "An Extension of the Dewey Decimal Classification Applied to Radio." It is expected that this classification will be published later.

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Articles that have appeared in the *Printers' Ink* publications on the advertising and merchandising of coffee, tea and cocoa. 185 Madison Ave., New York. 4 mim. p. (*Printers' Ink* special service).

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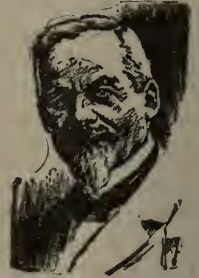
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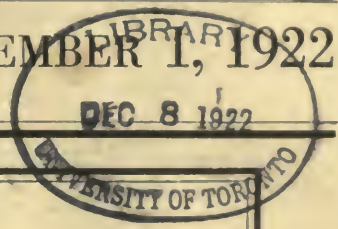


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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1922



Hints for the Village Library Building Committee

By JOHN ADAMS LOWE
Assistant Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library

MANIFOLD problems confront the committee charged with the erection of a building in which the public library is to be housed. And, contrary to general opinion, experience convinces one that these problems do not diminish when a small building in a small community is the matter involved. Available funds are so limited that economy must be practiced frequently with Scottish thrift to erect any structure worthy of the name of a public library.

It is to be regretted that there is not available for the building committee a complete up-to-date manual. Mr. William R. Eastman's pamphlet, "The Library Building," published in 1918, Miss Cornelia Marvin's pamphlet, "Small Library Buildings," published in 1908, with an excellent introduction filled with sound advice and suggestion, and Miss Alice G. Chandler's pamphlet dated 1915, "The Country Library versus the Donor and the Architect," are helpful and suggestive. "The small-town library building" an article in *House Beautiful*, January 1920, discusses remodeling dwelling houses for small library buildings.

An unailing source of help is, however, to be found in the State Library Commission. The committee's first step should be to seek its counsel. Most library commissions have at command a collection of blueprints of floor plans of library buildings. They can recommend reputable architects who have designed successful libraries. Indeed two commissions are so fortunate as to receive the services of eminent architects practically as consulting architects. They render invaluable aid to committees who bring their building problems to the commission. If no state library commission is available, send your problems to the Secretary of the American Library Association in Chicago, who will be able to focus the results of the experience of the country on your needs.

The librarian, furthermore, if trained and

experienced, is of inestimable value to the committee. Such a librarian understands administrative detail and appreciates modern library ideals and standards of work and frequently knows something of the latest development of library architecture, furniture and equipment. Frequently library trustees, undertaking a new building, begin their activities by engaging such a librarian in order to advantage by her assistance in planning and administering the building.

Because of the perplexing problems and difficulties to which committees undertaking an important task for the first time always fall heir, it seems not unfitting to set down a few simple hints which have proven practical to men and women who have struggled over the same problems.

The personnel of the committee is usually predetermined before the committee meets for the first time. It may be a small group of the entire board of library trustees constituted by it to act for the Board. Its members may have been named by the donor of the building. The Town officials may have called together several prominent citizens and among them a representative of the library trustees and designated them a building committee, answerable and responsible to the town itself. The spirit in which the committee acts, on the other hand, is not dependent on outside forces. Unity of action as a committee is essential, which demands frequently subordination of one's own personal interest or desire to the common good. The committee is under obligation to the community and must discharge its responsibilities in that spirit.

Committees in a small community are exposed to more personal demands than his city brother, for people in towns live closer together in community and personal affairs than city dwellers. A "one man" committee is doomed never to obtain complete success. Such a committee is deprived of originality, self expression, initia-

tive, broad and concerted action and frequently of intelligent understanding of the problem as a whole.

Organization is absolutely essential to the effectiveness of a library building committee. No matter how small an amount of money is involved, this holds true. The committee, as a unit, not as individuals, is responsible and accountable for the money received and for the results achieved to the body which gave it a warrant to act. Be sure to have in writing this authority, whether it be delegated to the committee by the library trustees or by the civic officials. And make certain, further, that this authority does not bind members separately and individually to execute any contract or meet any deficiency in the event of failure of the contractor or others. In those cases in which the board of library trustees delegates a committee from its own membership to serve it is not an unwise step to have this appointment approved by the proper civic authorities. This, to a certain extent makes these authorities responsible for the acts of the committee.

Even for the smallest undertaking, experience shows the necessity for the election of a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, with a complete definition of the duties and powers of each. If this matter is attended to at the very outset difficulty may be avoided later. In addition to calling and presiding at meetings, the chairman should sign all slips authorizing expenditure of money, and should approve all vouchers submitted. The treasurer fulfills the functions usually assigned to this office, but it is especially important in this instance for him to keep a complete and accurate record of moneys received and paid out, together with his acknowledgement of receipts and of his authority for expenditure. If ever a complete record of all correspondence of a committee were worth while keeping, it is so in this case. The secretary should keep and file a carbon copy of every letter sent and file letters received. A complete and accurate account of the meetings should be written and it is especially important to record every action taken. These minutes will be referred to constantly and become a source of information and advice as well as a



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record and a protection to the committee in cases of need. I have seen many a minute book of committees which recorded little aside from the fact that the committee met at Matilda Jenkins's house, that the minutes of the previous meeting were read, that the chairman presented an important letter which was discussed, and that the meeting adjourned at five o'clock. Better dispense with all minutes than keep such valueless things. Record exact nature of important matters presented and action taken on each. A record of the attendance at meetings often settles without doubt discussion as to whether a certain doubting member ever heard of or voted for a measure. A serious handicap to library building committees in small places is lack of this very organization. The informality with which the members very often have been in the habit of conducting their private and semi-public transactions, frequently makes it impossible for them not to conduct the business before them in the same unbusiness-like manner. I know of one case in which a member of a committee was a friend of a real estate agent who pressed the purchase of an undesirable lot. The committee man pledged the committee to take it without even presenting the matter. All too often misunderstandings, hard feelings and expenditure of money have resulted from individual action without authority from the committee. Acquaintances talk with this committee man and with that and secure promises absolutely without sanction of the others. One committee got into expensive difficulty because



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two members told almost every contractor in the neighborhood and one or two architects to go ahead with some plans which the committee could consider. Several of these plans had to be paid for, altho none of them had been authorized by the committee.

In the course of events the building committee becomes more or less responsible for: choice of site, size and character of library, choice of architect, acceptance of the plans and specifications, including furniture and equipment, award of contract, making of payments to the architect, contractor, insurance agent and others, agreement with the municipality for the use and upkeep of the building.

Much of the use and character of service rendered by the library will depend upon the choice of the location. All too frequently this choice has not been left to a committee but has been predetermined by a gift of a site more or less desirable when carefully considered. Outstanding factors which determine the selection of a location for a library are: accessibility, surroundings and future growth of the town or city, quiet, street "improvements," light, slope, grading and planting, and the general texture of the soil.

The library building should be accessible to the majority of the community. A building which housed a well selected and generous collection of books was erected between two villages four miles apart in the hope that it would

serve both. The towns dwindled rather than grew together as had been expected and the library is isolated and all but abandoned. The surrounding neighborhood should be desirable and give promise of remaining so for some years to come. The railway station yard is not the most feasible spot for the location of a library, altho it does fill the desire of those who wish all passers-by to see it.

Street "improvements," sidewalks, curbs, sewer, water, gas and electricity constitute important considerations when the cost of the lot is being figured. Naturally if the committee is required to make these necessary improvements it will find a considerable additional outlay to the erection of the building itself. If the

improvements are all in, be sure that all assessments against the improvements have been paid by applying to the proper town or village official. I recall one case in which the construction had been started and was halted by an injunction put upon the committee because it had not paid an assessment on a sewer which had been laid nearly thirty years previous. Altho the library building and property were to be exempt from taxation it was held that the sewer assessment must be paid. You may not have to consider gas, sewer and water pipes in your particular community and very likely there are no assessments for curbs or sidewalks. You will in all probability need to provide, however, improvements such as septic sewage system, water supply, and lighting plant. Water must be installed even in the smallest building. It is necessary to the decent performance of the routine work of the staff.

Light is a factor most essential to the success of the building. The lot should therefore be wide enough to permit ample space for windows in the side walls. Corner lots will, of course, give an abundance of wall space. But corner lots bring special problems while they offer special advantages.

A slope in the ground to the rear or at one side is frequently of advantage to the building plan, as it allows space for a light, airy basement. A slope to the front of the lot does not give the same advantage and presents difficulties

with terraces, steps or other problems. Texture of the soil plays a part. If you have to blast out a ledge or if a clay bog has to be filled up the expense is increased.

Do not overlook the item of grading. Consider a high, dry lot before a low, damp one. Avoid a site which is so low as to require ex-

When it comes to a matter of the upkeep of the building a great deal of care must be exercised not to erect a building which cannot be supported properly by the municipality. The annual appropriation for maintenance will in all probability have to be about fifteen per cent of the cost of the building. The Carnegie Corpora-



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pensive filling and grading. Dirt hauled to the site may prove costly and increase appreciably the expenditure for the site. If there are trees on the lot consider very carefully the placing of the building before removing them. Trees enhance the beauty of property, public as well as private. In contemplating the cost of the site do not forget to estimate how much may have to be spent in planting shrubs and trees to make an otherwise barren lot attractive.

The factors which determine the size and character as well as the ultimate cost of the building are the town, the number of volumes in the library, the readers to be accommodated and the annual appropriation for maintenance. The character of the population and the possible growth of the neighborhood will determine to a large extent the character of the building.

In estimating the provision for the housing of books it is necessary to consider the growth of the library for twenty years, taking into consideration the possible discarding owing to wear and tear.

A great deal of attention must be given to the question of how many readers are to be accommodated and in what manner. Some communities are so placed geographically that reading rooms are not an essential feature. Others have essentially an "at home" habit to such a degree that patrons do not loiter in the library to read but take the books directly to their homes. It must be determined at the outset whether study rooms and an auditorium and possibly a room for the children's story hour must be provided.

tion has always required a pledge of at least ten per cent of the cost of the building, but this has been found not to be adequate.

The state library commission will be of utmost help to the committee in pointing out the essentials of an up-to-date library building adequate to meet the needs of the community. Furthermore, it will suggest buildings which the committee may visit to study features desirable in a new building, as well as to note objectionable flaws in plan and construction to be avoided.

When the site has been chosen and the size and character of the building have been determined the committee is ready to make a selection of its architect. And there must be an architect, be the building small and the problem apparently simple. Do not try to make-shift with the plans of the local carpenter and contractor, giving yourself the unsound excuse that you are saving architect's fees. I have so often seen the agonies of committees which have tried to get on without an architect, and have so repeatedly been asked how the building they had erected with such dissatisfaction may be saved from its wretchedness that I urge unhesitatingly an architect. For your construction, the execution of the plans, choose a good contractor, the best you can find. Contractors, even if they have been building for their boasted "thirty years," and are proven wise in construction frequently are not designers. They have not had the right kind of training to fit them for designers. They claim to be

more practical than architects whom they scorn as "artists."

On the other hand, architects, especially trained, usually produce not only more beautiful buildings, but also buildings actually more practical. Builder's plans may call for buildings sturdy and strong, but often they show a waste of space. The contractor, who is not an architect, tries to get architectural effects by tacking things on, features expensive and unnecessary, whereas an experienced designer produces his

committee pays its architect fees. You should not be surprised if the architect asks you to pay ten per cent of the total cost of the building for his architectural services. The American Institute of Architects now recommends this as a just and proper fee for its members to charge for plans, specifications, and supervision of a building costing less than \$10,000. As a matter of fact, architects do not charge the same fees, and the price varies from five to ten per cent. Architects usually charge from two and one-half

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architectural effects by the skillful arrangement of walls, windows and roof, making needless the application of unnecessary ornamental features. One fact, however, is to be remembered about all architects. To be entirely satisfactory plans devised by skilled architects, should be subjected to criticism and revision by skilled librarians. Some of the best architects are often ignorant of library axioms and usage, and a final revision of plans by trained and experienced librarians will often avoid what might otherwise prove to be a library which was ill adapted to library purposes, expensive to administer and to maintain.

An architect can save the committee a good percentage on the cost of his work. This has been proved over and over again. The average committee man knows little or nothing of the value of materials, or labor, or how to let a contract to advantage, or how to carry on the superintendence of the work in order to save both time and money. The architect does this. Moreover, the value he will give you cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. He will achieve for you a building which you and your contractors together never could have built, work as you may.

Tho it may appear strange to some, small library designing is most difficult. Every inch of space must be utilized. Every architectural feature must be obtained at lowest cost. It requires brains and skill. It is for these that the

to seven per cent for plans and specifications when they do not supervise construction in addition.

It is not advisable to choose an architect by competition, except for buildings costing over \$50,000. For such competitions, the American Institute of Architects has laid down clearly defined rules of procedure, and these should be consulted and followed. Confer with the state library commission. Study the work actually done by recommended architects, select one who has been successful from the library point of view and who has business stability and equipment enough to execute his plans, and stay by him, working over plans, changing and developing them with him until the most satisfactory plan is evolved. Avoid as you would the plague, him who brings you a pretty water color drawing without specifications or floor plans and tells you his building can be built for a certain figure. Avoid him who shows you plans of buildings he has designed but which have never been erected. Avoid him who is not recognized as a member of his craft by the American Institute of Architects. Many an unscrupulous schemer has secured a commission on a perfectly impossible drawing or by big promises. Investigate. You will find that some of the small libraries in the country have been designed by some of the most eminent American architects, men who have been willing for the

sake of their great profession to bring their wealth of training and experience to the problem with the same enthusiasm and evident pleasure with which they have done their largest work.

It is most essential that the architect shall work out complete plans and specifications, not only for the construction but also for the furniture and equipment. Committees have started to build without complete plans and specifications, trusting to luck and the architect, and have had to cease operations until more money was available.

After you have given to the architect all the ideas which the committee would like to see worked into the building, he will in all probability prepare a set of "sketches." Sketches are drawings on white paper of the floor plans and one or two exterior views embodying the combined ideas of the committee and the architect. Frequently sketches result from rough drawings made by the committee itself.

After the architect submits his sketches the committee should examine them thoroly, criticize them in detail, feature by feature. Perhaps the layout and the design do not prove entirely satisfactory the first time. The committee should then confer with the architect and have the sketches drawn and re-drawn until the entire plan and the design are satisfactory. It is essential to give time and thought to the sketches in order to avoid the necessity of changes later when the plans have become more or less fixed.

When the sketches are satisfactory the committee should approve them formally, and give authorization to the architect to proceed with working drawings and specifications.

"Working drawings" are usually made in black ink on "tracing cloth," a sort of waxed, transparent linen. After working drawings are completed the committee looks them over again carefully before the several sets of blue prints are struck off. Working drawings are duplicates of the approved preliminary sketches, except that they are drawn more in detail, all dimensions being plainly marked and many notes added for instructing workmen. An ordinary set of working drawings includes: a basement plan, a first floor plan and the layout of other floors if there are any, and exterior view of each of the sides of the building, and possibly a cross section showing interior details. Frequently one or more sheets of details are included, showing windows and door frames, cornices, pilasters, and similar features. These sheets endeavor to show a drawing covering every portion of the building which the contractor must know about before he can intelligently estimate the cost. Later, after contracts

are let, more details of construction and finish are usually added by the architect for the assistance of the workmen in building.

"Specifications" is merely a detailed set of directions and instructions to the contractor, explaining to him just what kind of building the committee and architect have in mind, and explaining to him just how the building is to be erected. Specifications tell all about the masonry of the building, the carpenter work, the plumbing and heating, painting and glazing, plastering, lighting, furniture, and all other details. The specifications, together with the plans are supposed to cover the entire building so that the contractor can, in the first place, tell in advance precisely what it will cost, and afterwards accurately build it as indicated in the plans and specifications. Study the plans and specifications carefully before any construction is undertaken. In every good set of plans and specifications every item in the building is so clearly indicated that the committee can know just what the result is going to be. Incidentally, the cost of the building can be kept down when plans and specifications are complete and accurate, because a contractor can work out his estimates much more closely.

When the plans, working drawings and specifications have been completed, the committee once again approves them, and files a copy, for future record. The committee then authorizes the architect to advertise for bids and to receive them. The architect may select a number of contractors to whom he furnishes blue prints of the working drawings and a set of the specifications. Each contractor figures on the blue prints and returns them with his bid. On the day and at the hour set the bids are opened and usually the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

It is a good plan to have all the contractors present, if possible, when the bids are opened, and to read the bid aloud in their hearing. This will save the committee any criticism of secrecy and of unfairness.

Sometimes the contract is not given to the lowest bidder. One contractor may be a little higher and he may be known by reputation to be a more desirable contractor than he who submitted the lowest bid, and in that case the committee may decide to employ the higher bidder. This seems to be fair provided the specifications contain a clause to the effect that "the committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids."

When the contract is awarded, the contractor as well as the architect and the chairman of the committee sign their names on a copy of the working plans and on a copy of the speci-

A PORTABLE BRANCH
BUILDING FOR THE
BRIDGEPORT (CONN.)
PUBLIC LIBRARY.
THIS WAS ERECTED



1919, AT A COST OF
\$3,600. IT CON-
TAINS ONE LARGE
ROOM 22' x 60'.

fications. By virtue of these signatures a contract is legally operative. These pages become valuable documents and should be carefully preserved. This contract is the contractor's promise to do certain work for which the committee agree to pay a specified price. Contracts are usually printed forms, with blank spaces for filling in with typewriting. If you have an architect he will attend to the preparation of such papers. Committees which get on without an architect usually have a lawyer draw up the contract. The American Institute of Architects has determined on a standard form of agreement or contract and other useful forms. You can purchase these and fill in your own specific needs, if necessary.

Briefly, the contract states that the contractor agrees to perform certain labor and furnish certain materials for the library building to be erected, according to the plans and specifications furnished by the architect, and under his supervision. The committee agrees to pay certain sums for said work, provided all labor and material are as set forth in the plans and specifications. The time when payments are due is stated, and further items concerning insurance, progress of the work, quality of workmanship and other similar details.

Look out for extras. It is a good plan to have written into the contract somewhere "no extras honored by the committee unless ordered in writing and signed by the architect." It is easy for a committee man to say to a contractor as the building proceeds: "Make this window larger," "Take out this door and turn the stairs around." The contractor follows instructions and submits his bill for an "extra" when the contract is finished. The ideal way is to have no extras. Get everything into the plans before the building begins. Examine the plans and specifications and make sure that they are just what is wanted. Once the contract is given, make no changes. If changes must be made,

however, make as few as possible and consider the importance of each before it is done. Above all things have any changes ordered taken care of by typewritten letters with the amount of cost entered beyond all dispute. Keep a note book and in it put down the contract price, and then enter every written order for a change or an extra as fast as it is issued, together with the cost if it is known, and the date. Architects usually keep such records, and the committee's building account should check up with the architect's.

These, then, are suggestions which every library building committee ought to consider. Perfect the organization of the committee, determine the needs of the town as far as a library building is concerned, visit and study recently erected buildings which would meet those needs, choose an architect who has a good reputation for library work done, study and work over the plans and specifications until complete, accurate and entirely satisfactory, let the contract to a reputable builder taking into consideration local talent available, and follow up all construction to be sure that it is done in accordance with the plans and specifications. And above all keep in touch with the state library commission, first, last and always. It can help you with the choice of the architect and with the library needs, with plans. For your own ultimate comfort and satisfaction submit all plans and specifications to the commission before any construction is undertaken.

The reading-room of the Harvard (Mass.) Public Library is open to the public all day and every day, with no one in attendance except during library hours, which are from 2 to 6 or 8 five days in the week, and the librarian reports that "tho we have rather an unusual number and variety of periodicals almost never has one been taken." Bulletin.

The Librarian's Reading*

THE reading habit. What is it? What do we mean by the reading habit? The Librarian's reading habit. Surely it does not mean the habit of reading only what we like—fiction, and perhaps travel or essays—it means having an open mind and a willingness to read anything that is put into print. I suppose we may say that the reading habit is a definite and fixed mode of reading. If, however, this definite and fixed mode excludes anything which our public may wish to know about, we are not having the right reading habit for a librarian.

But how may a right reading habit be acquired? It cannot be given to us by others. Miss Plummer tried hard to instill in some of us the desire to read beyond mere inclination, but it was a difficult task, and yet I believe we will agree that Miss Plummer had a greater influence than almost any librarian in the Association. I believe many library employees wait to be prompted by someone higher up—wait for someone to inspire them to read. Yet we know that all habits, and in this instance the reading habit, are the result of action and growth and are consequently the result of our own effort not the effort of others. Others may help, but if we haven't it in us to read, others can do but little for us. We know how little we really help the public; they help themselves. It is just so with others helping us. By-the-way, I often wonder why we are so anxious that others shall read and yet read so little ourselves. We can attain the reading habit only by reading and reading, anything and everything that comes our way. This is not study—I am not talking about study.

Some people say "I read everything." We all know this is false. We know this is often a remark made by those who read only the latest "forbidden" book, damp from the press, or the best seller. What we can do is to read enough *about* what is being published today to be intelligent on the subject, and read *seriously* those books of to-day which keep us alive to present-day conditions, and also read well some of the great literature of former periods. In spite of what I have said regarding our lack of influence on the reading public, I believe the *use* of the great literature is dependent upon the librarian's knowledge of this literature. And, desirable as it is for us to know the new books, let us not neglect the great literature of former times.

Are we becoming limited in our reading interests? Are we willing to read anything and everything? Do we look upon American and English literature as alone fit to read, just because of

tradition? And upon the great Continental literature as unfit, or as a means of coming closer to peoples in strange lands?

I listened to an eastern artist of great experience speak to a group, mostly beginners, a few days ago. He spoke particularly of the artist's background and recommended, with American and English authors, several Continental writers, stating that each book recommended gave the best picture of life in the country concerned. Some of these are books which, because of conditions, we do not put on our shelves, but there is no reason why the librarian should not read books which are not purchased for the library. We may have to limit our purchases, but let us not limit our interest in any and all literature.

For our pleasure we enjoy lingering over the sentences and perhaps re-reading, but if our object is to read much (and that must be our object much of the time) we must master the mechanics of reading. The dislike for the process of reading and of the labor involved, has a reactionary influence. There is no reason why we cannot learn to read with great rapidity. There are other difficulties to be overcome in connection with rapid reading, such as lack of power of concentration, but natural curiosity and love of adventure should make it possible for us to set aside all handicaps to rapid reading.

A talk on a librarian's reading might be endless—it might ever give advice on what to read; but librarians know not only that they should read, but also *what* they should read. Certainly we cannot advise the public if we are unable to select well for ourselves. It is well to make quite sure what is our attitude toward the work we have agreed to do; decide whether we are honest with ourselves, with our board, and with our public; whether we have a proper conception of our jobs, or are more interested in the small details of administration; more concerned about having a place on many city programs, than we are in making our libraries real educational institutions, whether we are to be classed as triflers, or as having a serious attitude toward our work and doing that work in a creditable manner? Our reading will show what we are. But few of us can stand before an audience of the community and prove by our knowledge of the printed material in our charge that we are giving back to the public what we really believe we should give.

Our duty is to read, it is our obligation, and some of us hope that if some form of efficiency rating is introduced into the library world, that ability to read, to read effectively and well, will be the outstanding qualification for librarianship.

EDITH TOBITT, *Librarian.*

Omaha Public Library.

*Talk given at the St. Joseph Regional Meeting of the A. L. A. Abridged.

Following up Serial Publications*

TO the Boston Special Libraries Association:

The following subject was assigned the Committee:

To make a study of methods of checking and keeping track, or "following-up" serial publications: that is, yearbooks, directories, annual or other reports of federal, state and city departments, associations, commissions, etc.

The Committee investigated personally or by letter somewhat over one hundred libraries. These included state, public, college, engineering, financial, society and association, labor, medical, chemical, manufacturing, statistical, publishing and advertising libraries.

The Committee was unable to discover the existence of anything in the nature of an index or time-table to indicate beforehand when reports are to be issued, or of a complete and up-to-date check-list for all, or for any one class of serial publications. Check-lists of state reports

Many librarians reported that they use no "follow-up" methods, simply writing for reports as wanted; others find that they need no special system, since, being members of various associations, they automatically receive by exchange all reports needed. Most librarians check the different periodical indexes, magazine notes, publishers' notices, accessions lists from other libraries, etc., for serial publication notices.

The card follow-up system is in most common use, and is recommended by the library schools. The card form varies in different libraries; it may contain author, title, number of volumes in library, when and how received, price, where noted, name of secretary of association or department publishing report, etc. The Library Bureau has a new card for continuations (L. C. catalog no. 1107, p. 27 of the 1921 edition of Library Supplies) which is

YEAR	MONTH	REPORT	SOURCE	COST	SECRETARY

Sample of report card used at Social Service Library and Women's Union Library
 used at Social Service Educ & Industrial Library Bureau 641931

REPORT CARD USED BY THE SOCIAL SERVICE LIBRARY AND BY THE WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION LIBRARY. SIZE 3" x 5"

JAN	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV	DEC
NAME National Machine Tool Builders' Assn.										
ADDRESS Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.										
SECRETARY Ernest F. DuBrul TERM										
CLASSIFICATION										
C. INVENTIONS NOTATIONS										
N.Y. Nov. 11 '20 Mach. Dec. 1922										
Cleveland Feb. 22 '21 Am. Mach. 2/27/21, p. 372; 2/27/21, p. 277										
Ronald Press Co Form										

FORM USED BY THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY. SIZE 3" x 5"

were received from Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

* Report of the Committee on "Follow Up" Methods of the Boston Special Libraries Association, presented March 27, 1922.

ORDER CARD

Author

Title

Address

FORM USED AS TICKLER TO INDICATE WHEN THE REPORT IS DUE

Note

Date Written for Rec'd Ack.

REVERSE OF ABOVE TICKLER

H01507 Ohio bankers association. OS Proceedings of the... annual convention.

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1902	1912	1922	1932	1942
1903	1913	1923	1933	1943
1904	1914	1924	1934	1944
1905	1915	230 1925	1935	1945
1906	1916	229 1926	1936	1946
1907	1917	1927	1937	1947
1908	1918	367 1928	1938	1948
1909	1919	765 1929	1939	1949
1910	1920	756 1930	1940	1950

FORM USED BY STONE AND WEBSTER. SIZE 3" x 5"

very satisfactory. In some libraries the shelf-list is also the "follow-up" list, metal flags or signals being placed in various positions on the card to indicate when report is due. Most librarians, however, keep a separate follow-up file. One library keeps one file for reports regularly received, and a second file for reports which must be sent for each year. In another library a colored tickler indicating the month the last report was published is placed upon the

Class No. 545.12 M38g Author (Surname first) Massachusetts, General court. WRITE LEGIBLY NOT RUSH
 Accession No. Title Acts and resolves.
 Order of author
 Received Edition or Series Place Boston, Publisher Wright
 Cont. --over--
 Date of bill 1904-
 Charged to Gen. lib.
 Recommended by
 Address Sample cont.order card from Simmons
 L. C. No. Reviewed in College Library
 Fill out above as fully as possible. Cross out NOT IN NOT RUSH. Give reasons for purchase on back. Library Bureau cat. no. 1118

Class No. 612 Ab35 Author (Surname first) Asher, Leon. WRITE LEGIBLY NOT RUSH
 Accession No. Title Ergebnisse der physiologie...
 Order of Lemcke
 Received Edition or Series Place Wiesbaden, Publisher Bergmann
 Cont. --over--
 Date of bill
 Charged to Biol.dept. Dr. Stilen
 Recommended by
 Address Sample cont.order from Simmons
 L. C. No. Reviewed in College Library
 Fill out above as fully as possible. Cross out NOT IN NOT RUSH. Give reasons for purchase on back. Library Bureau cat. no. 1118

SAMPLES OF CONTINUATIONS ORDER FROM THE LIBRARY OF SIMMONS COLLEGE. SIZE 3" x 5"

Country	Dept.	Bureau or Div.	Title	Frequency			
LIBRARY HAS THOSE THAT ARE CHECKED							
1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1872	1882	1892	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942
1873	1883	1893	1903	1913	1923	1933	1943
1874	1884	1894	1904	1914	1924	1934	1944
1875	1885	1895	1905	1915	1925	1935	1945
1876	1886	1896	1906	1916	1926	1936	1946
1877	1887	1897	1907	1917	1927	1937	1947
1878	1888	1898	1908	1918	1928	1938	1948
1879	1889	1899	1909	1919	1929	1939	1949
1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950

Country	Dept.	Bureau or Div.	Title	Frequency					
LIBRARY HAS THOSE THAT ARE CHECKED									
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	00

LIBRARY BUREAU DOCUMENT RECORD CARDS FOR ENTRY BY YEAR AND BY NUMBER. SIZE 3" x 5"

order card when the report is received; if the date of publication is changed, the tickler is then changed to correspond.

Four methods of filing cards were noted:

1. Alphabetically by author of report.
2. By date when report was last received.
3. One file alphabetically by author, and a second file by date received.
4. Alphabetically by author, with steel flags or signals to indicate month when report should be received.

The last-named method is most commonly and most successfully used. Samples of the different follow-up methods in use, and of forms for request cards are attached.

The committee found a few other follow-up systems in use. The Stone and Webster Library has recently established a loose leaf record in which the publications are listed in a column with annotations under various headings as will be seen by the following sample of one of the entries.

No.	Title	Latest on file	Rec'd or acc. No.	Look out for	Order of	Next vol. ordered	Remarks
093	Ayer's News-Ay 2 paper ann.	1921	Mr. 25 '21 19665	1 Jan	N. W. Ayer & Sons		Chg. to J O 1012

For U. S. Government Annual Reports, etc., the heading is a little different, as follows:

No.	Department	Latest on file	Date rec'd	Write to	Date request-ed	Remarks
-----	------------	----------------	------------	----------	-----------------	---------

For Public Utility and Railroad Commissions, the heading is still different, as follows:

Recommendation	State	Latest on file	Rec'd & Acc. No.	Write to	Latest vol. re-quested	Remarks
----------------	-------	----------------	------------------	----------	------------------------	---------

Author _____
 Title _____
 Publisher _____

VOL.		YEAR		NO. OF ISSUES		DATE		ISSUED		RECEIVED		BY		HOW	

Library Name Col. No. 1107
 Continuation Checking Card

NO.	YEAR	NO. OF ISSUES	DATE	ISSUED	RECEIVED	BY	HOW

LIBRARY BUREAU CONTINUATION CHECKING CARD. THE REVERSE IS SHOWN ON THE RIGHT. SIZE 3" x 5"

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:
The following publication would be of great service to this library. May we expect it as a donation from you?

Sir:
We have not yet received Vol. _____, No. _____, current volume,
of _____
Kindly supply at your earliest convenience.
Very truly yours,
F. W. JEROME, Librarian

We should appreciate it if you would add the name of this library to your mailing list to receive regularly such reports and bulletins as are for free distribution. Your cooperation is earnestly requested.

Yours Respectfully,
F. W. JEROME, Librarian

POSTALS USED IN SOLICITING GIFTS AND IN FOLLOWING UP CONTINUATIONS BY THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS., _____ 192

DEAR SIR:
The Title page, Table of Contents, and Index for Vol. _____
Year _____ of _____

are needed in order that we may bind this volume for preservation in our Library. Will you kindly send them to the above address as soon as published.

Very respectfully

Librarian

To _____
Form L (14)-20-19 O '21

POSTAL USED IN FOLLOWING UP MATERIAL FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY. OTHER FORMS USED BY THE SAME LIBRARY READ

"Will you be so kind as to send to the above address _____ to complete the set in this library, and place us on your mailing list to receive further issues. . . ." and

"We have not received the following book _____ periodical for which you have our Order No. _____
Subscription _____ Vol. _____ No. _____
Date _____"

In case there is necessity for remarks of some length, it is the plan to make record on a sheet following the special list, an asterisk indicating that there is such a note. Record is kept in pencil so that changes may readily be made when new volume comes.

The follow-up method used by The Insurance Library Association consists first, of a loose-leaf form on which all periodical or occasional publications that they desire to secure promptly are entered. These are filed according to a classification scheme as follows:

Annuals, Yearbooks, etc.; Directories; Fire Marshal Reports; Fire Patrol Reports; Foreign Organizations; Insurance Department Reports; Insurance Institutes and Educational Organizations; State Fire Prevention Associations; State Laws; Underwriters Associations; and Miscellaneous.

Tabs at the right-hand side of the sheet indicate the classification. Tabs at the top of the sheet indicate the month when the publication is expected to be issued.

The blank itself provides for the name, address, frequency of publications, date of publication, date to be written for; and underneath in columnar form for year of issue, date stamped showing when written for; date stamped showing when received; and for remarks, where further follow-up has been necessary.

About ninety per cent of the periodical matter is taken care of in this way. About ten per cent requires more specific attention.

When the regular monthly examination of the follow-up as described above, shows a publication not to have been received it is taken up for special consideration, which means letters to the publisher or if they have already been advised that the edition is exhausted, then to every likely source. A considerable percentage of these "hang-overs" are secured in this way. This is a matter of personal attention. No method has been found for positively guaranteeing that occasionally something will not escape. Experience, however, shows that the more diligent personal attention is given to the follow-up of this percentage of difficult cases the more likelihood is there of getting every

The Syracuse University Library School

By ELISABETH G. THORNE, Director

"HAPPY are the people whose annals are blank," says Carlyle. As to whether or not happiness is contingent upon other factors than annals the dour Thomas may be an unsafe guide. Certain it is, however, in the matter of records that those of the Syracuse University Library School during the early years of its history are fragmentary and practically non-existent. To assign to it a date of origin back to the appointment of the then librarian, Henry O. Sibley, as Instructor of Library Economy, is hardly just to the school, the university or the young people under his training, since these were not embryo librarians but students preparing for the ministry or teaching, who received training to catalog their own libraries or to acquire methods of literary research. As these students never recruited the library profession or indeed entered the field, they can only be looked upon as precursors and possibly the inspiration of the later Library School. After the death of Dr. Sibley, his wife, who had been associated with him in the library, carried on the school for some years. The first class for which records are on file at the office of the school was that of 1908, tho there were several classes antedating. This date marked the first class graduating after the occupancy of the new and commodious Carnegie library building, where better quarters were available and a Library School faculty organized, the members of which were graduates of accredited library schools.

In 1908 the Board of Trustees of the University authorized two new full courses in the school, one of two years for college graduates only, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, and one of four years, a combined academic and technical course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Economy, these being in addition to the two year technical certificate course which had been in operation for several years. Because of general low library salaries incident to inadequate financial support the two-year college graduates course could not be made sufficiently attractive to students to induce them to spend six collegiate years in preparation at the salaries at that time obtainable, and this was later abandoned in favor of a one-year college graduates' course. This in turn was dropped at the suggestion and request of the Association of American Library Schools. It was felt that training to fit even a college graduate to enter formally the library field with degree should not be attempted in one year.

In many respects the Syracuse Library School has an ideal location as part of a teaching institution, with easy accessibility to the public, special and school libraries of the city of Syracuse. Students have come from east, west, north and south as to the University at large. The distribution of graduates has been as far as to the Philippine Islands on the west, the coast of Labrador on the north and east, and the Panama Canal Zone on the south.

The trained teachers of the early years of the school were Miss Julia Knowlton of the Albany school, who carried the reference and bibliographical courses; Miss Caroline Wandell of the University of Illinois school, who taught cataloging and classification; and Miss Margaret Emerson, who had been a successful teacher before entering upon library work. Miss Knowlton and Miss Emerson were not long with the school, tho they left a definite impress upon it. They were followed by Miss Elizabeth Smith of the University of Illinois school and Miss Elisabeth G. Thorne of the Albany school. In 1914 Mrs. Sibley severed her connection with the school and Professor Earl E. Sperry of the History Department of the University was made Librarian and Director of the school. In 1920 Miss Thorne was made Assistant Librarian and Acting Director of the school, and in 1922 Librarian and Director.

During the past two years the personnel of the faculty was almost completely changed. Miss Elisabeth G. Thorne was made Director and Miss Stella Tabor Doane of the Drexel Institute and Pittsburgh Carnegie schools and Miss Edna Stowe Stewart of the Drexel school instructors. To these was added later Miss Claribel Calkins, a graduate of Oberlin and the Syracuse school, who has charge of the bibliographical courses. Recently the school lost the valued service of Miss Doane. It is a pleasure to record that Miss Mary E. Robbins of the Albany school, widely known as library school administrator and with a varied and notably successful experience both in the library and library school field, is a notable addition to the faculty.

So much for the history of the school, which has been marked by vitality in that it has survived and developed during a quarter-century. It has sent into the library field each year a small body of earnest young women, eager for service and for the most part under the stern necessity of being rewarded with a livelihood.

Experience has shown us that the average high school graduate needs the degree course. Insufficient foundation for library work can only be a disappointment to the school, to the libraries to which they go and to the students themselves, who have not the educational qualifications to progress, and who are disappointed at their inability to do so. Many, recognizing this, have pursued studies for the degree course in later years. With high standards clearly in view and the desirability of insistence upon them definitely marked, with greater demand for our graduates and improved pecuniary rewards for their service, with a faculty representing wide contacts with other schools and libraries of various types thruout the country, we have confidence that we are emerging from the most difficult days of the school. We attempt to place emphasis on the fundamental things and while these, like the eternal verities, remain for the most part unchanged, there are modifications from year to year, due to the development of library work and the closer co-ordination of the curriculum.

The schedule of outside lectures is made up to balance and vitalize the courses and in some instances to draw the attention of students to interesting phases of library work for which there is no place in an already crowded curriculum. These lectures, as in other schools, are a source of fresh inspiration as well as opening new channels of interest.

In placing students we make a very real effort to keep in mind the needs of the library and of the type of position to be filled as well as the interests of the student, and while we attempt to place our graduates to as good advantage as possible we believe it an injustice to them as well as to the libraries involved, to make recommendations which are of doubtful suitability.

Perhaps the most marked characteristic of the school thru all these years has been the faith that has always pushed forward a program of larger accomplishment. In an institution whose foundations were laid by God-fearing people it may not be amiss in closing this sketch reverently to add "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Thru changing administrations and the lean years during and after the war there have been financial struggles of which endowed institutions and state-granted institutions know little. Chancellor Day in the up-building of a great university watered to the limit of his financial ability, where optimistic directors planted and God gave the increase. Chancellor Charles W. Flint succeeds Chancellor Day this fall as the executive head of Syracuse University. What a new, incoming administration will mean in

advancement and support of the Library School, only the future can determine, but meantime, "Forgetting the things that are behind, we press forward to the high calling of" librarianship, our aim being no less than that formulated by Lord Bacon: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

Tentative Rules for Cataloging Incunabula

PROPOSED BY THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING*

1. Entries for incunabula which have already been adequately described in a catalog or bibliography are to contain the following items:

1) Statement, consisting of author's name, conventional title, and imprint.

2) Collation, consisting of pagination, signatures, folding symbol and size in centimeters.

3) Additional authors, editor, translator.

4) Notes on scope, contents, etc.

5) References to bibliographies giving full description.

6) Notes on copy: former owners, binding, marginal ms. notes, rubrication, details about incompleteness, etc.

NOTES

1) *Statement*: If a book is known by a conventional title, altho this title is not used exactly in the edition in hand, the conventional title is to be used in the heading; in the imprint, use the form of the name of the place as in the book; give as a rule the name of the printer (publisher) in the form adopted by the British Museum, and the date in Arabic numerals; if a book is not dated, give a conjectural date, as near as possible, and always month and day, if known or conjectured; explain all conjectures in a note; use brackets in the statement only for enclosing information as to imprint supplied from sources other than the book.

2) *Collation*: If a book is unpagel, give the foliation rather than the pagination, mentioning incompleteness, viz.: 320 leaves (leaf wanting); when many leaves are wanting give exact number of leaves; 320 leaves (incomplete); in the latter case mention in note (no. 6) the missing leaves.

3) Give *additional authors*, if not in contents note.

* These rules are tentative and the committee invites correspondence with reference to them. Communications should be addressed to the chairman, William W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.

4) *Note on scope, contents, etc.*: Efforts should be made, by use of reference works, to state the full and real scope of the book in hand; contents should be given in preference to a note.

5) *References to bibliographies*: These should be given in the following order: The one giving the best and fullest description, then Hain (with Copinger and Reichling), British Museum others.

In 4 the special typographical forms used should be reproduced. If any part quoted be in capital letters, use small capitals for contractions, etc., not lower case.

6) Significant variations from copies described to be noted.

EXAMPLES*

PETRUS HISPANUS, *d.* 1277.

Thesaurus pauperum. [Florence, Bartolommeo di Libri, 1495?]

[94] leaves. a-z⁴, &². 4°. Type 92 Qu]. No catchwords. 16½cm.

1a Qui in comincia illibro chiamata thesoro de poueri || compilato et facto per maestro piero spano. [Woodcut.]

93a ends: Finis.

94b ends: alla quartana capitolo lxii a carte lxxx. Woodcut on 1a shows a surgeon's shop. Table of contents 93b.94b.

Perrins (Pollard) p. 93; Hain 8714; Reichling v, p. 144; Proctor 6257.

Modern vellum.

Fol. e¹ and e⁴ are bound between e² and e³.

PLINIUS SECUNDUS, CAIUS, 28-79

Historia naturalis. Venice, Nicolaus Jensen, 1472.

[356] leaves. (leaf [20] blank, wanting.) 2°. Type 113Qu]. Neither signatures nor catchwords. 39½cm.

1a CAVIS PLYNIUS MARCO SVO SALVTEM.

3a CAII PLYNII SECUNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER

.I. || CAVIS PLYNIUS SECVNDVS NOVOCOMENSIS DOMITIANO || SVO SALVTEM. PRAEFATIO.

21a CAII PLYNII SECUNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER

.II. || AN FINITVS sit mundus: & an vnus. ca. i.

355a *Colophon*: CAII PLYNII SECUNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER TRI- II CESIMI-SEPTEMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI VENETIIS || PER NICOLAVM IENSON CALLICVM .M. CCCC. LXXII. || NICOLAO TRONO INCLYTO VENETIARVM DVCE.

Iohannis andreae episcopi aleriansis ad pontificem || summum Paulum secundum uenetum epistola.

356a ends: Instauratu aliquatulu sub romano potifice maximo Paulo secudo ueneto.

The dedication of Johannes Andres [Bussi], bishop of Aleria, to Pope Paul II is copied from the edition of Sweynheym and Pannartz, Rome, 1470.

Contents—Cosmology. Geography. Anthropology. Zoology. Botany. Pharmacology and medicine. Mineralogy.

Morgan, II, 297; Hain-Copinger *13089; Proctor 4087; Yale 11. Full leather from 17th or 18th century.

Leaves 159, 170-209, 3321-328. wanting, replaced by photographic negatives.

The Committee recommends that headings, etc. be quoted (as in the examples) in small capitals in place of upper case.

* Examples from the John Crerar Library's cards.

Library Bindings and the Book Publishers

THE plan of the A. L. A. Committee on Book-binding for presenting to publishers the needs of the libraries regarding physical make-up of books, which was outlined in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for last June, has resulted in the preparation of critical notes on more than two hundred books which are lacking in one way or another in the qualifications necessary for reasonable library service, and representing about forty-five publishers.

The first thing to be accomplished, as indicated in a letter from Frederic G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, is to get these comments "into the right place in the publisher's machinery, so that at the time of the next issue of any of these titles or when books of similar character or in similar series are planned, this comment will be there to influence the decisions in the book's make-up."

In pursuance of this purpose, two copies of the critical notes for each of the more than two hundred titles have been sent to Mr. Melcher, who forwards one copy to the publisher interested, if a member of the Association, and files the second copy in his office. A third copy is kept on file by the chairman of the Bookbinding Committee. Notes on other books are in preparation, and will be sent in to Mr. Melcher each month for distribution to the publishers concerned.

Letters requesting publicity of the purpose and progress of the committee's plan were sent to the presidents of a dozen or more State library associations meeting during October and November. Several responses have been received indicating a lively interest in the appeal to the publishers for better book making.

Librarians are asked to co-operate in this work by contributing comments relating to weak points or faulty make-up in any books coming under their observation.

MARY E. WHELOCK,
Chairman A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding.

Registry for Research Librarians

THE National Research Council, Washington, has established as one of its major departments a general clearing-house for information about the natural sciences and their applications in industry, engineering and education.

Librarians are cordially invited to avail themselves of the aid of this clearing-house in connection with scientific or technical inquiries which they cannot satisfactorily answer with the resources at hand, and of the Information Service which maintains a file of the names of scientifically trained persons with library or

bibliographic experience, or for the names of librarians with training for research in one or another branch of science or technology. Requests received so far have usually pertained to openings for librarians in scientific or industrial establishments or to need for the compilation of bibliographies in scientific and technological subjects.

At present the records of persons qualified for such work are few and incomplete, and readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* who meet the scientific requirements for entry in the personnel file of Research Information Service are invited to supply their records. The Research Information Service does not maintain an employment bureau but it does furnish on request lists of persons seemingly qualified for specific tasks or appointments. There is no charge for registration in the file. Service is rendered solely for the promotion of research and its industrial applications.

Librarians desiring more explicit information concerning Research Information Service or reply to specific requests should address Information Service, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

New Fiction in Libraries

IN a discussion at the Newark Free Public Library of the *pros* and *cons* of new fiction service in public libraries, a suggestion was made that it would be interesting to watch the result of a process by which the present purchases of new fiction in large quantities for Seven Day and Duplicate Collection circulation should be slowly discontinued until the novels on hand should be reduced to perhaps six hundred and fifty standard titles, freely duplicated in good make up, with yearly accretions of not more than five to ten titles bought only after six or twelve months' testing. The questions were raised as to whether any other library or libraries had yet done this and if so what had been the experience.

If any reader of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* knows of such a library, the Newark Free Public Library (John Cotton Dana, librarian), would be glad to hear of it. The question, it should be remembered, does not concern libraries that have never bought, or libraries that have always bought, fiction fresh from the press, but refers to an institution which has stopped such purchasing in full flood and gradually reduced its material to standards only.

Trustees of the American Library in Paris, Inc., have been appointed as follows: Walter V. R. Berry, Charles Cestre, L. V. Benet, Charles L. Seeger, William Morton Follerton.

Annual Reports

THEIR WHY AND WHAT

OTHER libraries than the New York libraries for which they are intended may find the "why" and "what" of library reports clarified by the list of reasons for these reports in *New York Libraries* for August.

Every corporation created by the State for a specific purpose is required by law to make such reports, showing that its operations are in the sphere of its constituted powers and rights. Then again, libraries are given many special privileges and advantages by the State not granted to other corporations. Next, the legislature of a state needs the fullest data possible as to library conditions and library needs of the state, to enable it to take intelligent action in making new laws, modifying old ones, and in making appropriations for carrying out its various policies. And this information is as much the right and due of the people of the State as of the legislature which represents them. Finally, it is to promote good business methods and efficiency in the libraries themselves that the annual reports are designed. "A public library is a corporation demanding every day that the public invest its money in it. . . . It is simple impertinence for a library to ask money for its support, either from an individual, a community or the State, without being able to show that the money it has had has yielded proper results."

What should be included in these reports? ". . . Every item by which a library's success or efficiency is to be measured or every item whereby comparison can be made with proper standards established by the State or the general profession."

—AND HOW

SOME REFLECTIONS, PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT, FOLLOWING THE READING OF SOME LIBRARY REPORTS

Annual reports should be like Ginger Ale—

GOOD TO LOOK UPON

CLEAR as AMBER

Have a little FROTH

A goodly amount of SPARKLE

A lot of hidden SNAP

Be—

REFRESHING

Read with ANTICIPATION

Leave with the reader a feeling of—

SATISFACTION

PLEASANT MEMORIES

A tingling sense of ABILITY to ACHIEVE

N. B. The long suffering or indifferent public would appreciate this kind, and the investment pay dividends.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1922



CZECHOSLOVAKIA has made good in surprising degree within the past two years on the ambitious and comprehensive plans of library progress recorded then in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The Library School has had more than a score of students each of its first two years and enters on its third year with bright prospects of usefulness. The historic libraries earlier existing have been complemented by smaller libraries in every division corresponding to our counties and towns, a provision the more remarkable because, as a bi-lingual country, the new republic has had to provide libraries for the German minority as well as for the dominant race. Altogether, more than 3000 libraries are now recorded, reaching close to an aggregate of 2,000,000 volumes—an average of over 600 volumes each. The smaller Czech libraries are probably developments of the Sokol (eagle) patriotic organizations, somewhat like the German Turnverein which kept the Czech classics alive during the Austrian domination. The Bibliographical Institute has been publishing monthly bulletins, and great progress has been made in Czechoslovak bibliography, while library conferences have been held which cover pretty nearly the whole field of library administration. Czechoslovakia has benefited by the American spirit which President Masaryk and his associates have infused into it, and is certainly leading all the other new states produced by the war in this important field of education.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE new senator from Michigan, ex-Governor Ferris, schoolmaster by profession, tho not a librarian, is noteworthy as a library exhibit. Mentally starved as a boy thru poor schooling up "York State," he chanced upon Franklin's "Autobiography," and this moral tonic inspired him to the lifework which has built up the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich.—one of the most remarkable of educational institutions—and now makes him a prominent figure in national politics. His education has been kept up to date by his actual realization for years past of the present slogan "Read a Book a Week" and his private library is said to be one of the best working libraries to be found in his state. His career illustrates the power of the book—of one book—at the critical period of

a youth's career, and offers encouragement to librarians who should make sure that the youths of the community have such inspirational books made part of their equipment for life.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ANOTHER and supreme illustration of the power of the book is set forth by H. G. Wells in his new "Short History of the World" in the remarkable chapters on the early history of the Jews. "Their importance to the world," he writes, "is due to the fact that they produced a written literature . . . which became at last what Christians know as the Old Testament, the Hebrew Bible. . . . It is not so much the Jews who made the Bible as the Bible which made the Jews. Running thru this Bible were certain ideas, different from the ideas of the people about them, very stimulating and astounding ideas, to which they were destined to cling thru five and twenty centuries of hardship, adventure and oppression." It is interesting to compare this great generalization with the library experience of today of the devotion of the Jews to written literature, that is, to reading. No class of people show more active and intelligent use of library facilities than our Jewish citizens of today, as is illustrated by the fact that in the Jewish quarter of Brooklyn, for instance, it has been necessary to provide two Carnegie libraries, one for adults and one for children, both of which are crowded to capacity, while the libraries on the east side of New York find the great body of their clientele among the people of the race which alone has for these twenty-five centuries kept its distinctive life as an abiding people.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SHOULD the librarian be a member of his board of trustees? No. Should he be present at board meetings? Yes. These are the evident answers to questions which are often put by younger librarians to those of more experience at library conferences. The librarian is at the service of the trustees in carrying out policies which they, as finally responsible, determine. They should, however, have his professional experience and advice at their constant command, and he should in turn be fully acquainted with their views and the processes by which they reach results. Moreover, it should be up to the librarian to make the minutes or records of the board for its secre-

tary, if the librarian himself is not secretary of the board, as may properly be the case. Of course, there are questions, particularly those respecting the librarian himself, which the board may wish to consider apart from his presence, but this can always be managed by polite adjournment to executive session, which is also politic where the board admits newspaper reporters in attendance at its sessions. This latter is the natural and proper course in library

boards of a public character, altho it has the chronic disadvantage that, in the endeavor to "feature" strikingly, the reporter will throw aside perspective and make more of a difference in the board than of important decisions of policy. For this reason differences of opinion should usually be thrashed out in executive session, except on a subject where the pros and cons are matters of public interest.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

THE autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at the Leicester (Mass.) Public Library on Thursday, October 26. An attendance of seventy heard addresses on "Library Work in Japan" by Hano Kato, now associated with the Quincy Library, and on "World Events" by Rev. Robert MacDonald of Plymouth Church, Worcester. E. Louise Jones of the Division of Public Libraries, State Department of Education, conducted a round table on topics of general interest. The club's officers are: President, Emily M. Haynes, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; vice-presidents, Ella C. Miersch, Jacob Edwards Library, Southbridge, and Albert W. Hinds, West Boylston; and secretary, Helen P. Shackley, Merriam Public Library, West Brookfield.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

THE November meeting of the New York Library Club was again held at the Central Y. W. C. A., on Thursday, November 16th. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, writer and lecturer, described in detail his methods for extracting the essentials from the books he uses in gathering material for his lectures. He has found colored and graduated slips and a simple system of shorthand useful in these researches. Dr. Wright paid tribute to the public library as a refuge for the general reader in an era of high prices.

The Club was diverted by an amusing chapter from Edmund Lester Pearson's forthcoming book about books, to be entitled "Books in Black or Red," which was read by the author. Mr. Pearson limited the subject of his topic, "The Search for Curious Books," to books that are curious in the general sense, not "Curious," a term which has come to signify pornography when found in booksellers' catalogs. After a few remarks on the psychology of the peculiar folk who will not carry a book on

the street unless it is wrapped, he read passages describing and commenting on slang dictionaries, Victorian Keepsakes and books of etiquette, the Chinese Biographical Dictionary, and the diverse sports of Englishmen as recorded in *Who's Who*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

THE first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season of 1922-1923 was held at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, November 14. The Club met at the invitation of Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland, Director of the School of Library Science of Drexel Institute. The members of the Library school class assisted Mrs. Howland in receiving the guests.

Mrs. Howland gave an address on "The Reorganization and Purpose of the School of Library Science." Mrs. Howland gave a brief outline of the history of the former library school under Alice B. Kroeger, June R. Donnelly and Corinne Bacon, under whose administrations the school enjoyed a deserved reputation for efficiency and technical integrity, and the discontinuance of the school in June, 1914, was a great loss to the library profession. By an act of the Board of Trustees of Drexel Institute last June, President Matheson was authorized to announce the reorganization of the Library school as a department of Drexel Institute, and the school was reopened on September 25 with a class of 16. During the period of inactivity of the Drexel Library School, Mrs. Howland said, the graduates have steadily risen in importance in the profession. Many have contributed to literature and bibliography. They have held reunions and have kept alive the spirit of the former school. It was these graduates who convinced Dr. Matheson that there was a demand for a new library school in Philadelphia. The new school is being organized according to the standards of the Associa-

tion of American Library Schools, and the entrance and graduating requirements are similar to those of other accredited schools. The library will be developed along the needs of the four departments of Drexel Institute and will be brought up to modern college requirements as a laboratory for the library school and for reference work. Now that educational requirements for entrance into library work have become higher the day is not far distant when applications for entrance to the accredited schools from college graduates will be in sufficient numbers to allow of that natural selection of personal fitness, which is after all, the greatest contribution the library schools have rendered the library profession.

Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, said that with Mrs. Howland as director, the new school was being inaugurated under splendid auspices, and that he wanted to assure Mrs. Howland of his enthusiastic support. John Ashhurst, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, then said that no institution in Philadelphia was more indebted to the Drexel Library School than was the Free Library, and that he was delighted personally and officially to see the Drexel Library School reopened. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, said that the school was to be congratulated in having its rejuvenation under the able administration of Mrs. Howland, and that the work accomplished between June and the opening of the school in September was a marvelous record.

One hundred and twenty-five were present at the school's house-warming.

MARTHA LEE COPLIN, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE regular meeting of the Council was postponed a week in order that the Chairman and Secretary might attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Association at Altoona. A report of the round table of special librarians attending that meeting was given to the Council.

The rest of the evening was devoted to a consideration of the proposal of the President of the Special Libraries Association that the local associations be affiliated more closely with the national association.

It was the consensus of opinion that the matter could not be satisfactorily considered until the new constitution of the S. L. A., giving the exact terms of affiliation, was submitted. In a general way, however, the meeting expressed the desirability of co-operating with the S. L. A., and strengthening its work, but felt the terms should be arranged in such a way that the local associations did not lose the ability to fit

their work and requirements to local conditions. It was felt that to cripple local associations in doing necessary work, or meeting a peculiar situation, would hurt the local body, and thru it, the national association. The meeting expressed the wish to know the character of the clearing house which the S. L. A. hopes to conduct, and the manner in which it hopes to carry on the technical work of the Association.

Since the meeting Friday night, the Periodical Committee has reported that the cards for the Union Catalog are beginning to come in.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Ohio Library Association met at Van Wert October 24 to 27. In view of the new county library law recently passed, it was particularly appropriate to have the meeting in the town which boasts of having organized one of the first county libraries in the United States.

For the County Library section at the last afternoon session, when Mary R. Cochran of Cleveland told of "Efforts to Secure a County Library in Cuyahoga County" and Corinne Metz talked on "Organizing a County Library." In a series of eight-minute talks Victoria Bronson, Maumee, outlined county library work in Lucas County; Dorothy Keefe of Sandusky that of Erie County; Marianne Yager, Paulding County; N. D. C. Hodges, Hamilton County; and Mary Hardy, Van Wert County. At the open session Leleta I. Dawson, Wayne County librarian, Detroit, gave an address on "Experiences of a County Librarian." At the same session Emma M. Boyer told "What the Library Has That the Business Man Needs." Mary H. Clark, librarian of the Cleveland Municipal Reference Library considered "Public Library Service for Local Officials" at the meeting of the City and Industrial section, over which Linda A. Eastman presided.

Discussion on work with schools began at the first afternoon session, when Vernon M. Riegel, State superintendent of public instruction and chairman of the State Library Commission, gave an address on "School and Library in Ohio." The Library and School Section, of which Ethel Wright of Toledo was chairman, listened to five-minute talks by State Librarian Herbert S. Hirshberg, Annie S. Cutter of Cleveland and Margaret Dunbar of the Kent State Normal School. Relations between school and library in various Ohio communities were described by Howard Sohn of Canton, Miss Sheffield of Napoleon, Miss Lord of Toledo, Miss Tarr of Youngstown, and Miss Schaub of Columbus. Miss Wood told of the Cincinnati plan of school stations and classroom libraries. "Plans of Work" was the subject of an address by

Catherine Nichol, state children's librarian, at one of the open sessions. "Effective High School Work With Simple Equipment" in the small library was outlined by Ella Swartout of Masillon at the meeting of the Small Libraries section. At this section Alice S. Tyler, director of Western Reserve Library School, took up the question, "Can Small Libraries Be Departmentalized?" Periodicals for the small college were discussed by Jessie J. Smith, librarian of Hiram College, at the meeting of the College and Reference Section of which R. E. Stauffer of Alliance was chairman.

George B. Utley, president of the A. L. A., was present to address the association at the opening session. Among other addresses of general interest were a talk on "Impressions of Foreign Libraries" by the librarian of Adelbert College, George F. Strong; "The Merit of a Book," by Jessie Van Cleve, publications assistant on the *Booklist*; and "The Job Ahead," by State Librarian Hirshberg. The Association passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Hirshberg. Another resolution urged Congress to make adequate appropriations for the Library of Congress.

Van Wert is the home of the retiring president, Ernest I. Antrim who personally welcomed the visitors. A musical program Wednesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. was a pleasant feature, interspersed with talks by Azariah S. Root, Lucy Keeler of Fremont and Mrs. Antrim. At the Strand Theater on the last evening Dr. Nevin O. Winter, author-lecturer, made an address, "Seeing Yellow," following which a pageant "And a Little Child Shall Lead Them" was produced under the direction of the author, May K. Cowles, director of week-day religious instruction in the Van Wert public schools.

At the meeting of the Trustees' Section Carl Vitz, Toledo, described "The Ideal Librarian," and J. M. Ormond, trustee of the Lucas County Library Maumee, rejoined with "The Ideal Trustee."

The officers elected for the next year are: President, Elizabeth S. Lorain; vice-presidents, Edna M. Wales, Masillon, R. E. Stauffer, Alliance, Miss Shuler, Miamisburg; secretary, Lillie Wulfekoetter, Cincinnati; and treasurer, G. O. Ward, Cleveland.

NORTHWEST OHIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY ROUND TABLE

THE first library round table in connection with the Northwest Ohio Teachers' Association meeting was held in Toledo on October 27. A joint session of librarians and English Teachers followed a luncheon and reception at the City Building of the Women's Club. At the invitation of the English Teachers' Round Table,

Martha Pritchard of Detroit presented the subject "Why have a school library," and Herbert Hirshberg told of the service the State Library could extend to schools.

A small but enthusiastic group of those particularly interested in school library problems then visited the library of Scott High School of which Ada Ritchie is librarian. Here Mrs. Linton, of Cass Technical High School Library spoke on instruction in the use of books and libraries. The group next visited Waite High School Library where questions were answered by Mrs. Linton, Miss King of Central High School of Jackson, Mich., and the Toledo High School librarians and where Miss Brown, librarian, acted as hostess at a tea given for those interested in school library problems.

MARIE AMNA NEWBERRY, *Chairman.*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE register showed an enrollment of one hundred and sixty-nine members present at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association, held in Flint Oct. 24th and 25th. There were three important matters introduced for consideration at the opening session Tuesday afternoon, namely, school and county libraries and the penal fines, certification of librarians, and the report of the committee on legislation.

As provided in the constitution, school libraries and those public libraries which function as school libraries receive the penal fines as part of their appropriation for books. During a general discussion the fact was brought out that neither their distribution nor expenditure was satisfactory. According to the present system, fines collected in a given county remain in that county; consequently, those wherein large cities are located receive large sums, while the sparsely settled districts receive only very small amounts. In many instances it has been found that the funds were being misappropriated or spent unwisely, not thru dishonesty but thru ignorance. It was suggested that librarians inform themselves of existing conditions in their respective counties and try to correct if possible any errors found.

Certification for Michigan librarians was introduced by Katheryne G. Sleneau of MacGregor, who outlined the Wisconsin certification law, and the tentative plan suggested by the Committee on National Certification and Training of the A. L. A. It may be several years before national certification is well launched, but it is a goal toward which to work. Since some States have already adopted the plan and others are about to do so, it was the sentiment of those present that Michigan librarians should give the matter careful considera-

tion, and the president appointed a committee of three to make further investigation and report at the next meeting.

The Committee on Legislation, of which Mr. Ranck is chairman, recommended three bills for presentation at the next legislature, namely, the librarian's retirement fund bill, another for the promotion of county library service, and a third providing for the acceptance of properly certified copies of manuscripts, books, etc., in libraries as evidence in the courts of the State. In regard to some provision for carrying on the library promotion work formerly done by the State Library Commission, which was abolished at the last legislature, the committee recommended this work be placed for the present under the supervision of the State Library, and every effort be made to secure legislation for its adequate financial support.

The outstanding feature of the evening session was a talk on "The State's Opportunities for Service Thru Libraries," by Mr. M. L. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee Public Library, whose central thought was expressed in his statement that libraries are educational institutions and as such should receive State support and supervision. Large sums of money are appropriated every year for schools, colleges and universities, which benefit not more than one-fourth the population. Libraries are more universal in their appeal, more democratic in their tendencies, and are, therefore, entitled to State aid as well as schools and universities. Mr. John T. Frederick of the University of Pittsburgh and editor of the *Midland*, gave a delightful talk on the "Literary Progress of the Middle West," after which an informal reception was held.

Wednesday's session opened with a talk on "Tricks of the Trade," by Mr. Wheeler of Muskegon, who enumerated various methods of displaying books for the purpose of increasing their circulation. Miss Ronan, in a brief talk on "Red Tape vs. Human Vagaries," defined red tape as the routine process which stands between the librarian and the patron, and emphasized that the librarian's first consideration should be service with the least possible friction. Miss Beglinger, who spoke briefly on "The Education of the Foreigner," earnestly requested the co-operation of the Michigan Library Association in this phase of educational work. Miss Walton conducted a book experience meeting which was both interesting and practical. Ralf P. Emerson of Jackson spoke on "World History, Wells, Van Loon and Robinson"; Frances Frederick of Detroit on "Van Loon, Who Reads Him and Why"; Mr. Brown of Highland Park High School on "Delight vs. Requirement";

Constance Bement of Port Huron on "Best Sellers and Books Most in Demand"; Anne Wiggins of Flint on "A Teacher's Viewpoint"; Miss Falkingham of Benton Harbor on "Recent Books in My Library"; and Margaret Smith of Michigan University Library on "Reading of College Students."

During a short business session the Association endorsed three resolutions adopted by the A. L. A.; one, the dollar per capita revenue; another the supervision of school libraries, and the third the project for the restoration of the library of the University of Louvain. The Association also passed a resolution endorsing any bill, now before or likely to come before Congress, which may improve the situation with respect to salaries at the National Library, and permit that institution to continue the important service which it is rendering in the co-operative cataloging movement of this country.

Officers elected are: President, Constance Bement, Port Huron; vice-presidents, Harold L. Wheeler of Muskegon and Edith Thomas of Ann Arbor; secretary, Charlotte M. Jackson, State Library, Lansing; treasurer, Helena LeFevre, Spies Public Library, Menominee.

CHARLOTTE M. JACKSON, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Cedar Rapids October 23rd to 25th.

To the address of welcome given by Luther A. Brewer, president of the Cedar Rapids Library Board, response was by Mary E. McCoy of Indianola. After the reports of the officers and of the Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky spoke on campaigning against illiteracy. The figures which she gave concerning illiteracy in the United States and in Iowa and her account of the work that was being done in teaching adult illiterates to read and write inspired all present with a desire to assist in this work.

The evening program consisted of an address and readings on recent poetry by Professor Edwin Ford Piper of the State University of Iowa. Mr. Piper spoke of the different messages of the various poets, one attempting to interpret beauty, another present day conditions, and another mid-West life, etc. He read from a number of poets writing on the latter subject, among them his own poems. The address was followed by a social hour, the librarians of Cedar Rapids being hostesses.

On Tuesday morning the business meeting was held, the principal subject of discussion being a change in the membership dues to a sliding scale for library membership in cities

of different sizes, with a flat rate for individuals. As some doubt was expressed as to the legality of a library board using its tax funds for this purpose the subject was referred back to the committee for investigation.

The president's address, omitted at the opening session, was given here, followed by an address on county libraries by J. G. Mitchell, attorney for the Iowa Farm Bureau, who made no attempt to cover the mechanics of the subject, devoting his time to the spiritual side, so to speak, and the difficulties which the librarians will meet in the present unrest, the movies, etc.

The afternoon was devoted to round tables at which the problems of the different groups were discussed. These were followed by an address by Dr. Herbert Martin of Drake University, Des Moines, on "The Child Mind." In the evening three one-act plays presented by the Coe College Players, were not only entertaining but showed the librarians what might be done in the way of "little theater" entertainments.

At the closing session on Wednesday morning Irving B. Richman of Muscatine spoke inspiringly on "The Newer Treatment of History," naming as examples "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, Van Loon's "Story of Mankind" and "The Chronicles of America." Book talks followed, fiction being treated by Mary Egan of Clinton and Lydia Barrette of Mason City, and Juveniles by Linn Jones of Des Moines. Under Travel and Biography Edna Giesler of Des Moines spoke briefly of "The Dingbat of Arcady," Grace Murphy of Davenport on "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies," Mae C. Anders of Des Moines on the "Chronicles of Chicora Wood" by Pringle, and Grace D. Rose on "Here, There and Everywhere" by Hamilton. Lists covering the different groups of books were circulated.

In order to promote sociability, Julia A. Robinson proposed a slogan for the meeting in the game "Who'll Speak First," offering a prize to the person who should speak to the largest number of strangers. Much curiosity was expressed as to how this was to be determined, but all present felt that the award of a beautiful bouquet to Miss Hagey and the staff of the Cedar Rapids Library was well made.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to an automobile ride, a visit to the Quaker Oats establishment and the Masonic Library and a tea given by the staff of the Cedar Rapids Library.

The attendance was not as large as at some meetings, due primarily to the location of the meeting place.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Grace Shellenberger of Davenport; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. W. Spaulding of Grinnell

and E. Joanna Hagey of Cedar Rapids; secretary, Ruth Gibbons of Cherokee, and treasurer, Mae C. Anders of Des Moines.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was opened by the president, Alberta Caille, of the Sioux Falls Public Library, October 12, at the Yankton City Library. Thirty-four librarians and several visitors were present.

Leora Lewis, of the State Library Commission, reported for the Booklist Committee. The \$15 voted by the Association had been supplemented by \$15 from the Commission, and 31,000 booklists were printed and distributed. The new list covers sixteen books. The booklist for next year will be issued early in the fall.

Ella Laurson of the Mitchell Public Library, chairman of the Board of Certification, reported that since the last meeting a life certificate has been granted to Sarah Lawson of Madison. The Board has had printed application blanks and certificates of the several grades, and all South Dakota librarians are urged to apply for certificates. The board recommended the following changes in rules for certification, which the Association approved: (1) That an executive committee consisting of the president and secretary of the certification board and one other member (the one most easily available) be provided for, such committee being empowered to transact all necessary business during the interim between regular board meetings. Whenever possible the board should transact its business at the regular meeting. (2) That to section 3 of the provision for the granting of a life certificate the following be added: In the case of librarians who have had one year in library school, but who cannot meet the college requirement, thesis only shall be required.

Two certificates for five and three years, respectively, were granted at a meeting of the Certification Board at this conference.

Reporting on the work of the first library institute, Miss Lewis said that there were sixteen librarians in attendance, fourteen from outside of Yankton, and not a single member had missed a lecture. Students at the institute who were present spoke words of hearty appreciation of the value of the work done in the institute and wished it might be arranged to last more than three days. Doane Robinson suggested that a longer term for the institute might be possible if enough librarians desired it, and it was voted that the institute be continued next year.

The evening meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce was opened by President

H. K. Warren of Yankton College, who voiced the welcome of the community. Della M. Haft of the State School of Mines at Rapid City gave the response. The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., who gave an inspiring address on "Our Library Heritage,"—the time, the people, the books, and library ideals.

Kathryn Evans, who was to have told about library work in Tripp County on Friday morning, was unable to be present, but had sent her notes to Miss Lewis, who used them and added her own comment about the very successful work done in this new county library. The Association then divided into two groups, librarians of public libraries and librarians of school and college libraries, to discuss informally the special problems of each group. There were ten in the school and college group. Esther Wendell of the N. M. I. S. started the discussion on interesting students in general literature. Among the points brought out were: Notes in the school paper each week, getting the teachers to recommend books in their class work, a mimeographed list of new books each week sent to faculty members and posted, and arranging the books on the shelves to look as if they were used—with gaps in the line.

The topic of library and school events was led by Ella McIntire of Huron College, and was followed by a general discussion of plans for securing and the use and loaning of debating material. Frances Warner of Dakota Wesleyan College led the talk on instruction to students in the use of the library. Most of the school librarians give lectures on the library to freshmen. Sometimes the freshmen write themes after these lectures, which the English teachers or the librarian mark. Some give "Seeing the Library" excursions at the beginning of the year.

At the same time the public librarians discussed the following topics: Children's Book Week, led by Marjorie Smith of Rapid City; short cuts in library routine, led by Ethel E. Else of Watertown; standard library equipment, led by Abigail Lyon of Brookings; and reserves, with Mrs. E. Jacobson of Pierre as leader.

At the close of a luncheon served at the high school by girls of the Domestic Science class, cars sent by the Commercial Club were ready to take the visitors for a trip about the city and its environs. At each place of special interest Joseph Mills Hanson, novelist and historian, described the historical facts in relation thereto. This travelog took the place of the address expected from Mr. Hanson. The rest of the afternoon program consisted of an illustrated talk on story telling by Grace Miner Hammond.

Upon invitation of the faculty of Yankton College members of the Association were entertained at dinner at the college, followed by a charming program given by college students. A visit was later made to the old Bartlett Tripp mansion, now owned by the college, and used partly for the housing of the art collection.

The new officers are: President, Ethel C. Jacobsen, Pierre Public Library; vice-president, Marjorie Smith, Rapid City Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Maud R. Carter, Spearfish Normal School; member of board of certification for three years, Ethel E. Else, Watertown Public Library.

MAUD R. CARTER, *Secretary*.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Nebraska Library Association held its twenty-eighth annual meeting October 17-19, in St. Joseph, Mo., in connection with the Missouri Valley Regional conference of the American Library Association. Nebraska was well represented by fifty-three librarians. At the business meeting recruiting for librarianship was discussed and referred to the incoming president for action; as were also the topics; "What is a Reasonable Income for Your Library" and "Is Your Library Organized for Education?" Invitations were extended to the Association, by Beatrice, and Omaha for next years meeting.

The officers elected were: President, Lulu Horne, Lincoln; vice-president, Mary C. McQuaid, Fairbury; Secretary Ethel Langdon, University Place.

EDNA J. WOLFF, *Secretary*.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held in Austin, October 25, 26, 27, in the capitol building, with Miss Dorothy Amann, librarian of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas presiding. According to the eighty or more librarians present, it was the most worthwhile meeting of many years.

It was a departure from the usual custom to have the meeting last three days instead of two, but the important matters handled and the thoroughness with which the program was planned and carried out proved the change warranted.

The formation of the Southwestern Library Association "to promote library service in the Southwestern States and Old Mexico" was probably the most notable accomplishment. Representatives were present from the various Southwestern States and Mexico, and on Thursday afternoon, October 26, the Southwestern Library Association was formed, with Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Old Mexico as members.

Officers elected were: President, Elizabeth West, State Librarian, Austin; Dorothy Amann, librarian, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, vice-president for Texas; Mrs. Cora Case Porter, librarian, Carnegie Library, Enid, vice-president for Oklahoma; Mrs. Ethel B. Kellar, public library, Fort Smith, vice-president for Arkansas; Virginia Fairfax, Standard School of Filing, New Orleans, vice-president for Louisiana; Senor Torres Bodet, Chief of the Department of Libraries, City of Mexico, vice-president for Mexico; E. W. Winkler, reference librarian, University of Texas, Austin, secretary; Lillian Gunter, librarian, Cooke County Library, Gainesville, Texas, treasurer. The States of New Mexico and Arizona did not have representatives present.

As the constitution and by-laws of the Southwestern Library Association provided for biennial meetings, alternating with the meetings of this group of State associations, the constitution and by-laws of the Texas Library Association were revised to meet this condition, and biennial meetings were provided for. The time and meeting place for 1923 was left to the executive board to be arranged, the Texas Library Association proposing to meet, if possible, in the same city as the Southwestern—either immediately following or immediately preceding that meeting.

Three standing committees were created—Legislative, Publicity and Membership.

The Texas Library Association went on record as endorsing the movement of the National Federation of Musical Clubs to procure for the music section of libraries a proper proportion of the library budget. The Association also endorsed the American Library Association's resolutions on the dollar per capita tax, and those on standards for school libraries.

The conditions in high school and junior college libraries in Texas having been investigated by a committee, and their standards, needs and handicaps having been discussed in the Schools Library Section, the Texas Library Association adopted a resolution recommending to the legislative committee that libraries be inspected by a librarian, and not by a teacher.

A report of library conditions in the penal and eleemosynary institutions of Texas also showed the need for action. The president was authorized to conduct investigation of conditions in other States and proceed to procure legislation to better conditions.

The first meeting, Wednesday morning, was divided between business and the program, but aside from that there were three meetings devoted entirely to the reading of papers and the discussion of library problems. "Contemporary Worthwhile Books" was the subject Wednesday

morning; "How Can Different Libraries Existing in the Same Community Supplement the Work of the Other," Wednesday afternoon; "Special Libraries," Thursday morning, and section meetings of the Public Libraries and Schools Libraries on Friday morning.

The program on special libraries proved very interesting to a large number to whom the library of the newspaper, the theological seminary, the bank, the State penal and eleemosynary institutions, the medical school, and the civic federation were little known.

For the first time in the history of the Association section meetings were held. All the school librarians met together to discuss the standards for high schools and junior colleges, as to books, equipment of library, librarian, etc., and their inspection by a qualified librarian; the student assistant problem; the relation that should exist between faculty and librarian, and the work of the reference librarian. In the Public Libraries Section meeting lively discussion was aroused on keeping the library out of politics, raising the appropriation, theft of books, budget, etc. Louise Franklin of the Houston Public Library read an especially interesting paper on "The Problem of the Foreign Born, Negro, Etc."

At the first evening meeting, which was held in the Driskill Hotel ballroom, October 25, the Association had the pleasure of hearing two good addresses. Professor John H. McGinnis of the English department of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, spoke on the "Library as an Educational Force," emphasizing the opportunity of the library in the educational scheme. Dr. W. M. W. Splawn of the Economic department of Texas University, emphasized more especially the sociological phase. Music for the evening was furnished by the members of the music faculty of the University of Texas.

On Thursday evening the members of the Association were the guests of the local librarians at a Rosa Ponselle concert, and on Friday afternoon for an automobile drive around the city.

An Illinois Library School dinner was an especial feature. Fourteen former students were present, and Wednesday evening they got together at a dinner in the Driskill Hotel. Miss Dorothy Amann, president, was the honor guest.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Elva L. Bascom, University of Texas School of Library Science, Austin; vice-presidents, Ethel Simmons, librarian, Waco Public Library, and Mrs. Edward S. Carter, Gates Memorial Library, Port Arthur; secretary, LeNoir Dimmitt, Extension Librarian, University of Texas, Austin; treasurer, W. N. Daniells.

ERMINE STONE, *Secretary pro tem.*

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. Two courses of lectures on the history of American literature are offered to library assistants by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The lectures will be given, as last year, by Professor Robert E. Rogers, of the Department of English and History in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The first course, consisting of twenty lectures, will cover American Literature from its beginnings thru the Civil War; and will begin on November 17, with an examination on April 6. The enrollment charge is \$1. A supplementary course of ten lectures, on American Literature since 1870, will start on April 13. It is expected that library assistants who are relieved from duty for the purpose of attending these lectures will take the course seriously, to the end of making their library work more effective and will take the examination at its end.

Chestnut Hill. Ground has been broken for the erection of the new \$400,000 library building at Boston College, which is to be a handsome Gothic structure provided for shelving about 700,000 volumes.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. By far the greatest increase in circulation since the Hartford Public Library opened its doors as a free public library thirty years ago was realized at the close of the year in June, when 421,009 volumes, 48,351 more than the previous year, had been issued. March was the month of the largest circulation, as it has been every previous year with one exception. The city responded to the board of directors' appeal for more funds last year, with the result that \$40,000 was received from taxation in 1921-1922. The entire receipts were \$52,601; expenditures for salaries \$28,236, and for books, periodicals and binding \$18,314. The Dwight branch in the Parkville section is in need of repair and extension. Near a school, the branch loaned approximately 10,000 juvenile books of its circulation of 26,822.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. The total registration for the Brooklyn Public Library's three courses in library training which began October 1st was fifty-four. Of this number thirty-five registered in the advanced course in library training, ten in the course for children's librarians and nine

in the elementary course. In the advanced course eight students are college graduates and in the training course for children's librarians all are. The students come from the following states: New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut and New Jersey. One comes from Stellarton (Nova Scotia) and another from Owen Sound (Ontario).

The qualification for admission to the advanced courses is a college degree, without examination, or at least a year of college work or its equivalent, with examination. At the end of these nine months' courses a certificate is granted to graduates. Pass cards are given to staff members for each course taken and successfully completed and persons passing these courses are placed in the Second Grade of the library service. The qualification for admission to the elementary course is a high school diploma. The course is six months in length and persons satisfactorily passing are appointed in the lowest grade of the library service.

DELAWARE

Newark. Plans are being formed by a joint committee of the Board of Trustees and the Alumni Association of the University of Delaware for a campaign for a fund of over a quarter of a million dollars for a new library.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. Last year the United States Department of Agriculture inaugurated a graduate school for Department workers. Courses in subjects pertaining to the work of the Department were given by specialists from the Department and other institutions. The success of the initial venture last year, in which more than two hundred department workers availed themselves of the opportunity offered to continue their education and training in scientific agriculture, encouraged those in charge to repeat the work this year. The work will be given in two sixteen week terms, commencing October 16th and closing June 2nd, allowing one week vacation between semesters.

The graduate school is an unofficial system and is self-supporting thru the fees collected from the students. Only work is given in which adequate instruction cannot otherwise be had in Washington. Classes are held in some department office at 4:30 o'clock, each class meeting twice a week.

The work this year will be of three grades, a

small amount of which will be of undergraduate character, available for clerical forces and younger members of the department. A second grade will be in the nature of a review for those who have had training but who have not kept up with recent advancement in the subject. A third grade, which will be the greater part of the work, will be of an advanced graduate character and it is expected that a large number of those taking the work will, after obtaining a sufficient number of credits, take leave of absence from the department and complete the course for an advanced degree at some recognized institution. A number of institutions of recognized standing have accepted the credits given in the graduate school last year.

Among the new courses to be given this year will be one in library science under the auspices of the Library of the Department. Since the war the Department of Agriculture has found it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of assistants with library training at the salaries that it has been able to offer. It was therefore necessary to make appointments from other than the library registers. Those appointed have for the most part been college graduates who have had an interest in library work. The main purpose in inaugurating the library course in the Department is to give these assistants an opportunity to take up systematically the study of two or three fundamental library subjects, such as cataloging, classification and bibliography in order to help them in their work. The first term will be devoted to cataloging and classification and the second term to bibliography and reference work. The Library of Congress catalog rules will be followed and in the bibliography course special attention will be given to bibliographies of agriculture and related science. The courses in both terms will be taught by Ellen Hedrick, who, previous to coming to the Department of Agriculture Library as reference librarian, was chief classifier in the University of California Library. For the past two summers she has also taught at the Chautauqua Summer Library School.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga. At the end of the library year on September 30 the Chattanooga Public Library had circulated 176,621 volumes from its collection of 62,286 thru the central library, two branches, and 52 other agencies, to 20,571 borrowers, about one-sixth the population of the city, of whom 4,889 registered for the first time this year.

FLORIDA

West Palm Beach. Erection of a library building as a memorial to soldiers and sailors from Palm Beach County who died in the World

War is under way. The building is situated in the City Park and since the \$30,000 expenditure permitted by the Board of County Commissioners is less than the sum desired to carry out the memorial, an effort is being made to raise the rest of the money by gifts.

IOWA

Des Moines. The fortieth report of the Des Moines Public Library covers the first full year under the increased appropriation voted in 1920. The city tax levy brought in \$103,162 of total receipts of \$108,405. A third branch, the Capitol Hill, was opened November, 1921, with a fourth to follow in April. Library service was inaugurated in three of the city hospitals and a deposit station opened in a new community house. Classroom libraries were placed in ten more grade schools and improved service was given the high schools.

At the end of the library year on March 31 thirty-eight per cent more books had been circulated than in the previous year, or 494,131 in all. Children borrowed more than half of these. Cards in force, adult and juvenile, were 35,101, a decrease of several thousand due to the cancellation of the cards once used by service men from Camp Dodge. Under the direction of Mary E. Wheelock, who joined the staff in May, 1921, more than 6,000 books were rebound. Binding represented \$7,932 of the expenditures of \$107,352; staff and janitor salaries \$44,368; books and periodicals, \$28,024.

ENGLAND

Semi-centennials in the public libraries of Bradford (England) and its neighbor, Leeds, have been the occasion of the publication of illustrated booklets setting forth, in the words of Thomas W. Hand of the Central Library of Leeds, "some account of the early efforts of the pioneers of the movement in the City; the humble beginnings of the present system in small buildings; the struggles against financial adversity; and the growth and development of the institutions to their present position in the educational and recreative life of the Community."

The Bradford Jubilee Survey, 1872 to 1922, by Butler Wood, chief librarian, shows the chief landmarks in the history of the libraries as beginning with a public meeting, necessary to the adoption of the Libraries Act, held on the 15th of March, 1871. In spite of fearful pictures painted by opponents of the proposal of the people being driven beyond the borders of the town, to escape the payment of the library rate, and in spite of the raising of the "fiction bogey," the feeling of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favor of the establishment.

of a library. A reference library was opened in Tyrrel street June 15th, 1872, and a lending library and newsroom the following February. The removal to the present building took place January 1, 1878. By arrangement with the Science and Art Department of the Council of Education at South Kensington a museum was opened on the top floor of the new building May 28, 1879. Museum and library hindered each other's development, and the general reconstruction of the departments in 1905 whereby the art gallery and museum exhibits were transferred to the Cartwright Memorial Hall was welcomed. After twenty years of existence eight branch libraries with an annual circulation of 260,000 had been established, and other branches have since been consistently provided in the localities most in need of them. A Commercial Library and Intelligence Bureau was opened in 1918. A collection of 4,400 volumes supplies the eleven traveling library stations. At the present time the whole of the stock in the Central and branch libraries numbers 200,000 volumes, and the issue of books to the public in the year 1920-1921 amounted to 1,094,206 volumes.

The first half-century of the Leeds Public Libraries came to an end in 1920. Two branch libraries, Hunslet and New Wortley, were taken over from the institutions previously operating them and James Yates of the Bolton Public Libraries appointed librarian before a central library was opened. This was the Reference Library, opened with a stock of 14,151 books on the fourth of October, 1871. The Central Lending Library inaugurated the circulation of books April 8, 1872, with a stock of 8,000 volumes, circulating ten times that number in its first six months. From 1874 to 1878 eighteen branch libraries were opened. At the time of the removal to the Municipal Buildings in 1884 the library system consisted of a Central Reference, Central Lending and twenty-three branch libraries. Work with the schools was inaugurated in April, 1883, until eventually thirty-seven juvenile libraries were brought into existence.

In 1898 the present librarian, Thomas W. Hand, came from his post as chief librarian and curator of the Oldham Public Library and Art Gallery to succeed Mr. Yates. The books of the Reference Department were reclassified on the Dewey Decimal system in 1898, and the classed catalog commenced in 1896 was superseded by a card catalog. In the same year women were employed for the first time. By 1904 six new branch buildings had been erected at a cost of £56,000, and it was necessary to call a halt. It was resolved to approach Andrew

Carnegie for assistance, but the City Council negatived the proposal when it came before them in October, and opposition was continued until May, 1913. In April, 1916, the trustees of the Carnegie Trust offered to make grants for the building of new libraries at Bramley, Burley, New Wortley and Harehills, but up to the time of the anniversary report no action had been taken, owing to the cost of labor and materials. The Libraries in 1920 contained 352,647 books. The Reference Library, with the Commercial and Technical Library opened in 1918, had 121,942 volumes, while the Central and Branch libraries had 175,618. In 1919-1920 the entire circulation reached 1,472,944.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The report of library progress in Czechoslovakia for 1920 recently published by the State Board of Statistics shows a remarkable increase in library stocks and book use. At the end of the year the 276 larger Czech libraries (in towns of 2,000 or more inhabitants) and the 2,609 smaller (in towns of less than 2,000) owned 714,683 and 647,620 volumes respectively, representing increases of 15% and 34%; and the German libraries 197,967 and 84,288 volumes respectively, being 24% and 30% increases respectively. In the two classes of Czech libraries there were 129,624 and 112,177 borrowers' cards in use, and 1,651,878 and 860,100 books issued, and in the German 53,970 and 15,109 cards and 583,409 and 85,122 books issued respectively.

The total income (in Czech crowns) was 2,720,641 for the Czech and 437,448 for the German libraries, public appropriations amounting to 2,051,038 and 263,728 crowns respectively, and the remainder being subscribed by societies, banks, etc., or received from borrowers' fees, sale of catalogs, etc. Expenditures in Czech and German libraries respectively were: books, periodicals and music, 386,945 and 187,815 crowns; binding and repairing, 355,871 and 40,425; light, heat and supplies, 520,990 and 79,016; librarians' salaries 230,019 and 40,084; professional assistants' salaries 413,573 and 113,562.

The Czechoslovak State School for Librarianship ended its second year in June, 1922. Of the 27 students and three externals who matriculated the previous October, twelve passed with merit, nine with first class certificates and one with second; the others will take the examination later. Five scholarships of 1000 Czech crowns each were offered. The new school year, 1922-23, opened in October with twenty-three students, for the most part college graduates.

LADISLAV J. ZIVNY.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

Ill. University of Illinois Library School.

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

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

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

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.

Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BALL (Mrs.) Mabel, 1899 P., has been made assistant librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass.

BIRDSALL (Mrs.) Grace H., 1895 P., has become Hospital Librarian in the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

BISBEE, Joyce G., 1918 W. R., formerly assistant librarian, succeeds Clarence E. Sherman as librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library.

EGGERT, Elisabeth, 1905 D., appointed head of the Catalog Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

FROST, Virginia, 1920 S., appointed librarian of the Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

FRICK, Eleanor H., 1895 P., received a notable tribute from officers and staff of the American Society of Civil Engineers on November 11, on which day she completed twenty-five years of service with the society. Thirty-two guests gathered at a luncheon in her honor in the old home of F. Hopkinson Smith. Charles Warren Hunt, Secretary Emeritus, presided and read an original poem in her honor. The Secretary of the Society, Prof. John H. Dunlap, followed with an address and Miss Frick responded in an eloquent speech which moved her friends deeply.

FULLERTON, Margaret, 1910 P., is now first assistant in the College for Women Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

HENDEE, Cora, W. R., 1913-14, resigned from her position as librarian of the Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for the present is at her home near Arkport, New York. Grace Switzer, formerly librarian of the Miles Park Branch in Cleveland succeeds her.

HORSFALL, Alice E., 1921 W. R., appointed librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) High School.

LAMPE, Lilli, 1911 P., formerly of the staff of the public library in Bergen, Norway, has been made head of the cataloging department of the library of the Bureau International du Travail, Geneva, Switzerland.

LIEBMANN, Estelle L., 1916 P., has given up the librarianship of the Ronald Press and has opened an office for index and library service at 280 Broadway, New York.

LUDINGTON, Flora Belle, 1920 Wash., 1922 N. Y. S., is reference librarian of Wells College Library, Calif.

LYNCH, Nell, 1918 W. R., appointed school librarian of the Public Library, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

MASSE, May, editor of the A. L. A. *Booklist*, has resigned to accept a position with Doubleday, Page and Company as director of Children's Book Publishing.

MERCER, Beatrice, 1916 Wash., is now librarian of the Roosevelt High School, Seattle, Wash.

MOTZ, Ruth N., 1921 W. R., appointed assistant librarian of the Whipple Barracks Hospital, Prescott, Ariz.

OLSON, Nelle A., 1914 P., formerly librarian of the public library at International Falls, Minn., is now librarian of the public library at Buhl, Minn.

ROBERTS, Jane E., 1906 W. R., appointed chief of the order and cataloging department of the Ohio State Library, Columbus.

ROSE, Alice L., librarian of the National City Financial Library resigned November 1st and is succeeded by Mary Hayes who has been for four years head of the reference department. Lalia May Damon who has been for the last two years head of the cataloging department has been appointed assistant librarian and is succeeded by Florence A. Grant, formerly assistant cataloger. May L. Milligan is now head of the reference department.

RYERSON, Agnes, 1921 W. R., appointed reference librarian of the Gilbert M. Simmons Library, Kenosha, Wis.

SILL, Nellie G., 1915 W. R., is now librarian of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

SMITH, Elva S., is bibliographer of children's books at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and instructor in book selection at the Carnegie School; but not, as given in our last number,

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director of work with children, which post is held by Grace Endicott.

SMITH, Nathalie D., 1914 P., has been appointed secretary of the firm of Ames, Emerich & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

STICKNEY, Minnie T., 1916 P., has been made classifier at the public library of Bridgeport, Conn.

STIMSON, Florence, 1902 N. Y. S., appointed librarian of the Mines Library of Columbia University.

TAWNEY, Mary A., 1915-'16 N. Y. S., who has been in charge of the Franklin Avenue Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library since May, 1917, has been made supervisor of library instruction in the grade schools. Ethel I. Berry, 1911-'12 succeeds her.

UNGER, Nell, 1918 Wash., librarian of the Lincoln High School, Seattle, who has resigned

to become assistant library organizer for the State of New York, is succeeded by Jessie Eastman, 1916 Wash.

VONHOLD, Mrs. Gladys Schummers, 1915 P., formerly head of the circulation department of the Binghamton Public Library, is now children's librarian at the public library of Endicott, N. Y.

WILEY, Betsy T., for fourteen years engaged in library work in Dallas, Texas, and since 1916 librarian of the Public Library resigned in October to marry Mr. E. H. Lingo. Cleora Clanton is acting as librarian until the office is permanently filled.

Appointments of the Riverside Library Service School class of 1922 include: Minnie J. White, assistant, Fresno County Library, Fresno, Calif.; Bertha Hole, assistant in the Corona (Calif.) Public Library; Beryl Lewis, assistant in the Pomona (Calif.) Public Library.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Page, the organ of the New York Public Library Staff Association began its second volume last month as a printed sheet instead of a mimeographed one. *The Page* has the satisfaction of offering to members of the Association "all the news you ought to read."

Svetozor, a leading Bohemian periodical published in Prague, issued as no. 23 of year 22 (August 3), a number which will be of wide interest. It is devoted to the scenery of the Moravian Karst country, with over fifty excellent illustrations of the famous cave Macocha, and the surrounding country. The descriptive text is in four languages—Czech, French, German and English—and it will therefore be a useful addition to the books on travel in Central Europe.

E. E. L.

One of the most interesting parts of the second part of the "Catalogue du Livre Français" (Office pour la Propagation du Livre Français, 1922. 140 p.) is the list of American books translated into French which are still in print. This should be of use to librarians who are selecting books for Franco-American readers.

W. D. J.

The Subject Index to Periodicals, 1917-19, part K, covering science and technology was issued in September by the Library Association, Stapley House, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1. This list contains some 15,000 entries obtained from the examination of 400 periodicals. The Index for 1920, part A, covering theology, philosophy and folk-lore, issued in Oc-

tober, contains some 2100 entries, made from examination of 270 periodicals.

At the suggestions of several American Librarians the American Library in Paris will this winter devote some attention to building up collections in American libraries relating to French architecture and art. It will not attempt to serve as a book agent; in other words, it will not undertake to fill orders for individual books selected from publishers or booksellers' catalogs, nor will it undertake to find individual books with a view to submitting quotations. In short, it will not act as a collector of books. But it will try to advise librarians in regard to the selection of periodicals and books relating to specific subjects, especially books notable for their illustrations, and books relating to any branch of French art or architecture, the work of any individual artist, or any architectural monument upon which no books in English are available.

Librarians desiring the assistance of the Library in this direction are requested to indicate the specific subject or subjects in which they are interested, the amount of money they are willing to spend upon each subject, and also whether they desire to limit the amount to be spent upon any individual item. Books which are selected by us will be forwarded either thru the purchasing library's Paris agents, or thru the *Maison du Livre*, with a duplicate shipping bill from this library, if desired.

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Powys, John C. One hundred best books; with commentary and an essay on books and reading. 2nd ed. New York: American Library Service. 63 p. D. \$1.25.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCOUNTING

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Astor, Viscountess. Are temperance reformers cranks: some aspects of the drink question. 32 Russell sq., London W. C. I.: Student Christian Movement. Bibl. 4d.
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RECIPROCITY

Tansill, Charles C. The Canadian reciprocity treaty

of 1854. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. apply. (Studies in historical and political sciences; ser. 40, no. 2).

RELIGION. See ROOSEVELT, THEODORE; SPIRITUAL LIFE RELIGION AND SCIENCE

Wood, William H. The religion of science. Macmillan. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.

ROMAN LITERATURE. See FORTUNA (GODDESS)

ROME—HISTORY. See CIVILIZATION

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

Reisner, Christian F. Roosevelt's religion. New York: Abingdon Press. 2 p. bibl. D. \$2.50.

SCHOOL LUNCHES. See NUTRITION

SCHOOLS. See OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS

SCIENCE. See RELIGION AND SCIENCE

SEWAGE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on sewage and sewage disposal. 19 typew. p. July 19, 1922. \$2.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM

Bartlett, Henrietta C. Mr. William Shakespeare; original and early editions of his quartos and folios, his source books and those containing contemporary notices. Yale University Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.

SHIP RAILROADS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on ship railways. 8 typew. p. July 21, 1922. 90c.

SIAM. See COMMERCE

SINGING AND VOICE CULTURE

Taylor, David C. The psychology of singing: a rational method of voice culture based on a scientific analysis of all systems, ancient and modern. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Josey, Charles C. The social philosophy of instinct. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.

Williams, J. M. Principles of social psychology; as developed in a study of economic and social conflict. Knopf. Bibl. \$5

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Barnes, H. E. Significance of sociology for the "new" or synthetic history; Discussion of Professor Barnes' paper, by J. F. Rippey and others. Philadelphia: McKinley Pub. Co. *Historical Outlook*. Nov. 1922. p. 277-306. Bibl. 25c.

SOCIAL WORK

Queen, S. A. Social work in the light of history. Lippincott. Bibl. \$2. (Lippincott's sociological ser.)

SOUND. See MUSIC

SOUTH AMERICA. See GEOLOGY—SOUTH AMERICA

SPIRITUAL LIFE

Ten Broecke, James. The moral life and religion; a study of moral and religious personality. Macmillan. 10 p. bibl. D. \$2.

Underhill, Evelyn. The life of the spirit and the life of today. Dutton. 7 p. bibl. O. \$2.50.

STATISTICS

Yule, G. Introduction to the theory of statistics. 6th ed. Exeter st., Strand, London, W.C. 2: Charles Griffin. Bibl. 12s. 6d.

STUDY

Miller, Harry L. Directing study: educating for mastery thru creative thinking. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.80.

TEACHING. See STUDY; SINGING AND VOICE CULTURE

TITANIUM

Anderson, R. J. Titanium U. S. Bureau of Mines. 12 mim. p. Bibl. Oct. 1922. (Rpts. of investigations, serial no. 2406).

UNITED STATES—CONSTITUTION

Burdick, Charles K. The law of the American Con-

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stitution, its origin and development. Putnam. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$6.

UNITED STATES—FINANCE

Dewey, Davis R. Financial history of the United States; 8th ed. Longmans. 20 p. bibl. D. \$2.50. (American citizen ser.).

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS. See LATIN AMERICA

UNITED STATES—HISTORY. See HOLY ALLIANCE

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of bibliographies on vocational guidance. 4 mim. p. Sept. 11, 1922.

VOICE CULTURE. See SINGING AND VOICE CULTURE

WASHINGTON, BOOKER TALIAFERRO

Jackson, Walter C. A boy's life of Booker T. Washington. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$1.25.

WASTE PRODUCTS

Bruttini, Arturo. Ramassage et utilisation des déchets et résidus pour l'alimentation de l'homme et des animaux, pour les engrais et les industries agricoles (1914-1920). Rome: Impr. de l'Institut International d'Agriculture. Bibl. footnotes.

WATER SUPPLY

Metcalf, Leonard. Improved financial condition of water works in the United States. 16 West Saratoga St., Baltimore: American Water Works Association. *Journal*. p. 685-695. Bibl. Sept. 1922. 60 c.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. See LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. See EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY; LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

WRITING. See AUTHORSHIP

ZOOLOGY

Meek, Alexander. Essentials of zoology; for students of medicine and first year students of science. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.50.

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Council and other library organizations. See page 972.

Dec. 28-30. At Chicago. Midwinter meeting of A. L. A.

Dec. 29. At New Haven, Conn. Bibliographical Society of America.

March 2-4. At Atlantic City. New Jersey Library Association and other organizations.

April 23-28. At Hot Springs, Arkansas. The 45th annual meeting of the American Library Association.

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- New guide to reference books.** Isadore G. Mudge. Based on Alice B. Kroeger's Guide to the study and use of reference books. Cloth, \$3.
- Essentials in library administration.** Lutie E. Stearns. 3d ed. rev. and enlarged by Ethel F. McCollough. 87 p., illus. Paper, \$.50; cloth, \$.75.
- Graded list of books for children.** Compiled by the Elementary School Committee, Library Department of the N. E. A. 235 p. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Viewpoints in essays.** Marion Horton. Third title in Viewpoints series. 67 p. Paper, \$.60.

MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

Chapters published separately. Paper, \$.25 each; in lots of 25 or more, \$.10 each. Rev. 1922.

Book selection. Chap. 16. Elva L. Bascom.

U. S. Government documents (federal, state and city.) Chap. 23. J. I. Wyer. New ed. incorporates A. L. A. handbook on U. S. Government documents.

A. L. A. READING COURSES

A. L. A. reading courses on business. Ethel Cleland. 12 p. 6 copies, \$.25 (in stamps); 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

A. L. A. reading course on accounting. 12 p. 8 copies \$.25 (in stamps); 100, \$1.75; 1000, \$16.

A. L. A. reading course on journalism. 8 p. 12 copies, \$.25 (in stamps); 100, \$1; 1000, \$9.

SHORT READING LISTS

Books and thrift. Ruth G. Nichols, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago. Rev. for Thrift Week, Jan. 17-23, 1923. 8 p. 100 copies, \$2.50; 500, \$9; 1000, \$17.

Children's books for Christmas presents. Sarah C. N. Bogle. Rev. 1922. 16 p. 100 copies, \$2.50; 500, \$7; 1000, \$12.

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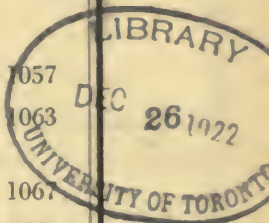
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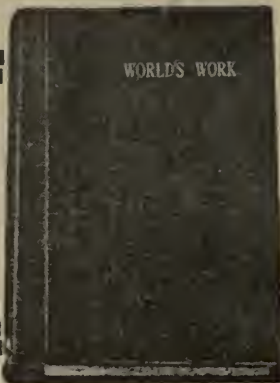
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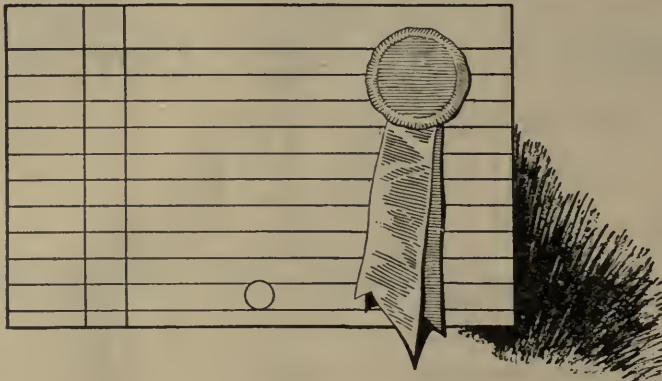
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1922



The Library of the League of Nations'

By FLORENCE WILSON, Librarian

I AM constantly being asked why the League of Nations has a library. This always surprises me as I think of the library as the very foundation of the League idea—as an absolute necessity and a great opportunity. The League aims to secure mutual understanding between nations thru mutual knowledge, and this requires a library that will express the culture and civilization of its various members. It has also been agreed that justice based on facts and not on political expediency shall be the determining factor in future international disputes. It is then the duty of the Library of the League of Nations to collect these facts and to make them available. This ideal was at work during the World War. Each warring nation organized a research section to aid its statesmen who would be called upon to draft a peace treaty. In England there was the Historical Section of the Foreign Office, in France there was the Comité d'Etudes of the Sorbonne, in America Colonel House's Inquiry. It always seemed as if the League must pool the efforts thus made by the various countries and continue the work.

The object then of the Library of the League of Nations should be first, a working library for the League so that decisions may be based on facts, and second a library that will so express the civilization and culture of the various countries that the peoples of the world will better understand each other and, thru understanding, will be at peace.

It will be necessary to describe briefly the League as it is now organized so as to explain what kind of a working library is required. First, the Council and the Assembly may be compared to the Upper and Lower Houses of a National Parliament. These meetings bring to Geneva the leading statesmen of the world who require a library such as each nation provides for its national parliament. The various permanent

commissions in Health, Transit, Economic and financial questions, Opiums, etc., etc., bring to Geneva at stated intervals specialists in these various subjects who require a comprehensive reference library in their special fields. Then there are conferences from time to time on special questions as for example that called to draft the Convention on Upper Silesia, a conference which was in session for about six months. If you study the Convention which has more articles than the Treaty of Versailles you can readily understand that many demands were made on the Library. All of these meetings are attended by leading journalists and distinguished visitors. Students of international relations frequently visit the Secretariat for source material on international affairs. But by far the greatest demands on the Library are made by the Permanent Secretariat, numbering over 310, who are constantly at work at Geneva. The Secretariat might better be named an International Civil Service. All the preparatory and "follow up" work of the Council, Assembly, Commissions and Conferences is done by the Secretariat. Too much cannot be said of the importance of this body of workers. It is the great co-ordinating centre for all international activities. It must be ready to arrange immediately for a world's conference to settle an urgent dispute and it must do the "follow up" work essential if an international conference is to be a success. This is of such vast importance that it does not seem inopportune to digress for a minute. I should like to give an example first of the importance of being able to convene immediately an international conference and then the importance of having a permanent organization for "follow up" work. Before the Permanent Secretariat was organized it required from six to nine months to convene a conference for international affairs. Recently there was trouble in the Balkans of a serious nature. Albania's boundary had not been decided and the Jugoslavs were invading Albania. Albania appealed to the League.

* Paper read at the meeting of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, December 2, 1922.

Within a week the Yugoslavs and the Albanians were discussing their differences before the Council of the League of Nations and trouble was avoided. If machinery such as this had been available in 1914 it is safe to assume that there might not have been a World War. Then one example of the "follow up" work. In 1910 there was a convention drafted for the prevention of traffic in women and children. In 1921 when the League called a conference on this subject only thirteen states had signed the 1910 Convention. This new Conference made the 1910 Convention more drastic and within a short time there were thirty-one signatures to it.

The Secretariat is the busiest organization with which I have ever been connected. The work is always urgent and of the utmost importance. It is working constantly under pressure and at times the general services must be divided into two or three shifts and work all night. It is divided into sections as follows, which might be compared to the departments of an university: Economics and Finance, Legal, Administrative Commissions, Transit, Disarmament, Military, Naval and Air questions, Health, Political, Social, Mandates, Information, International Bureaus, Publications, Translating and central services, such as Registry and Distribution Departments. The Economic and Finance Section issues a *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, is constantly making special inquiries and special reports in connection with the Economic and Finance Committee, as for example an inquiry into conditions of Austria and Russia, a plan for the reconstruction of Austria, various reports on public finance, bills of exchange, etc., etc. In preparation for the various conferences such as the Brussels conference numerous investigations are made and reports written. The Legal Section must be ready to advise at each conference and on each question. The Administrative Commission Section is making inquiries into minority questions which require ethnographic, historical and statistical studies. The administration of the Saar Basin and Danzig are under the general direction of this section. The Transit Section makes investigations and prepares studies in international transit problems; the preparation for the Transit Conference at Barcelona, for example, required considerable research work. For disarmament various investigations and studies are being made, such as one on the public wealth of nations; another report was based on budgets and budgetary studies. The Section on Military, Naval and Air questions is busy on a comparative study of these problems. The Health Section has a current publication called *Epidemiological Intelligence*. has made investigations and reports on special

subjects and is constantly engaged with the preparatory and "follow up" work for the Health Committee and conferences such as that of Warsaw. All political questions, such as the question of Upper Silesia, the Auland Islands, Albania, the Polish-Lithuanian disputes, etc., are referred to the Political Section. The Social Section is investigating the traffic in drugs and opium, etc. The studies are based on production and consumption. It is engaged also upon the question of the traffic in women and children. The preparatory and "follow up" work for the international conferences on these questions is most important. The Mandate Section is engaged in a study of conditions in the mandated territories and in the work of the Mandate Commission. The Information Section prepares outside information for the League and League information for the public. They prepare a review of the press for the use of the Secretariat and a *Monthly Summary* of League activities for the public. There is a special provision made in the Covenant for international organizations which requires the collection and dissemination of information relating to them. This work is under the supervision of one of the Under Secretary Generals. The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is also in his charge. This committee is engaged in a study of co-operation in university work, bibliography, condition of the intellectual workers, and other aspects of intellectual co-operation.

From a close study of the Covenant of the League of Nations and a study of the activities of the League just described the scope of the Library is easily determined. It must contain a complete collection on international law and national statutes, a comprehensive collection in economics, finance, statistics, political science, history, health, sociology, ethnography and geography, maps, and special collections on special subjects, such as minorities, disarmament, opium, colonial studies, etc., etc.

As the League is primarily concerned with current affairs the leading periodicals form an important part of the collection. It is necessary for the members of the Secretariat to know what is in the current journals in reference to the subjects for which they are responsible. As it is impossible for each person carefully to examine each issue the Library prepares a weekly index to journals which appears in two parts, e. g. economics and finance, political and social. These are arranged alphabetically by subjects (the Library of Congress subject headings are used so that this index will supplement the card catalog). It is prepared on cards for permanent reference and on sheets. The sheets



READING ROOM OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS LIBRARY

are circulated thruout the Secretariat, checked and returned to the Library. The Library then sends the journals checked to the various members requiring them. This index has been essential as there are many new subjects brought before the League on which information can only be found in periodicals. It is hoped later to extend this work to government publications.

As the Labour Office is three miles away from the Secretariat it has been necessary to have a separate library for its use. All books on labour are secured by the Labour Office and the League of Nations Library excludes labour from its collection. Every effort is made to prevent duplication. There is, however, some overlapping in laws and statistics which may be avoided later when the two offices are closer together. The Swiss Government has given land to the League and a building for the Labour Office will be erected near the Secretariat Offices.

While it was a comparatively simple matter to decide on what the Library should contain and to make a general plan for the work, it was more difficult to carry it out. When I began work in London in December, 1919, I found that a library was needed immediately. It was not possible to lock the door and properly

organize. It was necessary to function at once as a comprehensive research library. To meet the daily demands was our first aim and the books needed for immediate use received our first attention. Every book is a "rush book." It has, therefore, not been possible to keep the collection perfectly balanced. The general works of reference, government documents, law economics and statistics have received our greatest attention. We have been receiving current publications from all governments since January, 1920, and we have secured many of older date necessary for our work. We have secured complete files of all the important international law journals, collections of treaties and diplomatic papers such as the French "Yellow Book," and the collection of statistics is improving daily. We already have a good collection of national statutes and official gazettes. When a new Convention is made it is necessary to know what national laws are in force in reference to it and afterwards it is necessary to watch all future legislation affecting it. We are gradually building up the collections in the other subjects. We have made considerable progress in history, health, transit, geography and maps and certain special collections. There are at present about thirty-five thousand items.

The Library of the League has a great responsibility and a great opportunity. It is its duty to see that the officials of the Secretariat have the necessary facts and knowledge so that the reports made for use of the Council, Assembly, Commissions and to the governments of states which are members of the League are well documented and that those responsible for world affairs shall have full knowledge on all subjects brought to their attention. It has a great opportunity to have at hand a well selected library, containing all important information about each country of the world as an aid to mutual understanding between the various nations.

The Library is well placed in the center of all League activities. There are committee rooms on all sides. The delegates often leave the committee rooms to discuss quietly in the Library or they see an opportunity to snatch a cup of tea between speeches. M. Paderewski frequently walks thru the Library. M. Viviani has been seen seated at the periodical table with a cup of tea and a plate of cakes. Lord Robert Cecil and Dr. Nansen frequently have tea at a Library table, while Lord Balfour and M. Bourgeois find a quiet corner in one of the adjoining library rooms. The reading room is the dining room of the former Hotel National, which now serves admirably as the Offices of the Secretariat. It is a very attractive room, large, light and cheerful. The windows are so large and so numerous that it seems to have glass walls and from three sides you look into splendid trees or have glorious vistas of the Lake. The room is about ninety feet long and very nearly the size and shape of the Guild Hall Library in London. The oriental rugs, which formed part of the furnishings which were bought with the hotel, add greatly to the beauty of the room. The room lends itself to library arrangement. The Library Bureau shelves in art green finish form a series of alcoves on one side of the room, with a reference alcove on the other side.

The shelving has always attracted attention. When the League moved from its headquarters in London to Geneva the Library, then containing several thousand volumes, had to be arranged in a week's time for the first Assembly. It was quite impossible to secure shelving in time. Packing boxes were therefore made so that they could serve temporarily as shelving. This created a sensation. When the Brazilian Ambassador arrived to inspect the new building he looked contemptuously at the shelves and said "We have better shelves than this in Brazil." The next year the new shelving was in place and he was delighted with it and

said, "Splendid; where can I buy it? We must have this kind in Brazil." We have had so many distinguished visitors admire and wish to secure it that I feel that we have served as a splendid advertising agency for the Library Bureau. The Catalog Room and the Librarian's office are adjoining. A half flight of stairs leads to the entresol and to two rooms, one of which serves as a reference room for national laws and the other as a room for the receipt of documents. The room underneath the Reading Room serves as a stack room for government documents. An adjoining room is being arranged as a reference room for documents and statistics. A new stack room is being built on the same floor. There is also a Newspaper Room, where a small number of newspapers are available.

Before I sailed for London in 1919 I prepared a report in which I carefully outlined the scope of the Library, my plan of work and the Library methods to be adopted. This was circulated to the Directors of the various Sections of the Secretariat. I rather expected that the scope might give rise to controversy, but it was the greatest surprise to find the report on my desk with the following marginal note opposite the paragraph on methods: "Miss Wilson is too national in her ideas." I am afraid that they were right; I have a definite national bias when it is a question of library methods. The morning after my arrival a delegation arrived armed to the teeth with books on classification and pointed warningly to criticisms of the classification I had suggested. It was agreed that I should immediately visit the libraries of France, Belgium and Holland to correct my national bias. It seemed most important to start the Library right and to employ the best library technique, for the seat of the League is destined to become a world centre, but it was at the same time necessary to consider the international aspect of the Library. Letters, for example, are not international, while figures are. This was an important consideration in the selection of the classification. A classification with a numbered notation was necessary. It was finally agreed that the Brussels expansion of the Dewey Decimal classification should be adopted. Altho it had originated in America, the fact that it had been expanded in Belgium and translated into French gave it the desired international aspect, also the decimal classification has been adopted in many countries in some form or other. It is in use in the library of the London School of Economics and in libraries on the Continent, and is known in the Far East. In France and Holland I have often found librarians who, when they say that they use it, mean

that they arrange their catalogs by it, not their books. It is in use to some extent in official government offices in Holland. While it is as we all know not ideal, every one seems satisfied with it with the exception of those who consider that it is a fatal error to class a library by subjects at all! No one objected to the other library methods suggested, and we employ those found in a standard American library. There is a dictionary catalog in which Library of Congress cards are in use and Library of Congress subject headings are followed. The shelf list with headings in French and with an alphabetic list of specific subjects in French makes a perfect "Catalogue méthodique" for the French speaking public. The catalog, the open shelves and American methods are of increasing interest to foreign scholars, statesmen and librarians. Several professors have confided to me that they have never been able to consult the shelves in their own university libraries. I have had a number of applications from young women of various countries—Holland, Switzerland, Italy, etc.—for posts in the Library because they wish to learn American library methods and cannot afford the journey to the United States. The Library receives many visiting librarians who have heard that we employ American methods. They all show the greatest interest. The week before I left, the Association of Swiss Librarians visited the Library and examined it all in great detail. I find thruout Europe a new and growing interest in library technic. There is, as you all know, in most countries no standardized method; there is a national tendency and the working out of this national tendency depends on the individuality of each librarian. It has been interesting to hear some of the older librarians who realize that a change is needed discuss plans made in 1830.

The personnel of the Secretariat must be selected from every state which is a member of the League, and every effort is made to keep a balance of nationality. This is especially difficult for the departments such as the Library where technical training is most important. I thought at one time that my difficulties were at an end when I heard that Norway had sent a great many of its citizens to study in the American library schools, but I soon found that the Staff Committee would only consider a limited number of Norwegians and that the balance of nationality would have to be considered in each department as well as in the Secretariat as a whole. It is rather entertaining when you need additional staff to say I am short of Italians, Norwegians, etc. I have asked the library schools to send me a list of graduates other than American, but I have not had many names. It is not possible to add Americans to the staff

until the United States takes its place in the League. Most of the Americans—and there are only five or six of them on the Secretariat—were connected with the Peace Conference and were engaged in 1919 before the Treaty was ratified. There are at present seventeen on the Library staff, five of whom have been in American library schools, the others have university training or scholarly background. Women with university training are more difficult to find in Europe than in America. All members of the staff speak English and French and in many cases know many other languages, German, all the Scandinavian languages, Italian, and the Slav languages. The Library staff is a miniature League of Nations. There are Norwegians, Danes, Swiss, Italians, Poles, French, English, Americans, Canadians and an Anglo-Indian. The difficulties that countries have in understanding each other are emphasized when met at close quarters, but it is not only interesting but encouraging to see how soon they all discover that the things objected to or found different are only surface deep, and that, after all, they are fundamentally the same. The repartee is often entertaining and the efforts of adjusting to new customs interesting. I have just received a letter from Geneva saying that things were running smoothly in my absence except that there was a difference of opinion about the windows. The English like to work in a room without heat and with the windows open; Continentals prefer much heat and no ventilation, and I can perfectly sympathise with both sides. You see, America is needed in international disputes. The language difficulty also causes some misunderstanding. Even if one acquires a practical speaking knowledge of a foreign language, it is very difficult to acquire a polite vocabulary. Complaints have been made that certain members of the staff were rude. In talking it over I always met with regrets and with the explanation that it was difficult enough to speak English without being expected to be polite in it. This all proves that the basic scheme for the League is sound—mutual understanding based on mutual knowledge will bring peace and friendship.

An article in the *Industrial Educational Magazine* for November by Thomas F. McHugh, principal of the Boys' Continuation School, Newark, N. J., tells how the boys raised money to start the school library under their own management and control. They began by collecting nearly \$300. The article is of interest perhaps more as showing what may be done thru the library in developing school spirit rather than in developing the library idea itself.

The Leipzig Fair

AS early as 1156 the Leipzig Fair was in existence, writes Theodore W. Koch. In 1268 it received an important franchise from Margrave Deitrich von Meissen. "Even if we are at war with other countries," declared he, "their merchants shall enjoy the privilege of trade with protection of themselves and their goods." Nevertheless, various wars reduced the prosperity of the Fair until after the Thirty Years' War, when it took on new life, and great activity in building resulted. To this activity Leipzig is indebted for the stately palaces of the eighteenth century in the baroque style. The city was so largely rebuilt that Goethe as a young student praised it as a modern city. In former times goods were for sale at these fairs, but the modern fair exhibits samples only, from which orders are taken. The increased success of the fair dates from the separation of the retail from the exhibition fairs. The active growth of the latter has resulted in the centralization of different departments in special buildings constructed for the purpose. A constantly increasing number of visitors has justified rebuilding older business houses and private homes to gain more floor space. The number of exhibitors has increased from 1377 in 1894 to

4253 in 1914, and 12,586 in 1922. In 1914 there were 20,000 buyers, of whom 4220 were foreigners. In 1922 the late spring fair boasted 155,000 buyers, 32,000 of whom were foreigners.

Describing his visit to the fall book fair in the Book Review Section of the *Detroit Free Press* for October 29, Dr. Koch says that the Bugra, as the fair is popularly called—a word made up of "Buch" and "Graphik"—was held in a four-story building in the Peters-Strasse. In addition to the stalls and rooms occupied by the 165 exhibiting publishers there were also exhibitions from manufacturers of paper, school supplies, colored prints and etchings. The second and third floors were given up chiefly to well-known publishers. Nothing exhibited was for sale, but representatives were present to take orders for one copy or wholesale lots. The American librarian found it best to go from booth to booth with his Leipzig agent or representative who arranged for the placing of the orders for any item selected. A good agent was often able to reduce the Valutazuschlag very considerably by indicating to the publisher's agent that the proposed purchases were for an international library, that they were not for sale, or were for the German-speaking people in the United States. Prices were extremely uncertain, and when put on a dollar basis as occasionally happened made it preferable to forego direct ordering for the possibility of picking up the item later on in the antiquarian trade.

Almost no publishers of scientific books were represented at the fair. University professors and librarians would not find much to interest them outside the field of literature and history, with some philosophy, travel literature and occasional maps and atlases.

Children's Room

SHE was librarian and he that read
Sbent to his book and pushed the pages back
With a flat palm, the five square fingers spread,
Till she could hear the pages rise and crack.
So she stood softly, stooped above his chair.
While he looked up with a far-travelled glance,
And heard as best he might—for all the air
Was black with battle, crash of sword on lance,

Some come to fabled cities and their lore,
Doubtful or timid; some will never laugh!
Here was a knight who thundered at the door.
And hacked his way thru every paragraph:
Who took by storm the tale; slew, ravaged,
burned,
And in his zeal crushed every page he turned!

HORTENSE FLEXNER in the *Literary Review*
of the *New York Evening Post*.



A SCENE IN THE BUGRA

Librarianship—a Profession or a Business?

By C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON
Librarian, Savannah Public Library

I CANNOT agree with LIBRARY JOURNAL's editorial comment* on Mr. Ferguson's article "Humanizing the A. L. A.," which refers to it as a "bright review of the Detroit Conference." The article commences with a diatribe against the American Library Association continues with an indictment of its individual members as beings of very inferior ability, and concludes with a few notes on "dynamic Detroit." Its brightness was not so scintillating that I was completely dazzled, even by the brilliant verbal cartoon of the librarian sending his voice "trickling down his collar." To me, the article seems a combination of ill-founded, generalization and hypercritical censure of a few specific weaknesses. The tone and tendency of the whole is unnecessarily bitter and unwholesomely destructive.

From the specific criticisms it appears that the distressing failings of librarians are manifested in inability to manage properly a huge convention in a crowded city, in failure to transact business with Fordish efficiency and to wrest from the public adequate financial support, and in inability to speak in a large hall with the dramatic effect of a trained orator. Generalizing, Mr. Ferguson finds the members of the A. L. A. "too unearthly, too sublimated, too far off the ground to be able to accomplish their mission of high importance on this earth." They are "still cloistered, still myopic, still quietly unobtrusive."

Mr. Ferguson's specific criticisms have been made many times before, and they may be allowed to stand, *nem. con.* Yet I believe that in many respects sufficient improvement has been made in recent years to entitle the despised genus of librarian to a few words of encouragement to offset the sarcastic ridicule. Our conferences have been sufficiently well managed, under what Mr. Ferguson admits were heavy handicaps, to exempt the leaders from such severe criticism unless it is accompanied by more constructive suggestions than anything which he offers. Librarians have begun to assert themselves in the matter of salaries, and have already had some success. They have endeavored to secure more adequate appropriations; and, if they have not yet persuaded the people to pay for public libraries with no more unwillingness than they pay for public schools, still I believe that most libraries have had a fair amount of success in the last

few years, when we consider the period of depression and retrenchment thru which we are passing. On the whole, I believe there is some hope for our libraries, and for the A. L. A.

Mr. Ferguson's generalizations are without justification, except by tradition and perhaps by isolated examples here and there. How can anyone attend any library conference without being powerfully impressed by the earnestness, the unselfish enthusiasm, the ardent devotion to their profession, with which the group as a whole, and most of the individual members thereof, are inspired? Mr. Ferguson, however, was not at all impressed by this, altho from this spirit has come the past development of the library movement, and on this spirit depends its future success. On the other hand, who can watch an A. L. A. group turn from work to the recreation and play which form an important part of every conference, and accuse them of being "unearthly, sublimated, too far off the ground?" Who can observe the active interest which most librarians take in their community life, and the recognition which most of them have won as vital parts of that life, and countenance the charge that they are "still cloistered, still myopic, still quietly unobtrusive?" Most of us, indeed, are slightly further removed from the "noise and bustle" of our communities than the political ward-heeler, the newspaper reporter, and the "man in the street" generally. There may even be a few librarians among us who are still in some ways "quietly unobtrusive." But this aloofness, this unobtrusiveness, is not sufficient to justify even the general public in clinging to the old-time conventional portrait of a librarian as an unearthly kind of creature of the type depicted by Mr. Ferguson. It certainly is not sufficient to justify a librarian himself in perpetuating the misconception by such sweeping charges as Mr. Ferguson has made against the A. L. A.

Moreover, such aloofness from public life as may still exist is, in general, an indication not of complete detachment from the community, but of difference in relationship, of difference in viewpoint, between the librarian and the man in the street, the man who is absorbed entirely in the pursuit of material prosperity. For my own part, I believe it is desirable that this difference should continue; that librarians should not be drawn into the very center of the whirlpool of modern life, and be made utterly indistinguishable. But this depends on the view which

* L. J. 1 Nov. 22.

we take of the true purpose of the library and the proper functions of the librarian, and I suspect that my view differs from that of Mr. Ferguson.

What is it that Mr. Ferguson means by being "humanized?" What does he want for the A. L. A.? Vaguely, the A. L. A. "stands in need of being brought more closely in touch with human affairs"; it should become "a cog of first importance in the big world machine"; librarians should obtain "knowledge of new conditions and people, and an interest beyond their field, limited too often to a view from behind the charging desk." Mr. Ferguson seems to be pointing the way out of our sequestered sleep, but he does not give his directions explicitly enough to make them intelligible. Of constructive criticism in his paper, there is none, save as we may infer that the librarian should become the converse of all that he has depicted. Of the method by which this metamorphosis may be brought about, there is no suggestion, save the unsatisfactory hint that, "if strenuously sought," what he considers the "essential qualities and characteristics" might be attained. What these essential qualities and characteristics are, we can only infer from the nature of his criticisms and of the things to which he points as being worthy of emulation.

In the *Nation* of November 1 is an article on "Michigan: The Fordizing of a Pleasant Peninsula." My own knowledge of Michigan is confined to a week in Detroit and one day in Ann Arbor, and I do not know how reliable the writer's statements may be, or how just his criticisms. But the article seems to me to portray well the most pronounced tendency of American life today. It begins with a quotation of the Latin legend on the Michigan state seal, "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you." Continuing, the writer says: "Actually, it is with quite different sentiments that the Michigander looks about him.—Some day some convention of salesmen will agree to a much more appropriate coat-of-arms for the new Michigan. It will picture the lean cheeks and the death's-head smile of Henry Ford, in the halo of a spare tire, flanked by chimneys and flivvers on a ground of soot. Underneath, in place of the stately Latin, will be inscribed the more salesmanlike legend, "Always in the Lead." It seems to me that it must be something like this that Mr. Ferguson wants for the A. L. A. His "essential qualities and characteristics" are capacity for business organization, for aggressive salesmanship, for big profits and financial success. Let us forget our secluded life of other days, the fact that we were once called scholars, that we were book-lovers. Let us be efficient. Let us keep "Always in the

Lead." To be humanized, we must become thoroly Fordized.

This interpretation is justified, I believe, by the entire trend of Mr. Ferguson's remarks. Search his article carefully for a hint of one thing in the Detroit conference, professionally, which he found interesting or valuable. You will find nothing. Apparently the only things in the entire conference which met his approval were the registration fee, which indeed was too small and was inefficiently collected, but still showed that "even the A. L. A." was developing a faint trace of administrative intelligence; and the entertainment features, which he considers "events of first importance in the humanizing of the A. L. A." This, by the way, seems rather illogical, when we remember that delightful entertainment has been a feature of the annual conference for a great many years; yet, according to Mr. Ferguson, we still remain unhumanized. Are we to infer that we have not sufficiently developed this approach to salvation, and should resolve our conferences wholly into pleasure-seeking excursions?

If the conference contained nothing that was good, wherein do we find the cause of failure? We are told that our "various members do not work in co-ordination"; we are individualists, and "do not run well in the pack"; we do not transact our business, either in the Association or in the Council, with "Plan, Method, System, Precision of Action"; our conventions are not organized on a business basis; we should have "a sergeant-at-arms and an efficient corps of assistants" to see that proper order is maintained during the meetings. In general, the functioning of our "large but static order" is contrasted unfavorably with "the functioning of that great dynamic city," Detroit, in which we are shown "a good example of progress." Can there be any other conclusion than that these things exemplify the "essential qualities and characteristics?"

But if the professional side of the conference counted for nothing, and if it was sadly mismanaged on the all important business side, Mr. Ferguson, nevertheless, makes an interesting admission. "There are always, however, interesting features about these annual gatherings." Reading on, breathlessly, to see what these interesting features can possibly be, we learn that they center entirely about the annual opportunity to visit a new city or locality, where we can obtain knowledge of new conditions and people, and can open our myopic eyes to the fact that from behind our charging desks we do not see the entire world. Very good; travel has usually been admitted to have a broadening influence on the mind and vision, and to impart culture.

How was Mr. Ferguson's mind impressed by Detroit? Why, look you: The city doubled its population in ten years, jumping from half a million to a million of dynamic inhabitants. It is "a very popular convention city." "It is full of life and activity." It has cultivated the art of hospitality with surprising efficiency, and made a business of it. Its river is "made picturesque by the dachshund of water commerce, the ore vessels." As an added attraction it offers "the bewildering complexity of the Ford plant."

The bigness of it all, the busyness, the complexity, the organization, the dynamic efficiency! These are the things which impressed Mr. Ferguson at Detroit; these are the things which must be injected into the A. L. A., into our individual libraries, into ourselves as librarians. Then we shall become "a cog of first importance in the big world machine." Then we shall be humanized.

These things which Mr. Ferguson cites were, of course, very impressive. But remember that they were not a side attraction; to him they seem to have been the only things in connection with the conference which were worth while. We are prepared to read his comment concerning the recruiting problem. "As a matter of cold fact," he says, "is the problem of recruiting not merely one of figures? — Yes, just plain money in sufficient quantity will fill the library ranks; and I, for one have no fear as to the quality of the recruits." Now of course success in recruiting depends very largely on ability to offer adequate remuneration, in salaries that are something more than a bare living wage, and are at least comparable with the salaries paid for positions of equal importance in other occupations. But Mr. Ferguson's way of phrasing this fact, taken in its context, seems to imply something more than this. "Plain money, in sufficient quantity, will do anything."

If this is not his idea, it at least is the idea which would follow logically from emulation of the things which he finds so admirable. "Just plain money in sufficient quantity" is all that the business man would tell us that we need; but it would not keep up the standards under which the library profession has hitherto developed. We might be more successful organizers; we might be publicly recognized as on a par with prosperous salesmen and promoters; but the profession of librarianship would degenerate from a profession of service to others into a promising business field of hustling competition and self-serving rivalry. This may, perhaps, seem far-fetched; but once we have accepted the "big business" view that plain money will do anything, we are on our way to the view that plain money is the only thing that is worth while.

In his essay on "Learning" John Jay Chapman says: "We have all heard men bemoan the time they have spent over Latin and Greek on the ground that these studies did not fit them for business,—as if a thing must be worthless if it can be neither eaten nor drunk. It is hard to explain the value of education to men who have forgotten the meaning of education: its symbols convey nothing to them." And, further: "It has thus come about in America that our universities are beginning to be run as business colleges. They advertise, they compete with each other, they pretend to give good value to their customers. They desire to increase their trade, they offer social advantages and business openings to their patrons. — This miscarriage of education has been developed and is being conducted by some of our greatest educators, thru a perfectly unconscious adaptation of their own souls to the spirit of the age. The underlying philosophy of these men might be stated as follows: 'There is nothing in life nobler than for a man to improve his condition and the condition of his children. Learning is a means to this end.' Such is the current American conception of education. How far we have departed from the idea of education as a search for truth, or as the vehicle of spiritual expression, may be seen herein."

There must, of course, be in all of us an "unconscious adaptation of our souls to the spirit of the age." The course of library development must be responsive to the spirit of the age. In so far as this law has been responsible for the modern development of library service along lines of practical utility, commercial, mechanical, sociological, and what not, the attendant changes in the nature of our libraries could be regretted by no one. Nobody would for one moment wish to return to the time when libraries, like other educational institutions, were confined in their scope mainly to the classics, belles-lettres, and cultural education: when the librarian was a scholarly recluse, living only in and for his books, "removed from intimate contact with the noise and bustle of his community." But there is such a thing, I believe, as being too responsive to the spirit of the age; of allowing it to absorb us too completely. Mr. Chapman has shown, fairly and sanely I believe, how our colleges and universities have reacted to the view that money will do anything. Are our libraries to be as seriously revolutionized in the same manner?

I must confess that I, for one, dislike the thought of the older idea of education as something of cultural, non-commercial value, being entirely supplanted. Vocational training, courses in business administration, in applied economics,

and many other recent innovations, are excellent things in themselves, if they are not carried to an extreme. So, too, was the older education an excellent thing, when not carried to an extreme. The library must respond to the spirit of the age. But can it not also hold itself sufficiently aloof to preserve, as it were, the balance of power; to help keep alive the best of the older régime, while helping to further the development of what is best in the new? Can it not render service of practical value, and still combat the idea that the only education that is worth anything is education which will fit people for business, which will help them improve their own, and their children's, material condition?

Many libraries are doing just this. But they will cease to do it if they accept the view that "just plain money in sufficient quantity" will do anything, and is the only desideratum in life. In the last generation we have made considerable advances toward more efficient business administration. In the future we shall make still further advances. But between professional workers and business men there are certain differences which are inevitable and ineradicable; differences of education, of training, of object, of method, of viewpoint. Those differences we should not try to remove, if we want to retain our place among the professions. We cannot copy the achievements of big business without copying its methods. We cannot successfully copy the methods without absorbing the spirit. We cannot absorb the spirit, and remain a body of professional workers, of non-commercial ideals, whose object is "the diffusion of a knowledge of good books."

This is why I believe as I have stated above, that it is well for librarians to stand just a little aloof from the thickest of the modern struggle for life; to view the world with a little detachment. Even tho it may expose us to some derision as unearthly, sublimated, cloistered, and myopic, I, for one, do not care. For I believe that our influence will be better, stronger, and more enduring, than if we succumb entirely to the school of modern dynamics.

The Federated Library Convention

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read with much interest the discussion by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Lee in a recent number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In my position as secretary of the National Association of State Libraries, I noted the absence of proper provisions for consultation between members having kindred interests.

Leaving aside the social amenities of the conference, in a large city convention it is extremely difficult to locate people and the lack of ade-

quate facilities for group conferences of a large or small nature was evident at the Detroit convention. In spite of inadequate facilities, a series of spontaneous group meetings were organized by librarians representing banks, insurance and art departments and in addition certain industrial librarians conferred with a representative of the Packard Motor Car Company concerning market analysis.

The State Librarians found themselves housed in the same hotel with a convention of Maccabees. The crowded public rooms did not present suitable meeting places and thru various exigencies the meetings of the Association were transferred from one room to another at the whim of the management.

During the conference I suggested to Secretary Milam that another year we should arrange a suitable consultation foyer or concourse where the various groups could be assigned designated spaces and where persons interested in a sub-division, section or department of any one of the various Associations in conference could meet for consultation and for small group meetings. The newcomer at our conference is at a disadvantage. He or she is apt to know few persons and in the confusion of meeting rooms drifts aimlessly and becomes dissatisfied with the entire conference. A consultation concourse located in a convenient portion of the headquarters hotel would be of great benefit to the red ribbon wearers and would enable the various members to focus their interests to a far greater degree than in previous conferences.

Mr. Lee's title, "The Federated Library Convention," would place the various Associations meeting in conference on the same plane and such a suggestion may be worth considering from the point of view of publicity.

I hope that the pungent criticisms of Mr. Lee and Mr. Ferguson will not fall on barren ground, but will have a bearing on future conferences of the A. L. A.

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,
Rhode Island State Librarian.

In the November *North American Review*, John Cotton Dana writes on "Changes in Reading," discussing in his characteristic way the effect of recent social and economic changes upon reading, and conversely the effect of reading upon these changes. Among the changes discussed are the development of the power press, advertising and the use of print for propaganda purposes, by governments, and institutions. According to Mr. Dana the number of books loaned by public libraries decreased as the movie became popular, a statement which does not coincide with the experiences of many libraries.

A System of Libraries of U. S. Government Publications*

LIBRARIANS, whose experience goes back over a period of twenty-five or thirty years, realize that publications of the United States Government have attained in recent years a much wider usefulness and have come to have a far greater educational value for the general public than was dreamed of a quarter of a century ago.

Without doubt much of this progress is the direct result of study given to the problem by librarians and to the co-operation of the government and the A. L. A. I fancy that as a rule, "Pub. Docs." are no longer relegated to a dark and dusty limbo the seclusion of which is disturbed by a "Gentleman with a Duster," perhaps only once in every two or three years.

But there seems to be a possibility of much further advancement in bringing government publications to the front in popular education and general utility.

In responding to the questionnaire sent out by the Subcommittee on Public Documents last year, I ventured to include in brief outline, a plan I had in mind for libraries to be established by the government and to be distributing centers of U. S. Government publications for all other libraries in the state.

This plan, so far as I know, is original but perhaps because it was sent to the committee too late, or perhaps because it was thought to be too visionary, it was not included in the report based upon the questionnaire and made at the Swampscott meeting. At the request of Mr. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee on Public Documents, my suggestions of last year are now repeated, as follows:

1. There should be established in the capital city of each state, a library of government publications.

2. In each library of government publications there should be collected, as far as possible, every publication of the United States—past and present—also all publications of the state in which the library is situated.

3. The beginnings of these government document libraries could in many cases be made in the present state libraries, where, of course, a large percentage of the Federal Government publications, in some states is already assembled. But as soon as possible each capital city would have its government library building, which should be in close proximity to the state capitol and state library.

4. Each state library should be asked to turn over to the local United States document library all federal government publications in its possession and the state should supply, as far as possible, a complete set of its own legislative documents and other publications.

5. Each library of government publications should have as librarian a highly trained expert in this work. It would be the duty of this librarian to keep in close touch with every public library in his state; to forward, on request, any document required for temporary use in any such library, or to furnish in writing, on request, specific information to be obtained from government publications and not otherwise accessible to such public library. Information obtainable from government publications would also be furnished to any citizen of the state, thru the local public library, should there be one in the town of the citizen making inquiry, otherwise directly to the citizen.

The highly trained librarians of these libraries should be under civil service and not subject to removal at the desire of any politician. Under the direction of a central control, vested perhaps, in the Librarian of Congress, they would do a great amount of indexing, compiling, exposition and publicity work, which would result in making the literature of government publications vastly more serviceable to the country than is possible under the present system.

This system would liberate miles of shelving in costly library buildings, which shelving might then be used for books in every-day use, about six volumes, to one, of *Congressional Record*.

The depository public libraries of the first and second classes would continue to take all the scientific and many other publications of the government, but few, except the largest libraries would give many hundred feet of valuable shelf-room to long sets of *Congressional Globe*, *Congressional Record* and Senate and House documents. The space occupied by these publications and the time consumed in handling them seems, in most libraries, to be out of proportion to the good received from them. Under any such system as I have suggested there would be no excuse for the custom, still followed I believe, by some congressmen of distributing tons of public documents to be sold as waste-paper, by their loyal constituents, and the saving which would result in this and in the reduced number of documents sent to public libraries as well as other economies that might

* Paper read at the Public Documents Round Table at Detroit, June 28, 1922.

be effected would go far towards balancing the cost of the proposed libraries.

There are many volumes of Senate and House documents which would answer fully every purpose of the student of politics, economics or history, if issued in very condensed form, provided the editing were done by competent hands.

From the shelves of our library I take at random a book which proves to be one of five fat volumes containing the stenographic reports of the debate of reciprocity with Canada, which occurred in the Senate in 1911. This I judge to have been a somewhat important and rather interesting incident in the interminable tariff discussion, but I fancy that everything essential to a sufficiently clear and thoro understanding of the whole matter might be condensed, perhaps, into one volume. Of course the full report should be printed but in a much smaller edition than is now customary. The saving would more than pay the cost of the work on the condensed edition which would be wanted in most libraries.

This document is probably only one of very many which might be treated as above suggested, to the advantage of all concerned. The proposed work of editing and condensing might be done, as already noted, in the libraries of United States publications. On the other hand, there are departmental publications which do not admit of condensation and the complete sets of which are far too bulky for small libraries, while at the same time reference to them may occasionally be desired in any small town; the Patent Office *Gazette* and complete files of the *Specifications of Patents* are important examples of this kind of publication.

The libraries of government publications should of course have complete sets of these and the librarian should be competent to handle them even to the point of making searches when required.

Assuming for the moment, the possibility of setting up a system of libraries such as I have suggested, it should be noted that they might be established one by one, or two or three each year, beginning with the more important and populous states. Adjacent states of comparatively small territory might be served by one library: Rhode Island from Boston; Vermont and New Hampshire from Concord, etc.

Possibly a trial of the proposed system might be made in connection with one or two state libraries that are exceptionally well equipped in library staffs and buildings, such for example, as Albany or Hartford.

GEORGE F. WINCHESTER, *Librarian.*

Paterson (N. J.) Public Library.

Sic Transit T. D. 39108

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1922.

Division of Customs.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

You are hereby instructed that the Department's regulations with respect to marking to indicate the country of origin of articles imported into the United States are not to be applied to books, catalogs and other printed matter imported by and for the account of public libraries or library associations for their own use and not for sale.

(signed) EDWARD CLIFFORD,

Assistant Secretary.

So ran the Treasury Department's Thanksgiving message to libraries and so ended six months of floundering in the meshes of red tape. It is extraordinary but none the less true that as much time and energy were required to get correction of this mere blunder of honest officials as to win a national tariff fight of unusually menacing character. There was a hearing before the Secretary of the Treasury, and one before an Assistant Secretary, besides six other trips to Washington, and one to Atlantic City for conferences.

The facts were never in dispute. The hardship upon libraries was at once admitted, as well as its folly. Their satisfaction of the law's intent during the thirty years of its existence was not denied. In fact the requirement to mark unquestionably foreign books was a departmental accident, and the higher officials lost no time in expressing their conviction that we should be given the desired relief, without, of course, freeing the masqueraders.

The strict constructionist, however, was also there. Consistency was his god, and six months of pleading failed to move him till the Department's desire was made too manifest to ignore and surrender came an hour after sunset. The trouble was a fear that if foreign imprints were allowed as declaring country of origin, the makers of other merchandise might allege discrimination. But, what else has a title page, and what is a title page for?

Before dismissing this incident, two other statements are necessary to the completeness of the record. The first is that the text of the present order is faulty. The libraries never asked for exemption from the Department's regulations. The order seems to grant that. Our request was for the continued recognition of our accustomed practice as lawful. To this end we

proposed "that if such imprint be on title leaf or cover and exclusively foreign, such publication shall be deemed in compliance with said Sec. 304." The effect of this formula would have been the same as that of the order actually issued, but it is free from the superficial charge of favoritism.

The final stone in the wall is an acknowledgment of our indebtedness to Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan. He early took up the cudgels in our behalf and never lagged till success came. He wrote and conferred, and balked at no demand on his initiative. It is doubtful whether we could have won without his aid.

Another treasury decision is worth here reporting. The Department has overruled the claim made at certain ports that the new tariff act limits to a single copy of a publication the number that a library may import free of duty. If met with such difficulty, address Col. Edward Clifford, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and refer to Letter 110,435. Libraries may import at one time as many copies as they like.

M. L. RANEY.

Bargains Again

IN its issue of November 15 the LIBRARY JOURNAL prints an interesting letter from The Macmillan Company. The letter was occasioned by a random sentence in a bulletin issued by the Book Buying Committee of the American Library Association in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 1, to the effect that this Company lists the Cambridge University Press books, which it handles, at nearly forty cents a shilling. In rebuttal Vice-President A. H. Nelson sent to the LIBRARY JOURNAL the complete price list of its 177 titles purchased from the Cambridge University Press during the present calendar year. The average rate for the whole list, according to the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, is about 33.3 cents. Here is a question of fact, which it ought to be easy, tho possibly tedious, to settle.

Our statement, for which I am personally responsible, is a summary reference to a discussion which took place before the American Library Institute at its Atlantic City meeting, April 28, 1922. See the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15, 1922, at page 468, where the exact figure is given at 38.3 cents a shilling. This figure was arrived at by a comparison of the first 500 titles in Macmillan's 1921 Catalog of Importations and the corresponding London edition of the Macmillan and Company's catalog. At that time the 1922 edition had not appeared. These 500 titles include not merely the publications of the Macmillan house itself, but those of the Cam-

bridge University Press, Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, Black, and others whose publications they handle in this country. In the list the Cambridge University Press certainly bulks large. A subsequent checking of the 1922 catalog for a couple of pages seemed to show such slight deviation as probably to account for no greater divergence than a fraction of a cent, from the average above given.

So much for the basis of the statement we made. Now for the answer. I have not had the time to check the entire 4000 titles of Macmillan's 1922 list of importations, nor to do this for the 200-page Cambridge University Press catalog of 1922. But I have checked the first 100 titles in the Cambridge Press catalog of 1922 with the corresponding titles in the Macmillan list of the same year and find the average price per shilling to be 38.5 cents. Perchance these titles are not typical, but also perchance the Macmillan Company, under criticism, has changed its policy. If so, all praise. If the 38.3 cents rate applicable till the spring of 1922 has, in its purchases during 1922, dropped to 33.3 cents, the Company and the public are to be congratulated, tho to buy at such rate, even with discount, remains unprofitable, and the new plan if existent is not yet retroactive.

M. L. RANEY.

"What a Farmer Reads When He Reads" is discussed by Ray F. Pollard in the *American Agriculturist* for November, 1922. The article gives the result of a survey in New York State of the reading matter, papers and magazines in 100 farm homes in the most strictly American county in New York State. The writer distributed his investigation over representative farms in nearly 100 school districts, so as to give as great a variety as possible, the leading farmers in each school district rather than every one in a given area. In that respect the result is not typical of the average reading of farmers. The average in these 100 homes was 9.82 papers to each farmer. 132 different newspapers and magazines were taken in these 100 homes. 92 per cent of these farmers took the *Farm Bureau News*, the highest of any one periodical. Of the religious papers the *Christian Advocate*, the *Christian Endeavor World*, and the *Christian Herald* were the leading publications, and the *Ladies Home Journal* was in 20 per cent of the homes. Of the general magazines the *American* was most commonly found. The highest number of papers and magazines taken by any one farmer was 22. S. H. R.

Recruiting for Children's Librarians*

By CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT

Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library

IN last April's *Public Libraries* appeared an article by Mr. Stevens called "Library Recruiting from the Library School Standpoint." When I had finished reading Mr. Stevens' paper I knew exactly how the girl felt who exclaimed, "I like Shakespeare. He expresses my sentiments fine!"

From the moment I received the command of my superior officer to speak on "Recruiting for Children's Librarians," I knew that I should not talk about addressing vocational guidance conferences, getting articles into popular magazines, distributing circulars in the colleges and so on. I knew that I must, at the risk of being misunderstood, try to induce librarians to believe that the most essential kind of recruiting would be a recognition of children's librarianship as a profession and a demand that all who enter it meet requirements at least as high as those demanded by other professions with which we fondly consider ourselves equal.

In these times of famine, and when low salaries are considered a large reason for the dearth of children's librarians, it may seem a bit mad to insist that now is the time to raise the requirements for admission to the ranks, and that to do this is more important than to raise salaries. Yet in a calling whose existence depends upon the taxpayers' appreciation of its value, a very high quality of service must be our first argument for increased salaries; and large salaries will not draw the kind of women our work needs if our standards make them feel that the children's librarian is really no more than a nursery governess in a public building.

Those who advocate special training for the worker with children in any field usually find themselves up against the instinctive opposition of reverently loyal sons and daughters of those wonderful "born mothers" who, blissfully ignorant of the jargon of child study, raised fine children. These sons and daughters point scornfully to the dismal failures of parents stuffed to the teeth with book theories; and the case against attempting to teach anyone how to train children is complete. In the library profession the names of our splendid Mrs. Sanders and Miss Hewins are cited to prove that it is the natural gift, not the library school which makes the successful librarian for children.

Now I have never seen a library school circular which announced that candidates with extraordinary natural gifts need not apply, for the school furnished those commodities, along with the text books; and every "born mother" of my acquaintance today is eagerly grasping for the training which earlier generations lacked to their sorrow.

To agree that the child's doctor, nurse, teacher, playground director, shoemaker, dressmaker, and cook, should be trained for their jobs and to think that the person who may make or mar the child's life by the books she puts into his hands does not need special training is surely curious.

"But why imply that the library profession thinks such a thing?" you ask.

For answer I point to the census figures of eighteen million school children in the United States and then to the list of less than seven hundred people in this whole land, who even claim the title children's librarian. I remind you that there are great city library systems after a quarter century of modern library work with children having but one real children's librarian on the staff; that departments formerly filled with trained children's librarians report long-standing vacancies and entrance requirements lowered since 1917. I think of more than one chief librarian who, after searching vainly for a trained and experienced candidate to appoint superintendent of his children's department finally accepted an inexperienced graduate of a one year general library school who had listened to half a dozen lectures on library work with children and gained a tourist's view of a few externals of the work.

If librarians really believed in the children's library as an educational institution would they tolerate appointing as adviser to the children, parents and teachers of a city a girl whom, in progressive states, the newest teacher outstrips in preparation for her field by training both theoretical and practical?

Do I seem to be "knocking" chief librarians and library school directors particularly for conditions? That is far from my thought. The most vigorous sermons are apt to be those in which the preacher hits himself hardest. I reproach myself today for the little I have ever done to help the cause of training. The graduates of our Brooklyn Training Course for Children's Librarians we appropriate for our own

* Paper read at the third general session of the A. L. A. at Detroit, June 28, 1922.

staff, and I can take no credit for having opened that course in 1914. I was pushed into it by my Chief who got tired of hearing me complain of the want of children's librarians while I did nothing to supply the need.

Do I appear unappreciative of those children's librarians by divine gift who never saw college or library school? I should be disloyal to our best leaders if I were.

To any who may think I make a fetish of training I quote Mr. Dewey's "You can polish mahogany but you can't polish a pumpkin," and remark that between the library school pumpkin and the mahogany without school polish I choose the latter unhesitatingly; but I do not call it sound argument to place over against a library school failure, an exceptionally gifted person who knew how to train herself and then conclude that library school training is unnecessary.

There are imperative reasons today which were not evident a few years ago for the children's librarian's being highly trained for her work. The growth by leaps and bounds of the school library idea is going to leave the children's librarian trailing along in the wake of the teaching profession unless she is grounded in her own profession's body of doctrine.

To quote Mr. Stevens again, "The library school is not designed to educate the librarian but rather to equip the librarian to be an educator." What respect will the best teachers have for some of our children's room "educators" when they take more notice of the standards of citizen training shown in some of our public libraries—lawless children, shabby, ill-treated books, shelves of time-wasting story books which contribute nothing, lead to nothing except mental laziness in the child reader, and other unmistakable signs of low grade work.

The publicity which the library profession is now receiving is another and an urgent reason for our offering highly trained service thru the children's room. Without a right understanding of her place in the educational scheme, the zealous children's librarian may become a mere "reed shaken in the wind" of her own eagerness to oblige. Thinking she must "co-operate" at all costs, she is swept along by every local and trivial "drive" until her book money is spent on subjects of passing interest at the sacrifice of the supply standards; her school class visits are conducted according to plans made by the teacher, not thought out by the librarian; a disproportionate amount of her time is given to advertising the children's room by outside speaking and story telling when a careful study to make the goods better worth the advertising is more needed.

Being a children's librarian I have not outgrown my liking for playing games of "make believe." I am going to "make believe" for a minute that everyone in this audience agrees to the need of our training many children's librarians, beginning now, and that each person asks, "How can I help?"

To children's librarians blessed with training and experience I would answer, "Pay your debt to your profession by opening next fall a training course for children's librarians and send the summer planning the course and choosing candidates from your communities. Do not any longer, if you are head of a children's department, depend for your supply on enticing children's librarians away from other libraries, and bemoan the shortage when that supply gives out."

I would urge chief librarians to encourage and help their children's librarians to establish these training courses. I would beg them not to lower standards when vacancies occur by placing in the children's room that member of the staff who hasn't brains enough to do satisfactory work in other departments but who declares she is "just crazy about children." I would ask them to reward high grade work with high salaries; to make effective the abilities of a gifted children's librarian by giving her adequate support, not expecting her to carry out city-wide plans with the help of a staff composed of one part-time school-boy page.

I would implore every director of a general library school to have in the school's curriculum a required course in work with children such as would give to graduates a sense of the educational value of the children's library and a knowledge of the basic principles on which the work should be founded.

To trustees I would say, "Before deciding that you will not pay your children's librarian a cent more than you give your stenographer, study the salary scale of teachers in progressive cities, consider the equipment of your children's librarian in comparison with that of such teachers, then pay a salary that will not cheapen the library profession in the eyes of your community."

To state library commissions my word would be "Go on with your good work of raising the standards of children's book selection in your libraries; aim to add, as soon as possible, an expert children's librarian to your headquarters staff; plan a future when every county shall have a children's librarian to watch over the little libraries which cannot pay individually for expert help; conduct summer courses in library work with children to aid the small town librarians eager for instruction in this work."

And finally, to make this truly a game of "make believe," I would hale into this court that devastating army of young men who persist in using the children's department as a matrimonial bureau and in leading to the altar so many of our promising children's librarians before the ink is dry on their training school diplomas. Relying on their sense of fairness and their glow of gratitude for happy fortune, I should confidently expect to secure from them this promise: That, when years brought the success bound to come to those so able as to achieve the position of husband to a children's librarian, they would, as library trustees, state library commissioners and wealthy philanthropists pay their debt by establishing training schools for children's librarians in every state of the Union.

The Copyright Bill

THE following are the most important clauses of the Copyright Bill as modified since its introduction into Congress.

SEC. 5. That on and after the date of the President's proclamation as provided in section one of this Act foreign authors, not domiciled in the United States, who are citizens or subjects of any country which is a member of the International Copyright Union, or whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, shall have within the United States for the term of copyright prescribed by the said Act of nineteen hundred and nine, including the right of renewal, and beginning upon the date of said proclamation for all of their works for which copyright is subsisting at such date and for all of their works first published thereafter from such date of publication the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors, not domiciled in the United States, of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States shall not be subject to any formalities, and they shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States as to notice of copyright, or deposit of copies, and registration: *Provided, however,* That the duration of such rights in the United States shall in no case extend beyond the date at which such works fall into the public domain in such country; and *provided further,* That no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 6. That during the existence of the copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any copies thereof except second-hand copies shall be, and is hereby, prohibited, except with the assent of the proprietor of the United States copyright after deposit of two copies as required in section twelve of the said Act of nineteen hundred and nine, and in the case of a book by a foreign author not domiciled in the United States when such book has been published in this country under an assignment of the United States copyright recorded in the Copyright Office: *Provided, however,* That except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition shall not apply:

(a) to any book published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported, not more than one copy at one time, for individual use and not for sale, or when imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the United States, provided the publisher of the American edition of such book has within ten days after written demand declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded;

(b) to books which form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and not intended for sale.

(c) to works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(d) to works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

(e) to the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages;

(f) to a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matters printed or reprinted without such authorization: *Provided further,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this Act and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

New Periodicals

The latest born of library house organs arrives with astonishing promptness. It is the six-page *Library Bulletin* of the Central Missouri State Teachers' College of Warrensburg, Mo. Dated December 15, it reached us a couple of weeks ago. This number explains the working of the Rental Collection and lists the books available thru it.

Another new bulletin is the *Library Notes* published by the North Carolina College for Women Library of which the first number is dated October. Articles on literary subjects, and on school libraries in North Carolina and lists of recent accessions fill the substantial two first numbers.

Syracuse has one more publication, this time mainly for local circulation. It is *The Friend of Reading*, the news leaflet of the Friends of Reading whose organization was recorded recently. A number is to appear in advance of each meeting of the society.

Another association bulletin is *D. C. L. A. Doings*, a sizable mimeographed publication which aims at keeping members of the District of Columbia Library Association informed regarding one another's activities in the library field.

What Constitutes Adequate Library Training?

WHEN I was asked to discuss this subject I replied that the second part of the suggested title topic, "What Constitutes an Adequate Salary," did not appeal to me particularly and I received permission to touch upon it only incidentally. As to adequate education, of course the obvious answer is, "all that one can get and of the broadest description," but as we are confronted with practical questions we had perhaps better define the field. First, a few words about the subjects to be pursued. I think it still is certain that the majority of people think of the library as a repository of literature and of history. We have had surveys of high school libraries which show this; and we see it in tests for admission to library staffs and library schools; if we read the *Publishers' Weekly*, we see that there are more books published in those lines; and if we study circulation statistics it is much the same. So the librarian of a small library, or the general library assistant needs these subjects for an "adequate" preparation. But increasingly technology and science are making their demands, and business, art, and music, are creeping up, so that the coming library assistant must have a broad knowledge. Since one can not be an expert in all these subjects, some carping critics would say that this plan would make us superficial, but it is not a paradox in library work to-day to say that what outsiders call superficiality is with us a necessity, of course saving ourselves by adding that this mass of superficialities is but the foundation for the deeper knowledge we expect to acquire.

That brings us, then, to the amount of education required for this future librarian. Is anything less than high school adequate for any library position? It is so proposed in a certification plan of one of the States and I suppose almost anyone of you could name somebody who worked up to high position who never finished his high school course, but in general a high school course is necessary for a library worker, especially when the majority of adult users of the library is, or is becoming, a high school educated class. A full college education is better if indeed the librarian is to be a leader rather than a follower, and graduate work in a special line is an aid to the specialist. Of course one will say that this is not possible, either for those already in library work or who wish to enter in the next few years, and indeed it is not possible from the library's standpoint, until the general average of education is higher. If this is true, then we admit that the average

librarian is not equivalent in education to the average high school teacher and incidentally, therefore, should not have an equivalent salary.

Again, if it is true, we must face the situation of what to do with this present class of non-college graduates who are library assistants. Is it not possible, say a good many, for the reasonably intelligent and ambitious person to educate himself, and again you can all point with pride to this man or that man who has done that very thing—that is, become an intellectual leader without having a college education because he has made good use of his time and read much and wisely. I know of two men teaching in colleges who never went to college, similarly ministers and librarians and leaders of the bar. But the ordinary person who must be self-educated, if educated at all, does not come in the above class, mainly because he is not systematic and continuous in his studies; therefore, for him advantage must be taken of any available aids to study. Fortunately we have the correspondence course, the evening courses, and the summer schools. Some people take this work and gain the advantage without thought of the credit, but since we have salaries in the backgrounds of our consciousness, we must realize that sometimes libraries think more of credits than they do of culture that is not so tagged. Hence, it would be wise for the high school graduate library assistant to take his courses where credit is given, which is entirely possible, and not to slip up at the last minute and fail to get the credit.

Supposing the library assistant is moved by a desire for knowledge and not by a desire for credit and money; should the library recognize achievement? Off hand I know of four libraries which do, and there must be a larger number. If this could become more general, then librarianship would truly become a field of opportunity in every sense of the word. Now, supposing our library assistant works faithfully and long and after many years, having escaped marriage and other pitfalls, gets a degree. The mercenary person will then say it is time to stop studying, but the rest will say that it is time to go ahead more intensively. What do we mean by this? We mean not in order to get an A. B. or a B. S., one must take certain subjects in different fields so that the degree may indicate a knowledge of methods and what there is to be known, but after one reaches that point one can specialize according to need or desire. By need I mean in that particular person's library there is no one to look after the techno-

logical books and so our middle-aged A. B. decides, despite her yearning for poetry, to throw herself into the breach. She becomes a specialist whom more people consult than any other, and, as a result (alho we hate to mention it), her salary is raised. Or if there is no particular need she studies poetry as she desires, becomes an authority and altho we try to refrain from mentioning money, she gets some of her articles or her addresses published. I know a man who achieved a librarianship because of his great interest in coins. I know of another man who because he specialized, this time on tariff, became President.

Now, of course, much of the above has been written with the large library in mind, but I feel certain it is true that the librarian who is in sole charge of a small library in the country can, with certain conditions changed, achieve the same results. Her trustees will look upon one university course creditably completed with the same degree of monetary interest that the large-system library does upon the bachelor's degree, and as for specialization, one becomes an authority earlier where by force of circumstances intellectual competition is less.

Perhaps I have not been specific enough, especially in mentioning dollars, but not only do I like to think of the library as the place where there is opportunity for the education of the adult after school days are over, but also as the place where there is opportunity for the education of the library worker who is helping to educate the increasing numbers who cannot daily be associated and surrounded with books and book-loving people.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Librarian.*

Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee on Public Relations of Motion Picture Producers

A COMMITTEE on Public Relations has been formed as the result of a conference between more than a hundred representatives of national, civic, religious, educational and welfare organizations and of exhibitors, actors and authors, held by invitation of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

These representatives passed a resolution of confidence in the plans proposed and pledged support of the objects set forth in the articles of association of the Producers and Distributors, namely:

Establishing and maintaining the highest possible moral and artistic standards in motion picture production, and

Developing the educational as well as the entertainment value and general usefulness of motion pictures,

and asked for a permanent organization to realize these objects thru:

a. The establishment of a channel of inter-communication between the agencies instrumental in forming and interpreting public opinion and the motion picture industry;

b. The increased use of motion pictures as a force for citizenship and a factor in social benefit;

c. The development of more intelligent co-operation between the public and the motion picture industry;

d. The aiding of the co-operative movement instituted between the National Education Association and the motion picture producers to direct the making of pedagogic films and their effective employment in the schools;

e. The encouragement of the effort to advance the usefulness of motion pictures as an instrument of international amity, by correctly portraying American life, ideals and opportunities in pictures sent abroad and the proper portrayal of foreign scenes and persons in all productions;

f. The furtherance, in general, of all constructive methods of bringing about a sympathetic interest in attaining and maintaining high standards of art, entertainment, education and morals in motion pictures.

Suggestions concerning motion picture problems will be welcomed by the Executive Secretary of the Committee on Public Relations, Jason S. Joy, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Books to Grow On

"Books to Grow on: Reading for Pleasure and Profit," which is "an experimental intermediate list selected from the open shelf room" of the Buffalo Public Library has reached a second edition. This list, "compiled from the experience of the heads of those departments which deal with young people has been made up because of the need for a bridge over the transition from the more intimate service which the children are used to in the children's rooms and classroom libraries to the less personal service of the circulation departments. . . . "It omits many volumes which the friendly diplomacy of the teacher may introduce successfully to young people. . . . It includes only such books as young people have taken voluntarily from the shelves and of which they have . . . expressed their enjoyment."

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Dec. 28-30. At Chicago, Midwinter meeting of A. L. A. Council and other library organizations. See page 972.

Dec. 29. At New Haven, Conn. Bibliographical Society of America.

April 23. At Hot Springs, Arkansas. The 45th annual meeting of the American Library Association.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1922



WITH 1923, the American Library Association will be within three years of completing its half century—a half century of wonderful progress! In the expansion of the library profession and in the multiplicity of organizations, it should not be forgotten that the American Library Association has both organized and symbolized the creative spirit of this library progress. Regional organizations under one form or another now cover most of the country, and the idea of regional libraries supplementing the national library has had effective tho informal development. State library commissions, state libraries of the newer model, supplanting the dusty law libraries of the past, and state associations are to be found in most of the forty-eight states and local clubs abound in library centres. Library schools are many, and there is demand for still more. Co-operating with the American Library Association are the Special Libraries Association, the associations of State and Law Libraries, the League of Library Commissions, and other more or less definite national bodies, besides the less formal conferences and round tables at national, regional or local meetings of specific classes of librarians. The term “librarian” now covers a very wide profession, in contrast with the book-keeper of old days, and includes, especially in business libraries, statisticians, information experts and others. Nevertheless, the work of the business librarian, statistician or information expert centers in a library of books and files, and ranks his special calling in the general field of librarianship. Against the centrifugal tendency of splitting into distinct classes, there should be this saving centripetal force which recognizes that the word “librarian” is one of dignity and comprehensiveness, including today experts in every department which deals with the utilization of books as instruments of private and public education and of industrial and commercial development and social welfare.

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IN the multiplicity of organizations and of special fields, this centrifugal tendency may be more and more in evidence, but loyalty to the profession should be able to resist it. Whether the American Library Association will ultimately become a federation of several classes of librarians is a question for the future, but

there would be disadvantage as well as possible advantage in such a plan. More careful lines of demarcation, especially in conferences, have probably to be laid down, and as we have often suggested, it may prove necessary to develop the administrative term and hold national conferences in biennial instead of annual periods. Two of the newer regional associations have accepted the plan of biennial meetings, and the now complicated organization of the library calling perhaps needs rearrangement on far-seeing lines. Trustees are apt to become impatient that their librarians should be called too frequently to distant points for the many library meetings, and there is doubtless a good deal of wasted time and effort resulting from lack of intergearing between the different classes of organizations and of meetings. A larger attendance of trustees would go far to prove the value of these meetings to working librarians. As the half century draws toward its close it is worth while to consider plans which will provide for an A. L. A. of ten thousand or more members, representing libraries of diverse kinds, which within the century will easily get beyond this point, and correlate experts in the very specialized fields which the profession covers.

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IN all the plans for the future it should not be overlooked that the library calling is part of a greater organism concerned with the production, distribution and utilization of the printed word, including authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers, journalists and teachers, each now represented by a thriving national organization. There should be closer and closer *rapprochement* toward a mutual realization of higher ideals. There has come to be more and more interchange among these several callings; many who began as teachers, journalists or booksellers have become librarians, the number of librarians professionally serving our high and normal schools is happily extending, and recently a number of librarians, particularly women, have come into the publishing field as advisers of publishing houses or into the business of bookselling, especially for children. It is a very small, tho sometimes aggressive, minority which clings to Lord Byron's definition that “Barabbas was a publisher,” and tho there may

be division between the book-trade and the library profession on prices and discounts, or on the details of copyright legislation, these should be considered as exceptions to the general thought that these several callings, professional or commercial, have a common aim and a common ideal. The public library and the librarian now reach the citizenry of this great country as no other agency for the distribution of books does or can, but that is no reason why the library profession should not recognize, as partners in a noble enterprise, those who publish as well as write books, and those who sell them as well as make them.

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ANOTHER calling which, tho it started on a much lower level, is reaching toward this common ideal and common aim is the motion-picture industry, which seeks the co-operation of librarians as well as of other classes concerned with public welfare. Out of the important conference held in New York in June, in which the Authors' League and many welfare organizations were represented, has come the Committee on Public Relations of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., which announces as its aim the realization of the three-fold purpose set forth by Will H. Hays, now president of the association, that is, entertainment of a higher sort, instruction thru visualization, and internationalization thru a better knowledge by each nation of others. Two years ago Mr. Hays was known chiefly as a skilful and successful political organizer, whose appointment as Postmaster General was severely criticised. But in the Post Office Department he began immediately to show higher qualities of aim and administration than had been ascribed to him, and it was even hinted that his resignation from the Post Office Department was quite as much prompted by the unwillingness of the political authorities to permit him to handle his department on the higher plane of public service as by the temptation of a large salary in the new field. Since he became a private citizen instead of a public official, Mr. Hays has shown his good faith and high endeavor in many ways, and he and his colleagues are entitled to general and hearty co-operation. In the library field, Dr. Bostwick has given special attention to relations with the movies and has found many useful points of contact, some national, some local. The local library should be in such touch with the local movie managers that it may be kept thoroly informed as to future book-film productions, may obtain notice on the screen that the book which has been filmed can be had at the library—possibly with a picture

of the building and of its interior service—and may have the book itself specially displayed and put at the local service. Also, local library boards should endeavor to exercise their influence in bettering the standard of productions, especially by registering objection on local circuits to films of demoralizing character. A full acceptance of the movies as one of the instruments of education will in itself do much to bring about a higher standard of service.

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AT the meeting of the Eastern College and University of Librarians on December 2 at Columbia University, Dr. Raney was able to announce that the Treasury authorities had issued directions to Collectors of Customs that books imported by libraries and like institutions are to be free from the application of T. D. 39108, requiring the marking of books as made in the country of origin. This clears the situation entirely as far as libraries are concerned, and is a complete victory for which Dr. Raney himself should have much credit, as he made a "Sheridan's ride" charge upon the Treasury Department the Wednesday preceeding and personally obtained the promulgation of the ruling in time for report at the Saturday meeting. Senator Townsend of Michigan also deserves the thanks of the library profession for his energetic action in the matter. On the vexed question of copyright, progress has been made as the result of the willingness of the publishers' organization to assent to the exception of books in foreign languages and of all second-hand copies from the importation restriction and the suggestion that the law should apply only in cases where the American market has been definitely assigned by the foreign author or proprietor and the assignment recorded in our Copyright Office, which removes another of the minor objections on the part of the library profession. The crux of the matter, however, is the larger objection to any restriction which should put obstacles in the way of direct foreign purchases by libraries, and on this point there is likely to be definite contest between librarians and publishers when the bill comes to a hearing, which is not likely to be until after the holidays. The feeling is very general in the library profession that any such restriction upon libraries is unfounded and unjust in the case of books for which remuneration to the author is assured. The modified Copyright Bill is to be pushed at the present session of Congress, and Sections 5 and 6, as modified by discussion since the introduction of the original bill, are printed on another page, these being the vital sections, the others being simply formal.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MID-WINTER MEETINGS

THE Mid-Winter Meetings will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 28, 29 and 30.

There will be meetings of the A. L. A. Council, League of Library Commissions, University librarians, College librarians, Normal school librarians, Librarians of large public libraries, the Executive Board, the Editorial Committee, the Committee on Education, and perhaps others.

The Bibliographical Society of America which frequently meets in Chicago at the time of the Mid-Winter meetings will meet this year in New Haven, Conn., on December 29.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Sherman, corner of Randolph and Clark. Most of the meetings (perhaps all of them) will be held there. Reservations should be made with the hotel as early as possible.

There are many other good hotels within easy walking distance of the Sherman.

RATES

One person, per day, room without bath, \$2.00 to \$2.50; room with private bath, \$3.00 to \$6.00. Two persons, per day, room without bath, \$4.00; room with private bath, \$5.00 to \$10.00; two connecting rooms with bath, per day, two persons, \$6.00 to \$10.00; three persons, \$8.00 to \$12.00; four persons, \$9.00 to \$16.00.

The tentative program is given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 15, p. 972.

THE A. L. A. CONFERENCE OF 1923

THE Forty-fifth Annual Conference of the A. L. A. will be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 23 to 28. The Eastman Hotel will be headquarters, and the meetings will be held in this hotel and in other buildings nearby. General sessions will be held in a theatre which is a short block from the Eastman Hotel.

The Eastman Hotel can accommodate seven or eight hundred. The Arlington, about three blocks away, is under the same management as the Eastman, and will be able to take care of perhaps two or three hundred delegates. Other hotels are available within easy walking distance of the Eastman—several within two or three blocks.

The Eastman, Arlington and most of the other hotels are operated on the European plan. Rates will be attractive, and meals served in the hotel or in restaurants nearby will be at reasonable prices.

No reservations will be accepted by the hotel until February 1.

COMMITTEES 1922-23

The following committees for the year 1922-1923 have been appointed since the publication of the list in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15, p. 770-772. There remains only the membership of the Joint Committee of Seven to be announced.

Hospital Libraries. E. Kathleen Jones, Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston, Mass., chairman; Miriam E. Carey; Caroline L. Jones; Perrie Jones; Harriet Leitch; Mrs. Grace W. Myers; Elizabeth Pomeroy; Grace Shellenberger.

Institutional Libraries. Miriam E. Carey, Minnesota State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minn., chairman; W. S. Bassett; Florence R. Curtis; E. Kathleen Jones; Lydia E. Kinsley; Mary B. Palmer; Julia A. Robinson; Charlotte Templeton; Nellie Williams.

International Relations. Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., chairman; E. H. Anderson; R. R. Bowker; John Cotton Dana; W. D. Johnston; T. W. Koch; George H. Locke; E. C. Richardson.

Library Service (Committee of Five). Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; John B. Kaiser; Florence Overton; A. S. Root; Beasie Sargeant Smith.

Membership. Julia Ideson, Carnegie Library, Houston, Texas, chairman; Lila May Chapman; H. T. Dougherty; Howard L. Hughes; Esther Johnston; John Adams Lowe; Sarah E. McCardle; Anne M. Mulheron; Rena Reese; Octavia Rogan; Mrs. J. A. Thompson; Ida F. Wright.

Recruiting for Library Service. F. K. W. Drury, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I., chairman; Gertrude E. Andrus; Elsie L. Baechtold; Irving R. Bundy; Charles H. Compton; Lucy T. Fuller; Mary E. Hazeltine; W. E. Henry; Louise B. Krause; Annie A. Pollard; Ernest J. Reece; Grace D. Rose; Charles H. Stone; Sabra W. Vought; Althea H. Warren.

Standardization of Libraries. (Appointed by Council) Josephine A. Rathbone, School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman; C. H. Compton; Gratia A. Countryman; F. F. Hopper; J. T. Jennings; John Adams Lowe; Florence Overton; Grace D. Rose; Charles E. Rush; William R. Watson; Hiller C. Wellman; Phineas L. Windsor.

Ways and Means Committee. C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library, Chicago, chairman; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.; Harrison W. Craver; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl; Judson T. Jennings; E. C. Richardson; Alice S. Tyler.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

THE third meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston came on Monday, November the 27th. A supper at a central place down-town preceding the meeting is becoming a frequent feature of the Special Libraries Association, and this time twenty-five members met together.

The meeting itself was held at the Boston Athenaeum at quarter before eight o'clock, and was attended by 80 members. Mr. Bolton was

a charming host, and opened the meeting by a short talk on the history and purposes of the Athenaeum, and after the meeting was adjourned, showed the members the interesting exhibits, both permanent and temporary, for which the library is famous.

After the necessary business, part of which consisted in the introduction by the membership committee of 31 new members, the rest of the meeting was taken up by Chie Hirano, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Edith Guerrier, of the Boston Public Library, who, on their trips to Europe last summer visited many libraries. Miss Hirano confined herself to the discussion of Chinese and Japanese collections in the libraries of France and England, and a description of the library in Cairo. Miss Guerrier showed some exhibits from the libraries which she visited, and discussed those of France and Belgium as dispensers of information rather than from the point of view of a student of research.

In the report of the October meeting the following correction should be made in connection with Miss Kinsman's talk. The Bureau of Navigation sends *four* times a year a list containing 75 to 100 titles of many of which there are two or more copies, the total for last year being 1,180; also, of the \$450 sent by the Veterans Bureau about half was spent for magazine subscriptions and the rest for new books, chiefly of travel, biography, etc.

MARGARET WITHINGTON, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Fall Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Glen Ridge on November 21. President James T. Gerould presided.

Mrs. Mabel S. Douglas, dean of the Woman's College of New Jersey told most interestingly of its organization, and of the graduating of its first class of forty-two last June. She spoke of the important part the library played in the life of the college and announced a gift of 5,000 volumes from Theodore Stanton to be known as the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection.

The subject "Do Trustees and Librarians Really Co-operate?" was introduced by Mr. Gerould. Mrs. Samuel Heilner's interesting account of the work accomplished at the Spring Lake Library during the three years of its existence gave evidence of active co-operation. Arthur C. Mack of Edgewater said that the question "do they co-operate?" lead to the question "how should they co-operate?" He defined a trustee as a person appointed to administer the business and activity of a library as a trust from

the community. He stated the obvious duties of a trustee as regular attendance at board meetings, careful expenditure of funds and sympathetic interest in the librarian's problems. He urged that trustees should make a greater effort to attend library conventions.

Professor George Madison Priest of Princeton talked on the social and political condition in Germany today. He spoke with authority as he has recently returned from a fourteen months' stay in Germany.

LYNDA PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Virginia Library Association, which has been dormant for several years, was reorganized at a meeting in Richmond on November 28-29. There were thirty-five librarians and educational people present including Mary B. Palmer, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, who told of the work of that Commission and Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Library at Hagerstown, Md., who spoke on the county library.

Informal talks and discussion on methods of arousing interest in libraries and of conducting library campaigns and on other problems occupied the rest of the meeting.

The Association will hold an annual meeting at the same time and place as the State Teachers' Association, and a series of small group conferences will also be held. It is thought that the small meeting will prove most effective, as Virginia is a large State, with strongly marked geographical divisions. The first group conference will be held in Norfolk in January.

The Association also voted to become a member of the Southeastern Library Association, and elected J. Maud Campbell, librarian of the Jones Memorial Library in Lynchburg, as its representative in the executive board of that Association.

The following officers were elected for 1923: President, Mary D. Pretlow, librarian, Norfolk Public Library; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. L. Hagan, librarian, Danville Library Association and Dr. J. C. Metcalf, University of Virginia; secretary-treasurer, Margaret V. Jones, organizer, Virginia State Library.

MARGARET V. JONES, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees' Association held a joint meeting in Indianapolis, November 15th to 17th. Almost 400 people registered. Frank S. C. Wicks, a member of the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Indianapolis Public Library gave a delightful talk on "Literary Rambles in

England," describing vividly spots associated with the names of Dickens, Johnson, Carlyle, and George Eliot.

Ethel McCollough of Evansville read a paper on the value of reading for the librarian and the assistant, protesting against the amount of time that must be spent in reading mediocre and ephemeral literature to pass on its inclusion on the library shelves, at the expense of "pleasure reading" which should be the crowning glory of a day spent in the service of others.

Hugh McK. Landon, of Indianapolis, representing the Riley Memorial Association, suggested that librarians contribute money to be spent in equipping a library room in the hospital. A committee of five with Charles E. Rush as chairman was appointed later to take up such a plan with the Association.

An outstanding feature was the address Wednesday evening by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*. He believes that critics and librarians can be closely associated in the choice and preservation of books dealing with facts, which are a special case each time, and those dealing with the emotions, the latter being the distinctive problem. In all worth-while literature there is tradition and revolt. A good librarian should take account of tradition and preserve the literature that can be assimilated by our own generation, but at the same time he should consider revolt, which is a natural thing while we have life and youth. Illustrations included "The Death of the Hired Man," by Robert Frost, which has tradition behind it and was also a sane experiment; Edith Wharton, who has tradition perfectly, but will not seem so important thirty or forty years from now, as everything in her work is right for us at this time; and James Joyce's "Ulysses," a piece of "madhouse literature" utterly lacking in tradition, but as an experiment invaluable, for great books will come from it.

Thursday morning was devoted to round table discussions. Mary Pratt of the Extension Division of Indiana University told of the service offered by the Division to the libraries of the state; and Sue Blasingham, principal of the Benjamin Harrison School of Indianapolis of school needs and how the libraries were meeting them. William Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, Lafayette, talked on new reference and technical books. Marcia Furnas, Indianapolis, spoke of general staff meetings. In conclusion Ella Corwin of Elkhart conducted a question box on loan desk routine.

Topics for discussion at the round table for trustees of large libraries included "Our Ever Present Financial Problems," by the leader, J.

F. Keeler of Hammond, followed by "Salaries and Qualifications" by Mrs. Samuel Clifford, Evansville. Donald Du Shane discussed library extension. At the meeting for trustees of small libraries Helen Thompson of Noblesville led the discussion of library extension, W. C. Goble of Swayzee that of qualifications and salaries, and Gladys H. Brammeman, Columbia City, conducted the question box. At a joint meeting topics for discussion were attending state district meetings, closing libraries all or part time, and delegates' expenses.

Miss McAfee of Evansville was chairman of the afternoon's Children's Round Table, when Effie L. Power, director of Work with Children in the Cleveland Public Library talked on present day writers for children. Youel B. Mirza, author of "When I was a Boy in Persia," talked on travel books for boys. Della Northey discussed the respective merits of "The World Book" and Compton's "Pictured Encyclopedia."

Corinne Metz, of Fort Wayne, chairman of the County Library Round Table introduced Constance Bement, librarian of the County Library of Port Huron, Michigan, who spoke on county library service offered to the large town and small village by the library which she represented. Della Northey pointed out that in this state there are no isolated farms as there are in the West, and that there are consolidated schools instead of one-room schools. She emphasized the importance of the county librarian knowing every one in her community and of establishing stations in every conceivable place. E. B. Weatherow, superintendent of the La Porte Schools, said he believed that every rural school library should be brought under county supervision, but feels that not much can be done with the present township law.

A resolution was passed at the business meeting endorsing any measures which may improve the situation with respect to salaries in all departments at the Library of Congress.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the state library in the increase of its budget. The Association also went on record as favoring the inclusion in the English course of study of a course of study in the use and appreciation of books.

Two hundred and ninety-two librarians, trustees, and friends of librarians, were present at the banquet held Thursday evening in the Travertine Room of the Hotel Lincoln. At the conclusion of a musical program the Indianapolis Library Club in commemoration of Children's Good Book Week presented "Friends in Bookland," by Winifred Ayers Hope.

At the Friday morning session the results of Indiana Library Week were discussed by E. L.

Craig of Evansville and Margaret Wade of Anderson. Demarchus C. Brown, librarian of the Indiana State Library, presented the report of the Committee on Recruiting for Librarianship, advocating speakers from the A. L. A., the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees' Association be sent to the district meetings of the State. Senator C. Oliver Holmes of Gary gave an outsider's impression of how the library could improve its service.

The following officers were elected: President, Nellie C. Hughes, Terre Haute; vice-president, Gerene Ohr, Indianapolis; secretary, William J. Hamilton, Gary; treasurer, Rachel Ogle, Franklin.

ELIZABETH OHR, *Secretary*.

D. C. L. A. RECLASSIFICATION MEETING

RECOGNITION of the library profession in reclassification legislation was the theme of the District of Columbia Library Association's "Reclassification Meeting," December 1st, at which more than one hundred and twenty Washington librarians gathered. The first address of the evening was delivered by the Honorable Thomas Sterling, United States Senator for South Dakota, who was joint author of the Sterling-Lehlbach bill now pending in Congress.

Senator Sterling, who was introduced by President Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., took as his subject: "Reclassification: What Good Will It Do Librarians." Admitting that the need for higher salaries is imperative, the Senator however stressed the point that the true need is for definite recognition of the professional character of the work of the trained librarian.

"Almost anyone," said the Senator, "can go thru the motions of being a librarian" and for this reason some people believe "that almost any quiet person of pleasing personality will do for a librarian." This state of mind however is rapidly changing and we are coming to understand that "public libraries, state and municipal, are invaluable servants of the whole people." From the point of view of the library profession the important thing about proposed reclassification legislation is that it provides "that positions in library science, when requiring professional or scientific training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing shall be regarded as in the professional and scientific service." Thus library positions will be "placed on a parity with comparable positions in other professional and scientific callings."

Adele Powell, director of the reference department of the Public Library of the District of Columbia followed with a paper entitled "Life and a City Librarian." In this paper

Miss Powell told in interesting fashion of the many sidelights on human character which are revealed to the librarian who comes in continual contact with the ever-changing types that compose the patrons of the average large city library.

A short business session was held immediately after and brief reports were made by officers and committee chairmen. Resolutions in relation to library support and to school libraries forwarded from A. L. A. headquarters were read and officially endorsed by the Association. Comments upon the Association's new bulletin *D. C. L. A. Doings* by President Utley of the A. L. A. and others were read.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE tenth annual conference of Eastern College Librarians met at Columbia University on December 2 with an attendance of 125 representing 46 institutions. In the absence of Secretary Frederick C. Hicks, Provost William H. Carpenter and Assistant Librarian Roger Howson presided at the morning session and Professor Joseph T. Ibbotson in the afternoon.

The meeting opened with the report of James T. Gerould, chairman of the Committee on Differentiation of Field among the Larger Libraries. Seven or eight national scientific societies have been approached with the suggestion that each, in its own field, study the resources of libraries in a particular section with the intention of making the study a basis for a concerted program of purchase; a project for a nationwide survey of library resources in the fields of medicine and zoology has been submitted to the National Research Council; and the cooperation of university administrative officers has been sought thru the Association of American Universities and the Association of State Universities.

A letter from Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, told of the condition of school libraries in China due to an inadequate supply of books and to the lack of knowledge of library methods, and suggested this as an organizing field for a trained librarian. Ernest C. Richardson mentioned Harry Clemons, librarian of the University of Nanking as one who would be interested and Dr. James Wyer called attention to the number of Chinese students who have received training in this country.

In his report on union lists, Harry M. Lydenberg stated that the plan of the committee for the publication of a general union list of periodicals is practically completed and will shortly

be sent to libraries with a request for co-operation. The project requires the raising by subscription of \$36,000 to be spread over a term of three years. Preliminary lists for checking will be sent to all subscribing libraries and the final publication will be placed on general sale, with reduced rates to subscribers. Mr. Lydenberg also spoke of the efforts which have been made, to complete library files of German periodicals for the war period and of the present plan of action in drawing up a combined list of desiderata to be sent to Harrassowitz. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 15, p. 969). He also called attention to the impoverished condition of German libraries and the impossibility of their buying American books, and said that any aid which could be given from duplicate collections or any other source was greatly needed.

In discussing the union list, Dr. Richardson said that in its value to scholars, in its saving in cataloging and as an aid in reducing duplication in libraries, it will be worth much more than the money expended. H. W. Wilson spoke of the number of communities which are publishing their own union lists and of the economy which will result from a general list.

Dr. Raney, in discussing copyright legislation, told of the position of the United States outside the International Copyright Convention, and of the present opportunity to remedy this situation. He spoke of the dangers to libraries in the present tariff bill, and of the efforts of the A. L. A. to defeat the obnoxious features in the bill now pending.

Miss Mudge's talk on "Reference Books Needed—New, Revived and Revised" will appear in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Keogh moved to have appointed a committee of three consisting of Miss Mudge (chairman), Mr. Briggs of Harvard, and a third to be selected by them, who would formulate a request to the A. L. A. Council that a committee be appointed by them to encourage the publication of such works as Miss Mudge suggested. Before voting it was decided to hear the paper by Anna S. Pratt of Yale on representation of American university libraries in scholarly organizations. Miss Pratt clearly showed the need for closer relations between university libraries and the learned societies of the country. Up to the present, when assistance in bibliographical or other library matters has been required these societies have been forced to seek aid from individual libraries rather than thru some central source. If, however, some permanent organization among libraries were to be formed so as to give systematic co-operation when needed, the libraries

might well have a voice in the matter of how the work was being done. Dr. Richardson suggested that if the A. L. A. were to become a member of the various learned societies it would naturally be asked for aid in these matters.

Followed a paper by Miss Wilson, librarian of the League of Nations on the work of her library, which forms the leading article in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The conference unanimously voted in favor of the motion previously made that a committee be appointed to recommend the appointment of a committee by the A. L. A. to encourage the publication of such works such as those mentioned by Miss Mudge and to make plans for co-operation with learned societies and with the League of Nations committee on intellectual co-operation.

Mr. Keogh mentioned the possibility of the League of Nations being able and willing to call and finance an international conference of bibliographers. All previous attempts to hold such a conference have failed for financial reasons. The motion to inform Madame Curie that such a conference of bibliographers would be considered as desirable by the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, was carried.

The announcement by Dr. Raney that the marking law does not apply to catalogs, books, etc., imported for library use and not for sale, was greeted with applause. This is the final outcome of a six months' fight which has been waged in Congress over this law, which was made to apply to libraries up to this time. Donald Gilchrist of Rochester proposed that pending the printing and distribution of this decision by Congress, all librarians asked to pay fines for books imported and not marked should file a protest against the payment of such fines when payment was made, so as to recover later their money. Dr. Wyer moved that an informal expression of gratitude be sent to Senator Townsend for his influence and work on securing this favorable Congressional decision. The motion carried. Coupled with it was a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Bowker, to Dr. Raney himself "for his cavalry charge into Washington," which so ably assisted in securing this verdict.

The academic degree as the criterion of promotion in the college library was the subject of a paper by Anna Monrad of Yale. It voiced the need of attracting scholars into the profession and the subsequent recognition of scholarly work done by those already in the field of library service.

Methods of duplicating catalog cards were brought up for discussion. Dr. Raney in responding, told of the possibilities of the address-

ograph, by which the output of the multigraph is doubled. The expense of a printing press adapted to the form of the address-ograph is the most serious objection to it. Dr. Raney, however, felt certain that with little adjustment the ordinary flatbed press could be used satisfactorily.

The need of better methods for obtaining the hearings of Congressional Committees was urgently presented to the meeting by Mr. Howson. Such reports as are obtainable from Congressmen or the Committee are far from faithful and the great need seems to lie in a more systematic method of issuance. Were they to be issued in numbered serials and turned over to the public printer for distribution, much of the difficulty should be solved. Even the Library of Congress seems to have difficulty in obtaining complete sets of the hearings and ordinarily these are not subject to inter-library loan.

The practical application of intelligence tests to prospective library assistants was interestingly presented by Dr. Koopman and Mr. Drury, of Brown, who have found that the results of the tests gave "a line on what the persons can do." The Thorndike revised tests are used, and they have proved a valuable check on selecting the staff assistants especially those chosen from the student applicants.

The regular business of the meeting closed with a motion to extend to Dr. Hicks the appreciation of the conference for his work as secretary, both in planning the program and seeing it carried thru. Tea was served following the adjournment.

DORIS M. REED,
ELEANOR M. WITMER,
Secretaries pro tem.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIANS

OVER 200 librarians gathered for the Signal Mountain Conference, November 2-4, which resulted in the formation of the Southeastern Library Association.

A. L. A. President Utley spoke on library extension, emphasizing the need of further development thru county librarians. Book reviews were contributed by Nora Crimmins, C. Seymour Thompson, Charles B. Shaw and others.

The following constitution is proposed:

Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be the Southeastern Library Association.

OBJECT

Sec. 2. The object of the . . . Association shall be to promote library service in the Southeastern states, in cooperation with the American Library Association and the several Southeastern state associations.

MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 3. Any state library association may become a

member of the . . . Association by voting to do so at a regular meeting of its association.

Sec. 4. For the transaction of business at a meeting of the Association any member of a member-state association may vote.

MEETINGS

Sec. 5. There shall be a biennial meeting of the Association at such time and place as may be determined by the executive board.

MANAGEMENT

Sec. 6. The officers of this association shall be a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer, to be elected at its regular meeting, to hold office until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Sec. 7. These officers, together with one representative from each member-state association shall constitute an executive board. The representatives from the several state associations shall be elected at the first meeting of their state associations following each biennial meeting of the Southern Library Association, to hold office until their successors are elected.

Sec. 8. There shall be elected at this conference a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer who shall be declared officers of the Southeastern Association, after the acceptance of this constitution by five state associations at their several state meetings.

Sec. 9. The chairman shall appoint such committees as are deemed necessary to carry out the purpose of the organization.

DUES

Sec. 10. There shall be no dues for membership in the association, but a registration fee, the amount to be determined by the executive board, shall be paid by each person in attendance at a conference of the association.

AMENDMENTS

Sec. 11. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Association by a two-third vote of qualified voters present, notice of the proposed amendment having been given in writing to the president of each member-state association not less than three months before the Southeastern meeting.

ADOPTION AND CONSTITUTION

Sec. 12. This constitution, after its adoption by this conference, shall be referred to the various Southeastern state associations at their regular state association meetings for ratification and shall become effective when five State Associations have so ratified it.

A regional meeting of the League of Library Commissioners and other group meetings for the discussion of special problems were a feature of the conference.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS REGIONAL MEETING

The League of Library Commissions held a sectional regional meeting, Charlotte Templeton, as chairman. Representatives from the Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia Library Commissions and the extension departments of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama were present, in addition to the librarians who have been working to establish extension work in South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi.

The topic for discussion was the place of an extension department in the library development of the state. Whitman Davis, librarian of the

A. and M. College of Mississippi, reported on library conditions in Mississippi where the first effort has been rather to develop a school library system. The only extension work which is being done is thru package library service maintained by the State A. and M. College. Joseph Marron, librarian of Jacksonville, Fla., told of the efforts to get a bill thru the legislature creating a state commission. The bill failed but will be presented again at the next session. Louise McMaster, of Darlington, S. C., reported on the work of the State Library Association to have an extension department established. The Federation of Women's Clubs has been interested and will present a bill at the next session of the legislature. Alabama reports plans for a special appropriation for extension work. Such work as has been done heretofore has been done from general department appropriations, which are inadequate for field work.

Margaret Jones, who has just taken up the work of field organizer for the Virginia State Library reported on the plans of Virginia. The first effort will be to organize a state Library association which will be undertaken at Thanksgiving.

Miss Fannie Rawson, and Miss Mary Bell Palmer then told of what the commission has accomplished in the library development of Kentucky and North Carolina, the first states in the South to establish library extension departments.

COUNTY LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

Under the leadership of Mrs. A. F. Griggs, of Durham, N. C., was held a very profitable round table on extension, especially thru the county library which is being more and more considered as a desirable unit in southern library extension. Mrs. Marie F. Kilburn, of Winston-Salem, Miss Rowe, of Greensboro, and Miss Ream, of Chattanooga, spoke on extension thru the schools; Mr. Josselyn, of Birmingham, on the fact that practically all libraries are paying attention to extension work with negroes; Miss Jones, Virginia's organizer, told of plans for that state, and Mr. Davis of the A. and M. College of Mississippi on extension thru the college library, as instanced in his state where the Service Bureau of the College does the work of a commission.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The Round Table for Children's Librarians was held Friday morning, November 3. Bernice W. Bell, head of the Children's Department, Louisville Free Public Library, read a letter from Elva S. Smith, chairman of the A. L. A. Children's Section expressing a hope that all members present who were not members of the A. L. A. would join. Miss Bell stressed the

difficulty of convincing a community that it is their duty to provide all the children with the best books, and talked of the interesting growth of work with the schools in Louisville and Jefferson County. Mary E. Foster, head of the Children's Department, Birmingham Public Library, spoke on "Children's Book Week." Mr. Josselyn provided an exhibit of the children's books in the A. L. A. list entitled "Children's Books for Christmas presents." Miss Foster dwelt at length on the increasing interest on the part of the general public in children's books and especially the attractive editions included in their Children's Book Week exhibit.

Anne Pierce, librarian at Charlotte, N. C., spoke on instruction of children in the use of the library. The eighth grade is taught the use of the catalog and the simpler reference books. Martha Parks, Head of the School Department, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn., discussed the subject "What the Public Library Can Do for the Elementary School." Grace O'Baugh, head of the Children's Department of the Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee, gave a most interesting account of the children's story-hour and of the stereoptican slides in connection with her story-telling.

CATALOGING ROUND TABLE

The cataloging round table was presided over by Caroline P. Engstfeld from the Public Library, Birmingham. Susie Lee Crumley, principal of the Atlanta Carnegie Library School, Atlanta, Ga., made valuable suggestions on the cataloging of public documents.

Mary R. Mullins of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, discussed the cataloging of pamphlets and local history material, showing samples of her work. Arralee Bunn of Lawson-McGee Library, Knoxville, Tenn., speaking on short cuts in cataloging, recommended the checking of the Children's Catalog as a substitute for those who could not afford to make a card catalog. Olive Mayes of Goodwin Institute, Memphis, Tenn., spoke on cutting cataloging costs by discarding the shelf list. The section endorsed the resolutions adopted by the cataloging section of the A. L. A. at Detroit, and Margaret Mann's plan of having a Directory of Catalogers.

CIRCULATION ROUND TABLE

The round table on circulation desk problems was conducted by Joseph F. Marron of Jacksonville, Fla. Upon the question of registration methods it was brought out that most libraries in the southeastern states are using the card system of filing the names of registered borrowers and issuing the usual borrowers cards, except in Savannah and Asheville where the identification card only is issued to the patron. Mr. Settle of the Louisville library reported renewals

successfully made over the telephone on a form which does not require the borrower to come to the library.

It was emphasized that facilities at the circulation desk should be given to new borrowers in explaining methods, giving directions to the location of the open shelf room, the reference room, and the periodical reading room by personally conducting them to such locations in order that they may be properly introduced to the library service and put at ease at the time of their first visit and that a saving of time in the long run would thus be effected. Considerable discussion was given also to the question of reserve books, fines and other details of the service.

The leader opened up the question of staff morale by pointing out that the staff should be encouraged to feel that service in behalf of the library should be the main consideration in their work and that they should work with the head librarian and not merely for him. It was also brought out that he should not lose sight of the effectiveness of the service of the staff since it is their co-operation which makes good service possible and that he is not alone in the conduct of successful work.

Lloyd W. Josselyn of Birmingham pointed out the many ways of bringing the library to the attention of the public.

It was felt that this round table brought out the importance of the work of the circulation desk since it is, from the standpoint of the public, the place from which they receive the greater part of their knowledge of the library.

COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AND REFERENCE ROUND TABLE

The College, High School and Reference round table was held on Friday morning under the leadership of Charles B. Shaw, of the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C. Charles D. Johnston, librarian of the Cossitt Library, Memphis, led the discussion on inter-library loan policies. It was the consensus of opinion that most of the needs in the South were for periodicals and society proceedings, mainly technical, for special work of college students. Duncan Burnet, of the University of Georgia, suggested that a periodical checklist be compiled for the Southern States, so that future needs of this nature could be met by loans from libraries near at hand, if possible. This was put in form of a motion and passed. The chair appointed Duncan Burnet, L. R. Wilson and Charles H. Stone as a committee to take over the work of compiling this checklist.

The relations of college libraries to public libraries were discussed by Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina,

who stressed especially the preparation of study outlines and the extension work which the college library could do. Margaret V. Jones, organizer of the Virginia State Library, spoke on developments in the service rendered by state libraries. Other state librarians adding to the discussion were Miss Broughton of the North Carolina State Library and Miss Mullen of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama. R. M. Kennedy, librarian of the University of South Carolina, spoke on the college librarian's opportunities in recruiting. Mr. Kennedy felt that the compensation was too small for the service rendered and that the scarcity of positions, especially in this section of the country, did not warrant the urging of young people to enter library work. Others defended the other side of the question. Mary E. Ahern gave a very helpful talk on librarianship, stressing the urge of the profession and the love of the work as a basis for the choice and not the matter of dollars and cents. George B. Utley suggested that the situation should not be localized but considered in its broad scope.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Tennessee Library Association did not meet in Annual Session in Memphis in the spring of 1922 as planned, but met as a part of the Southern Conference of Librarians at Signal Mt. Hotel.

At a dinner and business meeting thirty were present, representing the Cossitt Library and the Goodwyn Institute Reference Library in Memphis; the Carnegie Library, Vanderbilt University Library, George Peabody College Library, the County Library Extension Work of the State Library, and the Board of Education Library Extension Work, all from Nashville; the Public Library and the University of Chattanooga, from Chattanooga; the Lawson McGhee Library, the University of Tennessee Library, the Division of Agricultural Extension Library, and Knoxville College Library, from Knoxville; and the Free Library of Jackson.

Affiliation with the American Library Association on the new basis was voted and Charles Stone was appointed delegate in the American Library Association Council.

Lucy Fay called attention to the fact that some action should be taken, or legislation enacted whereby the libraries of the State would be assured of receiving the State publications. A motion to that effect was carried and Mr. Stone was appointed Chairman of this Committee, with power to choose his own committeemen.

Officers elected are: President, Nora Crimmins of Chattanooga; vice-president, Alice Drake of Jackson; secretary, Adelaide Rowell of Chattanooga.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. A new Reference Room for students of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, was opened November 12. This room at present seats one hundred readers, and its ultimate capacity is about one hundred and fifty. Here are placed on open shelves most of the reference books in commerce, economics, political science and sociology, while at the loan desk are held the books of required reading in these subjects. There are now four reading rooms at the central library which are open to undergraduates. A fifth is needed and is already being planned.

OHIO

Cleveland. The Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, Ohio, has received by bequest from the estate of Prof. Lemuel S. Potwin a fund of \$12,600, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books. It is expected that this fund, with the help of gifts already made and to be made, will soon be increased to a total of \$15,000.

MICHIGAN

East Lansing. Ground for the new library building at the Michigan Agricultural College has been broken. The library which will have a capacity of a quarter of a million books is expected to be ready by the fall of next year. The cost is estimated at \$150,000.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. A library course is being given at the University of Minnesota by Professor Frank K. Walter, librarian, and Associate Professor Ina T. Firkins, reference librarian. The course will cover a general study of reference books and library methods as applied to individual study and research, lectures, examination of reference material and problems in its use. It is open to freshmen and sophomores two hours a week and carries two credits for a quarter.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The widow of the late Wm. Marion Reedy, editor and proprietor of the *Reedy's Mirror*, has presented to the Public Library between 500 and 600 volumes from Mr. Reedy's private library. This gift, altho not large numerically, is one of the most valuable received by the library in several years. It includes numerous rare and interesting editions, presentation copies, etc., etc. The library intends to place the whole collection on public view at an early date and may possibly print a separate catalog of it.

TEXAS

Waco. Work on the new \$150,000 library building for Baylor University has been begun. The architect is Burch E. Eastwood. The old walls of the former chapel and library will be used. The exterior of the building will remain practically the same as it was except that the dome which was formerly characteristic of the building will be replaced by a flat roof. The entire building will be used exclusively for a library instead of housing library and chapel as heretofore.

COLORADO

Denver. By vote of the Colorado Scientific Society, its collection of four thousand or more scientific books, etc., will henceforth be housed in the Denver Public Library and the Colorado Engineering Council, with one thousand members in Colorado, has voted to purchase \$12,000 worth of technical books and magazines this season, which with the Society's collection and the library's own books will form a technical division of the Library's Reference Department. The Colorado Engineering Council has an annual income of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and the Council proposes to spend this in adding new material to the technical division. Olive Hensley, of the New York Public Library School, class of 1921 is librarian of this new division.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The one year Library School course given under the auspices of the University of California Library since 1918 has been taken over by a new Department of Library Science, having a separate budget and, to a limited extent, a separate staff. The connection with the Library will, however, still remain very close inasmuch as the Associate Librarian, Sydney B. Mitchell, will be the Chairman of the new Department and the Reference Librarian and certain other members of the Library staff will continue to give instruction.

The courses opened this Fall with an enrollment of thirty students, more than half of them university graduates, the others seniors in the College of Letters and Science, who are devoting practically their whole time to this work. There have been two changes among the instructors. Evelyn Steele has withdrawn on account of her approaching marriage and Mrs. Margaret Carnegie Gauger, sometime instructor in the Pittsburgh Library School, is giving the work on selection of books for children.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Yuletide Suggestions" is an annotated, graded list of books that children enjoy, compiled by Mildred Sandoe, children's librarian of the Savannah Public Library.

A facsimile reprint of the two supplementary volumes by Deschamps and Brunet to the *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres*, by Brunet (Paris, 1860-65 6v.) has been made by the *Librarie Dorbon-Ainé*, Paris and New York. The price is 60 fr.

The October number of the *Library Messenger* published by the Missouri Library Commission is the Missouri Valley Library conference number, and gives in full papers and proceedings of the first A. L. A. regional meeting.

In the first number of the *Literary Digest International Book Review* (December) the Congressional Library is the subject of a poem by Amy Lowell, and librarians' views on the problem of Sense and Censorship are quoted at length by George MacAdam as reported by Mr. Feipel in recent numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The monthly publication of the *Library Association Record* which has been edited by E. Cockburn Kyte, is to be discontinued with the December number, when the *Record* becomes a quarterly under the editorship of A. J. K. Esdaile of the British Museum Library. Captain Kyte, as already announced has joined the firm of John and Edward Bumpus, Ltd., booksellers.

"Mr. William Shakespeare: Original and Early Editions of his Quartos and Folios, his Source Books and those Containing Contemporary Notices," by Henrietta C. Bartlett, offers the good excuse for putting one more book about Shakespeare before the public that "it contains in one volume full and accurate descriptions of the first editions of a great many books in early English literature connected with him and gives their present location, and is, in fact, an attempt to bring together in compact form all the more important printed sources before 1640 from which we derive our knowledge of the . . . dramatist. . . ." (Yale).

"American Revolutionary War Pamphlets" is a mimeographed check-list recording the early editions and contemporary reprints of political pamphlets on the Revolution in the Newberry Library. "The collection, numbering at present

574 tracts is about equally proportioned between American and British publications so that considerable material is afforded for the study of . . . both parties concerned in the Revolutionary controversy and also for the study of the origins and development of American political institutions and ideas." The compilation, which is the work of Ruth Lapham does not record reprints which appeared later than 1786.

"Broad-sides, Ballads, &c, printed in Massachusetts 1639-1800" compiled by Worthington Chauncey Ford has just been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, forming v. 75 of its series of "Collections." The list grew out of Mr. Ford's amusing himself, when in the Boston Public Library, by noting any broad-side issue in Massachusetts between 1774 and 1783 "on a half-formed scheme of utilizing the items in a study of the civil aspects of the War of Independence." It was later added to as occasion offered and the growing interest in broadside material prompted the extension of the scope to include all broadsides issued in Massachusetts from the introduction of printing to the year 1800, resulting in a fine illustrated volume listing 3423 items.

WANTED: MATERIAL ON EDGAR ALLEN POE

I am compiling a bibliography of the writings of Edgar Allen Poe, and am anxious to know the whereabouts of any letters or other mss. by him, now owned by libraries, or collectors who are willing to list them. I am particularly anxious to read any letters in which he refers to his writings, or such parts of letters as may guide me to the identification of his unsigned contributions to periodicals, but in addition wish to list by date and name of recipient those letters of his which survive, and also any letters addressed to Poe. The letters to Poe in Harrison's edition are of course known to me, as are those of Lowell. There are a very few others surviving.

I also wish to locate files or single issues of the following papers: The Philadelphia *Saturday Chronicle*, 1839-1840; The Baltimore *Saturday Visiter*, 1831-1832; 1834-1835; Baltimore *Republican*, June 13, 1835; Alexander's *Messenger*, Philadelphia: *Saturday Museum*, Philadelphia, 1843; Columbia (Pa.) *Spy*, 1841-1846; *New England Weekly Review*, Hartford, 1848. and a New York magazine, *The Aristidean*, 1845.

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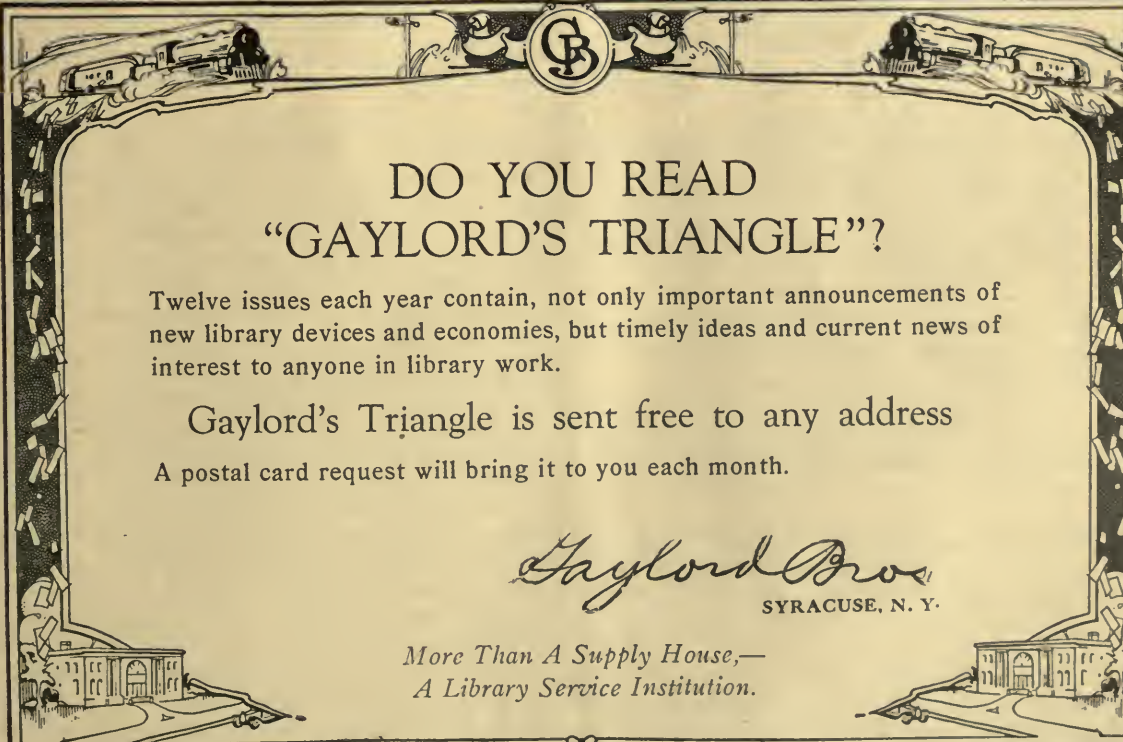
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- COMMERCIAL and Financial Chronicle (New York). Complete from Jan. 1896 to June 1909. 27 vols., half leather and original parts. \$135.00.
- LITTELL'S Living Age (Boston). Complete from beginning 1844 to March 1880. 144 vols., 84 newly bound in cloth, balance in half morocco. \$200.00.
- NAVAL Architects Institution (London) Transactions. Complete from 1885 to 1918. 38 vols., cloth, \$175.00.
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Besides this I wish to see the fifth edition of Rufus W. Griswold's *Poets and Poetry of America*, and any acknowledged publications of Poe in obscure magazines of the Middle West. Any information on these items will be appre-

ciated, and all placed at the disposal of other students thru the proposed bibliography.

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT,
Assistant in English.

Columbia University, New York.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

CALLAN, Jessie, formerly in the Interstate Commerce Commission Library, has gone to Pittsburgh to develop a library for the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.

FERGUSON, Kate D., is organizing a library for the Bank of Italy, San Francisco.

GOUGH, William, Aubrey, 1915-16, N.Y.P.L. is now an antiquarian bookseller at 41 E. 60th Street, New York City.

GRAY, Violet G., 1921-22, N.Y.P.L., is now librarian of the Starr Center Association, Philadelphia.

JAMIESON, Archibald F., 1920-21, N.Y.P.L., is now head cataloger, Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library.

KLAGER, Karoline, formerly of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is librarian of the recently established Institute of Economics, Washington D. C.,

ORUP, HILDUR, of the Washington School for Business Librarians, class of 1922-23, has been appointed on the staff of the American consulate in Stockholm.

OSBORNE, Frances, appointed Branch Librarian for the new South East Branch of the Public Library of the District of Columbia effective December sixth. She is succeeded as chief of the order department by Mrs. Edith Moore.

PHELPS, (Mrs.) V. D., 1921-22, N.Y.P.L., appointed librarian of the Pelham (N. Y.) High School.

SQUIRE, Eva M., 1917 C. P., has gone to Pensacola, Fla., as Librarian of the U. S. Naval Air Station.

WHITEMORE, Della, 1921 C. P., became High School Librarian at Hinsdale, Ill., on September 1, 1922.

WAYNE, Mabel A., 1915, Wis., librarian of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has joined the Wisconsin Library Commission, and is succeeded by Marie L. Fisher, 1917 C. P., librarian Lawrenceville Branch, who is replaced by Sarah H. Shaw, 1917 C. P.

Students who completed the University of California courses in Library Science last year have accepted positions as follows: Margaret S. Buvens, librarian, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside; Martha J. Coleman, Glen County Library; Mildred R. DeFerrari, Stanislaus County Library; May Dornin, librarian, Eureka High School; Helen A. Fee, Merced Library; Aimée A. Haines, Fresno County Library; Dorothy Y. Hall and Gertrude Holland, Berkeley Public Library; Jessie M. G. Hotson, University of Washington Library; Beulah L. Kenyon, Katharine R. McCreery, and Eunice Yip, University of California Library; Muriel M. Klette, Fresno County Library; Lois I. Mosgrove, Fresno County Library; Marjorie Richards, Sacramento Public Library; Dorothy Stine, Mills College Library; Edla T. Swanborn, librarian, Washington Union High School, Easton, Fresno County; Kara S. Witcher, Bureau of Municipal Research, University of California; Dorothy M. I. Wilson, Stockton Public Library; Maria F. Wing, San Bernardino County Library.



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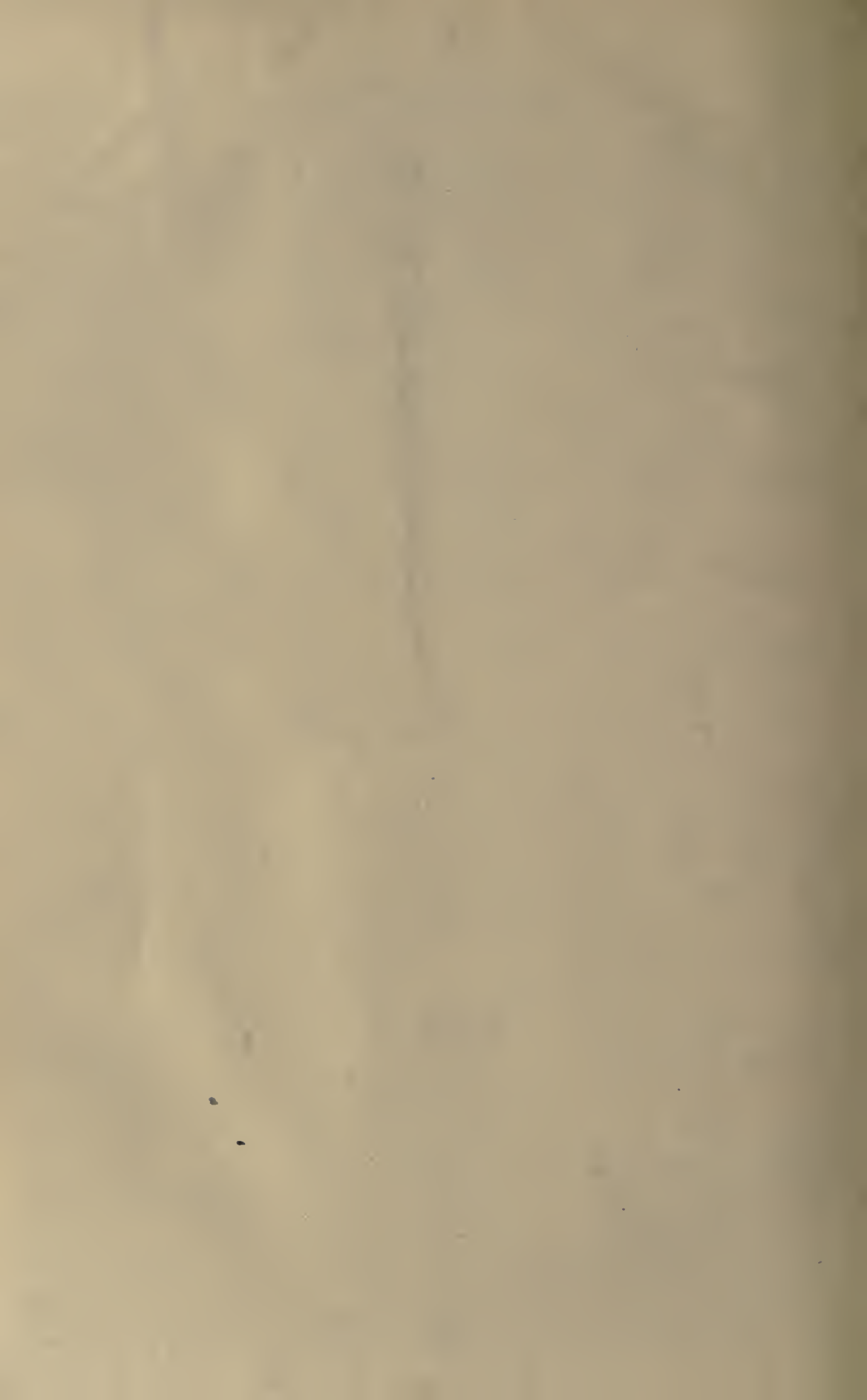
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